



第五节 矩阵的分块

主要内容

- 矩阵分块法

- 分块矩阵的运算





一、矩阵分块法

1. 定义

对于行数和列数较高的矩阵 A , 运算时常采用**分块法**, 使大矩阵的运算化成小矩阵的运算. 我们将矩阵 A 用若干条纵线和横线分成许多个小矩阵, 每个小矩阵称为 A 的子块, **以子块为元素的形式上的矩阵称为分块矩阵.**



例如将 3×4 矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix}$$

分成子块的分法很多，下面举出三种分块形式：

(1)
$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \hline a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{array} \right)$$





(2)
$$\left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \hline a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{array} \right)$$

(3)
$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{array} \right)$$





分法(1)可记为

(1)

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \hline a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{array} \right)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中

$$B_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{23} & a_{24} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_{21} = (a_{31} \quad a_{32}), \quad B_{22} = (a_{33} \quad a_{34})$$

即 $B_{11}, B_{12}, B_{21}, B_{22}$ 为 A 的子块，而 A 形式上成为以这些子块为元素的分块矩阵。分法(2)及(3)的分块矩阵可以类似写出。



2. 常用的分块法

设有 $s \times n$ 矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{s \times n}$, 则对 A 有以下三种常用的分块方法:

1) 按行分块

即把 A 的每一行当作一个子块, 这时每个子块为一行向量, 也就是说, 矩阵 A 是由一个行向量组组成:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix}.$$



2) 按列分块

即把 A 的每一列当作一个子块，这时每个子块为一列向量，也就是说，矩阵 A 是由一个列向量组组成：

$$A = (\beta_1 \quad \beta_2 \quad \cdots \quad \beta_n)$$

3) 分块对角矩阵

当 n 阶矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 中非零元素都集中在主对角线附近时，有时可将 A 分成下面的分块对角矩阵（准对角矩阵）.





准对角矩阵形如

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & & & O \\ & A_2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ O & & & & A_l \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 A_i 是 n_i 阶方针 ($i = 1, 2, \dots, l$) .



二、分块矩阵的运算

分块矩阵的运算规则与普通矩阵的运算规则相类似.

1. 分块矩阵的加法

设矩阵 A 与 B 的行数相同、列数相同，采用相同的分块方法，有

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{s1} & \cdots & A_{sr} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{s1} & \cdots & B_{sr} \end{pmatrix},$$



其中 A_{ij}, B_{ij} 的行数和列数都相同，那么

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} + B_{11} & \cdots & A_{1r} + B_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{s1} + B_{s1} & \cdots & A_{sr} + B_{sr} \end{pmatrix}.$$



例 1

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0_{2 \times 2} \\ 0_{2 \times 2} & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & 0_{2 \times 2} \\ 0_{2 \times 2} & B_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 $A + B$.



解： 将 A, B 分块

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & b & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中}$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} & B_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中}$$

$$B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 1 & a \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix}.$$





$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 1 & a \end{pmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} & A_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} & B_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 + B_1 & \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} \\ \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 2} & A_2 + B_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A_1 + B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 1 & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a & 1 \\ 1 & 2a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_2 + B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b & 0 \\ 1 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2b & 1 \\ 2 & 2b \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 $A + B = \begin{pmatrix} 2a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2b & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2b \end{pmatrix}$.



2. 分块矩阵的数乘运算

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{s1} & \cdots & A_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$, λ 是常数, 那么

$$\lambda A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda A_{11} & \cdots & \lambda A_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda A_{s1} & \cdots & \lambda A_{sr} \end{pmatrix}.$$





3. 分块矩阵的乘法运算

设 A 为 $s \times n$ 矩阵, B 为 $n \times m$ 矩阵, 分块成

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1l} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2l} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{t1} & A_{t2} & \cdots & A_{tl} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1r} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{l1} & B_{l2} & \cdots & B_{lr} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中每个 A_{ij} 是 $s_i \times n_j$ 矩阵, 每个 B_{ij} 是 $n_i \times m_j$ 矩阵, 于是有

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & \cdots & C_{1r} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{t1} & C_{t2} & \cdots & C_{tr} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $C_{pq} = \sum_{k=1}^l A_{pk}B_{kq}$ ($p = 1, 2, \dots, t; q = 1, 2, \dots, r$).



例 2 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 AB .

解： 把 A, B 分块成

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_2 & 0_{2 \times 2} \\ A_1 & E_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} E_2 & 0_{2 \times 2} \\ A_1 & E_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ A_1 B_{11} + B_{21} & A_1 B_{12} + B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 B_{11} + B_{21} &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} A_1B_{12} + B_{22} &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$



例 3

设 A, B 都是 n 阶矩阵, $AB = O$, 证明

$$\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \leq n.$$

证明: 设 $B = [\beta_1 \quad \beta_2 \quad \cdots \quad \beta_n]$, 则

$$AB = A[\beta_1 \quad \beta_2 \quad \cdots \quad \beta_n] = [A\beta_1 \quad A\beta_2 \quad \cdots \quad A\beta_n]$$

所以

$$AB = O \Leftrightarrow A\beta_1 = 0, A\beta_2 = 0, \dots, A\beta_n = 0.$$



因此，由 $AB = 0$ 知， B 的每一列向量都是齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 的解向量。从而

$$\text{rank}(B) \leq n - \text{rank}(A)$$

即

$$\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \leq n.$$



4. 分块矩阵的转置

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1t} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{s1} & A_{s2} & \cdots & A_{st} \end{pmatrix}$,

则 $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^T & A_{21}^T & \cdots & A_{s1}^T \\ A_{12}^T & A_{22}^T & \cdots & A_{s2}^T \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1t}^T & A_{2t}^T & \cdots & A_{st}^T \end{pmatrix}$.



5. 分块对角矩阵的运算

形式如

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & & o \\ & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ o & & & a_l \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵，其中 $a_i(i = 1, 2, \dots, l)$ 是数，通常称为**对角矩阵**.



设 A 为 n 阶矩阵，且 A 可分成如下形式

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & & & O \\ & A_2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ O & & & & A_l \end{pmatrix}$$

称为**分块对角矩阵或准对角矩阵**，其中 A_i 为 n_i 阶方阵，

$$A = \text{diag}(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_l).$$



分块对角矩阵的性质

1) $|A| = |A_1||A_2| \cdots |A_l|$;

2) 若 $|A_i| \neq 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, l$), 则 $|A| \neq 0$, 且

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & & & & & & & \\ & A_2^{-1} & & & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & & A_l^{-1} & & & & \\ & & & & O & & & \\ & & & & & O & & \\ & & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & & O \end{pmatrix}$$



设 A, B 是两个 n 阶矩阵，且采用相同的分法可把它们都分成分块对角矩阵：

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & & o \\ & A_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ o & & & A_l \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & & & o \\ & B_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ o & & & B_l \end{pmatrix}$$

则有





$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B_1 & & & O \\ & A_2 B_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & A_l B_l \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 + B_1 & & & O \\ & A_2 + B_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & A_l + B_l \end{pmatrix}.$$



矩阵求逆(分块)

设 n 阶矩阵 D 分块为

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{r1} & \cdots & c_{rk} & b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 A, B 分别是 k 阶和 r 阶的可逆矩阵, C 是 $r \times k$ 矩阵, O 是 $k \times r$ 矩阵, 求 D^{-1} .



首先因为

$$|D| = |A||B|$$

(证明见第二章第六节 例 3 

所以当 A, B 可逆时, D 也可逆. 设

$$D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

于是

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & X_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AX_{11} & AX_{12} \\ CX_{11} + BX_{21} & CX_{12} + BX_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_k & O \\ O & E_r \end{pmatrix},$$



由此可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} AX_{11} & AX_{12} \\ CX_{11} + BX_{21} & CX_{12} + BX_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_k & O \\ O & E_r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} AX_{11} = E_k \\ AX_{12} = O \\ CX_{11} + BX_{21} = O \\ CX_{12} + BX_{22} = E_r \end{cases}$$

由第一、二式得

$$X_{11} = A^{-1}, \quad X_{12} = A^{-1}O = O,$$

代入第四式，得

$$X_{22} = B^{-1},$$



代入第三式，得

$$BX_{21} = -CX_{11} = -CA^{-1}, \quad X_{21} = -B^{-1}CA^{-1}$$

因此

$$D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ -B^{-1}CA^{-1} & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

特别地，当 $C = O$ 时，有

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ O & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$



例 4 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

用矩阵分块的方法：(1) 计算 A^2, AB ；(2) 求 A^{-1} .



解： 把矩阵 A, B 进行如下分块

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

并令

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$



其中

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$





则 1)

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & A_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & A_2^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中

$$A_1^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 12 \\ 12 & 29 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_2^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$



所以

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 29 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$



$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B_{11} & A_1 B_{12} \\ A_2 B_{21} & A_2 B_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中

$$A_1 B_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -3 & 10 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_1 B_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 17 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_2 B_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$



$$A_2 B_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -3 & -4 \\ -2 & -8 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 7 & 0 \\ -3 & 10 & 17 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -8 \end{pmatrix}.$$



2) 因为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & A_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$,

$$A_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_2^{-1} = -\frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$



所以

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/2 & -1/4 & -1/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1/2 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$





例 5 解矩阵方程 $AX = B$, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解: 令

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $\begin{cases} x_1 - 3x_4 = -1, \\ -2x_1 + 6x_4 = 2, \\ x_2 - 3x_5 = 0, \\ -2x_2 + 6x_5 = 0, \\ x_3 - 3x_6 = -2, \\ -2x_3 + 6x_6 = 4, \end{cases}$



解线性方程组得

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 3c_1 - 1 & 3c_2 & 3c_3 - 2 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

其中 c_1, c_2, c_3 为任意常数.



例 6

已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $|A^8|, A^4, A^{-1}$.

解:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$|A^8| = |A|^8 = (|A_1 A_2|)^8 = (|A_1|)^8 (|A_2|)^8 = (-25)^8 4^8 = 10^{16}.$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_1^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^4 = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5^4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5^4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_2^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^4 = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2^2 & 0 \\ 8 & 2^2 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2^4 & 0 \\ 2^6 & 2^4 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 $A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^4 & O \\ O & A_2^4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5^4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5^4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^6 & 2^4 \end{pmatrix}.$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A_1|} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{-25} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A_2|} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & O \\ O & A_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/25 & 4/25 & 0 & 0 \\ 4/25 & -3/25 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$



例 7 已知 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^{11} .

解: $P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 由于 $|P| = -5 \neq 0$, 所以 P 可逆.

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{-5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

由于 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 那么 $A = P \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$.





$$\begin{aligned} A^{11} &= \left(P \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \right)^{11} \\ &= P \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} P \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \cdots P \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \\ &= P \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{11} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{11} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1/5 & 4/5 \\ 1/5 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot 2^{11} & \frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot 2^{11} \\ \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 2^{11} & -\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot 2^{11} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$