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FURTHER CHARACTERIZATIONS OF FUNCTIONS OF A PAIR OF ORTHOGONAL PROJECTORS

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Abstract

The paper provides several original conditions involving ranks and traces of functions of a pair of orthogonal projectors (i.e., Hermitian idempotent matrices) under which the functions themselves are orthogonal projectors. The results are established by means of a joint decomposition of the two projectors.

Keywords: Hermitian idempotent matrix, partial isometry, rank, trace, Moore-Penrose inverse.

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Appendix

In what follows we provide the representations of the Moore–Penrose inverses of selected functions of orthogonal projectors $\mathbf{P}$ and $\mathbf{Q}$ having the forms (**??**) and (**??**), respectively.

$$(\mathbf{PQ})^{\dagger} = \mathbf{U}\begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{P_A} & \mathbf{0}\\ \mathbf{B}^*\mathbf{A}^{\dagger} & \mathbf{0}\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{U}^*,$$

$$(\mathbf{P}+\mathbf{Q})^{\dagger} = \mathbf{U}\begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{I}_r - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{P}_{\overline{\mathbf{A}}} & -\mathbf{B}\mathbf{D}^{\dagger}\\ -\mathbf{D}^{\dagger}\mathbf{B}^* & 2\mathbf{D}^{\dagger} - \mathbf{P_D}\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{U}^*,$$

$$(\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q})^{\dagger} = \mathbf{U}\begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{P}_{\overline{\mathbf{A}}} & -\mathbf{B}\mathbf{D}^{\dagger}\\ -\mathbf{D}^{\dagger}\mathbf{B}^* & -\mathbf{P_D}\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{U}^*,$$

$$(\mathbf{PQP})^{\dagger} = \mathbf{U}\begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{A}^{\dagger} & \mathbf{0}\\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{U}^*,$$

$$(\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{PQ})^{\dagger} = \mathbf{U}\begin{pmatrix}\overline{\mathbf{A}} & -\mathbf{B}\\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_{n-r}\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{U}^*,$$

$$(\mathbf{PQ}+\mathbf{QP})^{\dagger} = \mathbf{U}\begin{pmatrix}\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{A}^{\dagger} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{A}^{\dagger}\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}^*\mathbf{A}^{\dagger}\mathbf{B})^{\dagger}\mathbf{B}^*\mathbf{A}^{\dagger} & \mathbf{A}^{\dagger}\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}^*\mathbf{A}^{\dagger}\mathbf{B})^{\dagger}\\ (\mathbf{B}^*\mathbf{A}^{\dagger}\mathbf{B})^{\dagger}\mathbf{B}^*\mathbf{A}^{\dagger} & -2(\mathbf{B}^*\mathbf{A}^{\dagger}\mathbf{B})^{\dagger}\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{U}^*,$$

$$(\mathbf{PQ}-\mathbf{QP})^{\dagger} = \mathbf{U}\begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{0} & -(\mathbf{B}^*)^{\dagger}\\ \mathbf{B}^{\dagger} & \mathbf{0}\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{U}^*,$$

$$(\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{P} - \mathbf{Q})^{\dagger} = \mathbf{U}\begin{pmatrix}-\mathbf{P_A} & -\mathbf{A}^{\dagger}\mathbf{B}\\ -\mathbf{B}^*\mathbf{A}^{\dagger} & \mathbf{P}_{\overline{\mathbf{D}}}\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{U}^*,$$

$$(\mathbf{P}+\mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{PQ})^{\dagger} = \mathbf{U}\begin{pmatrix}\mathbf{I}_r & \mathbf{0}\\ -\mathbf{D}^{\dagger}\mathbf{B}^* & \mathbf{D}^{\dagger}\end{pmatrix}\mathbf{U}^*.$$

Validity of these representations can be verified by exploiting the four Penrose conditions given in (**??**). Details on how most of these representations were derived can be found in articles [3, 4] and [6, 7].