

1. 设矩阵 A 为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

求广义逆矩阵 A^- , A_r^- .

解: 用矩阵初等变换来求广义逆 A^- .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 & -7 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 8 & -11 & 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 7 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} E_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 8 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B_1.$$

$$\text{取 } B_1^- = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A^- = QB_1^-P = E_4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

再用最大秩分解来求 A_r^- :

用初等行变换化 A 为行标准形矩阵 \tilde{A}

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 8 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } A = BD = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 8 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的一个最大秩分解.}$$

$$\text{用初等行变换求 } B \text{ 的左边逆. 由 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 得}$$

$$B_L^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \text{容易看出 } D_R^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$A_r^- = D_R^{-1} B_L^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. 设 $A \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$, 证明: 总有广义逆矩阵 A^- 存在.

证: 若 $A = 0_{m \times n}$, 此时任给 $X \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times m}$, 都有 $0X0 = 0$, 故 $X = A^-$.

若 $A \neq 0_{m \times n}$, 设 $\text{rank}(A) = r > 0$, 则存在 m 阶可逆矩阵 P 与 n 阶可逆矩阵 Q 使得

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q.$$

设 $G = Q^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & X \\ Y & Z \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$, 其中 $X \in \mathbf{C}^{r \times (m-r)}, Y \in \mathbf{C}^{(n-r) \times r}, Z \in \mathbf{C}^{(n-r) \times (m-r)}$ 为任意矩阵. 则

$$\begin{aligned} AGA &= P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q Q^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & X \\ Y & Z \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q \\ &= P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & X \\ Y & Z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q \\ &= P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & X \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q \\ &= P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q \\ &= A \end{aligned}$$

故 $G = A^-$.

3. 设 $A \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times n}$, 证明 $(A^-)^T \in A^T \{1\}$.

证: 因为 $A^T \{1\} = \{G \mid A^T G A^T = A^T, \forall G \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times n}\}$, 而 $A^T (A^-)^T A^T = (A A^- A)^T$, 故

$$(A^-)^T \in A^T \{1\}.$$

4. 设 $P \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times m}, Q \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$ 均为可逆矩阵, 且有 $B = PAQ$, 证明: $Q^{-1} A^- P^{-1} \in B\{1\}$.

证: 因为 $B(Q^{-1} A^- P^{-1})B = PAQQ^{-1} A^- P^{-1} PAQ = PAA^-AQ = PAQ = B$, 所以

$$Q^{-1} A^- P^{-1} \in B\{1\}.$$

5. 证明: $O_{m \times n}$ 的自反广义逆矩阵仅为 $O_{n \times m}$.

证: $\forall G \in C^{n \times m}$, 有 $O_{m \times n} G O_{m \times n} = O_{m \times n}$, 可见 G 为 $O_{m \times n}$ 的广义逆矩阵. 要使 G 是 $O_{m \times n}$ 的自反广义逆矩阵, 还需 $G O_{m \times n} G = G$ 成立, 但 $G O_{m \times n} G = O_{n \times m}$, 所以 $G = O_{n \times m}$.

6. 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}, Y \in C^{n \times r}, Z \in C^{r \times m}$, 且 $ZAY = E_r$, 则 $A_r^- = YZ$ 是 A 的自反广义逆矩阵.

7. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 M-P 广义逆矩阵 A^+ .

解: 容易验证 $\text{rank}(A) = 3$, A 为列满秩矩阵, 所以 $A^+ = (A^H A)^{-1} A^H$.

$$A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 11 \\ 5 & 11 & 1 \\ 11 & 1 & 31 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^+ &= (A^H A)^{-1} A^H = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 11 \\ 5 & 11 & 1 \\ 11 & 1 & 31 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{85}{11} & -\frac{36}{11} & -\frac{29}{11} \\ -\frac{36}{11} & \frac{65}{44} & \frac{49}{44} \\ -\frac{29}{11} & \frac{49}{44} & \frac{41}{44} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{27}{11} & -1 & -\frac{7}{11} & \frac{6}{11} \\ -\frac{23}{22} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{4}{11} & \frac{1}{22} \\ -\frac{17}{22} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{11} & -\frac{5}{22} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

8. 设 $A \in C^{m \times n}, D, G \in A\{1\}$ 试证明: $GAD \in A\{1, 2\}$.

证: 由 $D, G \in A\{1\}$ 得 $ADA = A, AGA = A$, 故有

$$A(GAD)A = (AGA)DA = ADA = A,$$

$$(GAD)A(GAD) = G(ADA)GAD = G(AGA)D = GAD.$$

所以 $GAD \in A\{1, 2\}$.

9. 设 $A^2 = A = A^H$, 试证明: $A = A^+$.

证: 由条件 $A^2 = A = A^H$ 可得

$$AAA = A^2A = A^2 = A, (AA)^H = A^H A^H = AA.$$

由以上两式易见矩阵 A 与它本身满足 M-P 广义逆定义的四方程, 所以 $A = A^+$.

10. 设 $A = A^H$, 证明:

$$(A^2)^+ = (A^+)^2, AA^+ = A^+A, A^+A^2 = A^2A^+, A^2(A^2)^+ = (A^2)^+A^2 = AA^+.$$

证: (1) 利用已知 $A = A^H$ 和教材 P203 定理 4(1) 中结论有

$$(A^2)^+ = (AA^H)^+ = (A^H)^+A^+ = A^+A^+ = (A^+)^2.$$

(2) 由 $A = A^H$ 和 A^+ 的性质有 $AA^+ = (AA^+)^H = (A^+)^H A^H = (A^H)^+ A^H = A^+A$.

(3) 利用 (2) 的结论 $AA^+ = A^+A$ 有 $A^+A^2 = A^+AA = AA^+A = AAA^+ = A^2A^+$.

(4) 由 (1), (2) 中结论得 $A^2(A^2)^+ = A^2(A^+)^2 = AAA^+A^+ = AA^+AA^+ = AA^+$, 同理可得 $(A^2)^+A^2 = AA^+$.

11. 若 A 的最大秩分解为 $A = BC$, 证明: $A^+ = C^+B^+$.

证: $\forall A \in \mathbb{C}_r^{m \times n}$, 由已知 $A = BC$ 为 A 的最大秩分解, 可得

$A^+ = C^H(CC^H)^{-1}(B^HB)^{-1}B^H$. 由于 B 是列满秩矩阵, 则 $B = BE_r$ 为 B 的最大秩分解, 于是 $B^+ = (B^HB)^{-1}B^H$, 同理, 由 C 是行满秩矩阵得 $C^+ = C^H(CC^H)^{-1}$, 所以 $A^+ = C^+B^+$.

12. 证明: $(A^+)^+ = A$.

证: 易知 A 与 A^+ 满足 M-P 广义逆定义的四方程, 故有 $(A^+)^+ = A$.

13. 试证明:

$$\begin{aligned}(A^HA)^+ &= A^+(A^H)^+, (AA^H)^+ = (A^H)^+A^+, \\ (A^HA)^+ &= A^+(AA^H)^+A = A^H(AA^H)^+(A^H)^+, \\ AA^+ &= (AA^H)(AA^H)^+ = (AA^H)^+(AA^H).\end{aligned}$$

证: 略, 见教材 P203 定理 4.

14. 设 $U \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$ 与 $V \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 均是酉矩阵, 证明: $(UAV^H)^+ = VA^+U^H$.

证: 利用 U, V 为酉矩阵和 A^+ 的运算性质, 容易验证 UAV^H 和 VA^+U^H

满足 M-P 广义逆定义的四方程:

$$(1) UAV^HVA^+U^H = UAA^+AV^H = UAV^H;$$

$$(2) \quad VA^+U^H U A V^H VA^+U^H = VA^+AA^+U^H = VA^+U^H;$$

$$(3) \quad (U A V^H VA^+U^H)^H = (U A A^+U^H)^H = U(AA^+)^H U^H = U A A^+U^H = U A V^H VA^+U^H;$$

$$(4) \quad \text{类似(3)可得 } (VA^+U^H U A V^H)^H = VA^+U^H U A V^H.$$

所以 $(U A V^H)^+ = VA^+U^H$.

15. 若 A 是正规矩阵, 证明: (1) $A^+A = AA^+$; (2) $(A^n)^+ = (A^+)^n$.

证: 设 A 为 m 阶正规矩阵, 则存在酉矩阵 U , 使得

$$U^H A U = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} U^H.$$

由 14 题结论知 $A^+ = U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m \end{bmatrix}^+ U^H = U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^+ & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m^+ \end{bmatrix} U^H$, 其中 $\lambda_i^+ = \begin{cases} 1/\lambda_i & \lambda_i \neq 0, \\ 0 & \lambda_i = 0. \end{cases}$

$i = 1, \dots, m$.

$$(1) \quad A^+A = U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^+ & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m^+ \end{bmatrix} U^H U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} U^H = U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^+ \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m^+ \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} U^H,$$

$$AA^+ = U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} U^H U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^+ & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m^+ \end{bmatrix} U^H = U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^+ \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m^+ \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} U^H.$$

所以 $A^+A = AA^+$.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (A^n)^+ &= \left(U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} U^H U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} U^H \dots U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m \end{bmatrix} U^H \right)^+ \\ &= \left(U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m \end{bmatrix}^n U^H \right)^+ = \left(U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^n & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m^n \end{bmatrix} U^H \right)^+ = U \begin{bmatrix} (\lambda_1^+)^n & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & (\lambda_m^+)^n \end{bmatrix} U^H \\ &= U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^+ & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m^+ \end{bmatrix} U^H U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^+ & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m^+ \end{bmatrix} U^H \dots U \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^+ & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_m^+ \end{bmatrix} U^H \\ &= (A^+)^n \end{aligned}$$

16. 若 $ABA = A, (BA)^H = BA, AGA = A, (AG)^H = AG$, 则 $BAG = A^+$.

证: 由已知条件验证 BAG 满足 M-P 广义逆定义四个方程:

$$(1) A(BAG)A = (ABA)GA = AGA = A;$$

$$(2) (BAG)A(BAG) = B(AGA)BAG = BABAG = BAG;$$

$$(3) (ABAG)^H = (AG)^H = AG = ABAG;$$

$$(4) (BAGA)^H = (BA)^H = BA = BAGA.$$

所以 $BAG = A^+$.

17. 试证明: $(A \otimes B)^+ = A^+ \otimes B^+$.

证: 根据 Kronecker 乘积的性质有:

$$(A \otimes B)(A^+ \otimes B^+)(A \otimes B) = (AA^+A) \otimes (BB^+B) = A \otimes B;$$

$$(A^+ \otimes B^+)(A \otimes B)(A^+ \otimes B^+) = (A^+AA^+) \otimes (B^+BB^+) = A^+ \otimes B^+;$$

$$\begin{aligned} [(A \otimes B)(A^+ \otimes B^+)]^H &= [(AA^+) \otimes (BB^+)]^H = (AA^+)^H \otimes (BB^+)^H \\ &= (AA^+) \otimes (BB^+) = (A \otimes B)(A^+ \otimes B^+); \end{aligned}$$

同理 $[(A^+ \otimes B^+)(A \otimes B)]^H = (A^+ \otimes B^+)(A \otimes B)$. 所以 $(A \otimes B)^+ = A^+ \otimes B^+$.

18. 试用各种方法求 A^+ :

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3) A = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 1 & i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(4) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解: (1) 奇异值分解法:

$$AA^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 20 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{由 } |\lambda E_3 - AA^H| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & 0 & -10 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ -10 & 0 & \lambda-20 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda-25) = 0 \text{ 得 } AA^H \text{ 的特征值 } \lambda_1 = 25, \lambda_2 = 0.$$

而对应于 $\lambda_1 = 25$ 的单位特征向量为 $\alpha_1 = [\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}]^T$, 故 $U_1 = (\alpha_1)$.

$$A^+ = A^H U_1 \Delta_r^{-1} U_1^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \times \frac{1}{25} \times [\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}] = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{25} & 0 & \frac{2}{25} \\ \frac{2}{25} & 0 & \frac{4}{25} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 最大秩分解法: 显然 A 是行满秩矩阵,

$$AA^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 易得 } (AA^H)^{-1} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{所以 } A^+ = A^H (AA^H)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{14} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(3) 极限算法:

$$A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 1 & i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & i \\ -i & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^H A + \delta^2 E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2+\delta^2 & i \\ -i & 2+\delta^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

容易算得 $(A^H A + \delta^2 E_2)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(\delta^2+1)(\delta^2+3)} \begin{bmatrix} \delta^2+2 & -i \\ i & \delta^2+2 \end{bmatrix}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} A^+ &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} (A^H A + \delta^2 E_2)^{-1} A^H = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(\delta^2+1)(\delta^2+3)} \begin{bmatrix} \delta^2+2 & -i \\ i & \delta^2+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(\delta^2+1)(\delta^2+3)} \begin{pmatrix} -i(\delta^2+2) & \delta^2+1 & -i \\ 1 & -i(\delta^2+1) & \delta^2+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2i}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{i}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{i}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(4) 谱分解法:

$$A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 10 & 0 \\ 10 & 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$|\lambda E_3 - A^H A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & -10 & 0 \\ -10 & \lambda-20 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda-4)(\lambda-25) = 0,$$

故 $A^H A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 25, \lambda_3 = 0$. 于是 $\lambda_1^- = \frac{1}{4}, \lambda_2^- = \frac{1}{25}, \lambda_3^- = 0$.

设 $P_1(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) = (\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 25)$, $P_2(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_3) = (\lambda - 4)\lambda$, $P_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_2)(\lambda - \lambda_3) = (\lambda - 25)\lambda$.

$$P_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) = (\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 25).$$

可求得 $P_1(\lambda_1) = 4(4 - 25) = -84, P_2(\lambda_2) = 25(25 - 4) = 525$,

$$P_1(A^H A) = (A^H A - 25E_3)A^H A, P_2(A^H A) = (A^H A - 4E_3)A^H A.$$

于是

$$A^+ = \left[\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{(A^H A - 25E_3)A^H A}{-84} + \frac{1}{25} \times \frac{(A^H A - 4E_3)A^H A}{525} \right] A^H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{25} & 0 & \frac{2}{25} \\ \frac{2}{25} & 0 & \frac{4}{25} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(5) 最大秩分解法: 容易得到 A 的一个满秩分解表达式

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

$$CC^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B^T B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, (CC^T)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (B^T B)^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{于是 } A^+ = C^T (CC^T)^{-1} (B^T B)^{-1} B^T = \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

19. 证明: 方程组 $A^H Ax = A^H b$ 是相容的, 其中 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}, b \in \mathbb{C}^m$.

证: 方程 $A^H Ax = A^H b$ 相容的充要条件是 $\text{rank } A^H A = \text{rank } A^H b$, 显然

$\text{rank } A^H A = \text{rank } A^H b \leq \text{rank } A^H A$, 同时有

$$\text{rank}(A^H A : A^H b) = \text{rank}(A^H (A : b)) \leq \text{rank}(A^H) = \text{rank}(A^H A),$$

所以 $\text{rank}(A^H A : A^H b) = \text{rank}(A^H A)$, 方程 $A^H A x = A^H b$ 相容.

20. 已知

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

求方程组 $Ax = b$ 的通解及最小范数解.

解: 显然 $\text{rank}(A : b) = \text{rank}(A) = 2$, 方程组是相容的. 容易得到 A 的一个最大秩分解

$$\text{为 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad 2) = BD, \quad \text{而}$$

$$B^+ = (B^T B)^{-1} B^T = \left((1 \quad 0 \quad 2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} (1 \quad 0 \quad 2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D^+ = D^T (D D^T)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \left((1 \quad 2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{所以 } A^+ = D^+ B^+ = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{25} & 0 & \frac{2}{25} \\ \frac{2}{25} & 0 & \frac{4}{25} \end{pmatrix}.$$

方程组的通解为

$$\begin{aligned} x &= A^+ b + (E_2 - A^+ A) \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{25} & 0 & \frac{2}{25} \\ \frac{2}{25} & 0 & \frac{4}{25} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{25} & 0 & \frac{2}{25} \\ \frac{2}{25} & 0 & \frac{4}{25} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} u_1 + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} u_2, \quad u_1, u_2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

最小范数解为 $A^+b = [\frac{1}{5} \quad \frac{2}{5}]^T$.

21. 验证下列方程组是不相容的, 并用 A^+ 求它的最佳逼近解.

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2i & i & 0 & 4+2i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -6 & -2-3i \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 4-6i & 1 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解: (1) 显然 $3 = \text{rank}(A:b) \neq \text{rank}(A) = 2$, 故方程组不相容. 将矩阵 A 通过初等行

变换变为 \tilde{A}

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

可得 A 的最大秩分解 $A = BC = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$B^T B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, CC^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (B^T B)^{-1} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, (CC^T)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} A^+ &= C^T (CC^T)^{-1} (B^T B)^{-1} B^T \\ &= \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{22} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 & -1 & 5 \\ -2 & 6 & -1 & 5 \\ 8 & -2 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

最佳逼近解为

$$x_0 = A^+b = \frac{1}{22} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 6 & -1 & 5 \\ -2 & 6 & -1 & 5 \\ 8 & -2 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{11} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

22. 已知

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^T, b = (0, 1, 0)^T,$$

求方程组 $Ax = b$ 的最小二乘解和最佳逼近解.

解: 因 $2 = \text{rank}(A) \neq \text{rank}(A) = 1$, 故方程组不相容. 易得 A 的一个最大秩分解为

$$A = BC = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2),$$

所以 $A^+ = C^T(CC^T)^{-1}(B^TB)^{-1}B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5} (1 \ 0 \ 2) = \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 最佳逼近解为

$$x_0 = A^+b = \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

方程组的最小二乘解为

$$\begin{aligned} x &= A^+b + (E_2 - A^+A) \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{25} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{25} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} u_1 + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} u_2, \quad u_1, u_2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

23. 设 A 是对称矩阵, $M = A^+$, 证明: $M^2 = (A^2)^+$.

证: 略, 见第 10 题.

24. 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$ 和 $B \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 均可逆, 证明:

(1) 若 $D \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ 是左可逆的, 则 ADB 是左可逆的.

(2) 若 $D \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ 是右可逆的, 则 ADB 是右可逆的.

证: (1) 若 D 左可逆, 则存在 $D_L^{-1} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$, 使得 $D_L^{-1}D = E_n$, 由于 A, B 均可逆, 故

$(B^{-1}D_L^{-1}A^{-1})ADB = E_n$. 所以 ADB 是左可逆的, 且 $(ADB)_L^{-1} = B^{-1}D_L^{-1}A^{-1}$.

(2) 类似 (1) 可证得 $(ADB)_R^{-1} = B^{-1}D_R^{-1}A^{-1}$.

25. 求 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的 A_1^+ 和 A_2^+ .

解: (1) A_1 的最大秩分解为 $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 0 \ 0) = BC$, 所以

$$A_1^+ = C^T (CC^T)^{-1} (B^T B)^{-1} B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (1 \ 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 因为 $A_2 = A_1^T$, 所以 $A_2^+ = (A_1^T)^+ = (A_1^+)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

26. 已知一组数据: $(-3, 9), (-2, 6), (0, 2), (1, 1)$, 求数据拟合的最佳二次抛物线, 并计算误差.

解: 本题实际上是要求参数 β_i , 使函数 $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x^2$ 最佳拟合数据点 $(-3, 9), (-2, 6), (0, 2), (1, 1)$. 也即求方程组

$$A\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 9 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = b$$

的最佳逼近解.

因系数矩阵 A 是列满秩的, 求得 $(A^T A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{90} \begin{pmatrix} 54 & -21 & -15 \\ -21 & 49 & 20 \\ -15 & 20 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$, 故最佳逼近解

$$\beta = A^+ b = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b = \frac{1}{90} \begin{pmatrix} 54 & -21 & -15 \\ -21 & 49 & 20 \\ -15 & 20 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 9 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4/3 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

于是数据拟合的最佳二次抛物线为 $y = 2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{1}{3}x^2$. 误差为

$$\|A\beta - b\|_2 = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 9 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -4/3 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2 = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_2 = 0.$$

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