

行列式

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一. 定义与计算

1. 右降求行列式

2阶 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$ (左降右行)

3阶 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$

2. $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

记 M_{ij} 为 a_{ij} 的余子式, 为去掉 i 行 j 列的 $n-1$ 阶行列式.

(-1)^{i+j} $M_{ij} \equiv A_{ij}$, 代数余子式.

$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} A_{1j} = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{1+j} a_{1j} M_{1j}$

例: $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & -4 & 5 \\ -3 & -1 & -5 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & -5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \cdot \dots + (-1)^{1+2} 5 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -5 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & -5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+3} (-4) \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+4} 5 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$

$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

二. 性质

1. 可拆位进行展开: $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij}$.
 数归: 两行按第一行展开与按第二行同.
 假设 $n-1$ 阶按任意行展开.
 经过 n 阶可拆位任意行展开.

M_{ij} : 删去第 i 行, 第 j 列.
 D_{ij} : 删去第 i 行, 第 j 列. $D_{ij} = D_{ji}$

$M_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1j-1} & a_{1j+1} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & a_{i-1,2} & \dots & a_{i-1,j-1} & a_{i-1,j+1} & \dots & a_{i-1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nj-1} & a_{nj+1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

$D_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1j-1} & a_{1j+1} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & \dots & a_{i-1,j-1} & a_{i-1,j+1} & \dots & a_{i-1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nj-1} & a_{nj+1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

$\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij}$ (按第 i 行展开)
 $\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{k+j} a_{kj} M_{kj}$ (按第 k 行展开)

M_{ki} (去掉第 k 行第 i 列) $= \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{k+j} a_{kj} D_{ij}$
 $M_{ki} = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{k+j} a_{kj} D_{ij}$

$\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+j} a_{kj} D_{ij} + \sum_{k=i+1}^n (-1)^{k+j} a_{kj} D_{ij} \right)$

例: $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & n \end{vmatrix} = n \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & n-1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & n-1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!$

例: $\begin{vmatrix} xy & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & xy & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & xy \\ y & \dots & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+1} y \begin{vmatrix} x & & & \\ & x & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & x \end{vmatrix} + x \begin{vmatrix} & & & y \\ & & & x \\ & & & y \\ & & & x \end{vmatrix}$

2. 行交换: $A \xrightarrow{p \leftrightarrow q} B, |A| = -|B|$

$|A|$ 按第 p 行展开 $= \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{p+j} a_{pj} M_{pj}$
 记 D_{ij} 为删去第 p 行, 第 j 列.
 $M_{pj} = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{q+i} a_{qj} D_{ij} + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{q+i} a_{qj} D_{ij}$

$|A| = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{p+j} a_{pj} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{q+i} a_{qj} D_{ij} + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{q+i} a_{qj} D_{ij} \right)$

同理, $|B| = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{q+j} a_{qj} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{p+i} a_{pj} D_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{p+i} a_{pj} D_{ij} \right)$
 $\therefore |B| = -|A|$

3. 可拆列进行展开: $\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij}$

按行: $\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij} = a_{i1} M_{i1} + \sum_{j=2}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij}$
 按列: $\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij} = a_{i1} M_{i1} + \sum_{j=2}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij}$

$M_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1j-1} & a_{1j+1} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & \dots & a_{i-1,j-1} & a_{i-1,j+1} & \dots & a_{i-1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nj-1} & a_{nj+1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

与列发生联系, 按第 i 行展开.
 对其中的 a_{ij} 计算时, 对 M_{ij} 去掉 $i-1$ 行 i 列.
 对 $|A|$ 而言去掉 $i-1$ 行, i 列, 记为 N_{ij} .
 $\therefore M_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{i+k} a_{ik} N_{kj}$ (第 i 行各列 k 列)

$M_{i1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

与行发生联系, 按第 i 行展开.
 对其中的 a_{ij} 计算时, 对 M_{ij} 去掉 i 行 $j-1$ 列.
 对 $|A|$ 而言去掉 i 行, $j-1$ 列, 记为 N_{ij} .
 $\therefore M_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{i+k} a_{ik} N_{kj}$ (第 i 行各列 k 列)

按行: $\det(A) = a_{i1} M_{i1} + \sum_{j=2}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij} = a_{i1} M_{i1} + \sum_{j=2}^n \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{i+k} a_{ik} a_{ij} N_{kj}$
 按列: $\det(A) = a_{i1} M_{i1} + \sum_{j=2}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij} = a_{i1} M_{i1} + \sum_{j=2}^n \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{i+k} a_{ik} a_{ij} N_{kj}$

可推广至任意行展开.

4. $|A^T| = |A|$

$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1j} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \dots & a_{ij} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nj} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$ $|A^T| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1i} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \dots & a_{ij} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nj} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

去掉 a_{ij} 的余子式 M_{ij} 去掉 $a_{ij} = b_{ji}$ 的余子式 M_{ij}
 $\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij}$ $\det(A^T) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} b_{ji} M_{ij}$
 按第 i 行展开, 对 a_{ij} . 按第 i 列展开, 对 b_{ji} .

5. $A \xrightarrow{\lambda I} B, |B| = \lambda^n |A|$

$B = \lambda A, |B| = \lambda^n |A|$

6. 存在相同或成比例两行/列, $\det(A) = 0$

7. $\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_i + \beta & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \beta + \gamma & \dots & \beta & \dots & \beta \\ \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_i & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \beta & \dots & \beta & \dots & \beta \\ \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \beta & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \beta + \gamma & \dots & \beta & \dots & \beta \\ \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 \end{vmatrix}$

列上可同样计算, 即转置也满足.

8. $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_i + \beta & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \beta + \gamma & \dots & \beta & \dots & \beta \\ \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{N_i \rightarrow \beta} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_i & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \beta & \dots & \beta & \dots & \beta \\ \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\det(A) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_i & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \beta & \dots & \beta & \dots & \beta \\ \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \beta & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \beta + \gamma & \dots & \beta & \dots & \beta \\ \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_i & \dots & \alpha_n \\ \beta & \dots & \beta & \dots & \beta \\ \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix}$

按初等变换结果及行列式性质:
 $|S_{ij}| = -1, |D_i(\lambda)| = \lambda, |T_{ij}| = 1$

三. 行列式的完全展开式

1. 引入: 线性函数 $y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$.
 满足性质 $\circledast f(\lambda x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \lambda f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$.
 $\circledast f(a_1 + a_2, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(a_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + f(a_2, x_2, \dots, x_n)$.

2. 完全展开式的计算办法.
 $\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \equiv \det(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$
 表示为多元函数

$\alpha_i = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{in}) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} e_j$ (每一行向量 * 基单位)

$\therefore \det(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = \det \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} e_j, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} e_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} e_j \right)$

$= \sum_{j_1=1}^n \det(a_{1j_1} e_{j_1}, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} e_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} e_j)$

$= \sum_{j_1=1}^n a_{1j_1} \det(e_{j_1}, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} e_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} e_j)$

$= \dots = \sum_{j_1=1}^n a_{1j_1} \left(\sum_{j_2=1}^n a_{2j_2} \left(\sum_{j_3=1}^n a_{3j_3} \left(\dots \det(e_{j_1}, e_{j_2}, \dots, e_{j_n}) \right) \right) \right)$

$= \sum_{(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \dots a_{nj_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)}$

$I = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{换行交换}} \begin{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \\ \vdots \\ e_{j_n} \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore \det(e_{j_1}, e_{j_2}, \dots, e_{j_n}) (-1)^m = \det(I) = 1$

交换次数 m : 由逆序数决定, 记作 τ .
 $\tau(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i$, m_i 表示 (α_i) 的逆序数.
 即展开式为 $\sum_{(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \dots a_{nj_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)}$

3. 推论: $\det(AB) = \det A \det B$

证明: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$

$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{12}\beta_2 + \dots + a_{1n}\beta_n \\ a_{21}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 + \dots + a_{2n}\beta_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}\beta_1 + a_{n2}\beta_2 + \dots + a_{nn}\beta_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j}\beta_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj}\beta_j \end{pmatrix}$

可运算: $\det(AB) = \sum_{(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \dots a_{nj_n} \det(\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_n})$

$= \sum_{(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \dots a_{nj_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)} \det(\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_n})$

$= \det(B) \sum_{(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \dots a_{nj_n}$

$= \det(B) \sum_{(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \dots a_{nj_n}$

$= \det(B) \det(A)$

四. 应用

1. 计算逆行列式

例: $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & -4 & 5 \\ -3 & -1 & -5 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & -5 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ 注意 A_{ij} 和 M_{ij} , 注意符号, 注意计算.

$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & -5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot (-7) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$

$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 & -17 & -6 \\ -1 & 4 & -5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 \\ 13 & -17 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$

$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 & -17 & -6 \\ -1 & 4 & -5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-7) \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 13 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$

2. 逆矩阵的求法

设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $\det(A) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A$ 可逆.

证明: 若 A 可逆, 则 $A \cdot A^{-1} = I_n = A^{-1} \cdot A$.
 $\therefore \det(A) \det(A^{-1}) = 1, \therefore \det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$.
 若 $\det(A) \neq 0$, 则 $\frac{A^*}{\det(A)}$ 有意义.

其中 $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ 伴随矩阵.

$A \cdot A^* = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |A| & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & |A| \end{pmatrix} = |A| I_n$

$i \neq j, \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{jk} = 0 \rightarrow$ 对角线按行展开的行列式.

同理 $A^* A = |A| I_n$ 按列展开, 道理一样.
 $\therefore \frac{A^*}{\det(A)} A = A \cdot \frac{A^*}{\det(A)} = I_n, A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{\det(A)}$

* 对 A 逆 $AB = BA = I_n, A, B$ 为方阵
 有 $AB = I_n, \det(A) \neq 0$, 且 $A^{-1} = B$.
 可得 B 为 A 的逆.

若行 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{jk} = S_{ij} |A|, S_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$

3. Cramer 法则

线性方程组表示为 $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$

若 $\det(A) \neq 0$, 则 A 可逆.
 $Ax = b, A^{-1}Ax = A^{-1}b, x = A^{-1}b = \frac{A^*b}{\det(A)}$

(A_i 为将 A 的第 i 列换为 b 的行列式)
 $\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n b_i A_{i1} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n b_i A_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n b_i A_{in} \end{pmatrix}$