第五章 矩阵的直积

5.1 直积的定义与性质

定义1(Kronecker积)设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}, B = (b_{ij}) \in \mathbb{C}^{p \times q}$,称如下分块矩阵

$$A \otimes B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}B & a_{12}B & \cdots & a_{1n}B \\ a_{21}B & a_{22}B & \cdots & a_{2n}B \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B & a_{m2}B & \cdots & a_{mn}B \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{mp \times nq}$$

为 $A \subseteq B$ 的**Kronecker**积(或**直积**, **张量积**),简记为 $A \otimes B = (a_{ij}B)$.

 $\mathbf{M1}$ 计算 $A \otimes B$ 和 $B \otimes A$, 其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \otimes B = \begin{bmatrix} 2a & 2b \\ 3a & 3b \\ 2c & 2d \\ 3c & 3d \end{bmatrix}, \quad B \otimes A = \begin{bmatrix} 2a & 2b \\ 2c & 2d \\ 3a & 3b \\ 3c & 3d \end{bmatrix}.$$

由此例看出,尽管 $A \otimes B$ 和 $B \otimes A$ 是同阶矩阵,但一般来说 $A \otimes B \neq B \otimes A$,即**Kronecker积不满足交换律**.

定理1 由Kronecker积定义可证:

- (1) 两个上三角矩阵的直积也是上三角矩阵;
- (2) 两个对角矩阵的直积也是对角矩阵;
- $(3) I_n \otimes I_m = I_m \otimes I_n = I_{mn}.$

命题1矩阵直积分块运算规律:

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \otimes F = \begin{bmatrix} A \otimes F & B \otimes F \\ C \otimes F & D \otimes F \end{bmatrix};$$

(2) 设
$$\alpha$$
是列向量,且 $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s)$ 则 $\alpha \otimes B = (\alpha \otimes \beta_1, \alpha \otimes \beta_2, \dots, \alpha \otimes \beta_s)$;

(3) 设
$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)_{n \times t}, B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s)_{p \times s},$$

则 $A \otimes B =$

$$(\alpha_1 \otimes \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_1 \otimes \beta_s, \dots, \alpha_t \otimes \beta_s, \dots, \alpha_t \otimes \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_t \otimes \beta_s).$$

注:由(1)与(2)可证(3),这里只证明(1)与(2).



命题1 (1)
$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \otimes F = \begin{bmatrix} A \otimes F & B \otimes F \\ C \otimes F & D \otimes F \end{bmatrix}.$$

证明:

(1)由定义

$$\begin{bmatrix} (a_{ij}) & (b_{ij}) \\ (c_{ij}) & (d_{ij}) \end{bmatrix} \otimes F = \begin{bmatrix} (a_{ij}F) & (b_{ij}F) \\ (c_{ij}F) & (d_{ij}F) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} A \otimes F & B \otimes F \\ C \otimes F & D \otimes F \end{bmatrix}$$

命题1 (2) 设 α 是列向量,且 $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s)$ 则 $\alpha \otimes B = (\alpha \otimes \beta_1, \alpha \otimes \beta_2, \dots, \alpha \otimes \beta_s)$;

证明: (2) 设 $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)^T$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \otimes B = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 B \\ \vdots \\ a_n B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s) \\ \vdots \\ a_n(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \beta_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \cdots, \quad \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \beta_s \\ \vdots \\ a_n \beta_s \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \otimes \beta_1, \quad \cdots, \quad \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \otimes \beta_s \end{bmatrix}$$

 $= (\alpha \otimes \beta_1, \alpha \otimes \beta_2, \cdots, \alpha \otimes \beta_s).$

命题2(直积的性质)矩阵的直积具有以下性质:

- (1) 对任意复数k, $(kA) \otimes B = A \otimes (kB) = k(A \otimes B)$;
- (2) $(A \otimes B) \otimes C = A \otimes (B \otimes C)$;
- (3) $A \otimes (B + C) = A \otimes B + A \otimes C$;
- (4) $(A \otimes B)^H = A^H \otimes B^H$;
- (5) 若矩阵A和C, 矩阵B和D均可相乘, 则($A \otimes B$)($C \otimes D$) = $(AC) \otimes (BD)$;
 - (6) $rank(A \otimes B) = rank(A) rank(B)$;
 - $(7) (A \otimes B)^+ = A^+ \otimes B^+.$
 - (8) **设** $A \times B$ 分别是 $m \times n$ 阶可逆矩阵,则 $(A \otimes B)^{-1} = A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}$



结合律 (2)
$$(A \otimes B) \otimes C = A \otimes (B \otimes C)$$
.

证明: (2)设 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$,由直积定义:

$$(A \otimes B) \otimes C = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}B & \cdots & a_{1n}B \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B & \cdots & a_{mn}B \end{bmatrix} \otimes C$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}B \otimes C & \cdots & a_{1n}B \otimes C \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B \otimes C & \cdots & a_{mn}B \otimes C \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= A \otimes (B \otimes C).$$

共轭转置 (4) $(A \otimes B)^H = A^H \otimes B^H$.

证明: (4)设 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$,由直积与共轭转置定义:

$$(A \otimes B)^H = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}B & \cdots & a_{1n}B \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B & \cdots & a_{mn}B \end{bmatrix}^H$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \overline{a}_{11}B^H & \cdots & \overline{a}_{m1}B^H \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \overline{a}_{1n}B^H & \cdots & \overline{a}_{mn}B^H \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= A^H \otimes B^H$$
.



吸收率 (5)
$$(A \otimes B)(C \otimes D) = (AC) \otimes (BD)$$
.

证明: (5) 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$,由直积定义:

$$(A \otimes B)(C \otimes D) = (a_{ij}B)(c_{ij}D)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}B & \cdots & a_{1n}B \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B & \cdots & a_{mn}B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{11}D & \cdots & c_{1s}D \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1}D & \cdots & c_{ns}D \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= (\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik}Bc_{kj}D) = (\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik}c_{kj}BD)$$
$$= (AC) \otimes (BD).$$

注 设A是m阶方阵, B是n阶方阵, 则.

$$(1) (A \otimes B)^k = A^k \otimes B^k, k = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$(2) (A \otimes I_n)(I_m \otimes B) = (I_m \otimes B)(A \otimes I_n) = A \otimes B,$$
即 $(A \otimes I_n) = I_m \otimes B$,可交换.

吸收率可推广为:

(3)
$$(A_1 \otimes B_1)(A_2 \otimes B_2) \cdots (A_k \otimes B_k) = (A_1 A_2 \cdots A_k)(B_1 B_2 \cdots B_k)$$

$$(4) (A_1 \otimes A_2 \cdots \otimes A_k)(B_1 \otimes B_2 \cdots \otimes B_k) = (A_1 B_1) \otimes (A_2 B_2) \cdots (A_k B_k)$$



例2 设A是m阶方阵, B是n阶方阵, 证明

$$e^{A\otimes I_n} = e^A \otimes I_n$$
, $e^{I_m \otimes B} = I_m \otimes e^B$.

证明:由注(1)得

$$e^{A\otimes I_n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (A\otimes I_n)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (A^k \otimes I_n^k) = (\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} A^k) \otimes I_n = e^A \otimes I_n.$$

注: 同理可证 $e^{(A\otimes I_n)(I_m\otimes B)}=e^A\otimes e^B$.

(6) $rank(A \otimes B) = rank(A) rank(B)$

证明: (6) 设 $A = A_{m \times n}$, $B = B_{p \times q}$, rank(A) = r, rank(B) = s.

则存在可逆矩阵 P_i , Q_i (i = 1,2) 使得

$$P_1 A Q_1 = A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, P_2 B Q_2 = B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} I_S & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{m}}A_1 \otimes B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} I_r \otimes B_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

易得 $\operatorname{rank}(A_1 \otimes B_1) = \operatorname{rs.}$



(6) $rank(A \otimes B) = rank(A) rank(B)$

证明: 易得 $\operatorname{rank}(A_1 \otimes B_1) = \operatorname{rs}$.

由吸收率的注(3)得

$$(P_1 \otimes P_2)(A \otimes B)(Q_1 \otimes Q_2) = (P_1 A Q_1) \otimes (P_2 B Q_2)$$
$$= A_1 \otimes B_1$$

所以 $\operatorname{rank}(A \otimes B) = \operatorname{rank}(A_1 \otimes B_1) = \operatorname{rs.}$

结论得证.



$$(7) (A \otimes B)^+ = A^+ \otimes B^+$$

证明: 直接验证四个Penrose方程:

Penrose方程(1)

$$(A \otimes B)(A^{+} \otimes B^{+})(A \otimes B) = (AA^{+}A) \otimes (BB^{+}B)$$
$$= A \otimes B$$

Penrose方程(3)

$$(A \otimes B)(A^+ \otimes B^+) = (AA^+) \otimes (BB^+)$$

再由性质(4),容易验证上式右端取共轭转置不变.



(8) **设** $A \setminus B$ 分别是 $m \setminus n$ 阶可逆矩阵,则 $(A \otimes B)^{-1} = A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}$.

证明: 由吸收率得:

$$(A \otimes B)(A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}) = (AA^{-1}) \otimes (BB^{-1})$$
$$= I_m \otimes I_n.$$

推论1: 设 $A \times B$ 是酉矩阵,则 $A \otimes B$ 是酉矩阵.

证明: $(A \otimes B)^{-1} = A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1} = A^{H} \otimes B^{H} = (A \otimes B)^{H}$.



性质(9): 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times m}, B = B_{n \times n}, 则$

$$(1)tr(A \otimes B) = trA \cdot trB ,$$

$$(2)\det(A\otimes B) = \det(A)^n \det(B)^m.$$

证明: (1)
$$tr(A \otimes B) = tr(a_{11}B) + tr(a_{22}B) + \cdots + tr(a_{mm}B) = a_{11}tr(B) + a_{22}tr(B) + \cdots + a_{mm}tr(B)$$

= $trA \cdot trB$.

(2)证略.



定理2 设 $f(x,y) = \sum_{i,j=0}^k c_{ij} x^i y^j$ 是变量x, y的复二元多项式, 对任意矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$ 和 $B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$,定义矩阵

$$f(A,B) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{k} c_{ij} (A^i \otimes B^j) \in \mathbb{C}^{mn \times mn}$$

式中, $A^0 = I_m$, $B^0 = I_n$. 若A和B的特征值分别为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$ 和 μ_1, \dots, μ_n , 则f(A, B)的特征值为 $f(\lambda_i, \mu_j)$, $i = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, n$.

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{k} c_{ij} x^{i} y^{j}$$

$$f(A,B) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{k} c_{ij} (A^{i} \otimes B^{j}) \in \mathbb{C}^{mn \times mn}$$
注: 若 $f(x,y) = xy$,则 $f(A,B) = A \otimes B$,
若 $f(x,y) = xy^{0} + x^{0}y$,则 $f(A,B) = A \otimes I_{n} + I_{m} \otimes B$,
得下面的推论.

推论2 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$, $B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, 其特征值分别为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m$ 和 μ_1, \dots, μ_n , 则有

- (1) $A \otimes B$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_i \mu_j$, $i = 1, \dots, m$, $j = 1, \dots, n$.
- (2) $A \otimes I_n \pm I_m \otimes B$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_i \pm \mu_j$, $i = 1, \dots, m$, $j = 1, \dots, n$.

注:

- \rightarrow 由(1)也可得 $det(A \otimes B) = det(A)^n det(B)^m$,
- $ightrightarrow A \otimes I_n \pm I_m \otimes B$ 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda_i \pm \mu_i \neq 0$,
- $ightharpoonup A \otimes I_n \pm I_m \otimes B^T$ 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda_i \pm \mu_i \neq 0$.



例3 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$, $B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, $x \in \mathbb{C}^m$ 是A关于特征值 λ 的特征向量, $y \in \mathbb{C}^n$ 是B关于特征值 μ 的特征向量,则有

- (1) x⊗y∈A⊗B关于特征值 $\lambda\mu$ 的特征向量.
- (2) $x⊗y是A⊗I_n + I_m⊗B$ 关于特征值 $\lambda + \mu$ 的特征向量.

证明: (1)因为 $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$,所以 $x \otimes y \neq 0$,且 $(A \otimes B)(x \otimes y) = (Ax \otimes By) = (\lambda x \otimes \mu y) = \lambda \mu(x \otimes y)$.



例3 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$, $B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, $x \in \mathbb{C}^m$ 是A关于特征值 λ 的特征向量, $y \in \mathbb{C}^n$ 是B关于特征值 μ 的特征向量,则有(2) $x \otimes y$ 是 $A \otimes I_n + I_m \otimes B$ 关于特征值 $\lambda + \mu$ 的特征向量.

证明: (2)因为

$$(A \otimes I_n)(x \otimes y) = (Ax \otimes I_n y) = \lambda(x \otimes y),$$

$$(I_m \otimes B)(x \otimes y) = (I_m x \otimes By) = \mu(x \otimes y),$$

所以

$$(A \otimes I_n + I_m \otimes B)(x \otimes y) = (A \otimes I_n)(x \otimes y) + (I_m \otimes B)(x \otimes y)$$
$$= (\lambda + \mu)(x \otimes y)$$



例4 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$, $B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 都可对角化,则

 $A \otimes I_n + I_m \otimes B$ 也可对角化.

证明: 由题设存在可逆矩阵P与Q使得

$$P^{-1}AP = A_1 = diag\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m\}$$

$$Q^{-1}BQ = B_1 = diag\{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n\}$$

所以

$$(P \otimes Q)^{-1} (A \otimes I_n + I_m \otimes B)(P \otimes Q) = (A_1 \otimes I_n) + (I_m \otimes B_1)$$

$$= diag\{\lambda_1I_n + B_1, \lambda_2I_n + B_1, \cdots, \lambda_mI_n + B_1\}$$

$$= diag\{\lambda_1 + \mu_1, \cdots, \lambda_1 + \mu_n, \lambda_2 + \mu_1, \cdots, \lambda_2 + \mu_n, \cdots, \lambda_m + \mu_n\}.$$



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例5 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$, $B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 都可对角化,则 $A \otimes B$ 也可对角化. 证明同例4,略.