

Notes of "Linear Mapping and Matrix Operations"

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1 Linear Mapping and Matrix

2 Matrix Multiplication

2.1 Block Matrix Multiplication

Let $X \in M_{m \times s}$, $Y \in M_{s \times n}$, then $Z = XY$ is valid and $Z \in M_{m \times n}$. Now we divide X and Y into blocks by vertical and horizontal lines:

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} & \cdots & X_{1k} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & \cdots & X_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ X_{l1} & X_{l2} & \cdots & X_{lk} \end{pmatrix}$$

in which there are $l \times k$ blocks. $X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{ik}$ are matrices with m_i rows ($m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_l = m$), and $X_{1j}, X_{2j}, \dots, X_{lj}$ are matrices with s_j columns ($s_1 + s_2 + \cdots + s_k = s$).

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} & \cdots & Y_{1r} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} & \cdots & Y_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ Y_{k1} & Y_{k2} & \cdots & Y_{kr} \end{pmatrix}$$

in which there are $k \times r$ blocks. $Y_{i1}, Y_{i2}, \dots, Y_{ir}$ are matrices with s_i rows ($s_1 + s_2 + \cdots + s_k = s$), and $Y_{1j}, Y_{2j}, \dots, Y_{kj}$ are matrices with n_j columns ($n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_r = n$).

By doing so, we can calculate the product $Z = XY$ by blocks. Block matrix multiplication follow the same rule as the regular matrix multiplication: the result $Z = XY$ has $l \times r$ blocks and the block Z_{ij} is

$$Z_{ij} = X_{i1}Y_{1j} + X_{i2}Y_{2j} + \cdots + X_{ik}Y_{kj}$$

in which the multiplication of blocks such as $X_{i\nu}Y_{\nu j}$ follows the rule of regular matrix multiplication. Since $X_{i\nu}$ is a $m_i \times s_\nu$ matrix and $Y_{\nu j}$ is a $s_\nu \times n_j$ matrix, the multiplication of blocks is valid and the result Z_{ij} is a $m_i \times n_j$ matrix. Thus $Z = XY$ has $\sum_{i=1}^l m_i = m$ rows and $\sum_{j=1}^r n_j = n$ columns, which is consistent with the result of regular matrix multiplication.

Next we check whether $Z = XY$ produced by block matrix multiplication has the same entry as the regular matrix multiplication in the corresponding position. Let $X = (x_{ij}), Y = (y_{ij}), Z = (z_{ij})$ and let us look at $z_{i_0 j_0}$.

By regular matrix multiplication,

$$z_{i_0 j_0} = \sum_{t=1}^s x_{i_0 t} y_{t j_0}$$

Suppose $z_{i_0 j_0}$ is in the i_1 -th row and the j_1 -th column of block $Z_{i_2 j_2}$, which is equivalent to

$$i_0 = m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_{i_2-1} + i_1$$

$$j_0 = n_1 + n_2 + \cdots + n_{j_2-1} + j_1$$

By block matrix multiplication, the block

$$Z_{i_2 j_2} = X_{i_2 1} Y_{1 j_2} + X_{i_2 2} Y_{2 j_2} + \cdots + X_{i_2 k} Y_{k j_2}$$

and $z_{i_0 j_0}$ is the sum of the entries of $X_{i_2 \nu} Y_{\nu j_2}$ ($1 \leq \nu \leq k$) in the position of the i_1 -th row and the j_1 -th, and each entry is the inner product of the i_1 -th row vector of $X_{i_2 \nu}$ and the j_1 -th column vector of $Y_{\nu j_2}$. Since Z has the same row block division as X and the same column block division as Y , the i_1 -th row vector of $X_{i_2 \nu}$ is a part of the i_0 -th row vector of X and the j_1 -th column vector of $Y_{\nu j_2}$ is a part of the j_0 -th column vector of Y . Hence,

$$z_{i_0 j_0} = \sum_{t=1}^{s_1} x_{i_0 t} y_{t j_0} + \sum_{t=s_1+1}^{s_1+s_2} x_{i_0 t} y_{t j_0} + \cdots + \sum_{t=s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_{k-1}}^{s_1+s_2+\cdots+s_k} x_{i_0 t} y_{t j_0} = \sum_{t=1}^s x_{i_0 t} y_{t j_0} \quad (1)$$

Therefore, the block matrix multiplication and the regular matrix multiplication produce the same result.

Remark 1. Notice that to make block matrix multiplication work, the division of columns of the left matrix in a matrix multiplication must be the same as the division of rows of the right matrix. As illustrated above, X has k columns of blocks with the j -th column of blocks containing s_j columns, and Y has k rows of blocks with the i -th row of blocks containing s_i rows.

Remark 2. From the equation (1) we can see, the essence of block matrix multiplication is breaking the calculation of the entries of a product of two matrices into pieces (blocks).

2.1.1 Application of Block Matrix Multiplication

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & A \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & AB \\ -E & B \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -CA^{-1} & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & -A^{-1}B \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

3 Matrix Transposition

4 Rank of a Product of Matrices

5 Square Matrix

5.1 Commuting Matrices

Definition 1 (Diagonal Matrix and Scalar Matrix). *A diagonal matrix is a matrix in which all entries outside the main diagonal are all zero.*

Definition 2 (Identity Matrix).

$$E = (\delta_{ij}), \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, i = j \\ 0, i \neq j \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Definition 3 (Scalar Matrix). *A scalar matrix is the result of the identity matrix multiplied with a scalar.*

Definition 4 (Matrix Unit). *A matrix unit is a matrix with only one nonzero entry with value 1. The matrix unit with the nonzero entry in the i -th row and j -th column is denoted as E_{ij} .*

Remark 3. *A matrix unit is not necessarily a square matrix.*

Definition 5 (Commuting Matrices). *Given two matrices $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, A and B are said to commute if $AB = BA$, or equivalently their commutator $[A, B] = AB - BA = 0$.*

Remark 4. *Notice that commuting matrices must be square matrix, because if $A \in M_{s \times n}, B \in M_{n \times r}, s \neq r$, then $AB \in M_{s \times r}, BA \in M_{r \times s}$, hence it is invalid to compare them.*

Theorem 1. *If a matrix $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ commutes with $\forall B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, then A is a scalar matrix.*

证明. Hint:

- If $AE_{12} = E_{12}A$, then $\forall k \neq 1, a_{k1} = 0$, and $\forall k \neq 2, a_{2k} = 0$, and $a_{11} = a_{22}$.
- If $AE_{ij} = E_{ij}A$, then $\forall k \neq i, a_{ki} = 0$, and $\forall k \neq j, a_{jk} = 0$, and $a_{ii} = a_{jj}$.
- Consider $\forall B \in M_n \mathbb{R}, AB = BA$.

□

Remark 5. *When proving a property applies to any matrix in $M_{m \times n}$, one method is to consider all matrix units in $M_{m \times n}$, since the set of matrix units is a basis of $M_{m \times n}$.*

5.2 Inverse Matrix

Lemma 1 (Uniqueness of Inverse Matrix).

$$A' = A'E = A'(AA'') = (A'A)A'' = A''$$

Definition 6 (Inverse Matrix).

Definition 7 (Non-degenerate Matrix and Degenerate Matrix). *A matrix $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ is non-degenerate if $\text{rank } A = n$. A is degenerate if $\text{rank } A < n$.*

Remark 6. *We only talk about non-degenerate matrices and degenerate matrices when it comes to square matrices.*

Theorem 2. *$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ is non-degenerate if and only if A is invertible.*

证明. Hint:

\Leftarrow : Use the rank of the product of two matrices.

\Rightarrow : Use the uniqueness of the solution of $AX = 0$, and the transpose of the product of two matrices. \square

Corollary 1. *If $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ is invertible, then A^T is invertible, and $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$.*

Corollary 2. *If $B \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$ and $C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ are non-degenerate, $\forall A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$, it holds that*

$$\text{rank } BAC = \text{rank } A$$

Corollary 3. *If $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, and $AB = E \vee BA = E$, then $B = A^{-1}$.*

Corollary 4. *If $A, B, \dots, C, D \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ are non-degenerate, then $AB \cdots CD$ is non-degenerate, and its inverse matrix is*

$$(AB \cdots CD)^{-1} = D^{-1}C^{-1} \cdots B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

5.3 Calculation of Powers of a Matrix

Example 1 (Powers of a Scalar Matrix).

Example 2.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

Example 3.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

6 Equivalence Class of Matrices

Definition 8 (Elementary Matrix).

Theorem 3. *$M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ has a partition of $\min(m, n) + 1$ equivalence classes. All matrices with its rank as r including the representative element is in a equivalence class.*

Corollary 5. *Every non-degenerate matrix $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ can be expressed as the product of elementary matrices.*

7 Calculation of Inverse Matrix

8 Solution Space