

## Ch8 广义逆矩阵

$A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ ,  $\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow A^{-1}$  存在

$A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ ,  $A^{-1}$  存在?

### §1. 正交投影矩阵

一. 投影矩阵 ( $A^2 = A$ )

$$\begin{cases} \forall x \in R(A), & x = Ay \Rightarrow Ax = A^2y = Ay = x \\ \forall x \in N(A), & Ax = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \boxed{\mathbb{C}^n = R(A) \oplus N(A)}$$

称  $A$  为  $\mathbb{C}^n$  沿  $N(A)$  到  $R(A)$  的 投影矩阵

若  $R(A)^\perp = N(A)$ , 称  $A$  为 正交投影矩阵

设  $P_{L,M}$  为  $\mathbb{C}^n$  沿子空间  $M$  到子空间  $L$  上的投影

如何求  $P_{L,M}$ ?

设  $\dim L = r$ ,  $\dim M = n-r$

在  $L$  和  $M$  中分别取基  $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$ ,  $\{\alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_n\}$

$$\text{则 } P_{L,M} \alpha_i = \begin{cases} \alpha_i, & i=1 \sim r \\ 0, & i=r+1, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } X = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times r}, \quad Y = (\alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times (n-r)}$$

$$\text{则 } P_{L,M} X = X, \quad P_{L,M} Y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{L,M} (X, Y) = (X, 0) \Rightarrow \boxed{P_{L,M} = (X, 0)(X, Y)^{-1}}$$

## 二. 正交投影矩阵

Th.  $A$  为正交投影矩阵  $\Leftrightarrow A^2 = A, A^* = A$

证. " $\Rightarrow$ " 设  $A$  为  $\mathbb{C}^n$  在子空间  $L$  上正交投影矩阵.

设  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$  为  $L$  上标准正交基,

$\alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_n$  为  $L^\perp$  上标准正交基.

则  $U = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_n)$  为酉阵

$$\text{由 } A\alpha_i = \begin{cases} \alpha_i, & i=1 \sim r \\ 0, & i=r+1, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow AU = U \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A = U \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} U^* \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A^* = A \\ A^2 = A \end{cases}$$

" $\Leftarrow$ "

$$A^* = A \Rightarrow \exists \text{ 酉阵 } U, \quad U^* A U = (\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n)$$

$$A^2 = A \Rightarrow \lambda_i = 1 \text{ or } 0.$$

$$\text{故 } A = U \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} U^*$$

$$\Rightarrow AU = U \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow AU_i = \begin{cases} U_i, & i=1, \dots, r \\ 0, & i=r+1, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{\sum} L = [U_1, \dots, U_r], \quad L^\perp = [U_{r+1}, \dots, U_n]$$

2)  $A$  为  $\mathbb{C}^n$  上  $L$  上  $\hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$  投影矩阵.

求  $\mathbb{C}^n$  在子空间  $L = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r]$  上的正交投影阵  $P_L$ .  
 基. *不是, 不必正交*

设  $L^\perp = [\alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_n]$ .

令  $X = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times r}$ ,  $Y = (\alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times (n-r)}$

$$\text{又} \quad X^* Y = 0, \quad Y^* X = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P_L &= (X, 0)(X, Y)^{-1} = (X, 0)(X, Y)^{-1}((X, Y)^*)^{-1}(X, Y)^* \\ &= (X, 0)(X, Y)^*(X, Y)^{-1}(X, Y)^* \\ &= (X, 0) \begin{pmatrix} X^* X & 0 \\ 0 & Y^* Y \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} X^* \\ Y^* \end{pmatrix} = X(X^* X)^{-1} X^*. \end{aligned}$$

推论: 若  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$  为标准正交基, 则  $P_L = XX^*$

## §2. Moore-Penrose 广义逆

### 一. 定义

Def. 设  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ , 若  $X \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$  满足如下四个 Penrose 方程

$$(1) AXA = A$$

$$(2) XAX = X$$

$$(3) (AX)^* = AX$$

$$(4) (XA)^* = XA$$

则称  $X$  为  $A$  的 Penrose 广义逆, 记为  $A^+$ .

显然,  $A$  为非奇异阵时,  $A^+ = A^{-1}$ .

Th. 对  $\forall A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ ,  $A^+$  存在且唯一.

证. 若  $A=0$ , 取  $X=0$  即可.

设  $A \neq 0$ , 则  $A = U \Sigma V^*$ , 其中  $U^*U = E_m, V^*V = E_n$ ,  
 $\Sigma = \text{diag}(s_1, \dots, s_r, 0, \dots, 0)_{n \times m}$

$$\text{取 } X = V \begin{pmatrix} s_1^{-1} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & s_r^{-1} & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} U^*$$

则  $X$  满足 (1)-(4).

下证唯一性. 设  $X, Y$  均满足 (1)-(4).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证. } X &= \underline{XAX} = X(AX)^* = XX^*A^* = XX^*A^*Y^*A^* = X(AX)(AY)^* \\ &= \underline{XAXAY} = XAY = (XA)^*YAY = (XA)^*(YA)^*Y \\ &= (YAXA)^*Y = (YA)^*Y = YAY = Y. \end{aligned}$$

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

(2)  $R(A^+) = R(A^*)$ ,  $N(A^+) = N(A^*)$ .

证. (1) 显然.

(2) 若  $\beta \in R(A^+)$ ,  $\Rightarrow \exists \alpha$ ,  $\text{s.t. } A^+\alpha = \beta$ .

$$\Rightarrow (A^+A)A^+\alpha = (A^+A)^*A^+\alpha = (AA^+A)^*\alpha = A^+\alpha = \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta \in R(A^+) \Rightarrow \underline{R(A^*) \subseteq R(A^+)}$$

若  $\beta \in R(A^+) \Rightarrow \exists \alpha$ ,  $\text{s.t. } A^+\alpha = \beta$ .

$$\Rightarrow A^*(A^+)^*A^+\alpha = (A^+A)^*A^+\alpha = A^+AA^+\alpha = A^+\alpha = \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta \in R(A^*) \Rightarrow \underline{R(A^+) \subseteq R(A^*)}$$

若  $\alpha \in N(A^*) \Rightarrow A^*\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow A^+\alpha = A^+AA^+\alpha = A^+(AA^+)^*\alpha = A^+(A^+)^*\alpha = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{N(A^*) \subseteq N(A^+)}$$

$$\underline{N(A^+) \subseteq N(A^*)}$$

若  $\alpha \in N(A^+) \Rightarrow A^+\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow A^*\alpha = (A^+A)^*\alpha = A^*(AA^+)^*\alpha = A^*AA^+\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow$



Moore 在 1920 年利用投影算子给出了  $A^+$  的等价定义.

Def. 设  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ , 若  $X \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$  满足:

$$AX = P_R(A), \quad XA = P_R(X),$$

则称  $X$  为  $A$  的 Moore 广义逆.

$$AX = \underline{P_R(A)},$$

$$AA^+ = \underline{E_n}.$$

正交投影阵在广义逆中的作用  
单位阵在逆阵中的作用

Th. Moore 广义逆与 Penrose 广义逆等价.

证:  $\Leftarrow$  若  $X$  满足  $AX = P_{R(A)}$ ,  $XA = P_{R(X)}$ .

$$\text{则对 } \forall \alpha, \quad AXA\alpha = P_{R(A)}A\alpha = A\alpha \Rightarrow AXA = A$$

$$\text{又 } P_{R(A)} \text{ 为正交投影时, 则 } \Rightarrow (AX)^* = AX$$

$$\text{同理: } XAX = X, (XA)^* = XA$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{已知 } AXA = A, XAX = X, (AX)^* = AX, (XA)^* = XA.$$

$$\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} AX = P_{R(A)}, \quad XA = P_{R(X)}.$$

$$\forall \alpha \in R(A), \alpha = A\beta \Rightarrow \underline{AX\alpha} = AXA\beta = A\beta = \underline{\alpha}$$

$$\forall \alpha \in R(A)^\perp = N(A^*) \Rightarrow \underline{AX\alpha} = (AX)^*\alpha = X^*A^*\alpha = \underline{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow AX = P_{R(A)}, \quad \text{且 } \alpha \perp \alpha \text{ 且 } XA = P_{R(X)}$$

三. 性质.  $\forall A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ .

$$\textcircled{1} (A^+)^+ = A$$

$$\textcircled{2} (A^*)^+ = (A^+)^*, (A^T)^+ = (A^+)^T$$

$$\textcircled{3} (\lambda A)^+ = \lambda^+ A^+$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)^+ = \text{diag}(\lambda_1^+, \dots, \lambda_n^+)$$

$$\textcircled{5} A^+ A A^* = A^*, A^* A A^+ = A^*, A A^+ A^* = A, A^* A^+ A = A^*$$

$$\textcircled{6} (A^* A)^+ = A^+ (A^+)^*$$

$$\textcircled{7} A^+ = (A^* A)^+ A^*$$

$$\textcircled{8} \text{ 设 } A = B + C, B^* C = B C^* = 0. \Rightarrow A^+ = B^+ + C^+$$

$$\textcircled{9} r(A) = r(A^+) = r(A^+ A) = \text{rank}(A^+ A).$$

### 三. $A^+$ 的计算

(1) 奇异值分解求  $A^+$ .

$$A = U \Sigma V^*, \text{ 其中 } \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & \dots & \sigma_r & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}.$$

$$\text{则 } \boxed{A^+ = V \Sigma^+ U^*} = V \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^{-1} & \dots & \sigma_r^{-1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times m} U^*$$

(2) 满秩分解求  $A^+$ .

$$A = LR, \text{ 其中 } L \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times r}, R \in \mathbb{C}^{r \times n}.$$

$$\text{则 } \boxed{A^+ = R^*(RR^*)^{-1}(L^*L)^{-1}L^*}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow AA^+ &= L(L^*L)^{-1}L^* \\ A^+A &= R^*(R^*R)^{-1}R \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} A^+ = (AA^*)^{-1}A^*, & A \text{ 列满秩} \\ A^+ = A^*(AA^*)^{-1}, & A \text{ 行满秩} \end{cases}$$

(3). 正交三角分解求  $A^+$  ( $A$  列满秩)

$A = QR$ , 其中  $Q^*Q = E_n$ ,  $R$  为对称正定 = 上三角阵

则  $\boxed{A^+ = R^+ Q^*}$

补充:  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ .

则  $Ax = b$  必有唯一 = 极小范数最小二乘解:

$$x^* = A^+ b.$$