



Blok matrice

4. čas

Uvod

Primer. Sabiranje niza vrednosti $S = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} a_k$

$$\underbrace{(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n)}_{S_1} + \underbrace{(a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + \cdots + a_{2n})}_{S_2} = S$$

Uvod

Primer. Sabiranje niza vrednosti

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} a_k$$

$$\underbrace{\left((a_1 + \cdots) + (\cdots + a_n) \right)}_{S_1} + \underbrace{\left((a_{n+1} + \cdots) + (\cdots + a_{2n}) \right)}_{S_2} + \underbrace{\left((a_{n+1} + \cdots) + (\cdots + a_{2n}) \right)}_{S_3} + \underbrace{\left((a_{n+1} + \cdots) + (\cdots + a_{2n}) \right)}_{S_4} = S$$

Uvod

Primer. Izračunavanje vrednosti polinoma

$$P(x) = x^5 + 2x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 5$$

$$= [1 \quad 2 \quad -1 \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad -5] \begin{bmatrix} x^5 \\ x^4 \\ x^3 \\ x^2 \\ x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Uvod

Primer. Izračunavanje vrednosti polinoma

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= x^5 + 2x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 5 \\ &= (x^2 + 2x - 1)x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 5 \\ &= [1 \quad 2 \quad -1] \begin{bmatrix} x^2 \\ x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x^3 + [3 \quad 1 \quad -5] \begin{bmatrix} x^2 \\ x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [x^3 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^2 \\ x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Uvod

Primer. Izračunavanje vrednosti polinoma

$$P(x) = x^5 + 2x^4 - x^3 + 3x^2 + x - 5$$

$$= (x^4 - x^2 + 1)x + 2x^4 + 3x^2 - 5$$

$$= [1 \quad -1 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} x^4 \\ x^2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x + [2 \quad 3 \quad -5] \begin{bmatrix} x^4 \\ x^2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= [x \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^4 \\ x^2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Podela na blokove

Primer.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ \hline 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc} [1 \ 2] & [3 \ 4] \\ [5 \ 6] & [7 \ 8] \\ [9 \ 10] & [11 \ 12] \\ [13 \ 14] & [15 \ 16] \\ [17 \ 18] & [19 \ 20] \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cc} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} \end{array} \right]$$

Podela na blokove

Primer.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ \hline 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ 17 & 18 & 19 & 20 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 13 & 14 \\ 17 & 18 \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{cc} 3 & 4 \\ 7 & 8 \\ 11 & 12 \\ 15 & 16 \\ 19 & 20 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Podela na blokove

Primer.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = [I \quad I]$$

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow [A \mid b]$$

Operacije nad blok matricama

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} X & Y \\ U & V \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A + X & B + Y \\ C + U & D + V \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha A & \alpha B \\ \alpha C & \alpha D \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} A^T & C^T \\ B^T & D^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X & Y \\ U & V \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} AX + BU & AY + BV \\ CX + DU & CY + DV \end{bmatrix}$$

Operacije nad blok matricama

Primer.
$$\left[\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|cc} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

Operacije nad blok matricama

Primer. Pronaći konformnu blok podelu matrice B za množenje AB

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

Množenje blok matrica

Štrasenov algoritam

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

$$M_1 = (A_{11} + A_{22})(B_{11} + B_{22})$$

$$M_5 = (A_{11} + A_{12})B_{22}$$

$$C_{11} = M_1 + M_4 - M_5 + M_7$$

$$M_2 = (A_{21} + A_{22})B_{11}$$

$$M_6 = (A_{21} - A_{11})(B_{11} + B_{12})$$

$$C_{12} = M_3 + M_5$$

$$M_3 = A_{11}(B_{12} - B_{22})$$

$$M_7 = (A_{12} - A_{22})(B_{21} + B_{22})$$

$$C_{21} = M_2 + M_4$$

$$M_4 = A_{22}(B_{21} - B_{11})$$

$$C_{22} = M_1 - M_2 + M_3 + M_6$$

Specijalne vrste blok matrica

Blok dijagonalna matrica $\begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & D \end{bmatrix}$

Blok gornje trougaona matrica $\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ O & D \end{bmatrix}$

Blok donje trougaona matrica $\begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$

Blok matrice

Da li postoje analogije i u determinanti blok matrice i
kod inverzne matrice u blok formi?

Determinanta i inverzna matrica

$$\bullet \begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ O & D \end{vmatrix} = |A||D|$$

$$\bullet \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ O & D \end{vmatrix} = |A||D|$$

$$\bullet \begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = |A||D|$$

$$\bullet \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & D \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ O & D^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \begin{bmatrix} I & B \\ O & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} I & -B \\ O & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ C & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ -C & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ O & D \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}BD^{-1} \\ O & D^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ -D^{-1}CA^{-1} & D^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Blok dekompozicija

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

$$M/A = D - CA^{-1}B$$

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

$$M/D = A - BD^{-1}C$$

Blok sistem jednačina

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = A^{-1}(b_1 - Bx_2) \\ (M/A)x_2 = b_2 - CA^{-1}b_1 \end{cases}$$

Šurov komplement

Posledica. Za matricu $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$ sa regularnim vodećim blokom A važi:

1. $\text{rang}(M) = \text{rang}(A) + \text{rang}(M/A)$
2. $\text{def}(M) = \text{def}(M/A)$
3. M je regularna akko je M/A regularna
4. $\det(M) = \det(A)\det(M/A)$

Šurov komplement

Posledica. Za matricu $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$ sa regularnim vodećim blokom A važi:

$$5. \quad M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} + A^{-1}B(M/A)^{-1}CA^{-1} & -A^{-1}B(M/A)^{-1} \\ -(M/A)^{-1}CA^{-1} & (M/A)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Šurov komplement

Posledica. Za matricu $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$ sa regularnim dijagonalnim blokom D važi:

$$6. \quad M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} (M/D)^{-1} & -(M/D)^{-1}BD^{-1} \\ -D^{-1}C(M/D)^{-1} & D^{-1} + D^{-1}C(M/D)^{-1}BD^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Šurov komplement

Posledica. Za matricu $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$ sa regularnim dijagonalnim blokovima A i D važi:

$$7. \quad M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} (M/D)^{-1} & -(M/D)^{-1}BD^{-1} \\ -(M/A)^{-1}CA^{-1} & (M/A)^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Primena blok matrica

Teorema. (Silvester) Ako su $A \in M_{m \times n}$ i $B \in M_{n \times m}$, $m \geq n$, tada je

$$\det(AB - \lambda I_m) = (-\lambda)^{m-n} \det(BA - \lambda I_n).$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_m & A \\ 0 & \lambda I_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda I_m & A \\ B & -I_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} AB - \lambda I_m & 0 \\ \lambda B & -\lambda I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ B & \lambda I_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda I_m & A \\ B & -I_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda I_m & A \\ 0 & BA - \lambda I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Primena teoreme Silvestera

Primer. Odrediti spektar matrice A ako je

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

Zadaci

1. Ako je kvadratna matrica M blokovski podeljena $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$ sa kvadratnim vodećim blokom A , kakvog je oblika blok D ?
2. Koristeći blok matrice izračunati M^2 za $M = \begin{bmatrix} I & S \\ O & A \end{bmatrix}$, gde su $I = I_4$, $O = O_4$,
$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Zadaci

3. Neka je kvadratna matrica M blokovski podeljena $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Dokazati da je
- $$M^n = \begin{bmatrix} A^n & A^{n-1}B \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$