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矩阵 $\{2\}$ -逆的扰动刻画^{*}

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摘要:通过奇异值分解的方法研究了 $\{2\}$ -逆在酉不变范数下的扰动界,并改进了已有的 $\{2\}$ -逆的扰动界。利用 $\{2\}$ -逆与 Moore-Penrose 逆的关系进一步推广了 Moore-Penrose 逆的已知扰动界。

关键词:奇异值分解; Moore-Penrose 逆; 酉不变范数; 扰动界

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众所周知,广义逆最初是 Moore 在 1920 年用投影给出的,之后在 1955 年 Penrose 用四个矩阵方程重新定义了广义逆,并用于解决线性代数中的逆问题。此后,广义逆的理论及其各种应用和计算方法得到了迅速的发展。

广义逆的理论可以用于求解线性方程组中一般解与最小二乘解^[1],也可以解决微分方程,最优化与回归分析等问题,尤其在数据拟合,信号处理等领域有着重要的应用。

广义逆矩阵在方程的求解及解的稳定性分析等问题上有着广泛应用,其中常见的广义逆有: Moore-Penrose 逆,加权 Moore-Penrose 逆, Drazin 逆,群逆, Bott-Duffin 逆和广义 Bott-Duffin 逆,它们都是矩阵的某种 $\{2\}$ -逆(或外逆)。 $\{2\}$ -逆在求解非线性方程组与统计学中有着重要的作用,特别是在不定问题的稳定逼近以及有秩亏广义逆的线性和非线性问题中起着重要的作用,参见文献[2-8]。

近几年一些学者对于 $\{2\}$ -逆的扰动与扰动界进行了许多研究,文献[9]给出了 $\{2\}$ -逆在 Frobenius 范数下的扰动界;文献[10]给出了子空间 T, S 有扰动时 $\{2\}$ -逆在谱范数下的扰动界;文献[11]研究了在子空间 T, S 无扰动时 $\{2\}$ -逆在酉不变范数下的扰动界;文献[12]研究了在酉不变范数下子空间 T, S 有扰动与无扰动时 $\{2\}$ -逆的扰动界。受文献[12]的启发,本文通过奇异值分解与特征值旋转的方法给出了在酉不变范数下 $\{2\}$ -逆的扰动界,进一步优化文献[12]中已有的扰动界。

1 预备知识

在本文中, $\mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ 表示 $m \times n$ 阶复数矩阵,若 $m = n$,则 n 阶恒等矩阵与零矩阵分别表示为 I_n 与 O 。对于 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, A^* 为 A 的共轭转置矩阵, $\|\cdot\|$ 为酉不变范数, $\|\cdot\|_2$ 为谱范数, $R(A)$, $N(A)$ 分别为 A 的值域与零空间, $\text{rank}(A)$ 表示矩阵 A 的秩, S^\perp 表示子空间 S 的正交补, P_M 表示沿子空间 M 上的正交投影算子。Moore-Penrose 逆 $A^\dagger \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$ 为满足下列四个等式的唯一解:

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$$AA^{\dagger}A = A, A^{\dagger}AA^{\dagger} = A^{\dagger}, (AA^{\dagger})^* = AA^{\dagger}, (A^{\dagger}A)^* = A^{\dagger}A.$$

奇异值分解: 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, $\text{rank}(A) = r$. 则矩阵 A 的奇异值分解如下

$$A = U \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} V^*,$$

其中 $U = (U_1, U_2)$, $V = (V_1, V_2)$ 为酉矩阵, $\Sigma_r = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \dots, \sigma_r)$ 为非奇异矩阵, $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \sigma_3 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_r > 0$ 是矩阵 A 的非零奇异值. 矩阵 A 在此分解形式下, 其 Moore-Penrose 逆 A^{\dagger} 有如下形式

$$A^{\dagger} = V \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_r^{-1} & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} U^*.$$

下面给出本文用到的定义与引理.

定义 1^[13] 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, $\text{rank}(A) = r$, T 为 \mathbb{C}^n 的 s 维子空间 ($s \leq r$), S 为 \mathbb{C}^m 的 $m - s$ 维子空间.

如果 $X \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$, $\text{rank}(X) = r$ 满足 $XAX = X$, 则称矩阵 X 为 A 的 $\{2\}$ -逆. 当 $\{2\}$ -逆 X 满足 $R(X) = T$, $N(X) = S$ 时, 记 $X = A_{T,S}^{(2)}$.

引理 1^[14] 设 $A, B, E \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ 且 $B = A + E$, T 为 \mathbb{C}^n 的子空间, S 为 \mathbb{C}^m 的子空间. 若 $A_{T,S}^{(2)}$ 存在, 则 $B_{T,S}^{(2)}$ 存在且 $I_n + A_{T,S}^{(2)}E$ 与 $I_m + EA_{T,S}^{(2)}$ 均可逆. 此时,

$$B_{T,S}^{(2)} = (I_n + A_{T,S}^{(2)}E)^{-1} A_{T,S}^{(2)} = A_{T,S}^{(2)}(I_m + EA_{T,S}^{(2)})^{-1}.$$

引理 2^[15] 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, $\text{rank}(A) = r$, T 为 \mathbb{C}^n 的子空间, S 为 \mathbb{C}^m 的子空间且 $\dim T = s$ ($s \leq r$), $\dim S = m - s$. 则矩阵 A 存在 $\{2\}$ -逆 X , 使得 $R(X) = T$, $N(X) = S$ 成立当且仅当 $AT \oplus S = \mathbb{C}^m$. 此时 X 是唯一的且 $X = A_{T,S}^{(2)} = (P_{S^{\perp}} A P_T)^{\dagger}$.

引理 3^[16] 设 $U \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 为酉矩阵且有如下分块形式

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} U_{11} & U_{12} \\ U_{21} & U_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $U_{11} \in \mathbb{C}^{r \times r}$, $U_{22} \in \mathbb{C}^{(n-r) \times (n-r)}$, $1 \leq r < n$. 对于任意酉不变范数均有 $\|U_{12}\| = \|U_{21}\|$.

引理 4^[17] 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ 有如下分块形式

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

则 $\|A\| \geq \left\| \begin{pmatrix} O & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & O \end{pmatrix} \right\|$ 对于任意的酉不变范数均成立.

引理 5^[18] 设 $D_1 \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 和 $D_2 \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$ 为 Hermitian 矩阵, $P \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$ 且 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. 令

$$\Delta = [\alpha, \beta] \subset \mathbb{R}, \Delta' \subset \mathbb{R} \setminus [\alpha - \eta, \beta + \eta], \eta > 0.$$

如果 $\lambda(D_1) \subset \Delta$, $\lambda(D_2) \subset \Delta'$, 则方程 $D_1 X - X D_2 = P$ 有唯一解 X , 其中 $\lambda(D_1)$, $\lambda(D_2)$ 分别为 D_1, D_2 的特征值. 此外, $\|X\| \leq \frac{\|P\|}{\eta}$ 对于任意酉不变范数成立.

2 主要结论及其证明

本文主要讨论在酉不变范数下广义逆 $A_{T,S}^{(2)}$ 的扰动界.

定理 1 设 $A, E \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, T 为 \mathbb{C}^n 的子空间, S 为 \mathbb{C}^m 的子空间. 令 $B = A + E \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$. 如果 $A_{T,S}^{(2)}$ 与 $B_{T,S}^{(2)}$ 均存在, 那么

$$\|B_{T,S}^{(2)} - A_{T,S}^{(2)}\| \leq \left[\|A_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 \|B_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 + \frac{\bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\} + \sigma_r^3 + \bar{\sigma}_r^3}{(\sigma_r^2 + \bar{\sigma}_r^2) \bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \right] \|P_{S^{\perp}} E P_T\|.$$

证明 由引理 1 知

$$B_{T,S}^{(2)} = (I_n + A_{T,S}^{(2)}E)^{-1} A_{T,S}^{(2)} = A_{T,S}^{(2)}(I_m + EA_{T,S}^{(2)})^{-1},$$

则 $\text{rank}(B_{T,S}^{(2)}) = \text{rank}(A_{T,S}^{(2)})$ 。设 $\text{rank}(B_{T,S}^{(2)}) = \text{rank}(A_{T,S}^{(2)}) = r$ 。再由引理 2 知

$$A_{T,S}^{(2)} = (P_S^\perp A P_T)^\dagger := A_1^\dagger, B_{T,S}^{(2)} = (P_S^\perp B P_T)^\dagger := B_1^\dagger.$$

设 $A_1, B_1, A_1^\dagger, B_1^\dagger$ 的奇异值分解形式如下

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = U \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} V^* = U_1 \Sigma_r V_1^* \\ B_1 = \tilde{U} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\Sigma}_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} \tilde{V}^* = \tilde{U}_1 \tilde{\Sigma}_r \tilde{V}_1^* \\ A_1^\dagger = V \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_r^{-1} & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} U^* = V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} U_1^* \\ B_1^\dagger = \tilde{V} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} \tilde{U}^* = \tilde{V}_1 \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $\Sigma_r = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_r) \in \mathbb{C}^{r \times r}$ 为非奇异矩阵, $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_r > 0$ 为 A_1 的非零奇异值, $\tilde{\Sigma}_r = \text{diag}(\tilde{\sigma}_1, \tilde{\sigma}_2, \dots, \tilde{\sigma}_r) \in \mathbb{C}^{r \times r}$ 为非奇异矩阵, $\tilde{\sigma}_1 \geq \tilde{\sigma}_2 \geq \dots \geq \tilde{\sigma}_r > 0$ 为 B_1 的非零奇异值, $U = (U_1, U_2)$, $\tilde{U} = (\tilde{U}_1, \tilde{U}_2) \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$, $V = (V_1, V_2)$, $\tilde{V} = (\tilde{V}_1, \tilde{V}_2) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, 满足 $U^* U = I_m$, $\tilde{U}^* \tilde{U} = I_m$, $V^* V = I_n$, $\tilde{V}^* \tilde{V} = I_n$ 。令

$$\omega = B_1 - A_1 = \tilde{U}_1 \tilde{\Sigma}_r \tilde{V}_1^* - U_1 \Sigma_r V_1^* \quad (2)$$

则

$$\tilde{U}_1^* \omega V_1 = \tilde{\Sigma}_r \tilde{V}_1^* V_1 - \tilde{U}_1^* U_1 \Sigma_r \quad (3)$$

公式(3)左乘 $\tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1}$, 右乘 Σ_r^{-1} 得

$$\tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* \omega V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} = \tilde{V}_1^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} - \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_1,$$

从而

$$\|\tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_1 - \tilde{V}_1^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1}\| = \|-\tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* \omega V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1}\| \leq \frac{\|\omega\|}{\tilde{\sigma}_r \sigma_r} \quad (4)$$

由公式(2)与公式(3)得

$$U_2^* \tilde{U}_1 \tilde{\Sigma}_r = U_2^* \omega \tilde{V}_1 \quad (5)$$

$$\Sigma_r U_1^* \tilde{U}_2 = (-\tilde{U}_2^* \omega V_1)^*,$$

$$\Sigma_r V_1^* \tilde{V}_2 = -U_1^* \omega \tilde{V}_2 \quad (6)$$

$$V_2^* \tilde{V}_1 \tilde{\Sigma}_r = (\tilde{U}_1^* \omega V_2)^*,$$

从而

$$\|\tilde{U}_1^* U_2\| \leq \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}_r} \|\omega\|, \|\tilde{U}_2^* U_1\| \leq \frac{1}{\sigma_r} \|\omega\|, \|\tilde{V}_1^* V_2\| \leq \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}_r} \|\omega\|, \|\tilde{V}_2^* V_1\| \leq \frac{1}{\sigma_r} \|\omega\|.$$

通过引理 3 得

$$\|\tilde{U}_1^* U_2\| = \|\tilde{U}_2^* U_1\| \leq \frac{1}{\max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \|\omega\|, \|\tilde{V}_2^* V_1\| = \|\tilde{V}_1^* V_2\| \leq \frac{1}{\max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \|\omega\| \quad (7)$$

记

$$D_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\Sigma}_r^2 & O \\ O & \tilde{\sigma}_r^2 I_{n-r} \end{pmatrix}, \quad D_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_r^2 & O \\ O & \sigma_r^2 I_{m-r} \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} O & \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \\ -\tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$P = D_1 X + X D_2 = \begin{pmatrix} O & \tilde{\Sigma}_r \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \\ -\tilde{\sigma}_r^2 \tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} O & \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \sigma_r^2 \\ -\tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r & O \end{pmatrix}.$$

由引理 4, 公式(5), 公式(6)和公式(7)知

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} O & \tilde{\Sigma}_r \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \\ -\tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r & O \end{pmatrix} \right\| &= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} O & (U_2^* \omega \tilde{V}_1)^* \\ ((U_1^* \omega \tilde{V}_2)^* & O \end{pmatrix} \right\| \leq \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{V}_1^* \\ \tilde{V}_2^* \end{pmatrix} \omega^* (U_1 \ U_2) \right\| = \|\omega\|, \\ \left\| -\tilde{\sigma}_r^2 \tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} \right\| &\leq \frac{\tilde{\sigma}_r^2}{\sigma_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \|\omega\|, \quad \left\| \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \sigma_r^2 \right\| \leq \frac{\sigma_r^2}{\tilde{\sigma}_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \|\omega\|, \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \|P\| &= \|D_1 X + X D_2\| \\ &= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} O & \tilde{\Sigma}_r \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \\ -\tilde{\sigma}_r^2 \tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} O & \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \sigma_r^2 \\ -\tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r & O \end{pmatrix} \right\| \\ &\leq \left\| \begin{pmatrix} O & \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \sigma_r^2 \\ -\tilde{\sigma}_r^2 \tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix} \right\| + \left\| \begin{pmatrix} O & \tilde{\Sigma}_r \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \\ -\tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r & O \end{pmatrix} \right\| \\ &\leq \left\| -\tilde{\sigma}_r^2 \tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} \right\| + \left\| \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \sigma_r^2 \right\| + \left\| \begin{pmatrix} O & \tilde{\Sigma}_r \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \\ -\tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r & O \end{pmatrix} \right\| \\ &\leq \frac{\tilde{\sigma}_r^2}{\sigma_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \|\omega\| + \frac{\sigma_r^2}{\tilde{\sigma}_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \|\omega\| + \|\omega\| \\ &= \left(\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_r^2}{\sigma_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} + \frac{\sigma_r^2}{\tilde{\sigma}_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} + 1 \right) \|\omega\|. \end{aligned}$$

由引理 5 知方程 $P = D_1 X + X D_2$ 的唯一解 X 满足 $\|X\| \leq \frac{\|P\|}{\eta}$, 其中 $\eta > \tilde{\sigma}_r^2 + \sigma_r^2$ 。所以

$$\|X\| \leq \frac{\|P\|}{\eta} \leq \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}_r^2 + \sigma_r^2} \left(\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_r^2}{\sigma_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} + \frac{\sigma_r^2}{\tilde{\sigma}_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} + 1 \right) \|\omega\| \quad (8)$$

通过公式(1),公式(4)和公式(8)得

$$\begin{aligned} \|B_{T,S}^{(2)} - A_{T,S}^{(2)}\| &= \|B_1^\dagger - A_1^\dagger\| = \|\tilde{V}_1 \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* - V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} U_1^*\| \\ &= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{V}_1^* \\ \tilde{V}_2^* \end{pmatrix} (\tilde{V}_1 \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* - V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} U_1^*) (U_1 \ U_2) \right\| \\ &= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_1 - \tilde{V}_1^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} & \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \\ -\tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix} \right\| \\ &= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_1 - \tilde{V}_1^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} O & \tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_2 \\ -\tilde{V}_2^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix} \right\| \\ &\leq \|\tilde{\Sigma}_r^{-1} \tilde{U}_1^* U_1 - \tilde{V}_1^* V_1 \Sigma_r^{-1}\| + \|X\| \\ &\leq \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}_r \sigma_r} + \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}_r^2 + \sigma_r^2} \left(\frac{\tilde{\sigma}_r^2}{\sigma_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} + \frac{\sigma_r^2}{\tilde{\sigma}_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} + 1 \right) \right] \|\omega\|, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \|A_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 &= \|A_1^\dagger\|_2 = \frac{1}{\sigma_r}, \quad \|B_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 = \|B_1^\dagger\|_2 = \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}_r}, \\ \omega &= B_1 - A_1 = P_{S^\perp} B P_T - P_{S^\perp} A P_T = P_{S^\perp} E P_T. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\|B_{T,S}^{(2)} - A_{T,S}^{(2)}\| \leq \left[\|A_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 \|B_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\} + \sigma_r^3 + \tilde{\sigma}_r^3}{(\sigma_r^2 + \tilde{\sigma}_r^2) \tilde{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \right] \|P_{S^\perp} E P_T\|.$$

结论证毕。

推论 1^[19] 设 $A, E \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, $T = R(A^*)$, $S = N(A^*)$ 。令 $B = A + E \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ 。则

$$\|B^\dagger - A^\dagger\| \leq \left[\|A^\dagger\|_2 \|B^\dagger\|_2 + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\} + \sigma_r^3 + \tilde{\sigma}_r^3}{(\sigma_r^2 + \tilde{\sigma}_r^2) \tilde{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\tilde{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \right] \|E\|.$$

证明 当 $T = R(A^*)$ 与 $S = N(A^*)$ 时,由引理 2 知 $A_{T,S}^{(2)} = A^\dagger$ 与 $B_{T,S}^{(2)} = B^\dagger$ 均存在。再结合引理

1 知

$$B^\dagger = (I_n + A^\dagger E)^{-1} A^\dagger = A^\dagger (I_m + EA^\dagger)^{-1},$$

则 $BB^\dagger = AA^\dagger, B^\dagger B = A^\dagger A$ 。故

$$P_{S^\perp} EP_T = P_{S^\perp} BP_T - P_{S^\perp} AP_T = BB^\dagger BB^\dagger B - AA^\dagger AA^\dagger A = B - A = E。$$

利用定理 1 知

$$\|B^\dagger - A^\dagger\| \leq \left[\|A^\dagger\|_2 \|B^\dagger\|_2 + \frac{\bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\} + \sigma_r^3 + \bar{\sigma}_r^3}{(\sigma_r^2 + \bar{\sigma}_r^2) \bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \right] \|E\|。$$

结论证毕。

注 定理 1 的界小于文献[12]中定理 2 的界,下面给出原因与具体例子。

文献[12]中定理 2 指出

$$\|B_{T,S}^{(2)} - A_{T,S}^{(2)}\| \leq \left[\|A_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 \|B_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_r} + \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}_r} \right) \frac{1}{\max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \right] \|P_{S^\perp} EP_T\|。$$

因为

$$\frac{\bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\} + \sigma_r^3 + \bar{\sigma}_r^3}{(\sigma_r^2 + \bar{\sigma}_r^2) \bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} - \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_r} + \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}_r} \right) \frac{1}{\max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} = \frac{\bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r [\max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\} - (\sigma_r + \bar{\sigma}_r)]}{(\sigma_r^2 + \bar{\sigma}_r^2) \bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} < 0,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\|A_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 \|B_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 + \frac{\bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\} + \sigma_r^3 + \bar{\sigma}_r^3}{(\sigma_r^2 + \bar{\sigma}_r^2) \bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \right] \|P_{S^\perp} EP_T\| \\ & < \left[\|A_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 \|B_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_r} + \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}_r} \right) \frac{1}{\max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \right] \|P_{S^\perp} EP_T\|。 \end{aligned}$$

这表明本文定理 1 的扰动界小于文献[12]中定理 2 的扰动界。

例 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, S = R \left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right], T = R \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]$ 。通过计算可以得到

$$P_T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, P_{S^\perp} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_{T,S}^{(2)} = (P_{S^\perp} AP_T)^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_{T,S}^{(2)} = (P_{S^\perp} BP_T)^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, P_{S^\perp} EP_T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}。$$

则

$$\|A_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 = \frac{1}{\sigma_r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \|B_{T,S}^{(2)}\|_2 = \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}_r} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}, \|P_{S^\perp} EP_T\| = \frac{1}{2}。$$

由定理 1 知

$$\|B_{T,S}^{(2)} - A_{T,S}^{(2)}\| \leq \left[\frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r} + \frac{\bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\} + \sigma_r^3 + \bar{\sigma}_r^3}{(\sigma_r^2 + \bar{\sigma}_r^2) \bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r \max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \right] \|P_{S^\perp} EP_T\| \approx 0.900637。$$

但是文献[12]中定理 2 推出

$$\|B_{T,S}^{(2)} - A_{T,S}^{(2)}\| \leq \left[\frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}_r \sigma_r} + \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_r} + \frac{1}{\bar{\sigma}_r} \right) \frac{1}{\max\{\bar{\sigma}_r, \sigma_r\}} \right] \|P_{S^\perp} EP_T\| \approx 0.960135。$$

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Characterization for Perturbations of the $\{2\}$ -Inverse of Matrix

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Abstract: The perturbation bound of $\{2\}$ -inverse under the unitary invariant norm is studied by the method of singular value decomposition, and the known perturbation bound of $\{2\}$ -inverse is improved. Using the relationship between $\{2\}$ -inverse and the Moore-Penrose inverse, the known perturbation bounds of the Moore-Penrose inverse are further generalized.

Key words: singular value decomposition; Moore-Penrose inverse; unitary invariant norm; perturbation bound