

分块矩阵: 当行列数较大时

1.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n] = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m \end{bmatrix}$

$\alpha_i$  为  $m \times 1$  之矩阵  
 $\beta_j$  为  $1 \times n$  之矩阵

$$= \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 运算: ①  $A, B$  为 (2) 型矩阵. ② 对 (2) 之划分一致  
分块

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1s} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{r1} & B_{r2} & \cdots & B_{rs} \end{bmatrix}$$

$A_{ij}$  与  $B_{ij}$  为 (2) 型矩阵

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} + B_{11} & \cdots & A_{1s} + B_{1s} \\ A_{21} + B_{21} & \cdots & A_{2s} + B_{2s} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} + B_{r1} & \cdots & A_{rs} + B_{rs} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda A_{11} & \cdots & \lambda A_{1s} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda A_{r1} & \cdots & \lambda A_{rs} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1s} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \dots & A_{rs} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}^T & A_{21}^T & \dots & A_{r1}^T \\ A_{12}^T & A_{22}^T & \dots & A_{r2}^T \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1s}^T & A_{2s}^T & \dots & A_{rs}^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A^T = \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$

例 1:

$$A = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

求  $AB$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} A_{11} & 0_{2 \times 2} \\ A_{21} & I_2 \end{array} \right]$$

$2 \times 1 \quad 1 \times 3$

$$B = \left[ \begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} B_{11} & 0 \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{array} \right]$$

$$AB = \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_{11}B_{11} + 0B_{21}$$

$$(2 \times 1)(1 \times 2) + (2 \times 2)(2 \times 2)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1s} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \dots & A_{rs} \end{array} \right]$$

$$B = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} B_{11} & \dots & B_{1t} \\ B_{21} & \dots & B_{2t} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{s1} & \dots & B_{st} \end{array} \right]$$

A 的  $i$  行  $\rightarrow$  B 的  $j$  行  $i$  列. 求  $AB$ .

$$C = AB = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & \dots & C_{1t} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & \dots & C_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{r1} & C_{r2} & \dots & C_{rt} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_{ij} = A_{i1}B_{1j} + A_{i2}B_{2j} + \dots + A_{is}B_{sj}$$

$\alpha_i : n \times 1$

ex:  $A_{m \times n} \quad B_{n \times s}, \quad B = [\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \dots \quad \alpha_s]$

$$AB = [A\alpha_1 \quad A\alpha_2 \quad \dots \quad A\alpha_s]$$

$AB = 0_{m \times s} \quad [A\alpha_1 \quad A\alpha_2 \quad \dots \quad A\alpha_s] = 0_{m \times s}$

with  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s \neq 0 \quad AX = 0 \text{ is sol}$

$\Rightarrow AB = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$  or  $\forall \alpha \neq 0 \quad AX = 0 \text{ is sol}$

ex:  $A_{m \times n} \quad B_{n \times s} = 0_{m \times s}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m \end{bmatrix} B_{n \times s} = 0_{m \times s} \quad \beta_i : 1 \times n \text{ is } \text{row } i \text{ of } B$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 B \\ \beta_2 B \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m B \end{bmatrix} = 0_{m \times s}$$

$\beta_1 B = 0$   
 $\beta_2 B = 0$   
 $\vdots$   
 $\beta_m B = 0$

$$B^T \beta_1^T = 0_{s \times 1}$$

$$B^T \beta_2^T = 0_{s \times 1} \quad \dots \quad B^T \beta_m^T = 0_{s \times 1}$$

$\exists A_{m \times n} B_{n \times s} = O_{m \times s}$ .  $A$  与  $B$  至少有一列为 0  
 至少有一行  $B^T X = 0$  成立.

定义: 分块上三角阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2s} \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & A_{ss} \end{bmatrix}$$

$A_{ij}$  为  $n_i \times n_j$  阵

且  $A_{ii}$  为  $n_i \times n_i$  阵

例如:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{2 \ 3} & \boxed{4 \ 5} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{6 \ 7} & \boxed{8 \ 9} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{10 \ 11} & \boxed{12 \ 13} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{0 \ 0} & \boxed{14 \ 15} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{0 \ 0} & \boxed{0 \ 16} \end{bmatrix}$$

不是上三角阵

但可化为分块上三角阵

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ 0 & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_s \end{bmatrix} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_s)$$

分块对角阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & & \\ & A_{22} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_{ss} \end{bmatrix}$$

$A_{ii}$  为  $n_i \times n_i$  阵

$$= \text{diag}(A_{11}, A_{12}, \dots, A_{ss})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & & \\ & \boxed{2 \ 3} & \\ & \boxed{4 \ 5} & \\ & & \boxed{6 \ 7} \\ & & & \boxed{8 \ 9} \end{bmatrix}$$

• 分块矩阵求逆

例:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} B & D \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix}$   $B, C$  均为可逆矩阵.

证明:  $A$  可逆. 并求  $A^{-1}$

证明: 设  $\begin{bmatrix} X & Z \\ W & Y \end{bmatrix}$  满足

$$\begin{bmatrix} B_n & D_{n \times m} \\ 0_{m \times n} & C_m \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_{n \times n} & Z_{n \times m} \\ W_{m \times n} & Y_{m \times m} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ 0 & I_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} BX + DW = I \\ BZ + DY = 0 \\ CW = 0 \Rightarrow C^{-1}CW = C^{-1}0 \\ CY = I \Rightarrow Y = C^{-1} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ W=0 \end{matrix}$$

$$BZ = -DY = -DC^{-1} \Rightarrow Z = -B^{-1}DC^{-1}$$

$$X = B^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} B & D \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} B^{-1} & -B^{-1}DC^{-1} \\ 0 & C^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

分块矩阵的初等变换:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A_s & B \\ C & D_t \end{bmatrix} \quad A, D \text{ 为方阵}$$

① 用可逆矩阵  $P$  左乘  $M$  在某一行

② 用可逆矩阵  $Q$  左乘  $M$  在某一行加到另一行

③ 交换  $M$  的两行

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_s & 0 \\ 0 & I_t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_s & B \\ C & D_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} PA & PB \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_s & 0 \\ Q_{t \times s} & I_t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_s & B_{s \times t} \\ C_{t \times s} & D_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ QA + C & QB + D \end{bmatrix}$$

第  $i$  行左乘  $Q_{t \times s}$  加到第  $j$  行。

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & I_t \\ I_s & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_s & B \\ C & D_t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C & D \\ A & B \end{bmatrix}$$

例1:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} B & D \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix}$   $B, C$  为可逆方阵

求  $A^{-1}$

解:  $[A | I] = \begin{bmatrix} B_n & D_n' & I_n & 0 \\ 0 & C_m' & 0 & I_m \end{bmatrix}$

第  $i$  行左乘  $B^{-1}$   $\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} I_n & (B^{-1}D)' & B^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & I_m & 0 & C^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$

第  $j$  行左乘  $C^{-1}$   $\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} I_n & (B^{-1}D)' & B^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & I_m & 0 & C^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{第 } i \text{ 行左乘 } -B^{-1}D \\ \text{第 } i \text{ 列右乘 } -C^{-1} \end{array} \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} I_n & 0 & B^{-1} & -B^{-1}DC^{-1} \\ 0 & I_m & 0 & C^{-1} \end{array} \right]$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} B^{-1} & -B^{-1}DC^{-1} \\ 0 & C^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

例2:  $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$   $A$  可逆矩阵  $D$  为方阵.

① 求  $|M|$  ② 给出  $M$  可逆之条件, 并求出  $M^{-1}$

解:  $\left[ \begin{array}{c|c} M & I \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} A_n & B_{n \times m} & I_n & 0 \\ C_{m \times n} & D_m & 0 & I_m \end{array} \right]$

第  $i$  行左乘  $A^{-1}$   $\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} I_n & A^{-1}B & A^{-1} & 0 \\ C & D & 0 & I_m \end{array} \right]$

第  $j$  行左乘  $(-C)$   $\rightarrow$   $\left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} I & A^{-1}B & A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B & -CA^{-1} & I_m \end{array} \right]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -C & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & A^{-1}B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{bmatrix}$$

两边取行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} I & 0 \\ -C & I \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & I \end{vmatrix} \cdot |M| = \begin{vmatrix} I & A^{-1}B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{vmatrix}$$

$$1. |A^{-1}| \cdot 1 \quad |M| = |D - CA^{-1}B|$$

$$|M| = |A| \cdot |D - CA^{-1}B|$$

②  $|M| \neq 0$  时  $M$  可逆。从而

$M$  可逆  $\Leftrightarrow D - CA^{-1}B$  是可逆的

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -C & I \end{bmatrix}}_{\downarrow} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & I \end{bmatrix}}_{\downarrow} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}}_{\downarrow} = \begin{bmatrix} I & A^{-1}B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{bmatrix}$$

为  $M$  可逆时:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -C & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I & A^{-1}B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} I & A^{-1}B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -C & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} I & -A^{-1}B(D - CA^{-1}B)^{-1} \\ (D - CA^{-1}B)^{-1} & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -C & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & I \end{bmatrix}$$

为  $M$  可逆



$$\bullet \begin{vmatrix} A_m & B \\ 0 & C_n \end{vmatrix} = |A| \cdot |C|$$

$$\bullet \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} \neq |A||D| - |B||C|$$

例3:  $|A| = 2$ ,  $|B| = 3$ .  $A$  是  $n$  阶可逆阵.  $B$  是  $m$  阶可逆阵.

$$\text{则 } \begin{vmatrix} 0 & A_n \\ B_m & * \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} \begin{vmatrix} A & 0 \\ * & B \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} |A||B| = 6(-1)^{mn}.$$

例4: 构造  $M = \begin{bmatrix} A_n & 0 \\ -I & B_n \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{A} & 0 \\ -I & B \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{行} \\ \text{第 } i \text{ 行左乘 } A \text{ 的逆} \text{ 第 } i \text{ 行}}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & AB \\ -I & B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & A \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ -I & B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & AB \\ -I & B \end{bmatrix}$$

两边取行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & 0 \\ -I & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & AB \\ -I & B \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A||B| &= (-1)^{n^2} \begin{vmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & -I \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (-1)^{n^2} |AB| \cdot \underbrace{|-I|}_{(-1)^n} = (-1)^{n^2} |AB| (-1)^n \\
 &= (-1)^{n^2+n} |AB| \\
 &= \underline{\underline{(-1)^{n(n+1)}}} |AB|
 \end{aligned}$$

又-次证明了  $|AB| = |A| \cdot |B|$

例:  $M = \begin{bmatrix} & & A_1 \\ & & A_2 \\ & \ddots & \\ A_s & \ddots & \end{bmatrix}$   $A_i$  可逆 求  $M^{-1}$

$$[M | I] = \begin{bmatrix} & & A_1 & | & I_1 \\ & & A_2 & | & I_2 \\ & \ddots & & & \vdots \\ A_s & \ddots & & & I_s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} A_s & & & & I_s \\ & A_{s-1} & & & I_{s-1} \\ & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & & A_1 & I_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} I_s & & & & A_s^{-1} \\ & I_{s-1} & & & A_{s-1}^{-1} \\ & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & & I_1 & A_1^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} & & A_1 \\ & \ddots & A_2 \\ & & A_3 \\ A_5 & & \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} & & A_3^{-1} \\ & \ddots & A_2^{-1} \\ & & A_1^{-1} \\ A_5^{-1} & & \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} & & \lambda_1 \\ & \ddots & \lambda_2 \\ & & \lambda_n \\ \lambda_1 & & \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} & & \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \\ & \ddots & \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \\ & & \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \\ \frac{1}{\lambda_1} & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n \neq 0$

121:  $A \in M_{m,n} \quad B \in M_{n,m}$

$$21 \quad |I_m - AB| = |I_n - BA|$$