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广义 Schur 补为零时分块矩阵的 Drazin 逆

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摘要: 当分块矩阵 $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$ 的广义 Schur 补 $S = D - CA^D B = 0$ 时, 并且在一定条件下, 我们得到了矩阵 M 的几个 Drazin 逆计算公式。

关键词: Drazin 逆; 分块矩阵; 广义 Schur 补

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设矩阵 $A \in C^{n \times n}$, 称满足以下 3 个矩阵方程

$$A^k X A = A^k, X A X = X, A X = X A$$

的唯一解为 A 的 Drazin 逆, 记为 A^D 。 $k = \text{ind}(A)$ 称为 A 的指标, 如果 $\text{ind}(A) = 1$, 则 A 的 Drazin 逆称为群逆, 记为 $A^\#$; 如果 $\text{ind}(A) = 0$, 则 $A^D = A^{-1}$ 。文中记 $A^\pi = I - A^D$, 并定义 $A^0 = I$ 。更多关于 Drazin 逆的定义与性质可参考文献[1]。矩阵 Drazin 逆在许多领域中都有着非常广泛的应用, 如奇异的微分方程, 奇异的差分方程, 算子理论, Markov 链, 密码学, 迭代算法等方面^[1-3]。

考虑如下分块矩阵

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

其中: A 和 D 都是方阵。Campbell 和 Meyer 在文[2]中首次提出关于寻求 M^D 的显式表达式问题。然而, 这一问题至今也未完全解决, 当子块矩阵满足一定条件时, 许多学者都给出了此时 M^D 的计算公式。 A 在矩阵 M 的广义 Schur 补 $S = D - CA^D B$ 在 M^D 的表达式中也扮演着非常重要的作用, 尤其是当 S 可逆或 $S = 0$ 时, 这两种情况下的研究最多, 见文献[3-12]。

为了证明本文的结论, 需要以下引理。

引理 1^[13] 设 $P, Q \in C^{n \times n}$, 记 $\text{ind}(P) = r$, $\text{ind}(Q) = s$ 。如果 $PQ = 0$, 则

$$(P + Q)^D = Q^\pi \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} Q^i (P^D)^{i+1} + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} (Q^D)^{i+1} P^i P^\pi$$

引理 2^[14] 设 $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, M 和 A 都为方阵, 记 $\text{ind}(A) = r$, $\text{ind}(BC) = s$ 。

(i) 如果 $ABC = 0$, 则

$$M^D = \begin{pmatrix} XA & XB \\ CX & C[XA^D + (BC)^D(XA - A^D)]B \end{pmatrix}$$

其中: $X = (BC)^\pi \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} (BC)^i (A^D)^{2i+2} + \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r-1}{2} \rfloor} ((BC)^D)^{i+1} A^{2i} A^\pi$ 。

(ii) 如果 $BCA = 0$, 则

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$$M^D = \begin{pmatrix} AY & YB \\ CY & C[A^D Y + (AY - A^D)(BC)^D]B \end{pmatrix}$$

其中: $Y = A^\pi \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \frac{l}{2} \rfloor} A^{2i} ((BC)^D)^{i+1} + \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} (A^D)^{2i+2} (BC)^i (BC)^\pi$ 。

接下来, 给出本文的主要结论。

定理 1 设 M 由 (1) 式给出, 记 $T = A + A^D BC$, $W = AA^D + A^D BCA^D$, $\text{ind}(A) = k$, $\text{ind}(T) = r$ 和 $\text{ind}(A^\pi BC) = s$ 。如果 $A^\pi BCA = 0$, $S = 0$, 则

$$M^D = \begin{pmatrix} I & -A^D B \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} TY & YA^\pi B \\ CY & C[T^D Y + (TY - T^D)(A^\pi BC)^D]A^\pi B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & A^D B \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

其中: $Y = T^\pi \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \frac{l}{2} \rfloor} T^{2i} ((A^\pi BC)^D)^{i+1} + \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} (T^D)^{2i+2} (A^\pi BC)^i (A^\pi BC)^\pi$ 。

$$T^D = (WA)^D + \sum_{i=1}^k ((WA)^D)^{i+1} A^D BCA^{i-1} A^\pi \quad (3)$$

$$T^\pi = (WA)^\pi - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} ((WA)^D)^{i+1} A^D BCA^i A^\pi \quad (4)$$

证明 由于 $S = 0$, 则 $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & -A^D B \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T & A^\pi B \\ C & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & A^D B \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$, 于是

$$M^D = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & -A^D B \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T & A^\pi B \\ C & 0 \end{pmatrix}^D \begin{pmatrix} I & A^D B \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

根据假设可知 $A^\pi BCT = 0$, 由引理 2-(ii) 即可得到 (2) 式。

另一方面, $T = (AA^\pi + A^D BCA^\pi) + (A^2 A^D + A^D BCAA^D) \triangleq E + WA$ 。注意到 $EWA = 0$ 且 $E^{k+1} = 0$, 因此, 由引理 1 可得 (3)、(4) 式。证毕。

定理 2 设 M 由 (1) 式给出, 记 $T = A + A^D BC$, $W = AA^D + A^D BCA^D$, $\text{ind}(A) = k$, $\text{ind}(T) = r$ 和 $\text{ind}(A^\pi BC) = s$ 。如果 $ABCA^\pi BC = 0$, $AA^\pi BC = 0$, $S = 0$, 则

$$M^D = \begin{pmatrix} I & -A^D B \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} XT & XA^\pi B \\ CX & C[XT^D + (A^\pi BC)^D(XT - T^D)]A^\pi B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & A^D B \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

其中: $X = (A^\pi BC)^\pi \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} (A^\pi BC)^i (T^D)^{2i+2} + \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \frac{l}{2} \rfloor} ((A^\pi BC)^D)^{i+1} T^{2i} T^\pi$, $T^D = (WA)^D + \sum_{i=1}^k ((WA)^D)^{i+1} A^D BCA^{i-1} A^\pi$ 。 $T^\pi = (WA)^\pi - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} ((WA)^D)^{i+1} A^D BCA^i A^\pi$ 。

证明 在 (5) 式中, 根据假设有 $TA^\pi BC = 0$, 由引理 2-(i) 可得到此定理的结论。

下面考虑当 $S = 0$ 时 M 的另外一种分解, 即

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ CA^D & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{T} & B \\ CA^\pi & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -CA^D & I \end{pmatrix}$$

类似于定理 1、定理 2 的方法, 可以得到以下结论。

定理 3 设 M 由 (1) 式给出, 记 $\tilde{T} = A + BCA^D$, $W = AA^D + A^D BCA^D$, $\text{ind}(A) = k$, $\text{ind}(T) = r$ 和 $\text{ind}(BCA^\pi) = s$ 。如果 $ABCA^\pi = 0$, $S = 0$, 则

$$M^D = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ CA^D & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X\tilde{T} & XB \\ CA^\pi X & CA^\pi[X\tilde{T}^D + (BCA^\pi)^D(X\tilde{T} - \tilde{T}^D)]B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -CA^D & I \end{pmatrix}$$

其中: $X = (BCA^\pi)^\pi \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} (BCA^\pi)^i (\tilde{T}^D)^{2i+2} + \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \frac{l}{2} \rfloor} ((BCA^\pi)^D)^{i+1} \tilde{T}^{2i} \tilde{T}^\pi$, $\tilde{T}^D = (AW)^D + A^\pi \sum_{i=1}^k A^{i-1} BCA^D ((AW)^D)^{i+1}$, $\tilde{T}^\pi =$

$$(AW)^\pi - A^\pi \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} A^i BCA^D ((AW)^D)^{i+1}.$$

定理 4 设 M 由 (1) 式给出, 记 $\tilde{T} = A + BCA^D$, $W = AA^D + A^D BCA^D$, $\text{ind}(A) = k$, $\text{ind}(T) = r$ 和 $\text{ind}(BCA^\pi) = s$ 。如果 $BCAA^\pi = 0$, $ABCA^\pi BC = 0$, $S = 0$, 则

$$M^D = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ CA^D & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{T}Y & YB \\ CA^\pi Y & CA^\pi [\tilde{T}^D Y + (\tilde{T}Y - \tilde{T}^D)(BCA^\pi)^D]B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -CA^D & I \end{pmatrix}$$

其中: $Y = \tilde{T}^\pi \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor \frac{r}{2} \rfloor} \tilde{T}^{2i} ((BCA^\pi)^D)^{i+1} + \sum_{i=0}^{s-1} (\tilde{T}^D)^{2i+2} (BCA^\pi)^i (BCA^\pi)^\pi$, $\tilde{T}^D = (AW)^D + A^\pi \sum_{i=1}^k A^{i-1} BCA^D ((AW)^D)^{i+1}$, $\tilde{T}^\pi = (AW)^\pi - A^\pi \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} A^i BCA^D ((AW)^D)^{i+1}$ 。

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The Drazin Inverses of Block Matrices with Zero Generalized Schur Complement

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Abstract: Considering the block matrix $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$ with the generalized Schur complement $S = D - CA^D B = 0$, we present several formulations for the Drazin inverses of M under some conditions.

Key words: Drazin inverse; block matrix; generalized Schur complement

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Dynamic Performance Analysis of CRH5 Trailer

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Abstract: Using multi-body dynamics software ADAMS / Rail, this paper establishes the dynamic simulation model of CRH5 trailer. Through a track incentive on the straight track, it analyzes the critical speed and the body's largest lateral and vertical acceleration. By analyzing derailment coefficient, axles load reduction rate and axle lateral force in the curves, it assess CRH5 trailer's curving capacity. The results show that the CRH5 trailer has sufficient operational stability, security, comfort and good curving performance.

Key words: CRH5 trailer ; dynamic analysis; critical speed ; operational stability