

矩阵之积的加权 Moore-Penrose 逆

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提 要 本文给出了矩阵之积的加权 Moore-Penrose 逆的表示及逆序性质,同时指出了1992年某文中的一个错误.

关键词 加权广义逆;加权 (M, N) -奇异值分解;逆序;矩阵之积
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0 引 言

Cline 在文献[1]中讨论了矩阵 $(AB)^+$ 的表示,即 $(AB)^+ = B_1^+ A_1^+$, 这里 $B_1 = A^+ AB, A_1 = AB_1 B_1^+$. Ben-Israel 和 Greville 在文献 [2]中给出了 $(AB)^+ = B^+ A^+$ 的充要条件: $R(A^* AB) \subset R(B)$ 和 $R(BB^* A^*) \subset R(A^*)$. 本文讨论了 $(AB)_{MN}^+$ 的表示及 $(AB)_{MN}^+ = B_{NP}^+ A_{MN}^+$ 的充要条件,推广了文献[1,2]中的相应结论,同时指出了文献[7]中的一个错误.

1 准备知识

定义1.1^[2] 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}, M, N$ 分别为 m 阶和 n 阶 Hermite 正定阵,则存在唯一的矩阵 $X \in C^{n \times m}$, 满足

$$AXA = A, XAX = X, (MAX)^* = MAX, (NXA)^* = NXA$$

这里 X 称为 A 的加权 Moore-Penrose 逆,记作 $X = A_{MN}^+$.

当 M 和 N 分别为 m 和 n 阶单位阵 I_m 和 I_n 时, $A_{I_n I_m}^+ = A^+, A^+$ 称为 A 的 Moore-Penrose 逆.

当 A 为非异方阵时, $A^+ = A^{-1}$.

定义1.2^[3] $A \in C^{m \times n}$ 的加权共轭转置阵 $A^* \in C^{n \times m}$ 定义为 $A^* = N^{-1} A^* M$.

定义1.3^[4,5] 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$ 的加权 (M, N) -奇异值,它是下列集合 $\mu_{MN}(A) = \{\mu | \mu \geq 0, \mu \text{ 是 } \frac{\|Ax\|_M}{\|x\|_N} \text{ 的稳定值}\}$ 中的元素.

这里

$$\begin{aligned} \|x\|_N &= (x^* N x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|N^{\frac{1}{2}} x\|_2, x \in C^n \\ \|x\|_M &= (x^* M x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|M^{\frac{1}{2}} x\|_2, x \in C^m \\ \|A\|_{MN} &= \sup_{\|x\|_N=1} \|Ax\|_M, A \in C^{m \times n}, x \in C^n \end{aligned}$$

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$$\|B\|_{NM} = \sup_{\|x\|_M=1} \|Bx\|_N, B \in C^{n \times m}, x \in C^m.$$

引理 1.1^[6] 加权共轭转置阵满足下列性质.

$$(A+B)^* = A^* + B^*, (AB)^* = B^*A^*, (A^*)^* = A, (A^*)^* = (A^*)^*$$

引理 1.2^[4,5] 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$. 则存在加权 M 酉阵 $U \in C^{m \times m}$ 和加权 N^{-1} 酉阵 $V \in C^{n \times n}$,

使得 $A = U \begin{bmatrix} D & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} V^*$. 其中 $D = \text{diag}(\mu_{MN}^1, \mu_{MN}^2, \dots, \mu_{MN}^r)$,

$\mu_{MN}^1 \geq \mu_{MN}^2 \geq \dots \geq \mu_{MN}^r > 0$ 为 A 的加权 (M, N) -奇异值, 而加权酉阵 U 和 V 满足如下关系式:

$$U^*MU = I_m, V^*N^{-1}V = I_n.$$

由此, 易得

$$A_{MN}^+ = N^{-1}V \begin{bmatrix} D^{-1} & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} U^*M$$

其中

$$D^{-1} = \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{\mu_{MN}^1}, \frac{1}{\mu_{MN}^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{\mu_{MN}^r}\right)$$

引理 1.3^[3] 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$, B 和 C 分别是 m 阶、 n 阶非异矩阵, 则

(1) $B^{-1} \cdot R(BA) = R(A) = R(AC)$

(2) $N(BA) = N(A) = C \cdot N(AC)$

引理 1.4^[2] A_{MN}^+ 有以下性质:

(1) $A_{MN}^+ = N^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M^{\frac{1}{2}}AN^{-\frac{1}{2}})^+ M^{\frac{1}{2}}$

(2) $(A_{MN}^+)^* = (A^*)_{N^{-1}M^{-1}}^+$.

引理 1.5 (1) $R(A_{MN}^+A) = R(A_{MN}^+) = R(A^*)$

(2) $R(AA_{MN}^+) = R(A)$

(3) $N(AA_{MN}^+) = N(A_{MN}^+) = N(A^*)$

(4) $N(A_{MN}^+A) = N(A)$

(5) $\text{rank}(A_{MN}^+A) = \text{rank}(AA_{MN}^+) = \text{rank}(A_{MN}^+) = \text{rank}(A^*) = \text{rank}(A)$

证 由[2]可知,

$$AA_{MN}^+ = P_{R(A), M^{-1}N(A^*)}, \quad A_{MN}^+A = P_{N^{-1}R(A^*), N(A)}$$

故

$$R(AA_{MN}^+) = R(A), \quad N(A_{MN}^+A) = N(A), \quad (2), (4) \text{ 证毕.}$$

由引理 1.3 和定义 1.2 知:

$$N(AA_{MN}^+) = M^{-1}N(A^*) = N(A^*M) = N(N^{-1}A^*M) = N(A^*)$$

$$R(A_{MN}^+A) = N^{-1}R(A^*) = R(N^{-1}A^*) = R(N^{-1}A^*M) = R(A^*)$$

$$R(A_{MN}^+) = R[N^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M^{\frac{1}{2}}AN^{-\frac{1}{2}})^+ M^{\frac{1}{2}}] = N^{-\frac{1}{2}}R[(M^{\frac{1}{2}}AN^{-\frac{1}{2}})^+ M^{\frac{1}{2}}]$$

$$= N^{-\frac{1}{2}}R[(M^{\frac{1}{2}}AN^{-\frac{1}{2}})^+] = N^{-\frac{1}{2}}R[(M^{\frac{1}{2}}AN^{-\frac{1}{2}})^*]$$

$$= N^{-\frac{1}{2}}R(N^{-\frac{1}{2}}A^*M^{\frac{1}{2}}) = R(N^{-1}A^*M^{\frac{1}{2}}) = R(N^{-1}A^*M) = R(A^*)$$

$$N(A_{MN}^+) = N[N^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M^{\frac{1}{2}}AN^{-\frac{1}{2}})^+ M^{\frac{1}{2}}] = N[(M^{\frac{1}{2}}AN^{-\frac{1}{2}})^+ M^{\frac{1}{2}}]$$

$$= M^{-\frac{1}{2}}N[(M^{\frac{1}{2}}AN^{-\frac{1}{2}})^+] = M^{-\frac{1}{2}}N[(M^{\frac{1}{2}}AN^{-\frac{1}{2}})^*]$$

$$= M^{-\frac{1}{2}}N[N^{-\frac{1}{2}}A^*M^{-\frac{1}{2}}] = N(N^{-\frac{1}{2}}A^*M) = N(N^{-1}A^*M) = N(A^*)$$

故 (1), (3) 成立.

由(1),(2)即可得(5)成立.

2 主要结论

定理2.1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}, B \in C^{n \times p}, M, N, P$ 分别为 m, n, p 阶 Hermite 正定阵, 则 $(AB)_{MP}^+ = \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{A}_{MN}^+$,

这里 $\tilde{B} = A_{MN}^+ AB \in C^{n \times p}, \tilde{A} = A \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \in C^{m \times n}$.

证 显然 $AB = AA_{MN}^+ AB = A \tilde{B} = A \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{B} = \tilde{A} \tilde{B}$.

令
因
而
故

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= AB = \tilde{A} \tilde{B}, X = \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \\
 \tilde{A} &= A \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ = A \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ = \tilde{A} \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \\
 YX &= \tilde{A} \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ = \tilde{A} \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \\
 YXY &= \tilde{A} \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} \tilde{B} = \tilde{A} \tilde{B} = Y
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.1}$$

$$XYX = \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ = \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ = X
 \tag{2.2}$$

且

$$MYX = M \tilde{A} \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \text{ 是 Hermite 矩阵.}
 \tag{2.3}$$

下面证明 PXY 是 Hermite 阵.

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} &= A_{MN}^+ A \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ = A_{MN}^+ A A_{MN}^+ AB \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \\
 &= A_{MN}^+ AB \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ = \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \\
 \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ &= \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $N \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A}$ 和 $N \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+$ 均是 Hermite 矩阵,

所以 $N \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ = N \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A}$,

对上式取共轭转置, $(\tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+)^* (N \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A})^* = (N \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A})^*$

$$(N \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+)^* \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} = N \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A}$$

$$N \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} = N \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A}$$

即有

$$\tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} = \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A}$$

又

$$\tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} = A_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} = A_{MN}^+ \tilde{A}$$

故

$$\tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} = \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+$$

由此可得

$$PXY = P \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{A}_{MN}^+ \tilde{A} \tilde{B} = P \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{B} \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{B} = P \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{B}
 \tag{2.4}$$

即 PXY 是 Hermite 矩阵.

于是

$$(AB)_{MP}^+ = \tilde{B}_{NP}^+ \tilde{A}_{MN}^+.$$

推论2.1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}, B \in C^{n \times p}$, 若 M, N, P 分别为 m, n, p 阶单位阵,

则

$$(AB)^+ = \tilde{B}^+ \tilde{A}^+,$$

其中

$$\tilde{B} = A^+ AB, \tilde{A} = A \tilde{B} \tilde{B}^+.$$

注 推论2.1即是文献[1]的结果.

[7]中引理3:设 $A \in C^{m \times n}, B \in C^{n \times p}$, 则 $(AB)_{MN}^+ = B_{NN}^+ A_{MN}^+$ 成立的充要条件为 $R(A^* AB) \subset R(B), R(BB^* A^*) \subset R(A^*)$. 由于作者的疏忽,这个结论是错误的.

下面给出一个反例:

设
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in R^{3 \times 2}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in R^{2 \times 2}.$$

由[2]中的 Greville 递推算法得: $A^+ = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

易得

$$B^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

显然

$$AB = A,$$

故

$$(AB)^+ = A^+ = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B^+ A^+ = A^+ = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

即

$$(AB)^+ = B^+ A^+, \text{ 由[2]得:}$$

$$R(A^*AB) \subset R(B), R(BB^*A^*) \subset R(A^*)$$

又令 $M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, N = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, M, N 均是 Hermite 正定阵.

由[5]得

$$A_{MN}^+ = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

易得

$$B_{NN}^+ = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

然而

$$(AB)_{MN}^+ = A_{MN}^+ = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B_{NN}^+ A_{MN}^+ = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

显然

$$(AB)_{MN}^+ \neq B_{NN}^+ A_{MN}^+, \text{ 此时虽然有}$$

$$R(A^*AB) \subset R(B), R(BB^*A^*) \subset R(A^*) \text{ 成立.}$$

这说明[7]中引理3的结论错误.

下面给出 $(AB)_{MP}^+ = B_{NP}^+ A_{MN}^+$ 成立的充要条件.

定理2.2 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}, B \in C^{n \times p}, M, N, P$ 分别是 m, n, p 阶 Hermite 正定阵, 则 $(AB)_{MP}^+ = B_{NP}^+ A_{MN}^+$ 的充要条件是 $R(A^*AB) \subset R(B), R(BB^*A^*) \subset R(A^*)$.

证 先证充分性

由假设及引理1.5知,

$$BB_{NP}^+ A^* AB = A^* AB \tag{2.5}$$

和

$$A_{MN}^+ A B B^* A^* = B B^* A^* \tag{2.6}$$

由(2.5)得

$$N B B_{NP}^+ A^* AB = N A^* AB$$

取共轭转置,

得

$$B^* A^* (A^*)^* N B B_{NP}^+ = B^* A^* (A^*)^* N$$

右边乘以 A_{MN}^+ , 左边乘以 $(AB)_{P-M}^{*+}$,

$$(AB)_{P-M}^{*+} B^* A^* (A^*)^* N B B_{NP}^+ A_{MN}^+ = (AB)_{P-M}^{*+} B^* A^* (A^*)^* N A_{MN}^+$$

$$(AB)_{P-M}^{*+} B^* A^* (A^*)^* N B B_{NP}^+ A_{MN}^+ = (AB)_{P-M}^{*+} B^* A^* (A^*)^* N A_{MN}^+$$

$$(AB)_{P-M}^{*+} (AB)^* M A N^{-1} N B B_{NP}^+ A_{MN}^+ = (AB)_{P-M}^{*+} B^* A^* M A N^{-1} N A_{MN}^+$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [M(AB)(AB)_{MP}^{\dagger}]^*ABB_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger} &= (AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}B^*A^*(MAA_{MN}^{\dagger})^* \\
 M(AB)(AB)_{MP}^{\dagger}(AB)B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger} &= (AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}B^*A^*A_{N^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}A^*M \\
 MABB_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger} &= (AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}B^*A^*M \\
 MABB_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger} &= [M(AB)(AB)_{MP}^{\dagger}]^* \\
 MABB_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger} &= MAB(AB)_{MP}^{\dagger} \\
 ABB_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger} &= AB(AB)_{MP}^{\dagger}. \tag{2.7}
 \end{aligned}$$

故

对(2.6)左边乘以 B_{NP}^{\dagger} , 右边乘以 $M^{-1}(AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}$

有

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}ABB^*A^*M^{-1}(AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger} &= B_{NP}^{\dagger}BB^*A^*M^{-1}(AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger} \\
 B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}ABP^{-1}B^*A^*(AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger} &= B_{NP}^{\dagger}BP^{-1}B^*A^*(AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger} \\
 B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}AB[P^{-1}(AB)^*(AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}]^* &= (P^{-1}B^*B_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger})^*B^*A^*(AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger} \\
 B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}AB(AB)_{MP}^{\dagger}ABP^{-1} &= P^{-1}B^*B_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}B^*A^*(AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger} \\
 B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}ABP^{-1} &= P^{-1}B^*A^*(AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger} \\
 B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}ABP^{-1} &= [P^{-1}(AB)^*(AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}]^* \\
 B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}ABP^{-1} &= (AB)_{MP}^{\dagger}(AB)P^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

则

$$B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}AB = (AB)_{MP}^{\dagger}AB \tag{2.8}$$

由(2.7) $AB(B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger})AB = AB(AB)_{MP}^{\dagger}AB = AB$,

故

$$B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger} \in AB\{1\}. \tag{2.9}$$

同样,由(2.7) $MAB(B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}) = M(AB)(AB)_{MP}^{\dagger}$ 是 Hermite 矩阵,再由(2.8) $P(B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger})AB = P(AB)_{MP}^{\dagger}AB$ 亦是 Hermite 矩阵.

而

$$\begin{aligned}
 B^*A^* &= B^*B_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}B^*A^*A_{N^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}A^* \\
 &= B^*NN^{-1}B_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}B^*NN^{-1}A^*A_{N^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}A^* \\
 &= B^*N(N^{-1}B_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}B^*)^*N(N^{-1}A^*A_{N^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger})^*A^* \\
 &= B^*NBB_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}AN^{-1}A^* \tag{2.10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger} &= B_{NP}^{\dagger}BB_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}AA_{MN}^{\dagger} \\
 &= B_{NP}^{\dagger}N^{-1}(NBB_{NP}^{\dagger})^*N^{-1}(NA_{MN}^{\dagger}A)^*A_{MN}^{\dagger} \\
 &= B_{NP}^{\dagger}N^{-1}(B_{NP}^{\dagger})^*B^*A^*(A_{MN}^{\dagger})^*NA_{MN}^{\dagger} \tag{2.11}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由(2.10), (2.11) 知 } \text{rank}(B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}) = \text{rank}(B^*A^*) = \text{rank}(AB) \tag{2.12}$$

由(2.9)及(2.12)即可推出 $B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger} \in AB\{2\}$,

于是

$$(AB)_{MP}^{\dagger} = B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}.$$

再证必要性:

$$\begin{aligned}
 B^*A^* &= (AB)^* = (AB)^*(AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}(AB)^* \\
 &= P[P^{-1}(AB)^*(AB)_{P^{-1}M^{-1}}^{\dagger}]^*B^*A^* \\
 &= P(AB)_{MP}^{\dagger}ABP^{-1}B^*A^*,
 \end{aligned}$$

即有

$$\begin{aligned}
 P^{-1}B^*A^* &= (AB)_{MP}^{\dagger}ABP^{-1}B^*A^* \\
 &= B_{NP}^{\dagger}A_{MN}^{\dagger}ABP^{-1}B^*A^*
 \end{aligned}$$

两边乘以 $ABP^{-1}B^*NB$,

$$\begin{aligned} ABP^{-1}B^*NB P^{-1}B^*A^* &= ABP^{-1}B^*NBB_{NP}^+A_{MN}^+ABP^{-1}B^*A^* \\ &= ABP^{-1}B^*(NBB_{NP}^+)^*A_{MN}^+ABP^{-1}B^*A^* \\ &= ABP^{-1}B^*(B_{NP}^+)^*B^*NA_{MN}^+ABP^{-1}B^*A^* \\ &= ABP^{-1}B^*B_P^{*-1}N^{-1}B^*NA_{MN}^+ABP^{-1}B^*A^* \\ &= ABP^{-1}B^*NA_{MN}^+ABP^{-1}B^*A^* \end{aligned}$$

故 $ABP^{-1}B^*[N - NA_{MN}^+]BP^{-1}B^*A^* = 0$ (2.13)

下面证明 $N - NA_{MN}^+$ 是 Hermite 半正定阵,

显然 NA_{MN}^+ 是 Hermite 矩阵.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由引理 1.2, } NA_{MN}^+ &= NN^{-1}V \begin{bmatrix} D^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & Q \end{bmatrix} U^*MU \begin{bmatrix} D & J \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V^* \\ &= V \begin{bmatrix} D^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} I_m \begin{bmatrix} D & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V^* \\ &= V \begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V^* \end{aligned}$$

而 $V^*N^{-1}V = I_n$, 有 $N = VV^*$, 这里 V 非奇异

故
$$\begin{aligned} N - NA_{MN}^+ &= VV^* - V \begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V^* \\ &= V[I_n - \begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}]V^* \\ &= V \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{n-r} \end{bmatrix} V^* \text{ 是半正定阵.} \end{aligned}$$

即 $N - NA_{MN}^+$ 是 Hermite 半正定阵.

于是 $N - NA_{MN}^+$ 可表示为: $N - NA_{MN}^+ = L \cdot L^*$,

由(2.13),得 $ABP^{-1}B^*LL^*BP^{-1}B^*A^* = 0$

$$(L^*BP^{-1}B^*A^*)^*(L^*BP^{-1}B^*A^*) = 0,$$

即 $L^*BP^{-1}B^*A^* = 0$

于是 $LL^*BP^{-1}B^*A^* = 0$

也就是 $(N - NA_{MN}^+)BP^{-1}B^*A^* = 0$

则有 $(I - A_{MN}^+)BP^{-1}B^*A^* = 0$, 这与(2.6)等价

用类似方法可得(2.5).

推论 2.2 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}, B \in C^{n \times p}$, 若 M, N, P 分别是 m, n, p 阶单位阵, 则 $(AB)^+ = B^+A^+$ 的充要条件是

$$R(A^*AB) \subset R(B) \text{ 和 } R(BB^*A^*) \subset R(A^*)$$

注 推论 2.2 即是文献[2]的结果.

推论 2.3 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}, B \in C^{n \times s}, M, N$ 分别是 m, n 阶 Hermite 正定阵,

则 $(AB)_{MN}^+ = B_{NN}^+A_{MN}^+$ (2.14)

成立的充要条件为 $R(A^*AB) \subset R(B)$ 和 $R(BB^*A^*) \subset R(A^*)$.

特别地,若 B 为非异阵, (2.14)为

$$(AB)_{MN}^{\dagger} = B^{-1}A_{MN}^{\dagger}$$

推论2.4 设 $A, E \in C^{m \times n}$, 满足 $R(E) \subset R(A), R(E^*) \subset R(A^*)$, 且 $\|A_{MN}^{\dagger}E\|_{NN} < 1$

则有
$$(A + E)_{MN}^{\dagger} = (I + A_{MN}^{\dagger}E)^{-1}A_{MN}^{\dagger} \quad (2.15)$$

证 由 $\|A_{MN}^{\dagger}E\|_{NN} < 1$, 知 $B = I + A_{MN}^{\dagger}E$ 非奇异,

又
$$R(E) \subset R(A),$$

所以
$$A + E = A + AA_{MN}^{\dagger}E = A(I + A_{MN}^{\dagger}E) = AP.$$

下面只须证明 A 和 $B = I + A_{MN}^{\dagger}E$ 有逆序性:

$$[A(I + A_{MN}^{\dagger}E)]_{MN}^{\dagger} = (I + A_{MN}^{\dagger}E)^{-1}A_{MN}^{\dagger} \quad \text{即可}$$

由推论2.3知(2.14)成立, 等价于

$$R(A^*AB) \subset R(B) \quad (2.16)$$

和
$$R(BB^*A^*) \subset R(A^*) \quad (2.17)$$

因为 B 非奇异, 故(2.16)总成立.

另外

$$\begin{aligned} BB^*A^* &= B(AB)^* \\ &= (I + A_{MN}^{\dagger}E)[A + E]^* \\ &= (I + A_{MN}^{\dagger}E)(A^* + E^*) \\ &= A^* + E^* + A_{MN}^{\dagger}E(A^* + E^*) \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

由引理1.3及定义1.2知 $R(E^*) \subset R(A^*)$ 等价于 $R(E^*) \subset R(A^*)$,

由引理1.5, 可得

$$R[A_{MN}^{\dagger}E(A^* + E^*)] \subset R(A_{MN}^{\dagger}) = R(A^*) \quad (2.19)$$

从而由(2.18), (2.19)知 $R(BB^*A^*) \subset R(A^*)$ 成立,

推论2.4证毕.

注 推论2.3, 推论2.4纠正并改进了文献[7]中引理3, 引理4的结果.

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Weighted Moore-Penrose Inverse of Matrix Products

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Abstract

The representation and the reverse-order property of the weighted Moore-Penrose inverse of a matrix product are presented. Meanwhile, a mistake appeared in a certain paper in 1992 is pointed out.

Keywords: weighted Moore-Penrose inverse; generalized singular value decomposition; reverse order; product of matrices