

李玉洁. 主子阵约束下的 Hermite 广义反 Hamilton 矩阵的广义特征值反问题[J]. 湖南科技大学学报(自然科学版), 2020, 35(1): 113–118. doi:10.13582/j.cnki.1672-9102.2020.01.016
Li Y J. Inverse Generalized Eigenvalue Problem for Hermite Generalized Inverse Hamilton Matrix under a Submatrix Constraint [J]. Journal of Hunan University of Science and Technology (Natural Science Edition), 2020, 35 (1): 113–118. doi:10.13582/j.cnki.1672-9102.2020.01.016

主子阵约束下的 Hermite 广义反 Hamilton 矩阵的广义特征值反问题

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摘要: 利用矩阵分块和矩阵商奇异值分解, 给出了主子阵约束下的 Hermite 广义反 Hamilton 矩阵的广义特征值反问题有解的充要条件和通解具体表达式. 并讨论了用主子阵约束下的广义特征值反问题的 Hermite 广义反 Hamilton 解来构造给定矩阵的最佳逼近解问题, 得出该问题有解的充分必要条件和最佳逼近解的表达式.

关键词: Hermite 广义反 Hamilton 矩阵; 广义特征值反问题; 最佳逼近

中图分类号: O151.21 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1672-9102(2020)01-0113-06

Inverse Generalized Eigenvalue Problem for Hermite Generalized Inverse Hamilton Matrix under a Submatrix Constraint

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Abstract: Using matrix factorization and quotient singular value decomposition of a matrix, the necessary and sufficient conditions, that of the existence of solution, were given to inverse generalized eigenvalue problem for hermite generalized inverse hamilton matrices under a submatrix constraint, the expression for the solution was provided. Moreover, based on solution set of inverse generalized eigenvalue problem for hermite generalized inverse hamilton matrices under a submatrix constraint, the optimal approximation problem to a given matrix was considered, the necessary and sufficient conditions for the optimal approximation problem are given, and the expression for the solution was provided.

Keywords: Hermite generalized inverse Hamilton matrix; inverse generalized eigenvalue problem; optimal approximation

矩阵广义特征值和矩阵广义特征值反问题在数学物理反问题的离散模拟、结构振动系统的设计、校正与控制、线性多变量控制系统的极点配置等诸多领域都具有重要应用. 近几十年来, 矩阵特征值反问题和矩阵广义特征值反问题成为人们关注的焦点, 这方面研究已取得许多进展^[1-13]. 在实际应用中, 尤其是对复杂的分析与设计、预测与控制, 往往需要对已获得的结构解析模型进行修正, 这种模型修正在数学上一

收稿日期: 2018-05-06

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部分可归结为带约束矩阵下广义特征值反问题。文献[5]和文献[7]讨论了主子阵约束下中心对称矩阵和反中心对称矩阵广义特征值的反问题,得出这类矩阵广义逆特征值问题解存在的条件;文献[9-12]解决了Hermite广义(反)Hamilton矩阵反问题和广义特征值反问题;文献[13]研究了子矩阵约束下Hermite广义反Hamilton矩阵的特征值反问题。本文将探究子矩阵约束下Hermite广义反Hamilton矩阵的广义特征值反问题及其最佳逼近。

令 $\mathbf{F}^{n \times m}$ 表示数域 F 上的 $n \times m$ 阶矩阵组成的集合; $\mathbf{H}^{n \times n}$ 表示所有 n 阶 Hermite 矩阵的集合; $\mathbf{U}^{n \times n}$ 表示所有 n 阶酉矩阵的全体; $\mathbf{O}^{n \times n}$ 表示所有 n 阶反对称正交矩阵的全体; \mathbf{I}_n 表示 n 阶单位矩; $\text{rank}(A)$, $R(A)$, $N(A)$ 分别表示矩阵 A 的秩、列空间和零空间; $\dim(V)$ 表示线性空间 V 的维数; 文中所用到矩阵范数 $\|A\|$ 是指 A 的 Frobenius 范数, 即 $\|A\| = \sqrt{\text{tr}(A^T A)}$ 。

定义 1 已知矩阵 $J \in \mathbf{O}^{n \times n}$, 矩阵 $A \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$, 如果 $(AJ)^H = -JA$, 则称 A 为 n 阶广义反 Hamilton 矩阵。所有 n 阶广义反 Hamilton 矩阵记为 $\mathbf{H}_J^{n \times n}$; 若 $A \in \mathbf{H}_J^{n \times n}$ 且 $A^H = A$, 称 A 为 n 阶 Hermite 广义反 Hamilton 矩阵。所有 n 阶 Hermite 广义反 Hamilton 矩阵组成集合记为 $\mathbf{H}_H^{n \times n}$ 。

本文将解决以下问题:

问题 I 已知 $X \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times m}$, $\Lambda = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m\} \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times m}$, $J \in \mathbf{O}^{n \times n}$, A_0 和 $B_0 \in \mathbf{C}^{r \times r}$, 求 $A, B \in \mathbf{H}_H^{n \times n}$, 使得 $AX = BX \wedge A_0 = A(1:r)$, $B_0 = B(1:r)$. (1)

式中: $A(1:r)$, $B(1:r)$ 是矩阵 A, B 的 r 阶顺序主子矩阵。

问题 II 给定 $\widetilde{A}, \widetilde{B} \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$, S_1 是问题 I 的解集, 求 $\widehat{A}, \widehat{B} \in S_1$, 使得

$$\|[\widetilde{A}, \widetilde{B}] - [\widehat{A}, \widehat{B}]\| = \inf_{A, B \in S_1} \|(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}) - (\widetilde{A}, \widetilde{B})\|. \quad (2)$$

1 问题 I 的求解

若没有特别说明本文中 n 为偶数, 记 $n = 2k$ (k 为正整数)。

引理 1 设 $J \in \mathbf{O}^{n \times n}$, J 谱分解为

$$J = Q \begin{pmatrix} iI_k & 0 \\ 0 & -iI_k \end{pmatrix} Q^H, Q \in \mathbf{U}^{n \times n}. \quad (3)$$

则 $A \in \mathbf{H}_H^{n \times n}$ 即为 Hermite 广义反 Hamilton 矩阵当且仅当

$$A = Q \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix} Q^H, A_1, A_2 \in \mathbf{H}^{k \times k}. \quad (4)$$

证明: 若 $A \in \mathbf{H}_H^{n \times n}$, 则 $(AJ)^H = -JA$; 又 $(AJ)^H = J^H A^H = -JA$, 故有 $AJ = JA$ 。将式(3)代入并整理得

$$Q^H A Q \begin{pmatrix} iI_k & 0 \\ 0 & -iI_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} iI_k & 0 \\ 0 & -iI_k \end{pmatrix} Q^H A Q. \quad (5)$$

再将矩阵 $Q^H A Q$ 进行分块 $Q^H A Q = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_3 \\ A_4 & A_2 \end{bmatrix}$, 其中 $A_1 \in \mathbf{C}^{k \times k}$, 代入式(5)有

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_3 \\ A_4 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} iI_k & 0 \\ 0 & -iI_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} iI_k & 0 \\ 0 & -iI_k \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_3 \\ A_4 & A_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

得 $A_3 = A_4 = O$ 。又因为 $Q^H A Q \in \mathbf{H}_J^{n \times n}$, 所以 $A_1, A_2 \in \mathbf{H}_J^{n \times n}$, 即得式(4)。

充分性由式(4)和定义 1 直接验证可得。

引理 2 对于给定 $X \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times m}$, $\Lambda = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m\} \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times m}$, 则矩阵方程 $AX = BX \wedge$ 恒有解 A, B , 其解表达式为 $[A, B] = MU^H$. 其中 $M \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times (2n-q)}$ 是任意矩阵, $U \in \mathbf{C}^{2n \times (2n-q)}$ 是单位列酉矩阵, 且 $R(U) = N[(X^H, -(X \wedge)^H)]$, $q = \text{rank}[(X^H, -(X \wedge)^H)]$.

证明: 矩阵方程 $AX = BX \wedge$ 等价于方程

$$(X^H, -(X \wedge)^H) \begin{pmatrix} A^H \\ B^H \end{pmatrix} = 0. \quad (6)$$

式(6)必有解,且线性空间 $N[(\mathbf{X}^H, -(\mathbf{X} \wedge)^H)]$ 中任意 n 个列向量作为列向量组构成的矩阵均是式(6)的解. 因为 $q = \text{rank}[(\mathbf{X}^H, -(\mathbf{X} \wedge)^H)]$, 故 $\dim(N[(\mathbf{X}^H, -(\mathbf{X} \wedge)^H)]) = 2n - q$, 设 $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{2n-q}$ 为空间 $N[(\mathbf{X}^H, -(\mathbf{X} \wedge)^H)]$ 一组标准正交基, 令 $\mathbf{U} = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{2n-q})$, 则有 $\mathbf{U} \in \mathbf{C}^{2n \times (2n-q)}$ 是单位列酉矩阵和 $R(\mathbf{U}) = N[(\mathbf{X}^H, -(\mathbf{X} \wedge)^H)]$, 并且有 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}^H \\ \mathbf{B}^H \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{M}^H$, 其中 $\mathbf{M} \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times (2n-q)}$ 是任意矩阵, 所以引理 2 得证.

$$\text{记 } \mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}_1 \\ \mathbf{X}_2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2 \in \mathbf{C}^{k \times m}, \mathbf{W} = \begin{bmatrix} I_k & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_k & 0 \\ 0 & I_k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I_k \end{bmatrix}.$$

引理 3^[12] 对于给定 $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times m}$, $\wedge = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m\} \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times m}$, $\mathbf{J} \in \mathbf{O}^{n \times n}$, 则矩阵方程 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{BX} \wedge$ 恒有解 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbf{H}_H^{n \times n}$, 其解表达式为

$$[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] = \mathbf{Q} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{U}_2^H & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{F} \mathbf{U}_2^H \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{W}^H \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q}^H & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{Q}^H \end{pmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

式中: $\mathbf{E} \in \mathbf{C}^{k \times (n-q_1)}$, $\mathbf{F} \in \mathbf{C}^{k \times (n-q_2)}$ 是任意矩阵; $\mathbf{U}_2^1 \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times (n-q_1)}$, $\mathbf{U}_2^2 \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times (n-q_2)}$ 是单位列酉矩阵; $\mathbf{U}^i = (\mathbf{U}_1^i, \mathbf{U}_2^i) \in \mathbf{U} \mathbf{C}^{m \times n}$, 且 $R(\mathbf{U}_2^i) = N[(\mathbf{X}_i^H, -(\mathbf{X}_i \wedge)^H)]$, $q_i = \text{rank}[(\mathbf{X}_i^H, -(\mathbf{X}_i \wedge)^H)]$ ($i=1, 2$).

记 $(\mathbf{I}_r, 0) \mathbf{Q} = (Q_1, Q_2)$, $Q_i \in \mathbf{C}^{r \times k}$ ($i=1, 2$), 对 Q_1, Q_2 作商奇异值分解 (QSVD)^[14].

$$Q_1 = \mathbf{M} \Delta_1 \mathbf{G}^H, Q_2 = \mathbf{M} \Delta_2 \mathbf{H}^H. \quad (8)$$

式中: $\mathbf{M} \in \mathbf{C}^{r \times r}$ 可逆矩阵; $\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{H} \in \mathbf{C}^{r \times k}$ 酉矩阵.

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I_{m_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{l_1 - m_1 - n_1}, \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{n_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{l_1 - m_1 - n_1} \end{pmatrix}_{l_1 - m_1 - n_1}. \quad (9)$$

$$m_1 \quad n_1 \quad k - m_1 - n_1 \quad k + m_1 - l_1 \quad n_1 \quad l_1 - m_1 - n_1$$

式中: $S = \text{diag}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n_1}\} > 0$; $l_1 = \text{rank}(Q_1, Q_2)$; $n_1 = \text{rank}(Q_1) + \text{rank}(Q_2) - l_1$; $m_1 = l_1 - \text{rank}(Q_2)$; 0 为相应阶零矩阵.

$$\text{记 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbf{C}^{2r \times n}, P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} Q_2 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbf{C}^{2r \times n}, \text{ 对 } P_1 \mathbf{U}_2^1, P_2 \mathbf{U}_2^2 \text{ 作商奇异值分解.}$$

$$P_1 \mathbf{U}_2^1 = \mathbf{N} \Delta_3 \mathbf{R}^H, P_2 \mathbf{U}_2^2 = \mathbf{N} \Delta_4 \mathbf{K}^H. \quad (10)$$

式中: $\mathbf{N} \in \mathbf{C}^{2r \times 2r}$ 可逆矩阵; $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbf{C}^{(n-q_1) \times (n-q_1)}$, $\mathbf{K} \in \mathbf{C}^{(n-q_2) \times (n-q_2)}$ 酉矩阵.

$$\Delta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} I_{m_2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{l_2 - m_2 - n_2}, \quad \Delta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{n_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{l_2 - m_2 - n_2} \end{pmatrix}_{l_2 - m_2 - n_2}. \quad (11)$$

$$m_2 \quad n_2 \quad n - q_1 - m_2 - n_2 \quad (n - q_2) - n_2 - l_2 \quad n_2 \quad l_2 - m_2 - n_2$$

式中: $T = \text{diag}\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{n_2}\} > 0$; $l_2 = \text{rank}(P_1 \mathbf{U}_2^1, P_2 \mathbf{U}_2^2)$; $n_2 = \text{rank}(P_1 \mathbf{U}_2^1) + \text{rank}(P_2 \mathbf{U}_2^2) - l_2$, $m_2 = l_2 - \text{rank}(P_2 \mathbf{U}_2^2)$; 0 为相应阶零矩阵.

对 $\mathbf{G}^H \mathbf{ER}, \mathbf{H}^H \mathbf{FK}, \mathbf{M}^{-1} [A_0, B_0] (N^{-1})^H$ 进行分块.

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{G}^H \mathbf{ER} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Y}_{11} & \mathbf{Y}_{12} & \mathbf{Y}_{13} \\ \mathbf{Y}_{21} & \mathbf{Y}_{22} & \mathbf{Y}_{23} \\ \mathbf{Y}_{31} & \mathbf{Y}_{32} & \mathbf{Y}_{33} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{H}^H \mathbf{FK} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{11} & \mathbf{Z}_{12} & \mathbf{Z}_{13} \\ \mathbf{Z}_{21} & \mathbf{Z}_{22} & \mathbf{Z}_{23} \\ \mathbf{Z}_{31} & \mathbf{Z}_{32} & \mathbf{Z}_{33} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (12)$$

式中: $\mathbf{Y}_{11} \in \mathbf{C}^{m_1 \times m_2}$; $\mathbf{Y}_{22} \in \mathbf{C}^{n_1 \times n_2}$; $\mathbf{Y}_{33} \in \mathbf{C}^{(k-m_1-n_1) \times (n-q_1-m_2-n_2)}$; $\mathbf{Z}_{22} \in \mathbf{C}^{n_1 \times n_2}$; $\mathbf{Z}_{11} \in \mathbf{C}^{(k+m_1-l_1) \times (n-l_2-m_2-n_2)}$; $\mathbf{Z}_{33} \in$

$\mathbf{C}^{(l_1-m_1-n_1) \times (l_2-m_2-n_2)}$. 再令

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} [A_0, B_0] (N^{-1})^H = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} & A_{24} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} & A_{34} \\ A_{41} & A_{42} & A_{43} & A_{44} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

式中: $A_{11} \in \mathbf{C}^{m_1 \times m_2}$; $A_{22} \in \mathbf{C}^{n_1 \times n_2}$; $A_{33} \in \mathbf{C}^{(l_1-m_1-n_1) \times (l_2-m_2-n_2)}$; $A_{44} \in \mathbf{C}^{(r-l_1) \times (2r-l_2)}$.

定理1 给定 $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times m}$, $\Lambda = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m\} \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times m}$, $\mathbf{J} \in \mathbf{O}^{n \times n}$ 和 $A_0, B_0 \in \mathbf{C}^{r \times r}$, 则问题 I 有解的充要条件是

$$A_{13} = 0, A_{31} = 0, A_{4j} = 0 (j=1,2,3), A_{i4} = 0 (i=1,2,3,4). \quad (14)$$

且一般解得表达式为式(7), 其中 $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbf{U}^{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{U}_1^1 \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times (n-q_1)}$, $\mathbf{U}_2^2 \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times (n-q_2)}$ 为单位列酉阵. $\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{H} \in \mathbf{C}^{k \times k}$, $\mathbf{R} \in \mathbf{C}^{(n-q_1) \times (n-q_1)}$, $\mathbf{K} \in \mathbf{C}^{(n-q_2) \times (n-q_2)}$ 均为酉矩阵, E, F 如式(15)所示.

$$E = \mathbf{G} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \mathbf{T}^{-1} & \mathbf{Y}_{13} \\ \mathbf{S}^{-1} A_{21} & \mathbf{Y}_{22} & \mathbf{Y}_{23} \\ \mathbf{Y}_{31} & \mathbf{Y}_{32} & \mathbf{Y}_{33} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{R}^H, F = \mathbf{H} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{11} & \mathbf{Z}_{12} & \mathbf{Z}_{13} \\ \mathbf{Z}_{21} & A_{22} - \mathbf{S} Y_{22} \mathbf{T} & A_{23} \\ \mathbf{Z}_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{K}^H. \quad (15)$$

式中: $\mathbf{Y}_{13}, \mathbf{Y}_{23}, \mathbf{Y}_{33}, \mathbf{Y}_{31}, \mathbf{Y}_{32}, \mathbf{Y}_{22}, \mathbf{Z}_{11}, \mathbf{Z}_{12}, \mathbf{Z}_{13}, \mathbf{Z}_{31}$ 为相应阶任意矩阵.

$$\text{证明: 由于 } [A_0, B_0] = [\mathbf{I}_r, 0] [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] \begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{I}_r) & 0 \\ 0 & (\mathbf{I}_r) \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

又由引理3 知矩阵方程 $\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{BX} \wedge$ 恒有解 $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbf{H}_H^{n \times n}$, 其解表达式为式(7), 则

$$\begin{aligned} [A_0, B_0] &= [\mathbf{I}_r, 0] \mathbf{Q} \begin{pmatrix} E \mathbf{U}_2^{1H} & 0 \\ 0 & F \mathbf{U}_2^{2H} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{W}^H \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q}^H & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{Q}^H \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{I}_r) & 0 \\ 0 & (\mathbf{I}_r) \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &[Q_1, Q_2] \begin{pmatrix} E \mathbf{U}_2^{1H} & 0 \\ 0 & F \mathbf{U}_2^{2H} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q}_1^H & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{Q}_1^H \\ \mathbf{Q}_2^H & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{Q}_2^H \end{pmatrix} = [Q_1, Q_2] \begin{pmatrix} E \mathbf{U}_2^{1H} & 0 \\ 0 & F \mathbf{U}_2^{2H} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}_1^H \\ \mathbf{P}_2^H \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } [A_0, B_0] = \mathbf{Q}_1 E \mathbf{U}_2^{1H} \mathbf{P}_1^H + \mathbf{Q}_2 E \mathbf{U}_2^{2H} \mathbf{P}_2^H. \quad (16)$$

将式(8), 式(10)代入式(16)得

$$[A_0, B_0] = \mathbf{M} \Delta_1 \mathbf{G}^H \mathbf{ER} \Delta_3^H \mathbf{N}^H + \mathbf{M} \Delta_2 \mathbf{H}^H \mathbf{FK} \Delta_4^H \mathbf{N}^H;$$

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} [A_0, B_0] (N^{-1})^H = \Delta_1 \mathbf{G}^H \mathbf{ER} \Delta_3^H + \Delta_2 \mathbf{H}^H \mathbf{FK} \Delta_4^H. \quad (17)$$

将式(9), 式(11)~式(13)代入式(17)得

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} & A_{24} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} & A_{34} \\ A_{41} & A_{42} & A_{43} & A_{44} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{m_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{S} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Y}_{11} & \mathbf{Y}_{12} & \mathbf{Y}_{13} \\ \mathbf{Y}_{21} & \mathbf{Y}_{22} & \mathbf{Y}_{23} \\ \mathbf{Y}_{31} & \mathbf{Y}_{32} & \mathbf{Y}_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{m_2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{T} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \\ &\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{I}_{n_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{I}_{l_1-m_1-n_1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{11} & \mathbf{Z}_{12} & \mathbf{Z}_{13} \\ \mathbf{Z}_{21} & \mathbf{Z}_{22} & \mathbf{Z}_{23} \\ \mathbf{Z}_{31} & \mathbf{Z}_{32} & \mathbf{Z}_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{I}_{n_2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{I}_{l_2-m_2-n_2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & A_{14} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} & A_{24} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} & A_{34} \\ A_{41} & A_{42} & A_{43} & A_{44} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12}T & 0 & 0 \\ SY_{21} & SY_{22}T + Z_{22} & Z_{23} & 0 \\ 0 & Z_{32} & Z_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

则问题 I 有解等价于式(16)成立,而式(16)成立当且仅当式(14)成立,且有

$$Y_{11} = A_{11}, Y_{12} = A_{12} T^{-1}, Y_{21} = S^{-1} A_{21}, \\ Z_{22} = A_{22} - SY_{22}T, Z_{23} = A_{23}, Z_{32} = A_{32}, Z_{33} = A_{33}. \quad (18)$$

将式(18)代入式(12)可得式(15),定理 1 得证.

2 问题 II 的解

引理 4^[5] 给定 $\Lambda_1 = \text{diag}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m\} \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times m}$, $\Lambda_2 = \text{diag}\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n\} \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$, $E, F \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times n}$, 则 $\|G - E\|^2 + \|\Lambda_1 G \Lambda_2 - F\|^2 = \min$ 有唯一解 $\hat{G} \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times n}$, 且

$$\hat{G} = \varphi \cdot (E + \Lambda_1 F \Lambda_2). \quad (19)$$

式中: $\varphi = (\varphi_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ($\varphi_{ij} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha_i^2 \beta_j^2}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$).

对于给定 $\widetilde{A}, \widetilde{B} \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$, 令

$$\mathbf{Q}^H(\widetilde{A}, \widetilde{B}) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{Q} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{W} = \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{A}_{11} & \widetilde{A}_{12} \\ \widetilde{A}_{21} & \widetilde{A}_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \widetilde{A}_{11} \in \mathbf{C}^{k \times n}, \widetilde{A}_{22} \in \mathbf{C}^{k \times n}. \quad (20)$$

分别对 $\mathbf{G}^H \widetilde{A}_{11} \mathbf{U}_2^1 \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{H}^H \widetilde{A}_{22} \mathbf{U}_2^2 \mathbf{K}$ 作如同式(12)分块.

$$\mathbf{G}^H \widetilde{A}_{11} \mathbf{U}_2^1 \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} E_{11} & E_{12} & E_{13} \\ E_{21} & E_{22} & E_{23} \\ E_{31} & E_{32} & E_{33} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{H}^H \widetilde{A}_{22} \mathbf{U}_2^2 \mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & F_{23} \\ F_{31} & F_{32} & F_{33} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (21)$$

定理 2 给定 $X \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times m}$, $\Lambda = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m\} \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times m}$, $J \in \mathbf{O}^{n \times n}$ 和 $\widetilde{A}, \widetilde{B} \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$, 且满足问题 I 有解的条件,则问题 II 有唯一最佳逼近解 $(\hat{A}, \hat{B}) \in S_1$, 且解的表达式为

$$(\hat{A}, \hat{B}) = \mathbf{Q} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{E} \mathbf{U}_2^{1H} & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{F} \mathbf{U}_2^{2H} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{W}^H \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q}^H & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{Q}^H \end{pmatrix}. \quad (22)$$

式中:

$$\hat{E} = \mathbf{G} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} T^{-1} & E_{13} \\ S^{-1} A_{21} & \hat{Y}_{22} & E_{23} \\ E_{31} & E_{32} & E_{33} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{R}^H; \quad \hat{F} = \mathbf{H} \begin{pmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & F_{13} \\ F_{21} & A_{22} - S \hat{Y}_{22} T & A_{23} \\ F_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{K}^H.$$

其中, $\hat{Y}_{22} = \varphi \cdot [E_{22} + S(A_{22} - F_{22})T]$, $\varphi = (\varphi_{ij})_{n_1 \times n_2}$, $\varphi_{ij} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha_i^2 \beta_j^2}$.

证明:由定理条件知,问题 1 的解集 S_1 非空,易证 S_1 为闭凸集,根据有限维内积空间的最佳逼近定理可知问题 2 在 S_1 中有唯一解 $(\hat{A}, \hat{B}) \in S_1$. 由于

$$\|(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}) - (\widetilde{A}, \widetilde{B})\|^2 = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} E \mathbf{U}_2^{1H} & 0 \\ 0 & F \mathbf{U}_2^{2H} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \widetilde{A}_{11} & \widetilde{A}_{12} \\ \widetilde{A}_{21} & \widetilde{A}_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 =$$

$$\|E \mathbf{U}_2^{1H} - \widetilde{A}_{11}\|^2 + \|F \mathbf{U}_2^{2H} - \widetilde{A}_{22}\|^2 + \|\widetilde{A}_{12}\|^2 + \|\widetilde{A}_{21}\|^2 =$$

$$\|E - \widetilde{A}_{11} \mathbf{U}_2^1\|^2 + \|F - \widetilde{A}_{22} \mathbf{U}_2^2\|^2 + \|\widetilde{A}_{12}\|^2 + \|\widetilde{A}_{21}\|^2 + \|\widetilde{A}_{11} \mathbf{U}_1^1\|^2 + \|\widetilde{A}_{22} \mathbf{U}_1^2\|^2.$$

求 $\|(A, B) - (\widetilde{A}, \widetilde{B})\| = \min$ 等价于求 $\|E - \widetilde{A}_{11} \mathbf{U}_2^1\| + \|F - \widetilde{A}_{22} \mathbf{U}_2^2\| = \min$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|E - \widetilde{A}_{11} \mathbf{U}_2^1\|^2 + \|F - \widetilde{A}_{22} \mathbf{U}_2^2\|^2 &= \left\| \mathbf{G} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \mathbf{T}^{-1} & \mathbf{Y}_{13} \\ \mathbf{S}^{-1} A_{21} & \mathbf{Y}_{22} & \mathbf{Y}_{23} \\ \mathbf{Y}_{31} & \mathbf{Y}_{32} & \mathbf{Y}_{33} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{R}^H - \widetilde{A}_{11} \mathbf{U}_2^1 \right\|^2 + \\ &\left\| \mathbf{H} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{11} & \mathbf{Z}_{12} & \mathbf{Z}_{13} \\ \mathbf{Z}_{21} & A_{22} - S \mathbf{Y}_{22} T & A_{23} \\ \mathbf{Z}_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{K}^H - \widetilde{A}_{22} \mathbf{U}_2^2 \right\|^2 = \\ &\left\| \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \mathbf{T}^{-1} & \mathbf{Y}_{13} \\ \mathbf{S}^{-1} A_{21} & \mathbf{Y}_{22} & \mathbf{Y}_{23} \\ \mathbf{Y}_{31} & \mathbf{Y}_{32} & \mathbf{Y}_{33} \end{pmatrix} - (E_{ij})_{3 \times 3} \right\|^2 + \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{11} & \mathbf{Z}_{12} & \mathbf{Z}_{13} \\ \mathbf{Z}_{21} & A_{22} - S \mathbf{Y}_{22} T & A_{23} \\ \mathbf{Z}_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} - (F_{ij})_{3 \times 3} \right\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\|(\widehat{A}, \widehat{B}) - (\widetilde{A}, \widetilde{B})\| = \min$ 当且仅当

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \|\widehat{Y}_{i3} - E_{i3}\| = \min, \|\widehat{Y}_{3j} - E_{3j}\| = \min, \|\widehat{Z}_{i1} - F_{i1}\| = \min, \|\widehat{Z}_{1j} - F_{1j}\| = \min, i, j = 1, 2, 3; \\ \|\widehat{Y}_{22} - E_{22}\|^2 + \|S \widehat{Y}_{22} T - (A_{22} - F_{22})\|^2 = \min; \\ \|\widehat{Z}_{12} - F_{12}\| = \min, \|\widehat{Z}_{13} - F_{13}\| = \min. \end{array} \right. \quad (23)$$

由式(23)和引理4得

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{Y}_{i3} &= E_{i3}, \widehat{Y}_{3j} = E_{3j}, \widehat{Z}_{i1} = F_{i1}, \widehat{Z}_{1j} = F_{1j}, i, j = 1, 2, 3; \\ \widehat{Z}_{12} &= F_{12}, \widehat{Z}_{13} = F_{13}; \\ \widehat{Y}_{22} &= \varphi \cdot [E_{22} + S(A_{22} - F_{22})T], \varphi = (\varphi_{ij})_{n_1 \times n_2}, \varphi_{ij} = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha_i^2 \beta_j^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

由式(24)可得式(22).

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