# § 2.4 分块矩阵

# 一、定义

对于行数和列数较高的矩阵 A, 为了简化运算, 经常采用分块法, 使大矩阵的运算化成小矩阵的运算. 具体做法是: 将矩阵 A 用若干条纵线和横线分成许多个小矩阵, 每一个小矩阵称为 A 的子块(或子矩阵), 以子块为元素的形式上的矩阵称为**分块矩阵**.

例

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & b & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ B_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

即

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 1 & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ B_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

再如

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & b & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

即

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & b & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 & C_2 \\ C_3 & C_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

特点:

同行 可

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & b & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ E & B \end{pmatrix}, \not \parallel + \not \parallel = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# 二、基本运算

(1)设矩阵A与B的行数相同,列数相同,采用相同的分块法,有

$$oldsymbol{A}_{m imes n} = egin{pmatrix} oldsymbol{A}_{11} & \cdots & oldsymbol{A}_{1r} \ oldsymbol{A}_{m imes n} & dots \ oldsymbol{A}_{s1} & \cdots & oldsymbol{A}_{sr} \end{pmatrix}, \ oldsymbol{B}_{m imes n} = egin{pmatrix} oldsymbol{B}_{11} & \cdots & oldsymbol{B}_{1r} \ oldsymbol{B}_{s1} & \cdots & oldsymbol{B}_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $A_{ij}$ 与 $B_{ij}$ 的行数相同,列数相同,那末

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} + B_{11} & \cdots & A_{1r} + B_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{s1} + B_{s1} & \cdots & A_{sr} + B_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$$

前提: A与B同型, 且分块方式相同.

"原"同型十"新"同型分块后以子块为元素的矩阵同型每个对应子块同型

$$egin{aligned} egin{pmatrix} oldsymbol{A}_{11} & \cdots & oldsymbol{A}_{1r} \ dots & & dots \ oldsymbol{A}_{s1} & \cdots & oldsymbol{A}_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\lambda$ 为数,那么

$$\lambda \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \mathbf{A}_{11} & \cdots & \lambda \mathbf{A}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda \mathbf{A}_{s1} & \cdots & \lambda \mathbf{A}_{sr} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(3)设 $A为m \times l$ 矩阵, $B为l \times n$ 矩阵,分块成

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1t} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{s1} & \cdots & A_{st} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{t1} & \cdots & B_{tr} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $A_{i1}, A_{i2}, \dots, A_{it}$ 的列数分别等于 $B_{1i}, B_{2i}, \dots, B_{ii}$ 

的行数,那末
$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & \cdots & C_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{s1} & \cdots & C_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$$
其中 $C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{t} A_{ik} B_{kj} \quad (i = 1, \dots, s; j = 1, \dots, r).$ 

例1 已知
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

求AB.

分析 若直接进行矩阵乘法运算,需进行乘法32次, 加法24次,比较复杂。

 $\mathbf{M}$  将A,B分块,得

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & E \\ O & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} E \\ B_{21} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & E \\ O & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E \\ B_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} + B_{21} \\ A_{22}B_{21} \end{pmatrix}$$

又因为
$$A_{11} + B_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{22}\boldsymbol{B}_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 \\ -5 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

注: 此解法需乘法运算12次,加法运算8次。

$$(4) 设 A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{s1} & \cdots & A_{sr} \end{pmatrix}, \ \ \square \ A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{T} & \cdots & A_{s1}^{T} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1r}^{T} & \cdots & A_{sr}^{T} \end{pmatrix}.$$

### 记法: "大转" + "小转"

(5)设A为n阶方阵,若A的分块矩阵只有在主对角线 上有非零子块,其余子块都为零矩阵,且非零子块都 是方阵.即

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & & \\ & A_2 & O & \\ & O & & \ddots & \\ & & & A_s \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $A_i$  ( $i = 1,2,\dots s$ )都是方阵,那末称A为分块对角矩阵.

### 分块对角矩阵具有下述性质:

性质1  $\det A = (\det A_1)(\det A_2)\cdots(\det A_s)$ 

性质2 A可逆  $\Leftrightarrow A_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, s)$ 可逆

性质3

$$A_i$$
可逆  $\Rightarrow$   $A^{-1} =$   $A_2^{-1}$   $A_3^{-1}$   $A_s^{-1}$ 

附若

$$oldsymbol{A} = egin{pmatrix} & oldsymbol{A}_1 \\ & oldsymbol{A}_2 \\ & oldsymbol{A}_S \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_i$$
可逆  $\Rightarrow$   $A^{-1}=$   $A_s^{-1}$   $A_s^{-1}$   $A_s^{-1}$   $A_s^{-1}$ 

# 特别地 当每一个子块都是数的时候,有

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \Lambda^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^{-1} & & & \\ & \lambda_2^{-1} & & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \\
= \begin{pmatrix} & & \lambda_1 & & \\ & & \lambda_2 & \\ & & & \lambda_2 & \\ & & & \lambda_2 & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \Lambda^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} & & & \lambda_1^{-1} & \\ & & \lambda_2^{-1} & & \\ & & & \lambda_2^{-1} & \\ & & & \lambda_2^{-1} & \\ & & & & & & \lambda_2^{-1} & \\ & & & & & & \lambda_2^{-1} & \\ & & & & & & \lambda_2^{-1} & \\ & & & & & & \lambda_2^{-1} & \\ & & & & & & \lambda_2^{-1} & \\ & & & & & & \lambda_2^{-1} & \\ & & & & & & & \lambda_2^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{B}_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{B}_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_s \mathbf{B}_s \end{pmatrix}$$

# 推广:

$$egin{pmatrix} oldsymbol{A}_1 & & & & \\ & oldsymbol{A}_2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & oldsymbol{A}_n \end{pmatrix}^k = egin{pmatrix} oldsymbol{A}_1^k & & & & \\ & oldsymbol{A}_2^k & & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & oldsymbol{A}_n^k \end{pmatrix}$$

例2 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

求 A+B, ABA.

解将A,B分块

$$A = \begin{cases} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & b & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{##} \quad A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix};$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{#} \Rightarrow \quad B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 1 & a \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix};$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix};$$

$$B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 1 & a \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix};$$

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_1 + B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 + B_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2b & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2b \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A_1 + B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 1 & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a & 1 \\ 1 & 2a \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_2 + B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2b & 1 \\ 2 & 2b \end{pmatrix},$$

$$ABA = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_1B_1A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B_1 A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 B_2 A_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_1B_1A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2B_2A_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^3 + a & 2a^2 + 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a^2 & a^3 + a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b^3 + 2b & 2b^2 + 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3b^2 & b^3 + 2b \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A_1B_1A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a^3 + a & 2a^2 + 1 \\ a^2 & a^3 + a \end{pmatrix}, \qquad A_2B_2A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b^3 + 2b & 2b^2 + 1 \\ 3b^2 & b^3 + 2b \end{pmatrix},$$

例3 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求  $A^{-1}$ .

$$A_1 = (5), \qquad A_1^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right); \qquad A_2 = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{1}\right),$$

$$A_1^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right);$$
  $A_2^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{array}\right);$ 

$$A_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & O \\ O & A_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

练习: 求下面矩阵的逆矩阵。

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

例5 (2005.5)

已知B,C,D均为n阶可逆矩阵,则 $\begin{pmatrix} O & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}^{-1} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

## 解 用待定系数法

记 
$$\boldsymbol{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{O} & \boldsymbol{B} \\ \boldsymbol{C} & \boldsymbol{D} \end{pmatrix}_{2n}$$
 假设  $\boldsymbol{M}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_{11} & \boldsymbol{X}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{X}_{21} & \boldsymbol{X}_{22} \end{pmatrix}_{2n}$ 

则由 
$$MM^{-1} = E_{2n}$$

所以 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{O} & \boldsymbol{B} \\ \boldsymbol{C} & \boldsymbol{D} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{X}_{11} & \boldsymbol{X}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{X}_{21} & \boldsymbol{X}_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{E}_n \\ \boldsymbol{E}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X}_{21} = \boldsymbol{E} \\ \boldsymbol{B}\boldsymbol{X}_{22} = \boldsymbol{O} \\ \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X}_{11} + \boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{X}_{21} = \boldsymbol{O} \\ \boldsymbol{C}\boldsymbol{X}_{12} + \boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{X}_{22} = \boldsymbol{E} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{X}_{21} = \boldsymbol{B}^{-1} \\ \boldsymbol{X}_{22} = \boldsymbol{O} \\ \boldsymbol{X}_{11} = -\boldsymbol{C}^{-1} \boldsymbol{D} \boldsymbol{B}^{-1} \\ \boldsymbol{X}_{12} = \boldsymbol{C}^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{O} & \boldsymbol{B} \\ \boldsymbol{C} & \boldsymbol{D} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\boldsymbol{C}^{-1}\boldsymbol{D}\boldsymbol{B}^{-1} & \boldsymbol{C}^{-1} \\ \boldsymbol{B}^{-1} & \boldsymbol{O} \end{pmatrix}$$

## 补充 2009数一(4分)

设A,B均为2阶矩阵, $A^*,B^*$ 分别为A,B的伴随

矩阵,若 $\det A = 2$ , $\det B = 3$ ,则分块矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}$ 

### 的伴随矩阵为

$$(A) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{O} & 3\boldsymbol{B}^* \\ 2\boldsymbol{A}^* & \boldsymbol{O} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(C) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{O} & 3\boldsymbol{A}^* \\ 2\boldsymbol{B}^* & \boldsymbol{O} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(B) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{O} & 2\boldsymbol{B}^* \\ 3\boldsymbol{A}^* & \boldsymbol{O} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(D) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{O} & 2\boldsymbol{A}^* \\ 3\boldsymbol{B}^* & \boldsymbol{O} \end{pmatrix}$$

# ❖下周一交第二章作