# 第一章矩阵

1.3 分块矩阵

1.3.2 分块矩阵 (II)



#### 矩阵按列分块

$$A = egin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$
 记为 $A = \left(A_1, A_2, \cdots, A_n\right)$ 

其中
$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, A_n = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

#### 矩阵按行分块

$$A = egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$
 记为 $A = egin{bmatrix} lpha_1 \ lpha_2 \ dots \ lpha_m \end{pmatrix}$ 

其中
$$\alpha_1 = (a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{1n}),$$

$$\alpha_2 = (a_{21}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{2n}),$$

$$\dots$$

$$\alpha_m = (a_{m1}, a_{m2}, \dots, a_{mn}).$$

#### 例1 试用不同方法将 $A_{m\times n}$ , $B_{n\times l}$ 进行分块, 计算AB并写出

$$AB = 0$$
 的充分必要条件.

解 (方法1) 对于
$$m \times n$$
矩阵 $A, A =$ 

$$\mathbf{DJ}AB = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 B \\ \alpha_2 B \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m B \end{pmatrix}.$$

这时AB=0的充分必要条件是 $\alpha_i B=0(1 \le i \le m)$ .

例1 试用不同方法将 $A_{m\times n}$ ,  $B_{n\times l}$  进行分块并计算AB.

写出AB = 0的充分必要条件.

解 (方法2) 对于 $n \times l$ 矩阵 $B, B = (B_1 \quad B_2 \quad \cdots \quad B_l)$ ,

这时AB=0的充分必要条件是 $AB_i=0(1 \le i \le l)$ .

• 例2 计算(板书)

$$A \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i^T A, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i^T A \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_j$$



例3 已知 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求 $A^n$ .  $A^3 = A^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \varepsilon_1 & \varepsilon_2 \end{pmatrix}$  
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \varepsilon_1 & \varepsilon_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 从而当 $n \ge 3$ 时, $A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

问题 已知 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求 $A^n$ .



例4 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求  $A^{2016}$ .

解记
$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ O & M \end{pmatrix}$ ,

于是
$$A^{2016} = \begin{pmatrix} E^{2016} & O \\ O & M^{2016} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ O & M^{2016} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,由于 $M = (\alpha - \alpha) = \alpha(1 - 1)$ ,

因此
$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 - 1),$$
从而 $M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 - 1) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 - 1)$ 

$$= (-2) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 - 1) = -2M.$$

于是
$$A^{2016} = \begin{pmatrix} E^{2016} & O \\ O & M^{2016} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ O & M^{2016} \end{pmatrix}$$
. 如此继续得 $M^{2016} = (-2)^{2015}M$ . 令 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,由于 $M = (\alpha - \alpha) = \alpha(1 - 1)$ ,因此 $A^{2016} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{2015} & -2^{2015} \\ 0 & 0 & -2^{2015} & 2^{2015} \end{pmatrix}$ .