线性代数

分块矩阵

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1. 矩阵分块



矩阵

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

可记为

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \end{array}\right)$$

其中

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

定义 (矩阵的按行分块)

$$\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_m \end{array} \right)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{a}_i = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \cdots, a_{in})$$

定义 (矩阵的按列分块)

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{ns} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{b}_1, \ \mathbf{b}_2, \ \cdots, \ \mathbf{b}_s \end{pmatrix}$$

其中

$$\mathbf{b}_{j} = \left(\begin{array}{c} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nj} \end{array}\right)$$

当 n 阶矩阵 A 中非零元素都集中在主对角线附近,有时可分块成如下<mark>对角块矩阵</mark>

$$\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{A}_1 & & & \\ & \mathbf{A}_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \mathbf{A}_m \end{array} \right)$$

其中 \mathbf{A}_i 为 r_i 阶方阵 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$,且

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} r_i = n$$

如

定义 (分块矩阵的加法) 设 A, B 为同型矩阵,采用相同的分块法,有

$$\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_{s1} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{sr} \end{array} \right), \quad \mathbf{B} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{B}_{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{B}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_{s1} & \cdots & \mathbf{B}_{sr} \end{array} \right),$$

其中 A_{ii} 与 B_{ii} 为同型矩阵,则

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{A}_{11} + \mathbf{B}_{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{1r} + \mathbf{B}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_{s1} + \mathbf{B}_{s1} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{sr} + \mathbf{B}_{sr} \end{array} \right).$$

定义 (分块矩阵的数乘)

$$\lambda \mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \lambda \mathbf{A}_{11} & \cdots & \lambda \mathbf{A}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda \mathbf{A}_{s1} & \cdots & \lambda \mathbf{A}_{sr} \end{array} \right)$$

定义 (分块矩阵的乘法) 设 A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 为 $n \times s$ 矩阵,

$$\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_{r1} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{rs} \end{array} \right), \quad \mathbf{B} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{B}_{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{B}_{1t} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_{s1} & \cdots & \mathbf{B}_{st} \end{array} \right),$$

其中 A_{i1} , A_{i2} , \cdots , A_{is} 的列数分别等于 B_{1i} , B_{2i} , \cdots , B_{si} 的行数,则

$$\mathbf{AB} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{C}_{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{C}_{1t} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{C}_{r1} & \cdots & \mathbf{C}_{rt} \end{array} \right),$$

其中

$$\mathbf{C}_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{s} \mathbf{A}_{ik} \mathbf{B}_{kj}.$$

例 用分块矩阵的乘法计算 **AB**,其中

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

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_2 & \mathbf{0}_{2 \times 3} \\ \mathbf{A}_1 & \mathbf{I}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 & \mathbf{I}_2 \\ -\mathbf{I}_3 & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{B} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \boldsymbol{I}_2 & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{A}_1 & \boldsymbol{I}_3 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} \boldsymbol{B}_1 & \boldsymbol{I}_2 \\ -\boldsymbol{I}_3 & \boldsymbol{0} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \boldsymbol{B}_1 & \boldsymbol{I}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{A}_1\boldsymbol{B}_1 - \boldsymbol{I}_3 & \boldsymbol{A}_1 \end{array} \right)$$

其中

$$\mathbf{A}_1\mathbf{B}_1 - \mathbf{I}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \\ -6 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 设 \mathbf{A} 为 $\mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{n}$ 矩阵, \mathbf{B} 为 $\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{s}$ 矩阵, \mathbf{B} 按列分块成 $\mathbf{1} \times \mathbf{s}$ 分块矩阵,将 A 看成 1×1 分块矩阵,则

$$\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{b}_S) = (\mathbf{Ab}_1, \mathbf{Ab}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{Ab}_S)$$

若己知 AB = 0,则显然

$$\mathbf{Ab}_{j} = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \cdots, s.$$

因此,B 的每一列 b_i 都是线性方程组 Ax = 0 的解。

例 设 $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}$,证明 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}$.

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证明. 设 $\mathbf{A} = (\alpha_{ij})_{m \times n}$,把 \mathbf{A} 用列向量表示为 $\mathbf{A} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n)$,则

$$\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{1}^{T} \\ \mathbf{a}_{2}^{T} \\ \cdots \\ \mathbf{a}_{n}^{T} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{a}_{1}, \ \mathbf{a}_{2}, \ \cdots, \ \mathbf{a}_{n}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{1}^{T}\mathbf{a}_{1} & \mathbf{a}_{1}^{T}\mathbf{a}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{1}^{T}\mathbf{a}_{n} \\ \mathbf{a}_{2}^{T}\mathbf{a}_{1} & \mathbf{a}_{2}^{T}\mathbf{a}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{2}^{T}\mathbf{a}_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_{n}^{T}\mathbf{a}_{1} & \mathbf{a}_{n}^{T}\mathbf{a}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{n}^{T}\mathbf{a}_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_{1}^{T} \\ \mathbf{\alpha}_{2}^{T} \\ \cdots \\ \mathbf{\alpha}_{n}^{T} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{\alpha}_{1}, \ \mathbf{\alpha}_{2}, \ \cdots, \ \mathbf{\alpha}_{n}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\alpha}_{1}^{T}\mathbf{\alpha}_{1} & \mathbf{\alpha}_{1}^{T}\mathbf{\alpha}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{\alpha}_{1}^{T}\mathbf{\alpha}_{n} \\ \mathbf{\alpha}_{2}^{T}\mathbf{\alpha}_{1} & \mathbf{\alpha}_{2}^{T}\mathbf{\alpha}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{\alpha}_{2}^{T}\mathbf{\alpha}_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{\alpha}_{n}^{T}\mathbf{\alpha}_{1} & \mathbf{\alpha}_{n}^{T}\mathbf{\alpha}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{\alpha}_{n}^{T}\mathbf{\alpha}_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}$,故

$$\mathbf{\alpha}_i^T \mathbf{\alpha}_i = 0, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$$

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因为 $\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}$,故

$$\mathbf{a}_i^T \mathbf{a}_j = 0, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$$

特别地,有

$$\mathbf{a}_{j}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{a}_{j}=0, \quad j=1,2,\cdots,n,$$

即

$$a_{1j}^2 + a_{2j}^2 + \dots + a_{mj}^2 = 0 \implies a_{1j} = a_{2j} = \dots = a_{mj} = 0 \implies \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}.$$

列 若n阶矩阵C,D可以分块成同型对角块矩阵,即

$$\mathbf{C} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{C}_1 & & & \\ & \mathbf{C}_2 & & \\ & & \cdots & \\ & & \mathbf{C}_m \end{array} \right), \quad \mathbf{D} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{D}_1 & & & \\ & \mathbf{D}_2 & & \\ & & \cdots & \\ & & \mathbf{D}_m \end{array} \right)$$

其中 C_i 和 D_i 为同阶方阵 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$,则

$$\mathbf{CD} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_1 \mathbf{D}_1 & & & \\ & \mathbf{C}_2 \mathbf{D}_2 & & & \\ & & & \cdots & \\ & & & \mathbf{C}_m \mathbf{D}_m \end{pmatrix}$$

例 证明:若方阵 A 为可逆的上三角阵,则 A^{-1} 也为上三角阵。

证明. 对阶数 n 用数学归纳法。

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- 1 当 n = 1 时, $(a)^{-1} = (\frac{1}{a})$,结论成立。
- 2 假设命题对 n-1 阶可逆上三角矩阵成立,考虑 n 阶情况,设

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \boldsymbol{\alpha} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 A_1 为 n-1 阶可逆上三角阵。

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续. 设 A 的逆阵为

$$\mathbf{B} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} b_{11} & \mathbf{\beta} \\ \mathbf{\gamma} & \mathbf{B}_1 \end{array} \right),$$

其中

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{12} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1n} \end{pmatrix}^{T}, \quad \boldsymbol{\gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{21} \\ \vdots \\ b_{n1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{B}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix},$$

续. 设 A 的逆阵为

$$\mathbf{B} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} b_{11} & \mathbf{\beta} \\ \mathbf{\gamma} & \mathbf{B}_1 \end{array} \right),$$

其中

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} = \left(\begin{array}{c} b_{12} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1n} \end{array}\right)^{T}, \quad \boldsymbol{\gamma} = \left(\begin{array}{c} b_{21} \\ \vdots \\ b_{n1} \end{array}\right), \quad \boldsymbol{B}_{1} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{array}\right),$$

则

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \boldsymbol{\alpha} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \boldsymbol{\beta} \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma} & \mathbf{B}_1 \end{pmatrix} \\
= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}\boldsymbol{\gamma} & a_{11}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}\mathbf{B}_1 \\ \mathbf{A}_1\boldsymbol{\gamma} & \mathbf{A}_1\mathbf{B}_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

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续. 于是

$$\mathbf{A}_1 \boldsymbol{\gamma} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\gamma} = \mathbf{0},$$

 $\mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{B}_1 = \mathbf{I}_1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{B}_1 = \mathbf{A}_1^{-1}.$

续. 于是

$$A_1 \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma = 0,$$

 $A_1 B_1 = I_1 \Rightarrow B_1 = A_1^{-1}.$

由归纳假设, B_1 为 n-1 阶上三角矩阵,因此

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} b_{11} & \mathbf{\beta} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{B}_1 \end{array} \right)$$

为上三角矩阵。

定义 (分块矩阵的转置) 分块矩阵
$$\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{A}_{kl})_{s \times t}$$
 的转置矩阵为

$$\boldsymbol{A}^T = (\boldsymbol{B}_{lk})_{t \times s},$$

其中 $B_{lk} = A_{kl}$.

定义 (分块矩阵的转置) 分块矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{A}_{kl})_{sxt}$ 的转置矩阵为

$$\mathbf{A}^T = (\mathbf{B}_{lk})_{t \times s},$$

其中 $B_{lk} = A_{kl}$.

例

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} & \mathbf{A}_{13} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} & \mathbf{A}_{23} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11}^T & \mathbf{A}_{21}^T \\ \mathbf{A}_{12}^T & \mathbf{A}_{22}^T \\ \mathbf{A}_{13}^T & \mathbf{A}_{23}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

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定义 (可逆分块矩阵的逆矩阵) 对角块矩阵(准对角矩阵)

$$oldsymbol{A} = \left(egin{array}{cccc} oldsymbol{A}_1 & & & & & \\ & oldsymbol{A}_2 & & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & oldsymbol{A}_m \end{array}
ight)$$

的行列式为 $|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{A}_1| |\mathbf{A}_2| \cdots |\mathbf{A}_m|$,因此,**A** 可逆的充分必要条件为

$$|\mathbf{A}_i| \neq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

其逆矩阵为

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \left(egin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{A}_1^{-1} & & & & & \\ & \mathbf{A}_2^{-1} & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & \mathbf{A}_m^{-1} \end{array}
ight)$$

分块矩阵的作用:

- ▶ 用分块矩阵求逆矩阵,可将高阶矩阵的求逆转化为低阶矩阵的求逆。
- ▶ 一个 2 × 2 的分块矩阵求逆,可以根据逆矩阵的定义,用解矩阵方程的方法解得。

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例 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{D} \end{pmatrix}$$
, 其中 \mathbf{B} , \mathbf{D} 皆为可逆矩阵,证明 \mathbf{A} 可逆并求 \mathbf{A}^{-1} .

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解 因 $|A| = |B||D| \neq 0$,故 A 可逆。

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 因 $|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{B}||\mathbf{D}| \neq 0$,故 \mathbf{A} 可逆。设 $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Z} & \mathbf{T} \end{pmatrix}$,则

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} B & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{D} \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} X & \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Z} & \mathbf{T} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} BX & B\mathbf{Y} \\ CX + D\mathbf{Z} & C\mathbf{Y} + D\mathbf{T} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \end{array}\right)$$

解 因
$$|A| = |B||D| \neq 0$$
,故 A 可逆。设 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X & Y \\ Z & T \end{pmatrix}$,则

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} B & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{D} \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Z} & \mathbf{T} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} B\mathbf{X} & B\mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{C}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{Z} & \mathbf{C}\mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{T} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \end{array}\right)$$

由此可知

$$BX = I$$
 $\Rightarrow X = B^{-1}$
 $BY = 0$ $\Rightarrow Y = 0$
 $CX + DZ = 0$ $\Rightarrow Z = -D^{-1}CB^{-1}$
 $CY + DT = I$ $\Rightarrow T = D^{-1}$

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$$|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{B}||\mathbf{D}| \neq 0$$
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$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} B & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{D} \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Z} & \mathbf{T} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} B\mathbf{X} & B\mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{C}\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{Z} & \mathbf{C}\mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{T} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \end{array}\right)$$

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$$BX = I$$
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 $BY = 0$ $\Rightarrow Y = 0$
 $CX + DZ = 0$ $\Rightarrow Z = -D^{-1}CB^{-1}$
 $CY + DT = I$ $\Rightarrow T = D^{-1}$

故

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{B}^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{B}^{-1} & \mathbf{D}^{-1} \end{array} \right).$$

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定义 (分块矩阵的初等变换与分块初等矩阵) 对于分块矩阵

$$\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \end{array} \right)$$

同样可以定义它的 3 类初等行变换与列变换,并相应地定义 3 类分块矩阵:

(i) 分块倍乘矩阵(C_1 , C_2 为可逆阵)

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \boldsymbol{C}_1 & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{I}_n \end{array}\right) \quad \vec{y} \quad \left(\begin{array}{cc} \boldsymbol{I}_m & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{C}_2 \end{array}\right)$$

(ii) 分块倍加矩阵

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{I}_m & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{C}_3 & \mathbf{I}_n \end{array}\right) \quad \mathbf{g} \quad \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{I}_m & \mathbf{C}_4 \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_n \end{array}\right)$$

(iii) 分块对换矩阵

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_n \\ \mathbf{I}_m & \mathbf{0} \end{array}\right)$$

例 设 n 阶矩阵 A 分块表示为

$$\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \end{array} \right)$$

其中 A_{11} , A_{22} 为方阵,且 A 与 A_{11} 可逆。证明: $A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}$ 可逆,并求 A^{-1} 。

解 构造分块倍加矩阵

$$\textbf{P}_1 = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \textbf{\textit{I}}_1 & \textbf{0} \\ -\textbf{\textit{A}}_{21}\textbf{\textit{A}}_{11}^{-1} & \textbf{\textit{I}}_2 \end{array} \right)$$

则

$$\mathbf{P}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

两边同时取行列式可知

$$|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{A}_{11}| \cdot |\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21} \mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1} \mathbf{A}_{12}|$$

故 $\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21} \mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1} \mathbf{A}_{12}$ 可逆。

$$\mathbf{P}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{12} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{12}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Q} \end{pmatrix}$$

解(续)

$$\mathbf{P}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{12} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{12}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Q} \end{pmatrix}$$

构造分块倍加矩阵

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{I}_1 & -\mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{Q}^{-1} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_2 \end{array} \right)$$

解(续)

$$\mathbf{P}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{12} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{12}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Q} \end{pmatrix}$$

构造分块倍加矩阵

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{I}_1 & -\mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{Q}^{-1} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_2 \end{array} \right)$$

则

$$\mathbf{P}_2\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Q} \end{array}\right)$$

解 (续)

$$\mathbf{P}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{12} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{12}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Q} \end{pmatrix}$$

构造分块倍加矩阵

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{I}_1 & -\mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{Q}^{-1} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_2 \end{array} \right)$$

则

$$\mathbf{P}_2\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Q} \end{array}\right)$$

于是

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{1} & -\mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{Q}^{-1} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1} & \mathbf{I}_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{1} + \mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1} & -\mathbf{A}_{12}\mathbf{Q}^{-1} \\ -\mathbf{A}_{21}\mathbf{A}_{11}^{-1} & \mathbf{I}_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

例 设
$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{D} \end{pmatrix}$$
,且 \mathbf{A} 可逆,证明:

$$|\mathbf{Q}| = |\mathbf{A}| \cdot |\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B}|$$

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证明. 构造分块倍加矩阵

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{I}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}^{-1} & \mathbf{I}_2 \end{array} \right)$$

例 设
$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{D} \end{pmatrix}$$
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构造分块倍加矩阵 证明.

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{I}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}^{-1} & \mathbf{I}_2 \end{array} \right)$$

则

$$\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{Q} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B} \end{array}\right)$$

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证明. 构造分块倍加矩阵

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{I}_1 & \mathbf{0} \\ -\mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}^{-1} & \mathbf{I}_2 \end{array} \right)$$

则

$$\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{Q} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{C}\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{B} \end{array}\right)$$

两边同时取行列式得

$$|\mathbf{Q}| = |\mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{Q}| = |\mathbf{A}| \cdot |\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{C} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B}|.$$

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例 设A与B均为n阶分块矩阵,证明

$$\left|\begin{array}{cc} A & B \\ B & A \end{array}\right| = |A + B| |A - B|$$

证明.

将分块矩阵
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$$
 的第一行加到第二行,得

证明.

将分块矩阵
$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix}$$
 的第一行加到第二行,得
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{I} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix}$$

证明.

将分块矩阵
$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix}$$
 的第一行加到第二行,得
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{I} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix}$$

再将第一列减去第二列,得

证明.

将分块矩阵
$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix}$$
 的第一行加到第二行,得
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{I} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix}$$

再将第一列减去第二列,得

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} A & B \\ A+B & A+B \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc} I & 0 \\ -I & I \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{array}\right)$$

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证明.

将分块矩阵
$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix}$$
 的第一行加到第二行,得
$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{I} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} & \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} \end{pmatrix}$$

再将第一列减去第二列,得

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} A & B \\ A+B & A+B \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc} I & 0 \\ -I & I \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{array}\right)$$

总之有

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} I & \mathbf{0} \\ I & I \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} A & B \\ B & A \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} I & \mathbf{0} \\ -I & I \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} A - B & B \\ \mathbf{0} & A + B \end{array}\right)$$

两边同时取行列式即得结论。

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