

第十三讲 Penrose 广义逆矩阵(I)

一、Penrose 广义逆矩阵的定义及存在性

对于满秩方阵 A , A^{-1} 存在, 且 $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$, 因此

$$\begin{cases} AA^{-1}A = A \\ A^{-1}AA^{-1} = A^{-1} \\ (AA^{-1})^H = AA^{-1} \\ (A^{-1}A)^H = A^{-1}A \end{cases}$$

1. Penrose 定义: 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$, 若 $Z \in C^{n \times m}$ 且使如下四个等式成立:

$$AZA = A, \quad ZAZ = Z, \quad (AZ)^H = AZ, \quad (ZA)^H = ZA$$

则称 Z 为 A 的 **Moore-Penrose(广义)逆**, 记为, A^\dagger 。

而上述四个等式又依次称为 **Penrose 方程 (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)**。

2. Moore-Penrose 逆的存在性和唯一性

定理：任给 $A \in C^{m \times n}$ ， A^\dagger 均存在且唯一。

证明：存在性。 $\forall A \in C_r^{m \times n}$ ，均存在 m 阶酉矩阵 U 和 n 阶酉矩阵 V 使

$$U^H A V = D = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \vdots & & \\ & \sigma_2 & & \vdots & & \\ & & \ddots & \vdots & & \\ & & & \sigma_r & & 0 \\ \dots\dots\dots & & & \vdots & \dots\dots\dots & \\ & 0 & & \vdots & & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n} \quad \text{即 } A = U D V^H$$

其中， $\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \dots, \sigma_r^2$ 是 $A^H A$ 的全部非零特征值。

此时，令 $Z = V \tilde{D} U^H \in C_r^{n \times m}$ ，其中

$$\tilde{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^{-1} & & & & 0 \\ & \sigma_2^{-1} & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \sigma_r^{-1} & \\ 0 & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times m} \quad \text{则}$$

$$(i) \quad AZA = (UDV^H)(V\tilde{D}U^H)(UDV^H) = U\tilde{D}DV^H = UDV^H = A$$

$$(ii) \quad ZAZ = (V\tilde{D}U^H)(UDV^H)(V\tilde{D}U^H) = V\tilde{D}\tilde{D}U^H = V\tilde{D}U^H = Z$$

$$(iii) \quad (AZ)^H = [(UDV^H)(V\tilde{D}U^H)]^H = (U\tilde{D}U^H)^H = U\tilde{D}U^H = AZ$$

$$(iv) \quad (ZA)^H = (V\tilde{D}DV^H)^H = V\tilde{D}DV^H = ZA$$

$$\therefore Z = A^\dagger$$

唯一性：设 Z, Y 均满足四个 Penrose 方程，则

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= ZAZ = Z(AZ)^H = ZZ^HA^H = ZZ^H(AYA)^H = Z(AZ)^H(AY)^H = Z(AZ)(AY) \\ &= ZAY = (ZA)^HY = A^HZ^HY = A^HZ^H(YAY) = A^HZ^H(YA)^HY = A^HZ^HA^HY^HY \\ &= (AZA)^HY^HY = A^HY^HY = (YA)^HY = YAY = Y \end{aligned}$$

即满足四个 Penrose 方程的 Z 是唯一的。

由 A^\dagger 的唯一性可知：当 A 为满秩方阵时， $A^\dagger = A^{-1}$ 。

3. $\{i, j, \dots, l\}$ -逆的定义: $\forall A \in C^{m \times n}$, 若 $Z \in C^{n \times m}$ 且满足 Penrose 方程中的第 (i), (j), \dots , (l) 个方程, 则称 Z 为 A 的 $\{i, j, \dots, l\}$ -逆, 记为 $A^{(i, j, \dots, l)}$, 其全体记为 $A\{i, j, \dots, l\}$ 。 $\{i, j, \dots, l\}$ -逆共有 $C_4^1 + C_4^2 + C_4^3 + C_4^4 = 15$ 类, 但实际上常用的为如下 5 类: $A\{1\}$, $A\{1, 2\}$, $A\{1, 3\}$, $A\{1, 4\}$, $A\{1, 2, 3, 4\} = A^\dagger$

二、 $\{1\}$ -逆的性质

1. 引理: $\text{rank}(AB) \leq \min(\text{rank} A, \text{rank} B)$

证明: 矩阵的秩 = 行秩 = 列秩。将 A 、 B 写成 ($A \in C^{m \times n}$, $B \in C^{n \times p}$)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{1n} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_{m1} & \mathbf{a}_{m2} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = [\mathbf{a}_1 \quad \mathbf{a}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{a}_n]$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}_{11} & \mathbf{b}_{12} & \cdots & \mathbf{b}_{1p} \\ \mathbf{b}_{21} & \mathbf{b}_{22} & \cdots & \mathbf{b}_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{b}_{n1} & \mathbf{b}_{n2} & \cdots & \mathbf{b}_{np} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}_1 \\ \mathbf{b}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{b}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) 设 $\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) = r$, 则必存在 $\mathbf{a}_{l_1}, \mathbf{a}_{l_2}, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{l_r}$ (l_1, l_2, \dots, l_r 两两不同) 成为线性无关的向量组。所以, 其它列向量 \mathbf{a}_i 可表示为:

$$\mathbf{a}_i = \sum_{k=1}^r p_{ik} \mathbf{a}_{l_k} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\mathbf{AB} = [\mathbf{a}_1 \quad \mathbf{a}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{a}_n] \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}_{11} & \mathbf{b}_{12} & \cdots & \mathbf{b}_{1p} \\ \mathbf{b}_{21} & \mathbf{b}_{22} & \cdots & \mathbf{b}_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{b}_{n1} & \mathbf{b}_{n2} & \cdots & \mathbf{b}_{np} \end{bmatrix} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{b}_{i1} \mathbf{a}_i \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{b}_{i2} \mathbf{a}_i \quad \cdots \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{b}_{ip} \mathbf{a}_i \right]$$

可见 \mathbf{AB} 的各列向量均为 $\mathbf{a}_{l_1}, \mathbf{a}_{l_2}, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{l_r}$ 的线性组合。亦即

$$\text{rank}(\mathbf{AB}) \leq r = \text{rank}(\mathbf{A})$$

(2) 同理设 $\text{rank}(\mathbf{B})=s$, 则必存在 $\mathbf{b}_{m_1}, \mathbf{b}_{m_2}, \dots, \mathbf{b}_{m_s}$ 成为线性无关的向量组。所以, 其它行向量 \mathbf{b}_i 可表示为:

$$\mathbf{b}_i = \sum_{k=1}^s q_{ik} \mathbf{b}_{m_k} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{1n} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_{m1} & \mathbf{a}_{m2} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}_1 \\ \mathbf{b}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{b}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{a}_{1i} \mathbf{b}_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{a}_{2i} \mathbf{b}_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{a}_{mi} \mathbf{b}_i \end{bmatrix}$$

可见, \mathbf{AB} 的各行向量均为 $\mathbf{b}_{m_1}, \mathbf{b}_{m_2}, \dots, \mathbf{b}_{m_s}$ 的线性组合, 故

$$\text{rank}(\mathbf{AB}) \leq \text{rank } \mathbf{B} = s$$

合起来即 $\text{rank}(\mathbf{AB}) \leq \min (\text{rank} \mathbf{A}, \text{rank } \mathbf{B})$

[证毕]

2. 定理： 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}, B \in C^{n \times p}, \lambda \in C, \lambda^\dagger = \begin{cases} \lambda^{-1} & \lambda \neq 0 \\ 0 & \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$ 则

(1) $(A^{(1)})^H \in A^H\{1\}$

(2) $\lambda^\dagger A^{(1)} \in (\lambda A)\{1\}$

(3) S, T 为可逆方阵且与 A 可乘, 则

$$T^{-1}A^{(1)}S^{-1} \in (SAT)\{1\}, (S \in C_m^{m \times m}, T \in C_n^{n \times n})$$

(4) $\text{rank}(A^{(1)}) \geq \text{rank}A$

(5) $AA^{(1)}$ 和 $A^{(1)}A$ 均为幂等矩阵且与 A 同秩 ($P^2 = P$)

(6) $R(AA^{(1)}) = R(A), N(A^{(1)}A) = N(A), R((A^{(1)}A)^H) = R(A^H)$

(7) $A^{(1)}A = I_n \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n$

$$AA^{(1)} = I_m \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = m$$

(8) $AB(AB)^{(1)}A = A \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(A)$
 $B(AB)^{(1)}AB = B \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(B)$

证明: (1) $\mathbf{A}^H(\mathbf{A}^{(1)})^H\mathbf{A}^H = (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A})^H = \mathbf{A}^H \rightarrow (\mathbf{A}^{(1)})^H \in \mathbf{A}^H\{1\}$

(2) $\lambda = 0$ 时, $\lambda\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}_{m \times n}$, $\lambda^\dagger \mathbf{A}^{(1)} = \mathbf{0}_{n \times m}$ 。显然成立。

$\lambda \neq 0$ 时, $(\lambda\mathbf{A})(\lambda^\dagger \mathbf{A}^{(1)})(\lambda\mathbf{A}) = (\lambda\lambda^{-1}\lambda)(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A}) = \lambda\mathbf{A}$

(3) $(\mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{T})(\mathbf{T}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{S}^{-1})(\mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{T}) = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A})\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{T}$

(4) $\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) = \text{rank}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A}) \leq \text{rank}(\mathbf{A}^{(1)})$

(5) $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{(1)} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{(1)} & \rightarrow (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)})^2 = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{A}^{(1)} \cdot \mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^{(1)} \cdot \mathbf{A} & \rightarrow (\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A})^2 = \mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A} \end{cases}$

又 $\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}) = \text{rank}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A}) \leq \text{rank}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}) \leq \text{rank}(\mathbf{A})$
 $\rightarrow \text{rank}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}) = \text{rank}(\mathbf{A})$

同理, $\text{rank}(\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A}) = \text{rank}(\mathbf{A})$

(6) $\bullet \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{A}) = \{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n\} \subset \mathbb{C}^m$, $\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}) = \{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{y} \mid \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{C}^m\} \subset \mathbb{C}^m$

$\Rightarrow \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{A}) \supseteq \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}) \supseteq \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)})$

$\bullet \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}) = \{\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n\} \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$,

$\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A}) = \{\mathbf{x} \mid \mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n\} \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$

$\Rightarrow \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}) \subseteq \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A}) \subseteq \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{A}^{(1)}\mathbf{A})$

在 $R(AA^{(1)}) = R(A)$ 中, 将 A 换为 A^H , $A^{(1)}$ 换为 $(A^{(1)})^H$, 则有

$$R(A^H) = R(A^H(A^{(1)})^H) = R((A^{(1)}A)^H)$$

(7) 若已知 $AA^{(1)} = I_m$, 则

$$\text{rank} A = \text{rank}(AA^{(1)}) = \text{rank}(I_m) = m$$

若已知 $\text{rank} A = m$, 则 $\text{rank}(AA^{(1)}) = \text{rank} A = m$

即 $AA^{(1)}$ 为 m 阶满秩可逆方阵, $(AA^{(1)})^{-1}$ 存在。

又 $AA^{(1)}$ 幂等: $(AA^{(1)})^2 = AA^{(1)}$, 两边同乘以 $(AA^{(1)})^{-1}$, 得
 $AA^{(1)} = I_m$

(8) $R(A) = \{Ax \mid x \in C^n\} \subseteq C^m$

$$R(AB) = \{AB y \mid y \in C^p\} \subseteq C^m \rightarrow R(A) \supseteq R(AB)$$

• 对 $AB(AB)^{(1)}A = A \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(A)$

$$\Rightarrow: \quad \text{rank} A = \text{rank}(AB(AB)^{(1)}A) \leq \text{rank}(AB) \leq \text{rank}(A)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank} A$$

$$\Leftarrow: \quad \text{rank} A = \dim R(A), \quad \text{rank}(AB) = \dim R(AB)$$

$$\text{故 } R(A) = R(AB)$$

即 $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n, \exists \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{C}^p$, 使

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{ABy} = \mathbf{AB(AB)^{(1)}ABy} = \mathbf{AB(AB)^{(1)}Ax}$$

$$(\text{注意 } \forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n) \rightarrow \mathbf{AB(AB)^{(1)}A} = \mathbf{A}$$

$$\text{对 } \mathbf{B(AB)^{(1)}AB} = \mathbf{B} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(\mathbf{AB}) = \text{rank}(\mathbf{B})$$

$$\Rightarrow: \quad \text{rank} \mathbf{B} = \text{rank}(\mathbf{B(AB)^{(1)}AB}) \leq \text{rank}(\mathbf{AB}) \leq \text{rank}(\mathbf{B})$$

$$\rightarrow \text{rank}(\mathbf{AB}) = \text{rank} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\Leftarrow: \quad \mathbf{R(B(AB)^{(1)}AB)} = \{\mathbf{B(AB)^{(1)}AB y} \mid \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{C}^p\} \subseteq \mathbf{R(B)} = \{\mathbf{Bx} \mid \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^p\}$$

$$\text{又 } \text{rank} \mathbf{B} = \text{rank}(\mathbf{AB}) = \text{rank}(\mathbf{AB(AB)^{(1)}AB}) \leq \text{rank}(\mathbf{B(AB)^{(1)}AB}) \leq \text{rank} \mathbf{B}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{rank} \mathbf{B} = \text{rank}(\mathbf{B(AB)^{(1)}AB}) \Rightarrow \mathbf{R(B)} = \mathbf{R(B(AB)^{(1)}AB)}$$

即, $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^p, \exists \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{C}^p$, 使 $\mathbf{B(AB)^{(1)}AB y} = \mathbf{Bx}$ 。故

$$\mathbf{Bx} = \mathbf{B(AB)^{(1)}AB y} = \mathbf{B(AB)^{(1)}AB(AB)^{(1)}AB y} = \mathbf{B(AB)^{(1)}AB x}$$

[证毕]

3. 定理: 矩阵 \mathbf{A} 当且仅当 \mathbf{A} 为满秩方阵时具有唯一的 $\{1\}$ 逆:

$$\mathbf{A}^{(1)} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

三、 $\{1\}$ -逆与 $\{1,2\}$ -逆

1. 定理： 设 $Y, Z \in A\{1\}$, 则 $YAZ \in A\{1,2\}$

证明：已知 $AYA = AZA = A$ 故

$$(i) \quad A(YAZ)A = AZA = A$$

$$(ii) \quad (YAZ)A(YAZ) = YAYAZ = YAZ$$

[证毕]

2. 定理： 给定矩阵 A 及 $Z \in A\{1\}$, 则 $Z \in A\{1,2\}$ 的充要条件是

$$\text{rank}A = \text{rank}Z$$

证明：必要性。已知 $Z \in A\{1,2\}$, 则

$$AZA = A; \quad ZAZ = Z$$

由 $\text{rank}(A^{(1)}) \geq \text{rank}A$ 知 $\text{rank}Z \geq \text{rank}A$, $\text{rank}A \geq \text{rank}Z$

$$\therefore \text{rank}Z = \text{rank}A$$

充分性: $\because R(ZA) \subseteq R(Z)$, 而 $\text{rank} Z = \text{rank} A$, $Z \in A\{1\}$
 $\therefore \text{rank}(ZA) = \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(Z) \rightarrow R(ZA) = R(Z)$
 $\forall e \in C^m, \exists u \in C^n$, 使 $ZAu = Ze$
 $\rightarrow ZA[u_1 \ u_2 \ \cdots \ u_m] = Z[e_1 \ e_2 \ \cdots \ e_m]$
 令 $[e_1 \ e_2 \ \cdots \ e_m] = I_m$, $[u_1 \ u_2 \ \cdots \ u_m] = U$
 $\Rightarrow \exists U$ 使 $Z = ZAU$
 故 $ZAZ = ZA(ZAU) = ZAU = Z$
 $\therefore Z$ 满足 Penrose 方程(ii), $\therefore Z \in A\{1,2\}$
 [证毕]

四、 $\{1\}$ -逆与 $\{1,2,3\}$ -逆、 $\{1,2,4\}$ -逆

1. 引理: 对任意矩阵 A 均有

$$\text{rank}(A^H A) = \text{rank} A = \text{rank}(A A^H)$$

证明: $\forall x \in N(A)$ 即 $Ax = 0$, 则 $A^H Ax = 0 \rightarrow N(A) \subseteq N(A^H A)$

另一方面 $\forall x \in N(A^H A)$, 则 $x^H A^H Ax = 0 = (Ax)^H (Ax)$

$\Rightarrow Ax = 0 \rightarrow N(A^H A) \subseteq N(A)$

$\therefore N(A^H A) = N(A)$, 又 $A^H A$ 与 A 的列数均为 n ,

$\dim N(A) = n - \text{rank} A$, $\dim N(A^H A) = n - \text{rank}(A^H A)$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A^H A) = \text{rank} A$.

$A \leftrightarrow A^H$, 则 $\text{rank}(AA^H) = \text{rank} A^H = \text{rank} A$ [证毕]

2. 定理: 给定矩阵 A , 则 $Y = (A^H A)^{(1)} A^H \in A\{1, 2, 3\}$

$Z = A^H (AA^H)^{(1)} \in A\{1, 2, 4\}$

证明: 显然 $R(A^H A) \subseteq R(A^H)$, 又由引理可知

$R(A^H A) = R(A^H)$, 即存在 U 使

$$A^H = A^H A U \rightarrow A = U^H A^H A$$

$AYA = (U^H A^H A) [(A^H A)^{(1)} A^H] A \stackrel{(i)}{=} U^H A^H A = A$ 满足(i) $\rightarrow Y \in A\{1\}$

$\therefore \text{rank} Y \geq \text{rank} A$

$$\text{又 } \text{rank} Y = \text{rank} \left((A^H A)^{(1)} A^H \right) \leq \text{rank} A^H = \text{rank} A.$$

$$\text{即 } \text{rank} Y = \text{rank} A \rightarrow Y \in A\{1,2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AY &= (U^H A^H A) (A^H A)^{(1)} A^H = U^H A^H A (A^H A)^{(1)} A^H A U \\ &= U^H (A^H A) U = (AY)^H \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y \in A\{3\} \quad \text{即 } Y \in A\{1,2,3\} \quad [\text{证毕}]$$

五、关于 A^+

1. 定理： 给定矩阵 A ， $A^+ = A^{(1,4)} A A^{(1,3)}$

证明：(1) 设 $X = A^{(1,4)} A A^{(1,3)}$ ，则 $X \in A\{1,2\}$

$$(2) AX = AA^{(1,4)} A A^{(1,3)} = AA^{(1,3)} = (AA^{(1,3)})^H = (AX)^H$$

$$(3) XA = A^{(1,4)} A A^{(1,3)} A = A^{(1,4)} A = (A^{(1,4)} A)^H = (XA)^H$$

$$\therefore X \in A\{1,2,3,4\} = A^+$$

[证毕]

2. 定理： 给定矩阵 A ，则

(1) $\text{rank } A^+ = \text{rank } A$

(2) $(A^+)^+ = A$

(3) $(A^H)^+ = (A^+)^H$, $(A^T)^+ = (A^+)^T$

(4) $(A^H A)^+ = A^+ (A^H)^+$, $(A A^H)^+ = (A^H)^+ A^+$

(5) $A^+ = (A^H A)^+ A^H = A^H (A A^H)^+$

(6) $R(A^+) = R(A^H)$, $N(A^+) = N(A^H)$

证明： (1) $A^+ \in A\{1,2\} \rightarrow \text{rank } A^+ = \text{rank } A$

(2) Penrose 方程中 (i) \leftrightarrow (ii), (iii) \leftrightarrow (iv) 互为对称

故 $(A^+)^+ = A$

(3) 直接采用四个方程验证即可。

(4) 同上。

(5) 证 $X = (A^H A)^+ A^H$, 由定理 3 知 $X \in A\{1,2,3\}$, 且

$$\mathbf{XA} = (A^H A)^+ A^H A = ((A^H A)^+ A^H A)^H = (XA)^H$$

$$\therefore X = A\{1,2,3,4\}$$

$$(6) \quad \mathbf{R}(A^+) = \mathbf{R}(A^H (AA^H)^+) \subseteq \mathbf{R}(A^H)$$

$$\mathbf{N}(A^+) = \mathbf{N}((A^H A)^+ A^H) \supseteq \mathbf{N}(A^H), \text{ 而 } \text{rank } A^+ = \text{rank } A = \text{rank } A^H$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{R}(A^+) = \mathbf{R}(A^H), \mathbf{N}(A^+) = \mathbf{N}(A^H) \quad [\text{证毕}]$$

推论 1: 若 $A \in C_n^{m \times n}$ (列满秩矩阵), 则 $A^+ = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H$

$A \in C_m^{m \times n}$ (行满秩矩阵), 则 $A^+ = A^H (AA^H)^{-1}$

推论 2: 对非零列向量 α , $\alpha^+ = (\alpha^H \alpha)^{-1} \alpha^H$;

对非零行向量 β , $\beta^+ = \beta^H (\beta \beta^H)^{-1}$; $\alpha^H \alpha, \beta \beta^H$ 均为数。

说明: A, B 可逆, 则 $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$, 但一般 $(AB)^+ \neq B^+ A^+$

$$\text{如 } A = [1 \ 0], B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, AB = [1], BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

作业: P 306-307 3、4、5、6、8、11、12