第六章

广义逆矩阵



1 矩阵的单边逆

定义1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$,如果有 $G \in C^{n \times m}$,使得 $GA = E_n$

则称G为A的左逆矩阵,记为 $G = A_L^{-1}$.

如果 $AG = E_m$

则称G为A的右逆矩阵, 记为 $G = A_R^{-1}$.

定理 1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$,则

(1) A左可逆的充要条件是 A为列满秩矩阵;

(2) A右可逆的充要条件是 A为行满秩矩阵.

证 充分性: A为列满秩 ⇒

 $A^H A$ 为满秩矩阵 $\Longrightarrow (A^H A)^{-1} A^H A = E_n$

 $G = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H$ $GA = E_n \Longrightarrow A$ 左可逆

必要性: $A_L^{-1}A = E_n \Longrightarrow$

 $rank(A) \ge rank(A_L^{-1}A) = rank(E_n) = n$

 $\implies rank(A) = n \implies A$ 为列满秩

推论1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$,则

(1) A左可逆的充要条件是 $N(A) = \{0\}$;

(2) A右可逆的充要条件是 $R(A) = C^m$.

证 充分性: $N(A) = \{0\} \Longrightarrow Ax = 0$ 只有零解

 $\implies rank(A) = n \implies A$ 为列满秩

必要性: A左可逆 \Longrightarrow $A_L^{-1}A=E_n \Longrightarrow$

$$\forall x \in N(A) \Longrightarrow x = E_n x = A_L^{-1}(Ax) = A_L^{-1}0 = 0$$
$$\Longrightarrow N(A) = \{0\}$$

初等变换求左(右)逆矩阵:

$$(1) P(A E_m) = \begin{pmatrix} E_n & G \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2)\begin{pmatrix} A \\ E_n \end{pmatrix} Q = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & 0 \\ G & * \end{pmatrix}$$

例 1 设矩阵 A 为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

求A的一个左逆矩阵 A_L^{-1} .

解:

$$(A \ E_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Longrightarrow A_L^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 设矩阵A为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

求A的一个右逆矩阵 A_R^{-1} .

$$\begin{pmatrix}
A \\
E_3
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & -1 \\
0 & -1 & 2 \\
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\Longrightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 2 \\
1 & -2 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\Longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 2 \\
1 & -2 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\Longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -1 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 2 & -3 \\
0 & -1 & 2 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\Longrightarrow
A_R^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 \\
0 & -1 \\
0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

定理 2 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$ 是左可逆矩阵,则

$$G = (A_1^{-1} - BA_2A_1^{-1}, B)P$$

是A的左逆矩阵,其中 $B \in C^{n \times (m-n)}$ 为任意矩阵. 行 初等变换对应的矩阵 P满足 $PA = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix}$, A_1 是n阶可 逆方矩阵.

$$\mathbb{H}: GA = (A_1^{-1} - BA_2A_1^{-1}, B) \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix} = E_n$$

定理 3 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$ 是右可逆矩阵,则

$$G = Q \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} - A_1^{-1} A_2 D \\ D \end{pmatrix}$$

是A的右逆矩阵,其中 $D \in C^{(n-m) \times m}$ 为任意矩阵.列初等变换对应的矩阵Q满足 $AQ = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, A_1$ 是m阶可逆方矩阵.

定理 4设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$ 是左可逆矩阵, A_L^{-1} 是A的左逆矩阵,则方程组 Ax = b有解的充要条件是

$$(E_m - AA_L^{-1})b = 0$$
 (1)

若(1)式成立,则方程组Ax = b有唯一解 $x = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H b$.

证: 必要性: 设 x_0 是方程组 Ax = b的解 \Longrightarrow

$$(AA_L^{-1})(Ax_0) = (AA_L^{-1})b = A(A_L^{-1}A)x_0 = AE_nx_0$$

= $Ax_0 = b \implies (E_m - AA_L^{-1})b = 0$

充分性:
$$(E_m - AA_L^{-1})b = 0$$
 $x_0 = A_L^{-1}b$ $Ax_0 = AA_L^{-1}b = b$

唯一性:

设
$$x_0, x_1$$
是 $Ax = b$ 的解 \Longrightarrow

$$A(x_1 - x_0) = Ax_1 - Ax_0 = 0 \Longrightarrow x_1 - x_0 = 0$$

定理 5 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$ 是右可逆矩阵,则Ax = b对任何 $b \in C^m$ 都有解. 若 $b \neq 0$,则方程组的解可表示为

$$x = A_R^{-1}b$$

其中, A_R^{-1} 是A的一个右逆矩阵.

$$iE: A(A_R^{-1}b) = (AA_R^{-1})b = E_mb = b$$

2 广义逆矩阵 A^-

定义 1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$,如果存在矩阵 $G \in C^{n \times m}$, 使得

 $AGb = b \quad (\forall b \in R(A))$

则称G为A的广义逆矩阵,记为 $G = A^{-}$.

定理1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$,则A 存在广义逆矩阵的 充要条件是存在 $G \in C^{n \times m}$,使其满足 AGA = A

推论 1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$, $\mathbb{L}A^- \in C^{n \times m}$ 是A 的一个广义 逆矩阵 , 则

 $rank(A^-) \ge rank(A)$

 $proof \ rank(A) = rank(AA^{-}A) \le rank(AA^{-}) \le rank(A^{-})$

定义 $A\{1\} = \{G \mid AGA = A, \forall G \in C^{n \times m}\}$

定理 2 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$, $A = \mathbb{E}^{n}$, $A = \mathbb{E}^{n}$

则有

 $A\{1\} = \{G \mid G = A^{-} + U - A^{-}AUAA^{-}, \forall U \in C^{n \times m}\}$

 $= \{G \mid G = A^- + (E_{_n} - A^- A)V + W(E_{_m} - AA^-), \ \forall \ V,W \in C^{n \times m}$

proof $\forall G \in A\{1\} \Longrightarrow AGA = A \Longrightarrow$ $G = A^{-} + G - A^{-} - A^{-}A(G - A^{-})AA^{-} \underbrace{U = G - A^{-}}$ $G = A^{-} + U - A^{-}AUAA^{-} \Longrightarrow$ $A\{1\} \subset \{G \mid G = A^{-} + U - A^{-}AUAA^{-}, \forall U \in C^{n\times m}\}$ $\forall U \in C^{n\times m} \Longrightarrow G = A^{-} + U - A^{-}AUAA^{-}$ $\Longrightarrow G = A^{-} + U - UAA^{-} + UAA^{-} - A^{-}AUAA^{-}$

$$\implies G = A^{-} + (E_n - A^{-}A)UAA^{-} + U(E_m - AA^{-})$$

$$W = U,$$

 $V = UAA^{-}$ $G = A^{-} + (E_n - A^{-}A)V - W(E_m - AA^{-})$

 \Box

$$\{G \mid G = A^- + U - A^- U A A^-, \forall U \in C^{n \times m}\} \subseteq$$

$$\{G \mid G = A^- + (E_n - A^- A)V + W(E_m - AA^-),$$

 $\forall V, W \in C^{n \times m}$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall M \in & \{G \mid G = A^- + (E_n - A^- A)V + W(E_m - AA^-), \\ & \forall V, W \in C^{n \times m} \, \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\forall V, W \in C^{n \times m}} M = A^{-} + (E_n - A^{-}A)V + W(E_m - AA^{-})$$

$$AMA = A[A^{-} + (E_n - A^{-}A)V + W(E_m - AA^{-})]A$$

$$AMA = AA^{T}A + (A - AA^{T}A)VA + AW(A - AA^{T}A)$$

$$AMA = A + (A - A)VA + AW(A - A) = A$$

 \neg

$$\{G \mid G = A^- + (E_n - A^- A)V + W(E_m - AA^-),$$

$$\forall V, W \in C^{n \times m}\} \subset A\{1\}$$

定理 3 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}, \lambda \in C$,则

$$(i)(A^T)^- = (A^-)^T, (A^H)^- = (A^-)^H$$

(ii) AA^- 与 A^-A 都是幂等矩阵 ,且 $rank(A) = rank(AA^-) = rank(A^-A)$

- $(iii) \lambda^{-}A^{-} 为 \lambda A 的广义逆矩阵, 其中 \lambda^{-} = \begin{cases} 0 & \lambda = 0 \\ \lambda^{-1} & \lambda \neq 0 \end{cases}$
- (iv) 设S是m阶可逆矩阵,T是n阶可逆矩阵,且 $B = SAT, 则<math>T^{-1}A^{-}S^{-1}$ 是B的广义逆矩阵;
- (v) $R(AA^{-}) = R(A), N(A^{-}A) = N(A);$

$$proof$$
 (i) $AA^{-}A = A \Longrightarrow A^{T} = A^{T}(A^{-})^{T}A^{T} \Longrightarrow$
$$(A^{-})^{T} = (A^{T})^{-} \qquad \qquad$$
 同理可证 $(A^{-})^{H} = (A^{H})^{-}$

(ii) $(AA^-)^2 = AA^-AA^- = (AA^-A)A^- = AA^-$ \Rightarrow AA^- 是幂等矩阵

 $rank(A) \ge rank(AA^{-}) \ge rank(AA^{-}A)$ = $rank(A) \Longrightarrow rank(A) = rank(AA^{-})$

- $$\begin{split} (iii) \ \lambda &= 0 \implies (\lambda A)(\lambda^-A^-)(\lambda A) = 0 = \lambda A \\ \lambda &\neq 0 \implies (\lambda A)(\lambda^-A^-)(\lambda A) = (\lambda \lambda^-\lambda)AA^-A \\ &= \lambda A \implies \lambda^-A^- 为 \lambda A 的广义逆矩阵 \end{split}$$
- (iv) $BT^{-1}A^{-}S^{-1}B = SATT^{-1}A^{-}S^{-1}SAT = SAA^{-}AT$ = $SAT = B \Longrightarrow T^{-1}A^{-}S^{-1}$ 是B的广义逆矩阵;

(v) 显然有 $R(AA^-) \subset R(A), N(A^-A) \supset N(A)$ 又 $rank(A) = rank(AA^-) = rank(A^-A)$ $\implies R(AA^-) = R(A), N(A^-A) = N(A)$

推论 2 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$,则

- (i) rank (A) = n的充要条件是 $A^{-}A = E_n$;
- (ii) rank (A) = m的充要条件是 $AA^- = E_m$.
- 证: 充分性: 定理 $3(ii) \Longrightarrow rank(A) = rank(AA^{-})$ = $rank(E_n) = n$

必要性: $rank(A^{-}A) = rank(A) = n \Longrightarrow$ $A^{-}A \not\equiv n \text{ 阶可逆矩阵 } \Longrightarrow E_n = (A^{-}A)(A^{-}A)^{-1}$ $= A^{-}(AA^{-}A)(A^{-}A)^{-1} = A^{-}A(A^{-}A)(A^{-}A)^{-1}$

引理1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}, P \in C^{m \times m}, Q \in C^{n \times n}$ 都是可逆矩阵,则

$$Q(PAQ)^{-}P \in A\{1\}$$

 $\mathbb{H}: PAQ(PAQ)^{-}PAQ = PAQ \Longrightarrow$

 $=A^{T}A$

$$\begin{split} A[Q(PAQ)^-P]A &= A \iff &Q(PAQ)^-P \in A\{1\} \\ \exists \exists \mathbb{P} \ 2 \ \ \& A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \\ & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \ \ & \text{则存在} X_{12}, X_{21} \ \ \ \& \\ A_{11}X_{12}A_{22} &= 0, A_{22}X_{21}A_{11} = 0, \ \ \& \ \ \ & \left(\begin{matrix} A_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & A_{22} \end{matrix} \right) \in A\{1\} \\ & & \underbrace{ \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}}_{X_{21}} A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}A_{11}^{-} & A_{11}X_{12} \\ A_{22}X_{21} & A_{22}A_{22}^{-} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}A_{11}^{-}A_{11} & A_{11}X_{12}A_{22} \\ A_{22}X_{21}A_{11} & A_{22}A_{22}A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A$$

定理 4 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
,则
$$(i) 如果 A_{11}^{-1} 存在,则存在 X_{12}, X_{21} 满足 X_{12}(A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}) = 0, (A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}) X_{21} = 0,$$
 使得

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_r & -A_{11}^{-1} \\ 0 & E_{n-r} \end{bmatrix} A_{11}^{-1} & X_{12} \\ X_{21} & (A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12})^{-} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ -A_{21}A_{11}^{-1} & E_{m-r} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\in A\{1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(ii) \, \text{如果} A_{22}^{-1} 存在, 则存在Y_{12}, Y_{21}满足 \\ &Y_{21}(A_{11}-A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}A_{21}) = 0, (A_{11}-A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}A_{21})Y_{12} = 0, \\ &\textbf{使得} \\ &\begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ -A_{22}^{-1}A_{21} & E_{n-r} \end{bmatrix} & (A_{11}-A_{12}A_{22}^{-1}A_{21})^{-} & Y_{12} \\ &Y_{21} & A_{22}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} & E_r & -A_{11}^{-1}A_{12} \\ &0 & E_{m-r} \end{bmatrix} \\ &\in A\{1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ -A_{21}A_{11}^{-1} & E_{m-r} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & -A_{11}^{-1} \\ 0 & E_{n-r} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

定义1 设
$$A \in C^{m \times n}$$
,如果有 $G \in C^{n \times m}$,使得 $AGA = A$, $GAG = G$

3 自反广义逆矩阵

同时成立,则称G为A的自反广义逆矩阵.

例 1 设
$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r) \in C^{m \times r}$$
,且
$$\alpha_i^H \alpha_j = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & j = i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{array} \right. \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, r)$$

则 A^H 为A的自反广义逆矩阵.

例 2
$$A = diag(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

则
$$G = diag(a_1^-, a_2^-, \dots, a_n^-)$$
是 A 的自反广义逆,
$$\sharp + a_i^- = \begin{cases} a_i^{-1} & a_i \neq 0 \\ 0 & a_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

定理 1 任何矩阵都有自反广义 逆矩阵.

证 (1)
$$A=0$$
,则 $A_r^{-1}=0$ 🕽 结论成立

(2)
$$A \neq 0 \implies rank(A) = r > 0 \implies$$

$$A = P \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q \implies$$

$$G = Q^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & X \\ Y & YX \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

定义 $2 A\{1,2\} = \{A$ 的所有自反广义逆矩阵的集合}.

定理 2 设 $X,Y \in C^{n \times m}$ 均为 $A \in C^{m \times n}$ 的广义逆矩阵,则

$$Z = XAY$$

是A的自反广义逆矩阵.

证:X,Y均为A的广义逆矩阵 $\Longrightarrow AXA = A$ $AYA = A \implies AZA = AXAYA = AYA = A$

ZAZ = XAYAXAY = XAXAY = XAY = Z

定理 $3 A \in C^{m \times n}, A^-$ 是A的广义逆矩阵,则 A^- 是A的自反广义逆矩阵的充 要条件是 $rank(A) = rank(A^-)$

证:必要性: A^- 是A的自反广义逆矩阵 \Longrightarrow

$$AA^{-}A = A \quad A^{-}AA^{-} = A^{-} \Longrightarrow$$

 $rank(A) = rank(AA^{-}A) \le rank(A^{-})$

 $= rank(A^{-}AA^{-}) \le rank(A) \Longrightarrow$

$$rank(A) = rank(A^{-})$$

充分性: $AA^{-}A = A$,且 $rank(A) = rank(A^{-})$ $\Rightarrow rank(A) = rank(AA^{-}A) \le rank(A^{-}A)$ $\le rank(A^{-}) = rank(A)$

$$rank(A^{-}A) = rank(A^{-}) \xrightarrow{R(A^{-}A) \subset R(A^{-})}$$

$$R(A^-A) = R(A^-)$$
 存在 $X \in C^{n \times m}$

$$A^- = A^- AX \Longrightarrow A = AA^- A = AA^- AX A$$

 $=AXA \implies X 为 A$ 的广义逆矩阵

定理 4 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$, $X \in C^{n \times m}$, 则下列任意两个 等式成立都可推得第三个等式成立.

- (1) rank(A) = rank(X);
- (2) AXA = A
- (3) XAX = X

i.E
$$(1),(2) \Rightarrow (3)$$
: **(2)** $AXA = A \Rightarrow X = A^{-}$

(1) rank(A) = rank(X) X是A的自反广义逆矩阵

$$\longrightarrow$$
 $XAX = X$

定理 5 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$,则 $X = (A^H A)^- A^H, Y = A^H (AA^H)^-$

都是4的自反广义逆矩阵.

$$\mathbb{iE} \qquad A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n} \implies R(A^H) = R(A^H A) \quad \underline{\exists D \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}}$$

$$A^{H} = A^{H}AD \Rightarrow A = D^{H}A^{H}A \Rightarrow$$
 $AXA = A(A^{H}A)^{-}A^{H}A = D^{H}\underline{A}^{H}A(A^{H}A)^{-}A^{H}\underline{A}$
 $= D^{H}A^{H}A = A \Rightarrow X \not E A$ 的广义逆矩阵
 $rank(X) = rank[(A^{H}A)^{-}A^{H}] \leq rank(A^{H})$
 $A^{H}A = A^{H}A(A^{H}A)^{-}A^{H}A = A^{H}AXA \Rightarrow$
 $rank(X) \leq rank(A^{H}) = rank(A^{H}A) = rank(A^{H}AXA)$
 $\leq rank(X) \Longrightarrow rank(A) = rank(X) = rank(A^{H})$
 $X \not E A$ 的自反广义逆矩阵

定理 6 $AA_r^{-1} n A_r^{-1} A$ 都是幂等矩阵. 证 $(AA_r^{-1})^2 = AA_r^{-1} AA_r^{-1} = AA_r^{-1} \Rightarrow$ AA_r^{-1} 是幂等矩阵.

4 A 的计算

一、利用矩阵A的满秩分解

定理 1设 $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$, $A = BD \not\equiv A$ 的最大秩分解,则

$$\begin{split} A\{1,2\} = & \{G \mid G = D_R^{-1}B_L^{-1}, \quad DD_R^{-1} = B_L^{-1}B = E_r, \\ \forall \ D_R^{-1} \in C^{n \times r}, \forall \ B_L^{-1} \in C^{r \times m} \} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} F \end{split}$$

$$\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{ii}: \forall G \in F & \Longrightarrow & G = D_R^{-1}B_L^{-1} \Longrightarrow \\ AGA & = BDD_R^{-1}B_L^{-1}BD = BD = A \\ \end{tabular}$$

$$GAG = D_R^{-1}B_L^{-1}BDD_R^{-1}B_L^{-1} = D_R^{-1}B_L^{-1} = G$$

$$\implies G \in A\{1,2\} \Longrightarrow F \subset A\{1,2\}$$

$$\forall G \in A\{1,2\} \Longrightarrow AGA = A, GAG = G$$

$$\implies BDGBD = BD \Longrightarrow E_r = B_L^{-1}BDD_R^{-1}$$

$$= B_L^{-1}BDGBDD_R^{-1} = DGB \Longrightarrow B_L^{-1} = DG,$$

$$D_R^{-1} = GB \Longrightarrow G = GAG = GBDG = D_R^{-1}B_L^{-1}$$

$$\implies A\{1,2\} \subset F$$

例 1 试利用矩阵的最大秩分解求矩阵A的 $广义逆矩阵<math>A^-$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

解:(1) 求矩阵A的最大秩分解

$$A = BD = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 用初等变换求 B,D的单边逆

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Longrightarrow B_L^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Box \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Box \Rightarrow D_R^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 计算A的自反广义逆矩阵

$$A^{-} = D_{R}^{-1} B_{L}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

二、利用矩阵 A 的行交换和列交换法:

引理1 设 $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$,则总存在行交换P和列交换Q,使得

$$PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中, $A_{11} \in C_r^{r \times r}$.

引理 2 设 $A_1 \in C_r^{m \times n}$ 的分块矩阵为

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中, $A_{11} \in C_r^{r \times r}$,则有

$$A_{22} = A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}.$$

定理 2 设 $A_1 \in C_r^{m \times n}$ 的分块矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ 其中, $A_{11} \in C_r^{r \times r}$,则有

$$A_1^- = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

ìF ·

$$A_{1}A_{1}^{-}A_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{-} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ A_{21}A_{11}^- & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{21}A_{11}^- A_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = A_1 \implies$$

 A_1^- 是 A_1 的一个广义逆矩阵 .

定理 3 设 $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$,则存在可逆矩阵 P和Q,使得

$$PAQ = A_1$$
 $A^- = QA_1^-P$

其中, A_1 满足定理 2的要求.

证: $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$ 存在可逆阵P,Q

$$A_1 = PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}
otag + A_{11} \in C_r^{r \times r}.$$

$$\Rightarrow AA^{-}A = P^{-1}A_{1}Q^{-1}QA_{1}^{-}PP^{-1}A_{1}Q^{-1}$$
$$= P^{-1}A_{1}A_{1}^{-}A_{1}Q^{-1} = P^{-1}A_{1}Q^{-1} = A$$

 $\Longrightarrow A^-$ 是A的一个广义逆矩阵.

例2 设矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\bar{x}A$ 的一个广义逆矩阵 A^{-} .

解: (1) 求A的秩: $A \in C_2^{3\times 4}$

(2) 用初等变换求 A_{11}^{-1} :

(2) 用初等变换来
$$A_{11}^{-1}$$
:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)
$$\text{if } \mathbf{\hat{\mu}} A^{-} = Q \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P$$

$$A^{-} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

三、利用矩阵的初等变换将A化为标准形

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & B_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow B_1^- = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中, $B_{12}G_{21}=0$, G_{12} , G_{22} 为任意矩阵.

引理 4:

$$B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies B_1^- = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中, G_{12} , G_{21} , G_{22} 为任意矩阵.

定理 4 设 $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$,则存在可逆矩阵 $P \cap Q$, 使得 $PAQ = B_1$ 或 $PAQ = B_2$,则

- (1) 当 $PAQ = B_1$ 时, $A^- = QB_1^-P$;
- (2) 当 $PAQ = B_2$ 时,G是A的广义逆矩阵的 充要条件是 $G = QB_{2}P$.

证: 必要性:

$$PAQ = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow A = P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1}$$

$$AGA = A \implies$$

$$P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1} G P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1}$$

$$= P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1} \implies$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} (Q^{-1} G P^{-1}) \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{Q^{-1}GP^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow }$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow G_{11} = E_r \Longrightarrow$$

$$Q^{-1}GP^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow$$

$$G = Q \begin{bmatrix} E_r & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} P$$

充分性:
$$AGA$$

$$= P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1} Q \begin{bmatrix} E_r & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} P P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1}$$

$$= P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1} \implies$$

$$(AE) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$A^{-} = Q \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} P$$

5 M-P广义逆矩阵A+

定义 1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$, 如果有 $G \in C^{n \times m}$, 使得 AGA = A, GAG = G, $(AG)^H = AG, (GA)^H = GA$

则称G是A的M-P广义逆矩阵,记为 $G=A^+$. 定理 1 设 $A \in C_r^{m \times n}, A=BD$ 是A的最大秩分解, \P

 $G = D^{H} (DD^{H})^{-1} (B^{H}B)^{-1} B^{H}$

就是A的M - P广义逆矩阵 A^+ .

证: (1)
$$r = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0 \Rightarrow A^{+} = 0$$

(2) $r > 0 \Rightarrow$ 存在最大值分解 $A = BD$
 $\Rightarrow rank(B^{H}B) = rank(DD^{H}) = r \Rightarrow B^{H}B, DD^{H}$ 都可逆
 $\Rightarrow AGA = BDD^{H}(DD^{H})^{-1}(B^{H}B)^{-1}B^{H}BD$
 $= B(DD^{H})(DD^{H})^{-1}(B^{H}B)^{-1}(B^{H}B)D$
 $= BD = A$
 $GAG = D^{H}(DD^{H})^{-1}(B^{H}B)^{-1}B^{H}BDD^{H}(DD^{H})^{-1}(B^{H}B)^{-1}B^{H}$
 $= D^{H}(DD^{H})^{-1}(B^{H}B)^{-1}B^{H} = G$
 $(AG)^{H} = G^{H}A^{H} = [D^{H}(DD^{H})^{-1}(B^{H}B)^{-1}B^{H})^{H}(BD)^{H}$

$$\begin{split} (AG)^{H} &= B[(B^{H}B)^{-1}]^{H}[(DD^{H})^{-1}]^{H}DD^{H}B^{H} \\ &= B[(B^{H}B)^{H}]^{-1}[(DD^{H})^{H}]^{-1}DD^{H}B^{H} \\ &= B(B^{H}B)^{-1}(\underline{DD^{H}})^{-1}\underline{DD^{H}}B^{H} \\ &= B(B^{H}B)^{-1}B^{H} \\ &= B\underline{DD^{H}}(DD^{H})^{-1}(B^{H}B)^{-1}\underline{B}^{H} = AG \\ (GA)^{H} &= A^{H}G^{H} = D^{H}B^{H}B[(B^{H}B)^{-1}]^{H}[(DD^{H})^{-1}]^{H}D \\ &= D^{H}\underline{B^{H}B(B^{H}B)^{-1}}(DD^{H})^{-1}D = D^{H}(DD^{H})^{-1}D \\ &= \underline{D^{H}}(\underline{DD^{H}})^{-1}(B^{H}B)^{-1}B^{H}\underline{B}D = GA \\ &\Rightarrow G\underline{E}\underline{A}\dot{\mathbf{N}}\underline{M} - P\underline{\Gamma}^{\perp}\underline{\mathbf{V}}\dot{\mathbf{E}}\underline{\mathbf{E}}\dot{\mathbf{E}}\underline{A}^{+} \end{split}$$

定理 2 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$,则 A^+ 是唯一的.

证: A_1^+, A_2^+ 都是A的M - P广义逆 \Rightarrow

$$\begin{split} A_1^+ &= A_1^+ A A_1^+ = A_1^+ (A A_2^+ A) A_1^+ = A_1^+ (A A_2^+) (A A_1^+) \\ &= A_1^+ (A A_2^+)^H (A A_1^+)^H = A_1^+ (A_2^+)^H \underbrace{A^H (A_1^+)^H A^H}_{A^H} \\ &= A_1^+ (A_2^+)^H \underbrace{(A A_1^+ A)^H}_{A^H} = A_1^+ \underbrace{(A_2^+)^H A^H}_{A^H} \\ &= A_1^+ \underbrace{(A A_2^+)^H}_{A^H} = A_1^+ A A_2^+ = \underbrace{A_1^+ A A_2^+ A A_2^+}_{A^H} \\ &= (A_1^+ A)^H (A_2^+ A)^H A_2^+ = \underbrace{A^H (A_1^+)^H A}_{A^H} (A_2^+)^H A_2^+ \\ &= \underbrace{(A A_1^+ A)^H (A_2^+)^H A_2^+}_{A^H} = \underbrace{A^H (A_2^+)^H A_2^+}_{A^H} \end{split}$$

$$=(\underline{A_2}^+\underline{A})^H\underline{A_2}^+=\underline{A_2}^+\underline{AA_2}^+=\underline{A_2}^+$$

定理 3 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$, 则有

(1)
$$(A^+)^+ = A;$$

(2)
$$(A^T)^+ = (A^+)^T, (A^H)^+ = (A^+)^H;$$

(3)
$$A^+ = (A^H A)^+ A^H = A^H (A^H A)^+$$
;

(4)
$$R(A^+) = R(A^H);$$

(5)
$$AA^+ = P_{R(A)}, A^+A = P_{R(A^H)};$$

(6)
$$R(A) = R(A^H) \Leftrightarrow AA^+ = A^+A$$
.

证: (2)
$$A = BD$$
为最大值分解 $\Rightarrow B^H B, DD^H$ 可逆 \Rightarrow

$$(A^+)^T = [D^H (DD^H)^{-1} (B^H B)^{-1} B^H]^T$$

$$= (B^H)^T [B^T (B^H)^T]^{-1} [D^H (D^H)^T]^{-1} (D^H)^T$$

$$= (B^T)^H [B^T (B^T)^H]^{-1} [D^H (D^T)^H]^{-1} (D^T)^H = (A^T)^+$$

(3)
$$A = BD$$
为最大值分解 $\Rightarrow A^H A = (BD)^H BD$

$$= D^H B^H BD = D^H (B^H BD) \underline{D_1 = D^H, B_1 = B^H BD}$$

$$A^H A = D_1 B_1$$

$$rank(A) = rank(A^H A) = r \Rightarrow r = rank(D) = rank(D_1)$$

$$= rank(B^H BD) = rank(B_1) \Rightarrow A^H A = D_1 B_1 \not\equiv A^H A \dot{\mathbf{p}}$$
最大值分解 \Rightarrow

(4)
$$A^+$$
是 A 的自反广义逆 $\Rightarrow rank(A^+) = rank(A)$
= $rank(A^H)R(A^+) \subset R(A^H)R(A^+) = R(A^H)$

(5)
$$A^+$$
是 A 的自反广义逆 \Rightarrow AA^+ 和 A^+ A是幂等矩阵 \Rightarrow $AA^+ = P_{R(AA^+)}, \quad A^+A = P_{R(A^+A)}$ $\underline{R(AA^+)} = R(A), R(A^+A) = R(A^+), R(A^+) = R(A^H)$ $AA^+ = P_{R(A)}, \quad A^+A = P_{R(A^H)}$ (6)充分性: $AA^+ = A^+A$, A^+ 是 A 的自反广义逆矩阵 \Rightarrow $R(A) = R(AA^+) = R(A^+A) = R(A^+) = R(A^H)$ 必要性: $R(A) = R(A^H)$ $\underline{AA^+} = P_{R(A)}, A^+A = P_{R(A^H)}$ $\underline{AA^+} = A^+A$

定理 3 设
$$A \in C^{m \times n}$$
,则有

(1)
$$(A^H A)^+ = A^+ (A^H)^+, (AA^H)^+ = (A^H)^+ A^+;$$

$$(2) \ (A^HA)^+ = A^+(AA^H)^+A = A^H(AA^H)^+(A^H)^+;$$

(3)
$$AA^{+} = (AA^{H})(AA^{H})^{+} = (AA^{H})^{+}(AA^{H});$$

 $A^{+}A = (A^{H}A)(A^{H}A)^{+} = (A^{H}A)^{+}(A^{H}A).$

证: (1)
$$A = BD$$
是最大秩分解 ⇒

$$A^{+} = D^{H} (DD^{H})^{-1} (B^{H}B)^{-1} B^{H} \Rightarrow$$
 $(A^{H}A)^{+} = (D^{H}B^{H}BD)^{+} \underline{D^{H}B^{H}BD} \mathcal{J}A^{H}A$ 最大秩分解
 $(A^{H}A)^{+} = (B^{H}BD)^{H} (B^{H}BDD^{H}B^{H}B)^{-1} (DD^{H})^{-1}D$

$$= D^{H} \underline{B^{H} B (B^{H} B)^{-1}} (DD^{H})^{-1} (B^{H} B)^{-1} (DD^{H})^{-1} D$$

$$= D^{H} (DD^{H})^{-1} (\underline{B^{H} B)^{-1} B^{H} B} (B^{H} B)^{-1} (DD^{H})^{-1} D$$

$$= [D^{H} (DD^{H})^{-1} (B^{H} B)^{-1} B^{H}] [B (B^{H} B)^{-1} (DD^{H})^{-1} D]$$

$$= A^{+} (A^{H})^{+}$$

(2)
$$(A^{H}A)^{+} = A^{+}(A^{H})^{+} = A^{+}(A^{+})^{H} = A^{+}[A^{H}(AA^{H})^{+}]^{H}$$

= $A^{+}[(AA^{H})^{+}]^{H}A = A^{+}(AA^{H})^{+}A$

(3)
$$AA^{+} = A [A^{H}(AA^{H})^{+}] = (AA^{H})(AA^{H})^{+} (I)$$

$$(AA^{H})^{+}(AA^{H}) = (BDD^{H}B^{H})^{+}(BDD^{H}B^{H})$$

$$= BDD^{H} (\underline{DD^{H}B^{H}BDD^{H}})^{-1}(BB^{H})^{-1}B^{H}BDD^{H}B^{H}$$

$$= BDD^{H}(DD^{H})^{-1}(B^{H}B)^{-1}(DD^{H})^{-1}(\underline{BB^{H}})^{-1}B^{H}BDD^{H}B^{H}$$

$$= BDD^{H}(DD^{H})^{-1}(B^{H}B)^{-1}(\underline{DD^{H}})^{-1}DD^{H}B^{H}$$

$$= BD[\underline{D^{H}(DD^{H})^{-1}(B^{H}B)^{-1}B^{H}}]$$

$$= AA^{+} (II)$$

$$(I),(II) \quad \Longrightarrow AA^{+} = (AA^{H})^{+}(AA^{H})$$

$$= (AA^{H})(AA^{H})^{+}$$

$$= ABB^{H}B[(\underline{B}^{H}B)^{+}B^{H}]A^{+}ABB^{H}A^{H}$$

$$= ABB^{H}[(\underline{B}^{H})^{H}(B^{H}(B^{H})^{H})^{+}]B^{H}A^{+}ABB^{H}A^{H}$$

$$= ABB^{H}(B^{H})^{+}B^{H}A^{+}ABB^{H}A^{H}$$

$$= ABB^{H}A^{+}ABB^{H}A^{H} \Rightarrow$$

$$ABB^{H}(E_{l}-A^{+}A)BB^{H}A^{H} = 0$$

$$E_{l}-A^{+}A = (E_{l}-A^{+}A)^{2} = (E_{l}-A^{+}A)^{H}$$

$$[(E_{l}-A^{+}A)BB^{H}A^{H}]^{H}[(E_{l}-A^{+}A)BB^{H}A^{H}] = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(E_{l}-A^{+}A)BB^{H}A^{H} = 0 \Rightarrow BB^{H}A^{H} = A^{+}ABB^{H}A^{H}$$

$$\Rightarrow R(BB^{H}A^{H}) = R(A^{+}ABB^{H}A^{H}) \subset R(A^{+}A)$$

充分性:
$$BB^+ = P_{R(B)}, A^+A = P_{R(A^H)}$$
 \Longrightarrow $BB^+A^HAB = A^HAB, A^+ABB^HA^H = BB^HA^H$ \Longrightarrow $B^HA^HA = (AB)^H(AB)B^+ \Longrightarrow$ $[(AB)^H]^+(AB)^HAA^+ = [(AB)^H]^+(AB)^H(AB)B^+A^+$ $= [(AB)(AB)^+]^H(AB)B^+A^+ = (AB)(AB)^+(AB)B^+A^+$ $= ABB^+A^+ \Longrightarrow$ $AB(AB)^+AA^+ = ABB^*A^+ \Longrightarrow P_{R(AB)}P_{R(A)} = ABB^*A^+$ \nearrow $P_{R(AB)}P_{R(A)} = P_{R(AB)} \Longrightarrow (AB)(AB)^+ = ABB^*A^+$

$$\Longrightarrow$$
 $(AB)(AB)^+(AB) = ABB^+A^+AB$ \Longrightarrow $AB = ABB^+A^+AB$ \Longrightarrow $B^+A^+ \not \supset AB$ 的广义逆 \Longrightarrow $rank(AB) \le rank(B^+A^+)$ $(AB)(AB)^+ = ABB^+A^+ \Longrightarrow (ABB^+A^+)^H = [(AB)(AB)^+]^H$ $= (AB)(AB)^+ = ABB^+A^+$ $A^+ = A^H(AA^H)^+, B^+ = (B^HB)^+B^H$ \Longrightarrow $B^+A^+ = (B^HB)^+B^HA^H(AA^H)^+ \Longrightarrow$ $rank(B^+A^+) \le rank((AB)^H) = rank(AB)$ \Longrightarrow

6 A+的计算方法

一、最大秩分解法

引理1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$,则

- 1) 如果A是行满秩矩阵,则 $A^{+} = A^{H} (AA^{H})^{-1}$;
- 2) 如果A是列满秩矩阵,则 $A^+ = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H$.

i.
$$A \in C_m^{m \times n} \Longrightarrow A = E_m A = BD \xrightarrow{E_m = B, D = A}$$

$$A^+ = D^H (DD^H)^{-1} (E_m^H E_m)^{-1} E_m^H = D^H (DD^H)^{-1}$$

$$= A^H (AA^H)^{-1}$$

定理 1 设 $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$, A = BD 是 A 的最大秩 分解,则

$$A^+ = D^+ B^+$$

证: $A = BD \in A$ 的最大秩分解 \Longrightarrow

$$A^+ = D^H (DD^H)^{-1} (B^H B)^{-1} B^H = D^+ B^+$$

例 1 设矩阵 A为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

解: (1) 求A 的最大秩分解 A = BD:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -1/3 & 10/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{+} = (B^{H}B)^{-1}B^{H} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 5 & 1\\ 5 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^{+} = D^{H} (DD^{H})^{-1} = \frac{9}{290} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1/3 & 2/3 \\ 10/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A^{+} = \frac{3}{290} \begin{pmatrix} -32 & 34 & 2 \\ -96 & 102 & 6 \\ 329 & -268 & 61 \\ 230 & -190 & 40 \\ 3 & 24 & 27 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 计算 $A^+ = D^+B^+$:

$$A^{+} = \frac{3}{290} \begin{pmatrix} -32 & 34 & 2 \\ -96 & 102 & 6 \\ 329 & -268 & 61 \\ 230 & -190 & 40 \\ 3 & 24 & 27 \end{pmatrix}$$

举例说明下列结论不成立:

$$(1):(AB)^{+}=B^{+}A^{+}$$

例:
$$A=(1,1),B=\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}$$

则有
$$AB = (1), (AB)^+ = (1),$$

A行满秩,则
$$A^+ = A^H (AA^H)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B$$
列满秩,则 $B^+ = (B^H B)^{-1} B^H = (1 \ 0)$

$$B^+A^+ = (\frac{1}{2}) \neq (AB)^+$$

例:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, A是幂等矩阵.

$$A = BD, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, D = (1, -1)$$

$$B^{+} = (B^{H}B)^{-1}B^{H} = (1, 0)$$

$$D^{+} = D^{H}(DD^{H})^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{+} = (B^{H}B)^{-1}B^{H} = (1,0)$$

$$D^+ = D^H (DD^H)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{+} = D^{+}B^{+} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$(A^{+})^{2} = (\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix})^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A^{2})^{+} \neq (A^{+})^{2}$$

(3)若
$$P$$
, Q 为可逆矩阵, $(PAQ)^+ = Q^{-1}A^+P^{-1}$
例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, Q = (1)$

$$A^+ = (A^H A)^{-1}A^H = \frac{1}{2}(1,1)$$

$$(PAQ)^+ = {2 \choose 1}^+ = \frac{1}{5}(2,1)$$

$$Q^{-1}A^+P^{-1} = (1)\frac{1}{2}(1,1) {1 \choose 0}^+ = \frac{1}{2}(1,0)$$

二、奇异值分解法

定理 1 设 $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$ 的奇异值分解为

$$A = U \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} V = UDV$$

则有

(1)
$$A^+ = V^H D^+ U^H$$
;

(2)
$$||A^+||_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2};$$

(3)
$$||A^+||_2 = \frac{1}{\min_{1 \le i \le r} {\{\sigma_i\}}}$$

定理 3 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$, $\lambda_i (i = 1, 2, \cdots, r)$ 是 AA^H 的 r个非零特征值, $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \cdots, r)$ 是 AA^H 对应于 λ_i 单位正交 的特征向量,记 $\Delta_r = diag(\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_r)$, $U_1 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r)$,则有 $A^+ = A^H U_1 \Delta_r^{-1} U_1^H$

$$\begin{split} & \text{if: } A \in C^{m \times n} \implies \\ & A = U \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} V = UDV \implies U = (U_1, U_2) \\ & AA^H = U \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} VV^H \begin{pmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} U^H \implies \end{split}$$

$$= U \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} U^H \Longrightarrow$$

$$(AA^H)^+ = U \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^+ U^H = U \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_r^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} U^H$$

$$= (U_1, U_2) \begin{pmatrix} \Delta_r^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_1^H \\ U_2^H \end{pmatrix} = U_1 \Delta_r^{-1} U_1^H \Longrightarrow$$

$$A^+ = A^H (AA^H)^+ = A^H U_1 \Delta_r^{-1} U_1^H$$

例 2 设矩阵A为

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

求A的M - P广义逆矩阵 A^+ .

解: (1) 求 AA^H 的特征值及非零特征值 对应的单位正交特征向 量:

$$AA^{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \implies \lambda_{1} = 10, \lambda_{2} = 0$$

$$\Longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Longrightarrow \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies U_1 = \alpha_1$$

(2) 计算
$$A^+ = A^H U_1 \Delta_r^{-1} U_1^H$$
:

$$A^{+} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$$

7 广义逆矩阵的应用

一、矩阵方程的通解

定理 1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$, $B \in C^{p \times q}$, $D \in C^{m \times q}$, 则矩阵方程

AXB = D

有解的充要条件是存在 A^- 和 B^- ,使得

 $AA^{-}DB^{-}B = D$

成立. 在有解的条件下,矩阵 方程AXB = D 的通解为

 $X = A^{-}DB^{-} + Y - A^{-}AYBB^{-} \quad \forall Y \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times p}$.

证: 必要性:

设X为AXB = D的解, $AA^{-}A = A$, $BB^{-}B = B$

 $\Longrightarrow D = AXB = AA^{T}AXBB^{T}B = AA^{T}DB^{T}B$ 充分性:

 $AA^{-}DB^{-}B = D \Longrightarrow X = A^{-}DB^{-} \Longrightarrow$

X为AXB = D的解

 $AXB = A(A^{-}DB^{-} + Y - A^{-}AYBB^{-})B$ $= AA^{-}DB^{-}B + AYB - AA^{-}AYBB^{-}B$ $= D + AYB - AYB = D \Longrightarrow$

 $X = A^{T}DB^{T} + Y - A^{T}AYBB^{T}$ $\not\equiv AXB = D$ 的解

设G是AXB = D的任一解 $\Longrightarrow AGB = D \Longrightarrow$

 $G = A^{-}DB^{-} + G - A^{-}DB^{-}$ $= A^{-}DB^{-} + G - A^{-}AGBB^{-}$

推论 1 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$, $D \in C^{m \times p}$, 则AX = D 有解的充要条件是存在 A^{-} , 使得

 $AA^{-}D = D$

成立. 此时 AX = D的通解为

 $X = A^{-}D + Y - AA^{-}Y \quad \forall Y \in C^{n \times p}$.

推论 2 设 $B \in C^{m \times n}$, $D \in C^{p \times n}$, 则XB = D有解的充要条件是存在 B^- ,使得

$$DB^-B=D$$

成立.此时 XB = D的通解为

$$X = DB^- + Y - YBB^- \quad \forall Y \in C^{p \times m}.$$

推论 3 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}$, $b \in C^{m \times n}$,则方程组Ax = b有解的充要条件是存在 A^- ,使得

$$AA^{-}b = b$$

成立.此时 Ax = b的通解为

$$x = A^{-}b + (E_n - A^{-}A)u \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{C}^n.$$

定理 2 设 $A_1 \in C^{m \times n}$, $D_1 \in C^{m \times l}$, $A_2 \in C^{l \times p}$,

$$D_2 \in C^{n \times p}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 X = D_1 \\ XA_2 = D_2 \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

有公共解的充要条件是,两个方程分别有解且 $A_1D_2 = D_1A_2$

在有公共解的条件下,通解为

 $X = X_0 + (E_n - A_1 - A_1)Y(E_l - A_2 - A_2) \quad \forall Y \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times l}$ 其中, X_0 是(*)的一个解.

证:必要性

设X是(*)的一个解 \Longrightarrow $\begin{cases} A_1X = D_1 \\ XA_2 = D_2 \end{cases} \Longrightarrow$

 $D_1A_2 = (A_1X)A_2 = A_1(XA_2) = A_1D_2$

充分性

$$X = A_1^- D_1 + D_2 A_2^- - A_1^- A_1 D_2 A_2^- \Longrightarrow$$

$$A_1X = A_1A_1^-D_1 + A_1D_2A_2^- - A_1A_1^-A_1D_2A_2^-$$

$$=D_1+A_1D_2A_2^--A_1D_2A_2^-$$

$$=D_1$$

$$XA_2 = A_1^- D_1 A_2 + D_2 A_2^- A_2 - A_1^- A_1 D_2 A_2^- A_2$$

$$= A_1^{-}D_1A_2 + D_2 - A_1^{-}D_1A_2A_2^{-}A_2$$

$$=A_1^-D_1A_2+D_2-A_1^-D_1A_2$$

$$=D_2$$

定理3设 $A, B \in C^{m \times n}$,则方程组

$$\begin{cases} Ax = a \\ Bx = b \end{cases}$$

有公共解的充要条件为

$$(B^{-}b - A^{-}a) \in N(A) + N(B).$$

证明: 充分性

 $(B^-b - A^-a) \in N(A) + N(B) \Longrightarrow \exists \tilde{a} \in N(A), \tilde{b} \in N(B)$

$$\Longrightarrow B^-b - A^-a = \tilde{a} + \tilde{b} \Longrightarrow x = B^-b - \tilde{b} = A^-a + \tilde{a}$$

$$\implies \begin{cases} Ax = A(A^{-}a + \tilde{a}) = a \\ P = A(A^{-}a + \tilde{a}) = a \end{cases}$$

 $Bx = B(B^-b - \tilde{b}) = b$

必要性

Ax = a, Bx = b有公共解 $x \Longrightarrow$

$$x = A^{-}a + (E_n - A^{-}A)u \qquad (\forall u \in C^n)$$
$$x = B^{-}a + (E_n - B^{-}A)v \qquad (\forall v \in C^n)$$

 $B^-b - A^-a = (E_n - A^-A)u - (E_n - B^-B)v \in N(A) + N(B)$

二. 相容方程的最小范数解

定义 方程组Ax = b有解,则称此方程组为相容的方程组.

定义 设方程组*Ax*=*b*有解,将所有的解中 范数最小的解称为最小范数解

$$A\{1,3\} = \{G \mid AGA = A, (GA)^H = GA\}$$

定理 $D \in A\{1,3\}$,则Db是相容方程组 Ax = b的最小范数解,并且方程组的最小范数解唯一.

证: Ax = b有解 $\Rightarrow Ax_0 = b, ADA = A \Rightarrow$ $b = ADAx_0 = ADb \Rightarrow Db \not\equiv Ax = b$ 的解 Ax = b的任意解 $x_0 = Db + (E - DA)u$ $||x_0||_2^2 = ||Db + (E - DA)u||_2^2$ $= (Db + (E - DA)u)^H (Db + (E - DA)u)$

$$= || Db ||_{2}^{2} + || (E - DA)u ||_{2}^{2} +$$

$$(Db)^{H} (E - DA)u + u^{H} (E - DA)^{H} Db$$

$$Ax_{0} = b \Rightarrow (Db)^{H} (E - DA)u$$

$$= x_{0}^{H} (DA)^{H} (E - DA)u$$

$$= x_{0}^{H} DA(E - DA)u$$

$$= x_{0}^{H} (DA - DADA)u = 0$$

 $||x_0||_2^2 = ||Db||_2^2 + ||(E - DA)u||_2^2 \ge ||Db||_2^2$

定理 设 $D \in C^{n \times m}$, $\forall b \in C^m$, Db是相容方程组Ax = b的最小范数解, 则 $D \in A\{1,3\}$.

$$pf: A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \implies \alpha_i \in R(A)$$

$$G\alpha_i = A(1,3) \longrightarrow G\alpha_i = Ax = \alpha_i$$
的最小范数解

最小范数的唯一性
$$D\alpha_i = G\alpha_i \Rightarrow DA = GA$$

$$\Rightarrow ADA = AGA = A,$$

$$(DA)^H = (GA)^H = GA = DA$$

$$\Rightarrow D \in A\{1,3\}$$

三. 不相容方程组的解

如果Ax = b不相容,令 $f(x) = ||Ax - b||_2^2$,存在 x_0 使得 $f(x_0)$ 最小,称 x_0 为方程组的最小二乘解,这种问题称为最小二乘问题

定理:设 $G \in A\{1,4\}$,则Gb是不相容方程组Ax = b的最小二乘解.

iE:
$$||Ax-b||_2^2 = ||Ax-b+AGb-AGb||_2^2$$

= $(Ax-b+AGb-AGb)^H (Ax-b+AGb-AGb)$
= $||Ax-AGb||_2^2 + ||AGb-b||_2^2 +$
 $\frac{(AGb-b)^H (Ax-AGb) + (Ax-AGb)^H (AGb-b)}{(AGb-b)^H (Ax-AGb)}$
= $(b^H (AG)^H - b^H)(Ax-AGb)$
= $(b^H AG-b^H)(Ax-AGb)$
= $(b^H AG-b^H)(Ax-AGb)$
= $(b^H AGAx-b^H Ax-b^H AGAGb+b^H AGb=0)$

引理 x是不相容方程组Ax = b的最小 二乘解的充要条件为 Ax = AGb.

$$pf: \forall G \in A\{1,4\}, \forall x \in C^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \mid\mid Ax - b\mid\mid_{2}^{2} = \mid\mid Ax - AGb\mid\mid_{2}^{2} + \mid\mid AGb - b\mid\mid_{2}^{2}$$

必要性
$$\Rightarrow ||Ax-b||_2^2 = ||AGb-b||_2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow ||Ax - AGb||_2^2 = 0 \Rightarrow Ax - AGb = 0$$

充分性
$$\Rightarrow ||Ax-b||_2^2 = ||AGb-b||_2^2$$

定理 不相容方程组Ax=b的最小二乘解的 通解 $x = Gb + (E - A^{-}A)u$. $\forall u \in C^{n}$.

pf: x是最小二乘解 $\Leftrightarrow Ax = AGb$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \not\equiv A(x - Gb) = 0$$
 解

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 通解 $x - Gb = (E - A^{-}A)u$

定理:不相容方程Ax = b, $x = A^{\dagger}b$ 是Ax = b的最佳逼进解

例:用广义逆矩阵方法判断线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3\\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = 0\\ -x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 3 \end{cases}$$

是否有解?如果有解,求通解和最小范数解; 如果无解, 求最小二乘解和最佳逼进解.

解
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $step1: \bar{x}A$ 的最大秩分解: A = BD

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
exten 2: $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$$A^{+}$$

$$= D^{H} (DD^{H})^{-1} (B^{H}B)^{-1} B^{H}$$

$$= \frac{1}{33} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -5 & -6 \\ 1 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

step3: 检验 $AA^{\dagger}b = b$ 是否成立.

$$A^+Ab = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq b$$

故Ax = b是不相容的方程.

step4:求最小二乘解的通解及最佳逼进解.

通解:

$$x = A^+b + (E - A^+A)u = \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\-5\\6 \end{pmatrix} + (E - A^+A)u$$

最佳逼进解:
 $x = A^+b = \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\-5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$x = A^{+}b = \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\2\\-5\\6 \end{pmatrix}$$