

块—Cayley-Hamilton 定理的 一些新的应用

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提 要 利用块—Cayley-Hamilton 定理得到一类各子块是两两可换的分块阵 A 的广义逆; 加权 Moore-Penrose 逆、Moore-Penrose 逆、Drazin 逆及群逆的表达式和计算它们的块有限算法, 本算法中需计算一个与给定矩阵的子块同阶的矩阵之逆阵.

关键词 块—Cayley-Hamilton 定理; 子块两可换的分块阵; 广义逆; 加权 Moore-Penrose 逆; Moore-Penrose 逆; Drazin 逆; 群逆; 块有限算法

中图法分类号 O151.21

各子块是两两可换的分块阵产生于许多邻域, 例如, 偏微分方程的离散化^[1], 分子振动理论^[2]等, 完整的讨论见[6], 在[8, 9]中讨论了这类矩阵的块特征值问题, 在[8, 10]中证明了块—Cayley-Hamilton 定理, 当这类矩阵非异时, 利用上述定理给出逆阵的一个表达式, 并导出相应的块有限算法.

作者利用块—Cayley-Hamilton 定理得一类奇异的、或矩形或方形的且各子块是两两可换的分块阵之加权 Moore-Penrose 逆; Moore-Penrose 逆; Drazin 逆及群逆的表达式, 以及它们的块有限算法, 与[10]中计算逆阵的块有限算法一样, 本算法也只需计算一个与给定矩阵的子块同阶的矩阵的逆阵.

1 准备知识

本文将沿用[8]中的一些记号:

$P_n(C)$: 两两可换的 n 阶复阵的集合, 即若 $A_i \in P_n(C)$, $(i=1, 2, \dots, m)$, 则 $A_i A_j = A_j A_i$, $(i, j=1, 2, \dots, m)$;

$M_{p,q}(P_n)$: 所有子块属于 $P_n(C)$ 的块 $p \times q$ 矩阵的集合, 即若 $A \in M_{p,q}(P_n)$, 则 A 是一个 $pn \times qn$ 阶复矩阵;

$M_r(P_n)$: 所有子块属于 $P_n(C)$ 的块 r 阶矩阵的集合, 即若 $A \in M_r(P_n)$, 则 A 是一个 rn 阶

收稿日期: 1996-11-26

* 上海高等学校科技发展基金资助项目

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复矩阵;

I ; 单位阵, 其阶数由上下文定;

$F \otimes G$; 矩阵 F 和 G 的 Kronecker 积;

$tr_f F$: 矩阵 $F \in M_m(P_*)$ 的形式迹 (formal trace), $tr_f F = \sum_{i=1}^m F_{ii}$, 它是 F 的所有的 m 个对角阵 F_{ii} 之和构成的 n 阶复方阵;

$\text{Det} F$: 矩阵 F 的行列式;

$\det F$: 矩阵 F 的形式行列式 (formal determinant), 它是把 F 的子块看作元素, 然后取 F 的行列式得到的 n 阶复方阵.

由[3]知道, 有关系式

$$\text{Det} F = \text{Det}(\det F). \quad (1.1)$$

下面的概念和结论可在[8]中找到.

已知 $A \in M_m(P_*)$, 若存在矩阵 $\Lambda \in P_*(C)$, 使

$$AX = X\Lambda, \quad (1.2)$$

其中 $X \in M_m(P_*)$ 是列满秩的, 则称 Λ 是已知矩阵 A 的块特征值, 而列满秩阵 X 是相应的特征向量. 由[1]知, Λ 的特征值是 A 的特征值

$$F(A) = \det(I \otimes A - A) = A^m + D_1 A^{m-1} + \dots + D_{m-1} A + D_m \quad (1.3)$$

其中 $D_i \in P_*(C)$, $i=1, 2, \dots, m$, 是 n 阶方阵, 我们称 $F(A)$ 是矩阵 $A \in M_m(P_*)$ 的特征(矩阵)多项式. 那么,

$$I \otimes F(A) = (I \otimes A)^m + (I \otimes D_1)(I \otimes A)^{m-1} + \dots + (I \otimes D_{m-1})(I \otimes A) + (I \otimes D_m). \quad (1.4)$$

定理 1.1 (块—Cayley-Hamilton) 设 $A \in M_m(P_*)$, $F(A)$ 和 $I \otimes F(A)$ 分别是由(1.3)和(1.4)确定, 则

$$F(A) = A^m + (I \otimes D_1)A^{m-1} + \dots + (I \otimes D_{m-1})A + (I \otimes D_m) = 0 \in M_m(P_*). \quad (1.5)$$

证明 见[8], (P93~97).

定理 1.2 设 $A \in M_m(P_*)$, 且 A 非奇异, 则

$$A^{-1} = (-I \otimes D_m^{-1})[A^{m-1} + (I \otimes D_1)A^{m-2} + \dots + (I \otimes D_{m-2})A + (I \otimes D_{m-1})]. \quad (1.6)$$

其中 $D_m = (-1)^m \det A$.

证明 见[8], (P93~97).

在[8]中指出, D_m 是非异的等价于 A 是非异的.

2 主要结果

为了证明本文的主要结果, 我们先给出两个引理.

引理 2.1 设 M 是 ln 阶 Hermite 正定阵, N 是 mn 阶 Hermite 正定阵, 且设 $B_1 = N^{-1}A^*MA$, $\forall A \in C^{m \times n}$, 则

$$\textcircled{1} R(B_1^l) = R(B_1), \quad l \geq 1,$$

$$\textcircled{2} A_{MN}^{\dagger} = N^{-1} A^* M A (A^* M A N^{-1} A^* M A)^{\dagger} A^* M,$$

$$\textcircled{3} A_{MN}^{\dagger} = N^{-\frac{1}{2}} (M^{\frac{1}{2}} A N^{-\frac{1}{2}})^{\dagger} M^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

证明 (1) 因为 $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } A^* = \text{rank } (A^* A)$, $\forall A \in C^{m \times n}$, 又因为 $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } H A$, \forall 阶数适应的非异矩阵 H , 所以,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rank } B_1 &= \text{rank } N^{-1} A^* M A = \text{rank } N^{-1} A^* M A = \text{rank } (N^{-1} A^* M A)^* (N^{-1} A^* M A) = \\ &= \text{rank } A^* M A N^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^* M A = \text{rank } N^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^* M A N^{-\frac{1}{2}} A^* M A = \text{rank } B_1^? \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\text{Ind } B_1 = 1$, 即得 $R(B_1^?) = R(B_1)$, $l \geq 1$, 故(1)式成立.

(2) 由[12]知

$$A_{MN}^{\dagger} = (A^* M A)_{N}^{\dagger} A^* M = \tag{2.1}$$

$$N^{-1} A^* (A N^{-1} A^*)_{M}^{\dagger} \tag{2.2}$$

由(2.2)得

$$\begin{aligned} (A^* M A)_{N}^{\dagger} &= N^{-1} (A^* M A)^* [(A^* M A) N^{-1} (A^* M A)]_{N}^{\dagger} = \\ &= N^{-1} A^* M A (A^* M A N^{-1} A^* M A)^{\dagger}. \end{aligned}$$

由(2.1)得

$$A_{MN}^{\dagger} = N^{-1} A^* M A (A^* M A N^{-1} A^* M A)^{\dagger} A^* M,$$

即(2)式成立.

(3) 见[13].

引理 2.2^[6] 矩阵方程 $PXQ = C$ 有解的充要条件是 $PP^{\dagger}CQ^{\dagger}Q = C$, 其通解为 $X = P^{\dagger}CQ^{\dagger} + Y - P^{\dagger}PYQ^{\dagger}$, 这里 Y 是任意的, 其维数与 X 相同.

定理 2.3 设 $A \in M_m(P_*)$, $N^{-1}A^*MA \in M_m(P_*)$, (M 是 ln 阶 Hermite 正定阵, N 是 mn 阶 Hermite 正定阵), $G(\lambda) = \det(I \otimes \lambda - N^{-1}A^*MA) = \lambda^m + H_1^{(1)}\lambda^{m-1} + \dots + H_{m-1}^{(1)}\lambda + H_m^{(1)}$ 是矩阵 $N^{-1}A^*MA$ 的特征多项式, 若 $H_m^{(1)}$ 非异, 则

$$\begin{aligned} A_{MN}^{\dagger} &= - (I \otimes H_m^{(1-1)}) [(N^{-1}A^*MA)^{m-1} + \\ &+ (I \otimes H_1^{(1)})(N^{-1}A^*MA)^{m-1} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{m-1}^{(1)})] N^{-1}A^*M. \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

若存在 $k < m$, $H_k^{(1)}$ 非异, 且 $H_{k+1}^{(1)} = \dots = H_m^{(1)} = 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} A_{MN}^{\dagger} &= - (I \otimes H_k^{(1-1)}) [(N^{-1}A^*MA)^{k-1} + \\ &+ (I \otimes H_1^{(1)})(N^{-1}A^*MA)^{k-1} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{k-1}^{(1)})] N^{-1}A^*M. \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

证明 由定理 1.1 的(1.5)知

$$\begin{aligned} G(N^{-1}A^*MA) &= (N^{-1}A^*MA)^m + (I \otimes H_1^{(1)})(N^{-1}A^*MA)^{m-1} + \dots + \\ &+ (I \otimes H_{m-1}^{(1)})(N^{-1}A^*MA)(I \otimes H_m^{(1)}) = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

若 $H_m^{(1)}$ 非异, 则由[8]知 $N^{-1}A^*MA$ 非异, 又因为 $(I \otimes H_m^{(1-1)})(I \otimes H_m) = I \otimes I = I$, 所以 $(I \otimes H_m^{(1)})^{-1} = I \otimes H_m^{(1-1)}$. 从而

$$\begin{aligned} (N^{-1}A^*MA)^{-1} &= - (I \otimes H_m^{(1-1)}) [(N^{-1}A^*MA)^m + \\ &+ (I \otimes H_1^{(1)})(N^{-1}A^*MA)^{m-1} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{m-1}^{(1)})]. \end{aligned}$$

令 $X = (N^{-1}A^*MA)^{-1}N^{-1}A^*M$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} XA &= I, AXA = A, XAX = X, (NXA)^* = (NI)^* = N^* = N = NXA, \\ (MAX)^* &= (MA(N^{-1}A^*MA)^{-1}N^{-1}A^*M)^* = \\ (MA(NN^{-1}A^*MA)^{-1}A^*M)^* &= (MA(A^*MA)^{-1}A^*M)^* = \end{aligned}$$

$$MA(A^*MA)^{-1}A^*M = MAX.$$

故, $A_{MN}^+ = X$, 从而得(2.3).

若存在 $k < m$, $H_k^{(1)}$ 非异, 且 $H_{k+1}^{(1)} = H_{k+2}^{(1)} = \dots = H_m^{(1)} = 0$, 令 $B_1 = N^{-1}A^*MA$, 由(2.5)得 $[B_1^k + (I \otimes H_1^{(1)})B_1^{k-1} + \dots + (I \otimes H_k^{(1)})]B_1^{m-k} = 0$. 上式保证矩阵 $\tilde{X}B_1^{m-k} = 0$ 有解, 由引理 2.1 的(1)可知, 它等价于 $\tilde{X}B = 0$ 有解, 由引理 2.2 可知, $\tilde{X} = Y - YB_1B_1^+$, 这里 Y 是任意的, 其维数与 \tilde{X} 相同, 则

$$B_1^k + (I \otimes H_1^{(1)})B_1^{k-1} + \dots + (I \otimes H_k^{(1)}) = Y - YB_1B_1^+.$$

由引理 2.1 的(2)得

$$B_1B_1^+A_{MN}^+ = N^{-1}A^*MA(N^{-1}A^*MA)^+N^{-1}A^*MA(A^*MAN^{-1}A^*MA)^+A^*M = N^{-1}A^*MA(A^*MAN^{-1}A^*MA)^+A^*M = A_{MN}^+.$$

故 $YA_{MN}^+ - YB_1B_1^+A_{MN}^+ = 0$, 从而,

$$B_1^kA_{MN}^+ + (I \otimes H_1^{(1)})B_1^{k-1}A_{MN}^+ + \dots + (I \otimes H_k^{(1)})A_{MN}^+ = 0.$$

由引理 2.1 的(3)得

$$\begin{aligned} B_1A_{MN}^+ &= N^{-1}A^*MAN^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M^{\frac{1}{2}}AN^{-\frac{1}{2}})^+M^{\frac{1}{2}} = \\ &N^{-\frac{1}{2}}N^{-\frac{1}{2}}A^*M^{\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}}AN^{-\frac{1}{2}}(M^{\frac{1}{2}}AN^{-\frac{1}{2}})^+M^{\frac{1}{2}} = \\ &N^{-\frac{1}{2}}N^{-\frac{1}{2}}A^*M^{\frac{1}{2}}(N^{-\frac{1}{2}}A^*M^{\frac{1}{2}})^+(N^{-\frac{1}{2}}A^*M^{\frac{1}{2}})M^{\frac{1}{2}} = \\ &N^{-\frac{1}{2}}N^{-\frac{1}{2}}A^*M^{\frac{1}{2}}M^{\frac{1}{2}} = N^{-1}AM, \end{aligned}$$

立得(2.4).

推论 2.4 设 $A \in M_m(P_s)$, $A^*A \in M_m(P_s)$, $G_1(\lambda) = \det(I \otimes \lambda - A^*A) = \lambda^m + H_1^{(1)}\lambda^{m-1} + \dots + H_{m-1}^{(1)}\lambda + H_m^{(1)}$ 是矩阵 A^*A 的特征(矩阵)多项式, 若 $H_m^{(1)}$ 非异, 则

$$A^+ = - (I \otimes H_m^{(1)-1})[(A^*A)^{m-1} + (I \otimes H_1^{(1)})(A^*A)^{m-2} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{m-1}^{(1)})]A^*,$$

若存在 $k < m$, $H_k^{(1)}$ 非异, 且 $H_{k+1}^{(1)} = \dots = H_m^{(1)} = 0$, 则

$$A^+ = - (I \otimes H_k^{(1)-1})[(A^*A)^{k-1} + (I \otimes H_1^{(1)})(A^*A)^{k-2} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{k-1}^{(1)})]A^*.$$

引理 2.5 设 $A \in C^{m \times m}$, $\text{ind}A = k$, 且设 $B_2 = A^{k+1}$, 则

$$(1) R(B_2^l) = R(B_2), l \geq 1,$$

$$(2) A_l = A^{k+1}(A^{2k+3})^+A^{k+1},$$

$$(3) (A_l)^{k+1} = (A^{k+1})_l.$$

证明 见[14].

定理 2.6 设 $A \in M_m(P_s)$, $\text{ind}A = k$, 且设 $A^{k+1} \in M_m(P_s)$, 且设

$$G_2(\lambda) = \det(I \otimes \lambda - A^{k+1}) = \lambda^m + H_1^{(2)}\lambda^{m-1} + \dots + H_{m-1}^{(2)}\lambda + H_m^{(2)} \quad (2.6)$$

是矩阵 A^{k+1} 的特征(矩阵)多项式, 若 $H_m^{(2)}$ 非异, 则

$$A_l = - (I \otimes H_m^{(2)-1})[(A^{k+1})^{m-1} + (I \otimes H_1^{(2)})(A^{k+1})^{m-2} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{m-1}^{(2)})]A^k,$$

若存在 $l < m$, $H_l^{(2)}$ 非异, 且 $H_{l+1}^{(2)} = H_{l+2}^{(2)} = \dots = H_m^{(2)} = 0$, 则

$$A_l = - (I \otimes H_l^{(2)-1})[(A^{k+1})^{l-1} + (I \otimes H_1^{(2)})(A^{k+1})^{l-2} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{l-1}^{(2)})]A^k. \quad (2.7)$$

证明 由定理 1.1 的(1.5)知

$$\begin{aligned} G_2(A^{k+1}) &= (A^{k+1})^m + (I \otimes H_1^{(2)})(A^{k+1})^{m-1} + \dots + \\ &(I \otimes H_{m-1}^{(2)})(A^{k+1}) + (I \otimes H_m^{(2)}) = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

若 $H_m^{(2)}$ 非异,则由[8]知 A^{k+1} 非异,从而

$$(A^{k+1})_d = (A^{k+1})^{-1} = - (I \otimes H_m^{(2)-1})[(A^{k+1})^m + (I \otimes H_1^{(2)})(A^{k+1})^{m-1} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{m-1}^{(2)})]. \tag{2.9}$$

令 $X = (A^{k+1})_d A^k,$
 $A^{k+1}X = A^{k+1}(A^{k+1})_d A^k = A^{k+1}(A^{k+1})^{-1}A^k = A^k,$
 $XAX = (A^{k+1})_d A^k A (A^{k+1})_d A^k = (A^{k+1})^{-1}A^{k+1}(A^{k+1})_d A^k = (A^{k+1})_d A^k = X,$
 $AX = A(A^{k+1})_d A^k = A(A_d)^{k+1}A^k = (A_d)^{k+1}A^{k+1} = (A^{k+1})_d A^{k+1} = XA.$

故 $X = A_d$. 再由(2.8)和(2.9),得(2.6). 若 A^{k+1} 非奇异,则 A 非异,从而 $A_d = A^{-1}$,也可用(1.6)式计算. 若存在 $l < m, H_l^{(2)}$ 非异,且 $H_{l+1}^{(2)} = H_{l+2}^{(2)} = \dots = H_m^{(2)} = 0$. 令 $B_2 = A^{k+1}$,由(2.8)知

$$[B_2^l + (I \otimes H_1^{(2)})B_2^{l-1} + \dots + (I \otimes H_l^{(2)})] B_2^{m-l} = 0. \tag{2.10}$$

上述保证

$$\tilde{X}B_2^{m-l} = 0 \tag{2.11}$$

有解. 由引理 2.5 的(1) $R(B_2^l) = R(B_2), l \geq 1$,从而(2.11)等价于 $\tilde{X}B_2 = 0$ 有解. 由引理 2.2 可知, $\tilde{X} = Y - YB_2B_2^+$,这里 Y 是任意的,其维数与 \tilde{X} 相同,因而

$$B_2^l + (I \otimes H_1^{(2)})B_2^{l-1} + \dots + (I \otimes H_l^{(2)}) = Y - YB_2B_2^+.$$

上式右乘 A_d ,利用引理 2.5 的(2),得

$$YB_2B_2^+A_d = YA^{k+1}(A^{k+1})^+A^k = YA^{k+1}(A^{k+1}) + A^{k+1}(A^{2k+3}) + A^{k+1} = YA^{k+1}(A^{2k+3}) + A^{k+1} = YA_d.$$

故 $YA_d - (I \otimes B_2B_2^+)A_d = 0$,从而

$$B_2^l A_d + (I \otimes H_1^{(2)})B_2^{l-1}A_d + \dots + (I \otimes H_l^{(2)})A_d = 0.$$

利用 $B_2A_d = A^{k+1}A_d = A^k$,以及 $(I \otimes H_l^{(2)})^{-1} = I \otimes H_l^{(2)-1}$,即得

$$A_d = - (I \otimes H_l^{(2)-1})[(A^{k+1})^{l-1} + (I \otimes H_1^{(2)})(A^{k+1})^{l-2} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{l-1}^{(2)})].$$

推论 2.7 设 $A \in M_m(P_s), \text{ind}A = 1$,且设 $A^2 \in M_m(P_s)$,且设

$$G_3(\lambda) = \det(I \otimes \lambda - A^2) = \lambda^m + H_1^{(3)}\lambda^{m-1} + \dots + H_{m-1}^{(3)}\lambda + H_m^{(3)}$$

是矩阵 A^2 的特征(矩阵)多项式,若 $H_m^{(3)}$ 非异,则

$$A_y = - (I \otimes H_m^{(3)-1})[(A^2)^{m-1} + (I \otimes H_1^{(3)})(A^2)^{m-2} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{m-1}^{(3)})]A,$$

若存在 $l < m, H_l^{(3)}$ 非异,且 $H_{l+1}^{(3)} = H_{l+2}^{(3)} = \dots = H_m^{(3)} = 0$,则

$$A_y = - (I \otimes H_l^{(3)-1})[(A^2)^{l-1} + (I \otimes H_1^{(3)})(A^2)^{l-2} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{l-1}^{(3)})]A.$$

为了得到各类广义逆,我们必须先求 $B_{(t)}$ 的特征(矩阵)多项式(且 $B_{(t)} \in M_m(P_s)$)

$$G(\lambda) = \det(I \otimes \lambda - B_{(t)}) = \lambda^m + H_1\lambda^{m-1} + \dots + H_{m-1}\lambda + H_m.$$

其中

$$B_{(t)} = \begin{cases} N^{-1}A^*MA = \tilde{A}_{(1)}A & t = 1 \\ A^*A = \tilde{A}_{(2)}A & t = 2 \\ A^{k+1} = \tilde{A}_{(3)}A & t = 3 \\ A^2 = \tilde{A}_{(4)}A & t = 4 \\ A = \tilde{A}_{(5)}A & t = 5 \end{cases}, \text{即得 } \tilde{A}_{(t)} = \begin{cases} N^{-1}A^*M & t = 1 \\ A^* & t = 2 \\ A^k & t = 3 \\ A & t = 4 \\ I & t = 5 \end{cases}.$$

若 H_m 非异,则

$$C_{(t)} = - (I \otimes H_m^{-1})[B_{(t)}^{m-1} + (I \otimes H_1)B_{(t)}^{m-2} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{m-1})]\tilde{A}_{(t)}.$$

若存在 $l < m$, H_l 非异, 且 $H_{l+1} = H_{l+2} = \dots = H_m = 0$, 则

$$C_{(l)} = - (I \otimes H_l^{-1}) [B_{(l)}^{t-1} + (I \otimes H_l) B_{(l)}^{t-2} + \dots + (I \otimes H_{l-1})] \tilde{A}_{(l)}.$$

其中

$$C_{(l)} = \begin{cases} A_{MN}^+ & t=1 \\ A^+ & t=2 \\ A_t & t=3 \\ A_s & t=4 \\ A^{-1} & t=5 \end{cases}.$$

算法 2.8 $B_{(l)}, C_{(l)}$ 如上所设,

- ① $A_0 = 0, Q_0 = -I, B_0 = A_0 - (I \otimes Q_0) = I.$
- ② 对 $i = 1, 2, \dots, m, A_i = B_{(l)} B_{i-1}, Q_i = \frac{1}{i} \text{tr}_f A_i, B_i = A_i - (I \otimes Q_i)$, 直到 $B_i = 0, i \leq m.$
- ③ 若 Q_i^{-1} 存在, 则 $C_{(l)} = (I \otimes Q_i^{-1}) B_{i-1} \tilde{A}_{(l)}.$
- ④ 若 $Q_i = 0$, 而 Q_{i-1}^{-1} 存在, 则 $C_{(l)} = (I \otimes Q_{i-1}^{-1}) B_{i-2} \tilde{A}_{(l)} (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).$

3 应用及例证

例 1 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(P_2).$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

是 Hermite 正定阵.

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 29 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 29 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

是 Hermite 正定阵. 且

$$N^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{29}{16} & -\frac{5}{8} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{5}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{29}{16} & -\frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{8} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$N^{-1}A^*MA = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} -55 & -270 & -110 & -540 \\ 30 & 140 & 60 & 280 \\ -110 & -540 & -220 & -1080 \\ 60 & 280 & 120 & 500 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(P_2).$$

用算法 2.8, 当 $t=1$ 时

$$Q_0 = -I, B_0 = I, A_1 = N^{-1}A^*MAB_0 = N^{-1}A^*MA, Q_1 = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} -275 & -1350 \\ 150 & 700 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_1 = A_1 - (I \otimes Q_1) = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 220 & 1080 & -110 & -540 \\ -120 & -560 & 60 & 280 \\ -110 & -540 & 55 & 270 \\ 60 & 280 & -30 & -140 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_2 = N^{-1}A^*MAB_1 = 0, Q_2 = 0, B_2 = 0.$$

因为 $Q_1^{-1} = \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 28 & 54 & 0 & 0 \\ -6 & -11 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 28 & 54 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以

$$A_{MN}^+ = (I \otimes Q_1^{-1})B_0N^{-1}A^*M = \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2 $A = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(P_3)$, 其中 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\text{rank} A = 4$, 且 $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{rank} A^2 = 3, A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{rank} A^3 = 3, \text{故 } \text{Ind} A = 2, \text{且 } A^3 \in M_2(P_3).$$

用算法 2.8, 取 $t=3$,

$$\textcircled{1} A_0 = 0, Q_0 = -I, B_0 = A_0 - (I \otimes Q_0) = I$$

$$\textcircled{2} A_1 = A^3B_0 = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Q_1 = I, B_1 = A_1 - \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{pmatrix}, A^2 = A^3B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Q_2 = B_2 = 0, A_2 = (I \otimes Q_1^{-1})A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{其中 } 0 \text{ 是 } 3 \text{ 阶零阵}.$$

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Some New Applications of the Block-Cayley-Hamilton Theorem

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Abstract The Block-Cayley-Hamilton Theorem is utilized to obtain some expressions of the weighted Moore-Penrose inverses, Moore-Penrose inverses, Drazin inverses and group inverses of a class of matrices partitioned into blocks that are commutative in pairs. And the block finite algorithm for these generalized inverses is also presented. This algorithm only needs to find the inverse of a matrix of the same order as that of the block of the given matrix.

Key words Block-Cayley-Hamilton Theorem; matrix partitioned into blocks commuting into pairs; generalized inverse; weighted Moore-Penrose inverse; Moore-Penrose inverse; Drazin inverse; group inverse; block finite algorithm