

一类实对称矩阵反问题的最小二乘解*

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【摘要】本文讨论一类实对称矩阵反问题及其最佳逼近。通过这类矩阵的一些性质给出了反问题解存在的条件和解的一般表达式,不仅证明了最小二乘解的存在唯一性,而且给出了这个解的具体表达式。

【关键词】对称矩阵;最小二乘解;反问题;最佳逼近

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1 引言

矩阵反问题在结构动力学、分子光谱学、量子力学、结构设计、参数识别和自动控制等领域都有重要应用。自 1956 年 Downing 和 Householder 首次提出矩阵特征值反问题以来,特别是近二十年来,由于实际的需要,矩阵反问题已经成为当今计算数学中一个非常活跃的研究课题,并且取得了许多有意义的成果^[1-6]。而关于实对称矩阵反问题的最小二乘解问题,现阶段研究较少,本文将就这个问题进行探讨,具体表述如下:

问题 I:给定 $X \in R^{n \times m}$, $B \in R^{m \times m}$ ($m \leq n$), 求 $A \in SR^{n \times n}$, 使得

$$\|X^TAX - B\| = \min \quad (1)$$

问题 II: $\tilde{A} \in R^{n \times n}$, 求 $\hat{A} \in S_E$, 使得

$$\|\tilde{A} - \hat{A}\| = \inf_{\hat{A} \in S_E} \|A - \tilde{A}\| \quad (2)$$

笔者首先给出问题 I 解集合 S_E 的通式,最后证明问题 II 的解存在且唯一,并给出解的表达式。

为了叙述方便引入一些记号:令 $R^{n \times m}$ 表示所有 $n \times m$ 实矩阵集合; $SR^{n \times n}$ 为 n 阶实矩阵全体; $OR^{n \times n}$ 表示所有 n 阶正交矩阵全体; A^+ 表示 A 的 Moore-Penrose 广义逆; $\text{rank}(A)$ 表示 A 的秩;对 $A=(a_{ij})$, $B=(b_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$, $A * B=(a_{ij}b_{ij})$ 表示矩阵 A 与 B 的 Hadamard 乘积;在 $R^{n \times m}$ 上定义 A 与 B 的内积 $(A, B) = \text{tr}(B^T A)$, 由此内积导出的范数 $\|A\| = \sqrt{(A, A)} = \sqrt{\text{tr}(A^T A)}$ 为矩阵的 Frobenius 范数。

2 问题 I 解的表达式

设 $X \in R^{n \times m}$ 的奇异值分解为

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

其中 $U=(U_1, U_2) \in OR^{n \times n}$, $V=(V_1, V_2) \in OR^{m \times m}$, $U_1 \in R^{n \times r}$, $V_1 \in R^{m \times r}$, $r = \text{rank}(X)$, $\Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r) > 0$ 。

引理 1: 设 $F \in R^{r \times r}$, $\Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r) > 0$ 则问

题

$\|\Sigma H \Sigma - F\| = \min$ 在 $SR^{r \times r}$ 中存在唯一的解

$$H = \Sigma^{-1} \frac{F + F^T}{2} \Sigma^{-1}$$

证明: $f(H) = \|\Sigma H \Sigma - F\|^2 = \text{tr}(\Sigma H \Sigma - F)^T (\Sigma H \Sigma - F) = \text{tr}(\Sigma H^T \Sigma \Sigma H \Sigma) - \text{tr}(\Sigma H^T \Sigma F) - \text{tr}(F^T \Sigma H \Sigma) + \text{tr}(F^T F)$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial f(H)}{\partial H} = 2 \Sigma \Sigma H \Sigma \Sigma - \Sigma F^T \Sigma - \Sigma F \Sigma = 0, \text{ 得}$$

$$H = \Sigma^{-1} \frac{F + F^T}{2} \Sigma^{-1}$$

定理 1: 对给定的矩阵 $X \in R^{n \times m}$, $B \in R^{m \times m}$ ($m \leq n$), 并且 X 的奇异值分解为(3), 则问题 I 的解 $A \in SR^{n \times n}$ 可表示为

$$A = U \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma^{-1} \frac{V_1^T B V_1 + V_1^T B^T V_1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} & A_{21}^T \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} U^T \quad (4)$$

其中 $A_{21} \in R^{(n-r) \times r}$, $A_{22} \in SR^{(n-r) \times (n-r)}$ 是任意的。

证明: 记

$$U^T A U = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, V^T B V = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

其中 $A_{ij} = U_i^T A U_j$, $B_{ij} = V_i^T B V_j$ ($i, j = 1, 2$)

由(3), (5), 则矩阵方程

$$X^T A X - B = V \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma A_{11} \Sigma - B_{11} & -B_{12} \\ -B_{21} & -B_{22} \end{pmatrix} V^T$$

故 $\|X^T A X - B\|^2 = \|\Sigma A_{11} \Sigma - B_{11}\|^2 + \|B_{12}\|^2 + \|B_{21}\|^2 + \|B_{22}\|^2 = \min$

当且仅当 $\|\Sigma A_{11} \Sigma - B_{11}\| = \min$

由引理 1 知

$$A_{11} = \Sigma^{-1} \frac{B_{11} + B_{11}^T}{2} \Sigma^{-1}$$

将之代入(5)即得(4), 证毕。

3 问题 II 的解

引理 2^[7]: (最佳逼近定理) 设 V_1 是有限维空间 V

的一个闭凸集,则 V 中任一向量 α 在 V_1 上存在唯一的最佳逼近。

引理 3^[8]: 设 $A \in R^{n \times n}$, 则对任一 n 阶矩阵 H 都有

$$\left\| A - \frac{A + A^T}{2} \right\| \leq \|A - H\|$$

引理 4: 设 $H \in R^{n \times r}, M \in R^{n \times (n-r)}, A \in R^{n \times n}$, 则问题

$$\|H^T AM - F^T\|^2 + \|M^T AH - F\|^2 = \min \text{ 在 } R^{(n-r) \times r} \text{ 中}$$

存在唯一解 $F = \frac{1}{2} M^T (A + A^T) H$

证明: 设 $f(F) = \|H^T AM - F^T\|^2 + \|M^T AH - F\|^2$

$$= \text{tr}[(H^T AM - F^T)^T (H^T AM - F^T)] + \text{tr}[(M^T AH - F)^T$$

$(M^T AH - F)$

$$= \text{tr}(M^T A^T H H^T A M) - \text{tr}(F H^T A M) - \text{tr}(M^T A^T H F^T) + \text{tr}$$

$(F F^T)$

$$+ \text{tr}(H^T A^T M M^T A H) - \text{tr}(F^T M^T A H) - \text{tr}(H^T A^T M F^T) + \text{tr}$$

$(F^T F)$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial f(F)}{\partial F} = -M^T A^T H - M^T A^T H + 2F - M^T A H - M^T A H +$$

$2F = 0$, 得

$$F = \frac{1}{2} M^T (A + A^T) H$$

定理 2: 对给定的矩阵 $X \in R^{n \times m}, B \in R^{m \times m}$ 和 $\tilde{A} \in R^{n \times n}$, 并且 X 的奇异值分解为(3), 则问题 II 存在唯一的解 $\hat{A} \in S_E$, 且可表示为

$$\hat{A} = U \left(\begin{array}{c} \sum^{-1} \frac{V_1^T B V_1 + V_1^T B^T V_1}{2} \sum^{-1} \quad \widehat{A}_{21}^T \\ \widehat{A}_{21} \quad \widehat{A}_{22} \end{array} \right) U^T \quad (6)$$

$$\text{其中 } \widehat{A}_{21} = \frac{1}{2} U_2^T (\tilde{A} + \tilde{A}^T) U_1$$

$$\widehat{A}_{22} = \frac{1}{2} U_2^T (\tilde{A} + \tilde{A}^T) U_2$$

证明: 由问题 I 知 S_E 非空, 且 S_E 是 Hilbert 空间 $R^{n \times n}$ 中的一个闭凸集。由引理 2 知, $\tilde{A} \in R^{n \times n}$ 在 S_E 中存在唯一的最佳逼近, 即问题 II 存在唯一的解 $\tilde{A} \in S_E$ 。

由定理 1 知, 对任意的 $A \in S_E$,

$$A = U \left(\begin{array}{cc} \sum^{-1} \frac{V_1^T B V_1 + V_1^T B^T V_1}{2} \sum^{-1} & A_{21}^T \\ & A_{22} \end{array} \right) U^T$$

$$\text{令 } A_{11} = \sum^{-1} \frac{V_1^T B V_1 + V_1^T B^T V_1}{2} \sum^{-1}$$

则

$$\tilde{A} - A = \tilde{A} - U \left(\begin{array}{cc} A_{11} & A_{21}^T \\ A_{22} & A_{22} \end{array} \right) U^T = U \left[U^T \tilde{A} U - \left(\begin{array}{cc} A_{11} & A_{21}^T \\ A_{22} & A_{22} \end{array} \right) \right] U^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{A} - A\|^2 &= \left\| \begin{pmatrix} U_1^T \tilde{A} U_1 - A_{11} & U_1^T \tilde{A} U_2 - A_{21}^T \\ U_2^T \tilde{A} U_1 - A_{21} & U_2^T \tilde{A} U_2 - A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2 \\ &= \|U_1^T \tilde{A} U_1 - A_{11}\|^2 + \|U_1^T \tilde{A} U_2 - A_{21}^T\|^2 \\ &\quad + \|U_2^T \tilde{A} U_1 - A_{21}\|^2 + \|U_2^T \tilde{A} U_2 - A_{22}\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

由上式知 $\|\tilde{A} - A\| = \min$ 当且仅当

$$\left\| U_1^T \tilde{A} U_2 - A_{21}^T \right\|^2 + \|U_2^T \tilde{A} U_1 - A_{21}\|^2 = \min \quad (7)$$

$$\left\| U_2^T \tilde{A} U_2 - A_{22} \right\|^2 = \min \quad (8)$$

由引理 3 知(7)式的解

$$\widehat{A}_{21} = \frac{1}{2} U_2^T (\tilde{A} + \tilde{A}^T) U_1 \quad (9)$$

由引理 4 知(8)式的解

$$\widehat{A}_{22} = \frac{1}{2} U_2^T (\tilde{A} + \tilde{A}^T) U_2 \quad (10)$$

将(9)(10)代入(4)即得(6)式, 证毕。

注释及参考文献:

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Least-square Solutions of Inverse Problems for Symmetric Matrices

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Abstract: This paper discusses the inverse problems and the optimal approximation of the (下转 37 页)

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The Study of Wet Plants' Ability to Remove Pollutants in Qionghai Lake

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Abstract: Region III of Qionghai Lake was chosen as representative region to study. By investigating the wetland plants and comparing the water quality of the samples which were taken from wetland and Haihe River mouth close to it. It was found that the quality of water with wet plants and close to Haihe River mouth was much better than the water which was collected at the site far away from wet plants in the center of the lake. This experiment shows that wet plants do have the ability to wipe off some pollutants. Therefore, in order to use minimum cost to make maximum returns, we should attach more importance to protect natural wetlands to build more constructed wetlands.

Key words: Qionghai lake; Water subarea; Wetland plants; Pollutants

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symmetric matrices. Through the properties of this kind of matrixes, the solvable conditions and the general solution of the inverse problems are given, which not only proves the existence and uniqueness of the Least-square Solution, but also derived the expression of the solution.

Key words: Symmetric matrices; Least-square solution; Inverse problem; Optional approximation

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Abstract: For a nontrivial connected graph G , let $c: V(G) \rightarrow N$ be a vertex coloring of G where adjacent vertices may be colored the same. For a vertex v of G , the neighborhood color set $NC(v)$ is the set of colors of the neighbors of v . The coloring c is called a set coloring if $NC(v) \neq NC(u)$ for every pair u, v of adjacent vertices of G . The minimum number of colors required of such a coloring is called the set chromatic number $\chi_s(G)$ of G . This paper gives the set chromatic numbers of some planar graphs, which contain the planar graphs of its clique number is 3, the planar graphs without 4-cycles, fireworks graphs and windmill graphs.

Key words: Planar graphs; Clique number; Chromatic number; Reworks graph; Dmill graphs