1.4 分块矩阵



主要内容:

分块矩阵概念

分块矩阵线性运算

分块矩阵的乘法

分块矩阵的转置

分块矩阵的逆



例:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

又如,
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 块对角矩阵

一. 分块矩阵概念



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_t \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{diag}(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_t)$$

二. 分块矩阵的线性运算



加法:同型矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{r1} & \cdots & B_{rs} \end{pmatrix}$$

分块方法相同
$$A+B=\begin{pmatrix} A_{11}+B_{11}&\cdots&A_{1s}+B_{1s}\\ \vdots&&&\vdots\\ A_{r1}+B_{r1}&\cdots&A_{rs}+B_{rs} \end{pmatrix}$$
.

数乘: 分块矩阵 $A = (A_{ij})_{s \times t}$, $kA = (kA_{ii})_{s \times t}$.



$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{n \times p},$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{n \times p},$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1t} \\ B_{21} & \cdots & B_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{s1} & \cdots & B_{st} \end{pmatrix} = C = (C_{kl})$$

其中 $C \in r \times t$ 分块矩阵,

$$C_{kl} = \sum_{i=1}^{s} A_{ki} B_{il} \quad (k = 1,...,r; l = 1,...,t)$$



$$\boldsymbol{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{B}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{B}_1 & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A}_2 \mathbf{B}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$



注意: ∂A , B均为n阶矩阵,且分块相同,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & A_m \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & B_m \end{pmatrix},$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1B_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_mB_m \end{pmatrix},$$

 A^k 呢?



将矩阵分块作乘法其分法不是唯一的.

只需前一个矩阵列的分法与后一个矩阵行的分法 一致

在例1中

$$egin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \ \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ \hline 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \ \end{pmatrix}$$



$$egin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \ \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & O \\ O & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & O & O \\ O & B_{22} & B_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} & O & O \\ O & A_{22}B_{22} & A_{22}B_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$



例2. 如何分块来求AB:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & O_{2\times3} \\ A_1 & I_3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & I_2 \\ -I_3 & O_{3\times2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & O_{2\times3} \\ A_1 & I_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & I_2 \\ -I_3 & O_{3\times2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & I_2 \\ A_1B_1 - I_3 & A_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

四. 分块矩阵的转置



转置: 分块矩阵
$$A = (A_{kl})_{s \times t} A^T = (B_{lk})_{t \times s}$$
 其中 $B_{lk} = A_{kl}^T, l = 1,...,t; k = 1,...,s$

其中
$$B_{lk} = A_{kl}^T$$
, $l = 1,...,t$; $k = 1,...,s$

[5],
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{N}A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{T} & A_{21}^{T} \\ A_{12}^{T} & A_{22}^{T} \\ A_{13}^{T} & A_{23}^{T} \end{pmatrix}$$

五. 分块矩阵的逆



$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{pmatrix}, (d_1, ..., d_n \neq 0) ; \mathbf{D}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{d_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{d_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_m \end{pmatrix}, A_1, ..., A_m$$
均可逆。

则
$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_m^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$
.

五. 分块矩阵的逆



设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} & & A_1 \\ & \ddots & \\ A_m & \end{pmatrix}, A_1, ..., A_m$$
均可逆。

特殊:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 \\ \vdots \\ d_m \end{pmatrix}$$
, $d_1, ..., d_m$ 均不为零,

$$, d_1, ..., d_m$$
均不为零,

则
$$\boldsymbol{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} & d_{\boldsymbol{m}}^{-1} \\ & \ddots & \\ d_{1}^{-1} & \end{pmatrix}$$



例3 设矩阵
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

学到了什么?



分块矩阵概念

分块矩阵线性运算

分块矩阵的乘法

分块矩阵的转置

分块矩阵的逆

一章 // 结



一、矩阵概念

1. $A_{m \times n} = (a_{ii})_{m \times n}$ 是 $m \times n$ 个数组成的数表.

2. 几类特殊矩阵:

- 零矩阵 O = (0)_{m×n},
- 行矩阵: $A = (a_1 \ a_2 \ \cdots \ a_n)$,
 列矩阵: $B = (b_1 \ b_2 \ \cdots \ b_n)^T = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,
 方阵: $A_{n \times n}$,
- 方阵: A_{n×n},

一、矩阵概念



• 三角阵:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$
, 上三角阵;

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$
,下三角阵.

一、矩阵概念



• 対角阵:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & \\ & a_2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= diag(a_1 \quad a_2 \quad \cdots \quad a_n).$$
• 单位阵: $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

二、矩阵的运算



1. 线性运算:

(1) 加法:
$$A_{m\times n} + B_{m\times n} = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{m\times n}$$

减法: $A_{m\times n} - B_{m\times n} = (a_{ij} - b_{ij})_{m\times n}$

- (2) 数乘: $k A_{m \times n} = (k a_{ij})_{m \times n}$
- (3) 八条运算规则 .

2. 乘法:

$$(1) A_{m \times r} B_{r \times n} = C_{m \times n}$$

(2)
$$c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \cdots + a_{ir}b_{rj}$$

$$(3)$$
一般, $AB \neq BA$, $AB = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$ 或 $B = 0$, $AB = AC \perp A \neq 0 \Rightarrow B = C$.

3.转置:
$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$$
, $A^T = (a_{ji})_{n \times m}$.

三、矩阵的逆



1. 初等变换与初等矩阵.

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$$

倍乘与数乘的区别

2. A可逆 $\Leftrightarrow AB = BA = I$

 $\Leftrightarrow AB = I$ 或 BA = I(A, B) 为方阵)

 $\Leftrightarrow AX = 0$ 只有零解

⇔ AX = b 有唯一解

⇔ A可表示为有限个初等矩 阵的乘积

 $\Leftrightarrow A 与 I 行等价.$

四.分块矩阵



- 3. 等价 $A \cong B \Leftrightarrow A \xrightarrow{\text{franesymbol}} B$
- 4. 求 A^{-1}

$$(A \ I)$$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{行初等变换}} (I \ A^{-1})$

分块矩阵

- 1. AB: A的列的分法与B的行的分法一致.
- 2. 块对角阵

四.分块矩阵



$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1B_1 & & & \\ & A_2B_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & A_kB_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1B_1 & & & & & \\ & A_2B_2 & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & A_kB_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & & & & & \\ & A_2^{-1} & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & A_k^{-1} \end{pmatrix} (A_i \, \overline{\Pi} \, \underline{\psi})$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} & & & & A_1 \\ & & & A_2 & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & A_k & & \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} & & & & A_k^{-1} \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & A_2^{-1} & & \\ & & & A_2^{-1} & & \end{pmatrix}.$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} & & & A_1 \\ & & A_2 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ A_k & & & \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} & & & & A_k^{-1} \\ & & & & \\ & & A_2^{-1} & \\ & & & A_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{array}{c} AX = b \\ (A \ b) & \xrightarrow{\text{行初等变换}} & \text{行阶梯形} \end{array}$$



$$AX = b$$

$$egin{pmatrix} 1 & & & c_{1,r+1} & \cdots & c_{1n} & d_1 \ & 1 & & c_{2,r+1} & \cdots & c_{2n} & d_2 \ & & \ddots & & & \ddots & & \ & & 1 & c_{r,r+1} & \cdots & c_{r,r+1} & d_r \ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & d_{r+1} \ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \ \end{pmatrix}$$

- 1. $d_{r+1} \neq 0$, 无解;
- 2. $d_{r+1} = 0$,有解:
 - (1) r = n: 有唯一解: $x_1 = d_1, x_2 = d_2, \dots, x_n = d_n$.
 - (2) r < n: 有无穷多组解.



例1设
$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = I - \alpha^T \alpha$$
, $B = I + 2\alpha^T \alpha$.

求:AB.

解:
$$AB = (I - \alpha^T \alpha)(I + 2\alpha^T \alpha)$$

$$= I - \alpha^T \alpha + 2\alpha^T \alpha - 2\alpha^T \alpha \alpha^T \alpha$$

$$= I + \alpha^T \alpha - 2\alpha^T (\alpha \alpha^T) \alpha$$

$$= \alpha \alpha^T - (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}) \alpha$$

$$AB = I + \alpha^T \alpha - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \alpha^T \alpha = I.$$

$$\frac{-2\alpha^{T}\alpha\alpha^{T}\alpha}{\alpha^{T}\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = 1,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\alpha = I.$$



例2 设 A是实对称矩阵且 $A^2 = 0$, 证明: A = 0.

证: 设
$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$$
, 且 $A^T = A$, 则
$$A^2 = AA = AA^T = B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n},$$

$$b_{ii} = a_{i1}^2 + a_{i2}^2 + \dots + a_{in}^2 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

$$\therefore A^2 = O,$$

$$\therefore b_{ii} = a_{i1}^2 + a_{i2}^2 + \dots + a_{in}^2 = 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

$$\therefore A \stackrel{?}{=} 2 = 0,$$

$$\therefore A \stackrel{?}{=} 2 = 0,$$

$$\therefore A \stackrel{?}{=} 3 = 0.$$



例3 求 A的逆矩阵 A^{-1} .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \neq 0.$$

解:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ \hline a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & A_1 \\ A_2 & O \end{pmatrix}$$



$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & A_2^{-1} \\ A_1^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{a_1} \\ \frac{1}{a_2} & \\ & \frac{1}{a_2} \\ & & \ddots \\ & & \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \end{pmatrix}$$



例4
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AXA + BXB = AXB + BXA + I$$

求:X.

解:
$$AX(A-B)+BX(B-A)=I$$

 $AX(A-B)-BX(A-B)=I$
 $(A-B)X(A-B)=I$
若 $A-B$ 可逆,则
 $X = [(A-B)^{-1}]^2$.



$$(A-B \ I) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A-B)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$X = \begin{bmatrix} (A - B)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$