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矩阵方程 $AX=B$ 的 W 准反对称最小秩解*

杜玉霞, 梁 武, 费时龙

(宿州学院数学与统计学院, 安徽 宿州 234000)

摘 要: 给定 $X, B \in R^{n \times m}$ 和正整数 s , 在集合 $W^{-1}ASR^{n \times n}$ 中寻找矩阵方程 $AX=B$ 的解 A , 使得 $r(A)=s$; 当解集 $S_1 = \{A \in W^{-1}ASR^{n \times n} | AX=B\}$ 非空时, 记 $\tilde{m} = \min_{A \in S_1} r(A)$, $\tilde{M} = \max_{A \in S_1} r(A)$, 在 S_1 中确定最大、最小秩解.

关键词: W 准反对称矩阵; 矩阵方程; 最大秩; 最小秩

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设 $R^{n \times m}$ 表示所有 $n \times m$ 实矩阵的集合; $ASR^{n \times n}$ 和 $OR^{n \times n}$ 分别表示所有 $n \times n$ 反对称和正交矩阵的集合; 记号 A^T, A^+, A^- 和 $r(A)$ 分别代表矩阵 A 的转置、Moore-Penrose 广义逆、内逆、和秩; 记号 L_A 和 R_A 表示由 A 决定的两个投影 $L_A = I - AA^-$ 和 $R_A = I - A^-A$; 矩阵 I 和 0 分别表示单位阵和零矩阵.

近年来, 由于矩阵秩方法的应用, 不少作者对线性矩阵方程的最大、最小秩问题做了研究. 例如, 王^[1-5]得到了一些有关四元素矩阵方程系统的重要结论; 田^[6]得到了矩阵方程 $A = BX + YC$ 的最小秩解; 肖^[7]研究了矩阵方程 $AX=B$ 的对称最小秩解. 此处研究矩阵方程 $AX=B$ 的 W 准反对称解, 从解集中找出它的最大、最小秩解, 并得到指定秩的 W 准反对称解. 当 $W = D^2$ 时, 所研究的问题就变为 D 反对称矩阵的最小秩问题^[8], 并且当 $W = I_n$ 时, 所研究的问题就变为反对称矩阵的最小秩问题, 即矩阵方程 $AX=B$ 的反对称最小秩解、 D 反对称最小秩解都是文中特例.

1 引 理

引理 1^[9] 设矩阵 A, B, C, D 分别为 $m \times n, m \times k, l \times n, l \times k$ 矩阵, 那么

$$r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix} = r(A) + r(C(I - A^-A)) \quad (1)$$

$$r \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix} + r(A \quad B) - r(A) + r[L_G(D - CA^-B)R_H] \quad (2)$$

其中 $G = CR_A, H = L_A B$.

引理 2^[10] 给定矩阵 $X, B \in R^{n \times m}$, 设 WX 的奇异值分解为

$$WX = U \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} V^T = U_1 \Sigma V_1^T \quad (3)$$

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作者简介: 杜玉霞(1981-), 女, 山东定陶人, 助教, 硕士研究生, 从事矩阵方程反问题的研究.

其中 $U = (U_1 \ U_2) \in OR^{n \times n}, U_1 \in R^{n \times k}, V = (V_1 \ V_2) \in OR^{m \times m}, V_1 \in R^{m \times k}, k = r(WX) = r(X), \Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_k), \sigma_1 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_k > 0$, 那么矩阵方程 $AX=B$ 在集合 $W^{-1}ASR^{n \times n}$ 中可解的充要条件为

$$B = B(WX)^+(WX), \quad X^T W B = -B^T W X \tag{4}$$

并且在有解时,通解为

$$A = U \begin{pmatrix} U_1^T B V_1 \Sigma^{-1} & -\Sigma^{-1} V_1^T B^T U_2 \\ U_2^T B V_1 \Sigma^{-1} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} U^T W, \quad \forall A_{22} \in ASR^{(n-k) \times (n-k)}$$

2 结论及证明

定理 1 给定矩阵 $X, B \in R^{n \times m}$ 和一个正整数 s , 设 WX 的奇异值分解为式(3), 那么矩阵方程 $AX=B$ 具有秩为 s 的 W 准反对称解的充要条件为

$$B = B X^+ X, \quad X^T W B = -B^T W X, \quad 2r(B) - r(X^T W B) \leq s \leq n + r(B) - r(X)$$

且一般解为

$$A = B X^+ - [B(WX)^+]^T W(I - X X^+) + U_2 A_{22} U_2^T W$$

其中, $U_2 \in R^{n \times (n-k)}, U_2^T U_2 = I_{n-k}, A_{22} = A_{21} A_{11}^+ A_{12} + N, N \in ASR^{(n-k) \times (n-k)}$ 满足

$$r(L_{G_1} N L_{G_1}) = s + r(X^T W B) - 2r(B)$$

证明 假设式(4)成立, 由引理 2, 矩阵方程 $AX=B$ 的 W 准反对称解的一般形式为

$$A = U \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} U^T W$$

其中 $A_{11} = U_1^T B V_1 \Sigma^{-1} \in ASR^{k \times k}, A_{12} = -\Sigma^{-1} V_1^T B^T U_2 \in R^{k \times (n-k)}$, 满足

$$A_{11} = -A_{11}^T, \quad A_{12} = -A_{21}^T, \quad A_{22} = -A_{22}^T$$

因此,

$$r(A) = r \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

令 $r \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} \\ A_{21} \end{pmatrix} + r(A_{11} \ A_{12}) - r(A_{11}) = t$, 对式(5)中的 A 应用式(2)得

$$r(A) = t + r[L_{G_1}(A_{22} - A_{21} A_{11}^+ A_{12}) R_{H_1}]$$

其中 $G_1 = A_{21}(I - A_{11}^- A_{11}), H_1 = (I - A_{11} A_{11}^-) A_{12}$.

因为 $A_{11} = -A_{11}^T, A_{12} = -A_{21}^T$, 所以 $G_1 = -H_1^T$. 又 $L_{G_1} = I - G_1 G_1^+, R_{H_1} = I - H_1^+ H_1$, 因此 $L_{G_1} = R_{H_1} = L_{G_1}$. 和 A_{22} 相关的矩阵 A 的秩由关系式 $L_{G_1}(A_{22} - A_{21} A_{11}^+ A_{12}) L_{G_1}$ 决定, 容易得到

$$\min_A r(A) = \min_{A_{22}} r[L_{G_1}(A_{22} - A_{21} A_{11}^+ A_{12}) L_{G_1}] + t \tag{6}$$

$$\max_A r(A) = \max_{A_{22}} r[L_{G_1}(A_{22} - A_{21} A_{11}^+ A_{12}) L_{G_1}] + t \tag{7}$$

因为 $B = B(WX)^+ WX = B X^+ W^{-1} W X = B X^+ X, WX = U_1 \Sigma V_1^T, U_1^T U_1 = I_k, V_2^T V_2 = I_k, V_1 V_1^T + V_2 V_2^T = I_m, B V_2 = 0$, 又

$$r \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} \\ A_{21} \end{pmatrix} = r(U^T B V_1 \Sigma^{-1}) = r(B V_1) = r[B(V_1 \ V_2)] = r(BV) = r(B) \tag{8}$$

$$r(A_{11} \ A_{12}) = r(-A_{11}^T \ A_{12}) = r(-\Sigma^{-1} V_1^T B^T U) = r(BV_1) = r(B) \tag{9}$$

$$r(\mathbf{A}_{11}) = r(\mathbf{U}_1^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{V}_1 \sum^{-1}) = r(\sum \mathbf{U}_1^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{V}_1) = r(\mathbf{V}_1 \sum \mathbf{U}_1^T \mathbf{B}) = r(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{B}) \quad (10)$$

由式(5)(6)和引理 1, 当 $r[\mathbf{L}_{G_1}(\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21} \mathbf{A}_{11}^+ \mathbf{A}_{12}) \mathbf{L}_{G_1}] = 0$ 时, $r(\mathbf{A})$ 是最小的, 由式(8)-(10), 得到矩阵方程 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}$ 的 \mathbf{W} 准反对称解的最小秩为

$$\tilde{m} = 2r(\mathbf{B}) - r(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{B}) \quad (11)$$

记

$$\mathbf{A}_{22} = \mathbf{A}_{21} \mathbf{A}_{11}^+ \mathbf{A}_{12} + \mathbf{N} \quad (12)$$

其中 $\mathbf{N} \in \mathbf{ASR}^{(n-k) \times (n-k)}$ 满足 $\mathbf{L}_{G_1} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{L}_{G_1} = 0$. 由引理 2, 矩阵方程 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}$ 的 \mathbf{W} 准反对称最小秩解可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= (\mathbf{U}_1 \quad \mathbf{U}_2) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_1^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{V}_1 \sum^{-1} & - \sum^{-1} \mathbf{V}_1^T \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{U}_2 \\ \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{V}_1 \sum^{-1} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_1^T \\ \mathbf{U}_2^T \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{W} = \\ &(\mathbf{B} \mathbf{V}_1 \sum^{-1} - \mathbf{U}_1 \sum^{-1} \mathbf{V}_1^T \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{U}_2 + \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{A}_{22}) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{U}_1^T \\ \mathbf{U}_2^T \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{W} = \\ &\mathbf{B} \mathbf{V}_1 \sum^{-1} \mathbf{U}_1^T \mathbf{W} - \mathbf{U}_1 \sum^{-1} \mathbf{V}_1^T \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{A}_{22} \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{W} = \\ &\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{W} \mathbf{X})^+ \mathbf{W} - [\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{W} \mathbf{X})^+]^T (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{U}_1^T) \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{A}_{22} \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{W} = \\ &\mathbf{B} \mathbf{X}^+ - [\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{W} \mathbf{X})^+]^T \mathbf{W} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^+) + \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{A}_{22} \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{W} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中 \mathbf{A}_{22} 如式(12).

因为 $r[\mathbf{L}_{G_1}(\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21} \mathbf{A}_{11}^+ \mathbf{A}_{12}) \mathbf{L}_{G_1}]$ 最大相当于 $r(\mathbf{A})$ 最大, 于是

$$\max_{\mathbf{A}_{22}} r[\mathbf{L}_{G_1}(\mathbf{A}_{22} - \mathbf{A}_{21} \mathbf{A}_{11}^+ \mathbf{A}_{12}) \mathbf{L}_{G_1}] = r(\mathbf{L}_{G_1})$$

由于 \mathbf{L}_{G_1} 是一个幂等矩阵, 可得

$$r(\mathbf{L}_{G_1}) = \text{trace}(\mathbf{L}_{G_1}) = n - k - r(\mathbf{G}_1 \mathbf{G}_1^+) = n - k - r(\mathbf{G}_1) = n - k - r[\mathbf{A}_{21}(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}_{11}^+ \mathbf{A}_{11})] =$$

$$n - k - r \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} \end{pmatrix} + r(\mathbf{A}_{11}) = n - k - r(\mathbf{B}) + r(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{B}) = n - r(\mathbf{X}) - r(\mathbf{B}) + r(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{B})$$

由式(5), (7)-(10)和引理 1, 得到矩阵方程 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}$ 的 \mathbf{W} 准反对称解的最大秩为

$$\tilde{M} = n + r(\mathbf{B}) - r(\mathbf{X}) \quad (14)$$

与最小秩解的讨论类似, 矩阵方程 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}$ 的 \mathbf{W} 准反对称最大秩解为

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{X}^+ - [\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{W} \mathbf{X})^+]^T \mathbf{W} (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^+) + \mathbf{U}_2 \mathbf{A}_{22} \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{W} \quad (15)$$

其中 $\mathbf{A}_{22} = \mathbf{A}_{21} \mathbf{A}_{11}^+ \mathbf{A}_{12} + \mathbf{N}$, 任意矩阵 $\mathbf{N} \in \mathbf{ASR}^{(n-k) \times (n-k)}$ 满足

$$r(\mathbf{L}_{G_1} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{L}_{G_1}) = n + r(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{B}) - r(\mathbf{X}) - r(\mathbf{B}) \quad (16)$$

综合式(4), (11)-(16), 得到了定理 1 的结论.

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The W -para-anti-symmetric Minimal Rank Solution of the Matrix Equation $AX=B$

DU Yu-xia, LIANG Wu, FEI Shi-long

(College of mathematics & statistics, Suzhou Universtiy, Suzhou, 234000 China)

Abstract: Given $X, B \in R^{n \times m}$, and a positive integer s , search $A \in W^{-1}ASR^{n \times n}$ for A of $AX=B$, to make $r(A)=s$.

When the solution set $S_1 = \{A \in W^{-1}ASR^{n \times n} \mid AX=B\}$ is nonempty, $\tilde{m} = \min_{A \in S_1} r(A)$, $\tilde{M} = \max_{A \in S_1} r(A)$, and determine the W -para-anti-symmetric minimal and maximal rank solutions in S_1 .

Key words: W -para-anti-symmetric matrix; matrix equation; maximal rank; minimal rank

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Another Proof on Lusin's Theorem

YE Yi-wei

(School of Mathematics, Chongqing Normal University, Chongqing 401331, China)

Abstract: This paper presents a new proof of Lusin's Theorem. The main results are as follow: the relationship between the nonnegative bounded measurable functions and simple functions is established; and the continuity of function which is continuous on each disjoint closed set is analyzed, on the basis of which another proof of the well-known Lusin's Theorem is presented.

Key words: measurable function; simple function; uniform continuity; continuity