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分裂四元数矩阵方程 $AX+XB=C$ 的反 Hermite 解

李明照,*袁仕芳,田 勇

(五邑大学数学与计算科学学院, 广东, 江门 529020)

摘 要: 针对分裂四元数矩阵 A , B 和 C , 研究矩阵方程 $AX+XB=C$ 的反 Hermite 解存在的充分必要条件以及有解时的通解表达式。本文利用 Kronecker 积, 矩阵列拉直算子以及 Moore-Penrose 广义逆和分裂四元数矩阵的复表示。

关键词: 分裂四元数矩阵; 矩阵方程; 矩阵列拉直算子; Moore-Penrose 广义逆

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ON ANTI-HERMITIAN SOLUTIONS OF THE SPLIT QUATERNION MATRIX EQUATION $AX+XB=C$

LI Ming-zhao,* YUAN Shi-fang, TIAN Yong

(School of Mathematics and Computational Science, Wuyi University, Jiangmen, Guangdong 529020, China)

Abstract: For split quaternion matrices A , B , C we study the necessary and sufficient condition for anti-Hermitian solutions and the general solution expression to split quaternion matrix equation $AX+XB=C$. Our tools are the Kronecker product, vec-operator, Moore-Penrose generalized inverse, and the complex representation matrix of split quaternion matrices.

Key words: split quaternion matrices; matrix equation; vec-operator; Moore-Penrose generalized inverse

0 引言

本文引用如下符号:

$R^{m \times n}$ $m \times n$ 阶实矩阵集合
 $C^{m \times n}$ $m \times n$ 阶复矩阵集合
 $SR^{n \times n}$ $n \times n$ 阶实对称矩阵集合
 $ASR^{n \times n}$ $n \times n$ 阶实反对称矩阵集合
 Q_S 分裂四元数矩阵集合
 Q_S^n n 维分裂四元数列向量集合
 $Q_S^{m \times n}$ $m \times n$ 阶分裂四元数矩阵集合
 $AHQ_S^{n \times n}$ $n \times n$ 阶反 Hermite 分裂四元数矩

阵集合

$\text{Re}(A)$ 复矩阵 A 的实部
 $\text{Im}(A)$ 复矩阵 A 的虚部
 $\overline{A}$ 分裂四元数矩阵的共轭矩阵
 A^T 分裂四元数矩阵的转置矩阵
 A^H 分裂四元数矩阵的共轭转置矩阵
 I_n n 阶单位矩阵
 $0_{m \times n}$ $m \times n$ 阶零矩阵
 A^+ 实矩阵 A 的 Moore-Penrose 广义逆
许多学者一直致力四元数矩阵和四元数矩阵方程^[1-4], 分裂四元数矩阵和分裂四元数矩阵方程的

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作者简介: 李明照(1988-), 男, 广东新会人, 硕士生, 主要从事数值代数研究(E-mail:wuyilimingzhao@126.com);

*袁仕芳(1972-), 男, 湖南邵阳人, 教授, 博士, 主要从事矩阵论和数值代数研究(E-mail:yuanshifang305@163.com);

田 勇(1991-), 男, 贵州遵义人, 硕士生, 主要从事数值代数研究(E-mail:zytianyong@163.com).

研究,并且取得重要成果^[5-10]。国内学者王茂香等^[9]研究了分裂四元数线性方程组的 Cramer 法则,赵琨等^[10]研究分裂四元数矩阵方程 $A\tilde{X} + XB = C$ 的解。袁仕芳等^[8]利用分裂四元数矩阵的复表示, Kronecker 积,列拉直算子以及 Moore-Penrose 广义逆,研究分裂四元数矩阵方程 $AXB + CXD = E$ 的 Hermite 解存在的充分必要条件以及有解时的通解表达式。我们在此基础上,讨论分裂四元数矩阵方程

$$AX + XB = C \quad (1)$$

的反 Hermite 解,其中 $A, B, C, X \in Q_S^{n \times n}$, $X^H = -X$ 。

令 R 表示实数空间, $Q_S = R \oplus Ri \oplus Rj \oplus Rk$ 表示分裂四元数空间,其中, $\oplus$ 表示空间的直和, $i^2 = -j^2 = -k^2 = -1$, $ij = -ji = k$, $jk = -kj = -i$, $ki = -ik = j$ 。显然, $Q_S = C \oplus Cj$, 其中 C 表示复数空间。对于 $A = A_1 + A_2j \in Q_S^{m \times n}$, 其中 $A_1, A_2 \in C^{m \times n}$, 有

$$A = \text{Re}(A_1) + \text{Im}(A_1)i + \text{Re}(A_2)j + \text{Im}(A_2)k, \quad (2)$$

其中 $\text{Re}(A_1), \text{Im}(A_1), \text{Re}(A_2), \text{Im}(A_2) \in R^{m \times n}$ A 的共轭矩阵, 转置矩阵和共轭转置矩阵可表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A} &= \text{Re}(A_1) - \text{Im}(A_1)i - \text{Re}(A_2)j - \text{Im}(A_2)k = \\ &= \bar{A}_1 - A_2j, \\ A^T &= \text{Re}(A_1)^T + \text{Im}(A_1)^T i + \text{Re}(A_2)^T j + \text{Im}(A_2)^T k = \\ &= A_1^T - A_2^T j, \\ A^H &= \text{Re}(A_1)^T - \text{Im}(A_1)^T i - \text{Re}(A_2)^T j - \text{Im}(A_2)^T k = \\ &= A_1^H - A_2^T j \end{aligned}$$

分裂四元数矩阵 A 的复表示矩阵是

$$f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_2 & A_1 \end{pmatrix} \in C^{2m \times 2n}. \quad (3)$$

对于 $A = (a_{ij}) \in Q_S^{m \times n}$, $B \in Q_S^{p \times s}$, 有 $f(AB) = f(A)f(B)$, $A \otimes B = (a_{ij}B) \in Q_S^{mp \times ns}$ 是矩阵 A 与矩阵 B 的 Kronecker 积。对于 $A = (a_{ij}) \in Q_S^{m \times n}$, $\text{vec}(A) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)^T$ 是矩阵 A 的列拉直算子, 其中 $a_j = a_{1j}, a_{2j}, \dots, a_{mj}$, ($j=1, 2, \dots, n$)。 $(\bar{A})^T = \overline{(A^T)}$, $(AB)^H = B^H A^H$ 。

分裂四元数不满足乘法交换律, 所以不能把复数矩阵成立的性质直接推广到分裂四元数矩阵。对

于 $A = A_1 + A_2j \in Q_S^{m \times n}$, $A_1, A_2 \in C^{m \times n}$, 记

$$\Phi_A = (A_1, A_2). \quad (4)$$

设 l 是一个实数, $A, B \in Q_S^{m \times n}$, $C \in Q_S^{n \times l}$, 有

- (i) $A = B \Leftrightarrow \Phi_A = \Phi_B$,
- (ii) $\Phi_{A+B} = \Phi_A + \Phi_B$,
- (iii) $\Phi_{lA} = l\Phi_A$,
- (iv) $\Phi_{AC} = \Phi_A f(C)$ 。

1 几个引理和定义

现在讨论 $\text{vec}(AXB)$ 和 $\text{vec}(\Phi_{AXB})$, 记

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(\text{Re}(A_1)) \\ \text{vec}(\text{Im}(A_1)) \\ \text{vec}(\text{Re}(A_2)) \\ \text{vec}(\text{Im}(A_2)) \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

引理 1^[8] 设 $A = A_1 + A_2j \in Q_S^{m \times n}$, $X = X_1 + X_2j \in Q_S^{n \times s}$, $B = B_1 + B_2j \in Q_S^{s \times l}$, 其中 $A_1, A_2 \in C^{m \times n}$, $X_1, X_2 \in C^{n \times s}$, $B_1, B_2 \in C^{s \times l}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vec}(\Phi_{AXB}) &= (f(B)^T \otimes A_1, f(Bj)^H \otimes A_2) \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(\Phi_X) \\ \text{vec}(\Phi_{jXj}) \end{pmatrix} \text{或} \\ \text{vec}(\Phi_{AXB}) &= \left[\begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_2 \\ B_2 & B_1 \end{pmatrix}^T \otimes A_1, \begin{pmatrix} B_2 & B_1 \\ B_1 & B_2 \end{pmatrix}^H \otimes A_2 \right] \\ &\quad \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(\Phi_X) \\ \text{vec}(\Phi_{jXj}) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

定义 1 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in Q_S^{n \times n}$, $a_1 = (a_{11}, \sqrt{2}a_{21}, \dots, \sqrt{2}a_{n1})$, $a_{n-1} = (a_{(n-1)(n-1)}, \sqrt{2}a_{n(n-1)})$, $a_n = a_{nn}$, 则

$$\text{vec}_s(A) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n)^T \in Q_S^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \quad (7)$$

定义 2 设 $B = (b_{ij}) \in Q_S^{n \times n}$, 设 $b_1 = (b_{21}, b_{31}, \dots, b_{n1})$, $b_2 = (b_{32}, b_{42}, \dots, b_{n2})$, $\dots$, $b_{n-2} = (b_{(n-1)(n-2)}, b_{n(n-2)})$, $b_{n-1} = (b_{n(n-1)})$, 则

$$\text{vec}_A(A) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n)^T \in Q_S^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \quad (8)$$

引理 2^[8] 设 $X \in R^{n \times n}$, 则

$$(i) \quad X \in SR^{n \times n} \Leftrightarrow \text{vec}(X) = K_S \text{vec}_s(X), \quad (9)$$

其中 $K_S \in R^{\frac{n^2 \times n(n+1)}{2}}$ 且

$$K_S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}e_1 & e_2 & \cdots & e_{n-1} & e_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e_1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2}e_2 & e_3 & \cdots & e_n & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & e_2 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & e_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{2}e_{n-1} & e_n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & e_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & e_2 & \cdots & 0 & e_{n-1} & \sqrt{2}e_n \end{pmatrix},$$

e_i 是第 i 个分量为1, 其余分量为0的列向量。

$$(ii) X \in ASR^{n \times n} \Leftrightarrow \text{vec}(X) = K_A \text{vec}_A(X), \quad (10)$$

其中 $K_A \in R^{\frac{n^2 \times n(n-1)}{2}}$ 且

$$K_A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} e_2 & e_3 & \cdots & e_{n-1} & e_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -e_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & e_3 & \cdots & e_{n-1} & e_n & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -e_1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & -e_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -e_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -e_2 & 0 & \cdots & e_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -e_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -e_2 & \cdots & -e_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

引理 3 对于 $X = X_1 + X_2 j \in Q_S^{n \times n}$, X_1 ,

$X_2 \in C^{n \times n}$, 有

$$X \in AHQ_S^{n \times n} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Re}(X_1)^T = -\text{Re}(X_1), \text{Im}(X_1)^T = \text{Im}(X_1), \\ \text{Re}(X_2)^T = \text{Re}(X_2), \text{Im}(X_2)^T = \text{Im}(X_2). \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

证明

$$X \in AHQ_S^{n \times n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X^H = -X$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (X_1 + X_2 j)^H = -(X_1 + X_2 j)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\text{Re}(X_1) + \text{Im}(X_1)i + \text{Re}(X_2)j + \text{Im}(X_2)k)^H = -(\text{Re}(X_1) + \text{Im}(X_1)i + \text{Re}(X_2)j + \text{Im}(X_2)k)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Re}(X_1)^T = -\text{Re}(X_1), \text{Im}(X_1)^T = \text{Im}(X_1), \\ \text{Re}(X_2)^T = \text{Re}(X_2), \text{Im}(X_2)^T = \text{Im}(X_2). \end{cases}$$

即 $\text{Re}(X_1)$ 是反对称矩阵, $\text{Im}(X_1)$, $\text{Re}(X_2)$,

$\text{Im}(X_2)$ 是对称矩阵。

$$\text{设 } W = \begin{pmatrix} W_1 \\ W_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$W_1 = \begin{pmatrix} K_A & iK_S & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & K_S & iK_S \end{pmatrix},$$

$$W_2 = \begin{pmatrix} K_A & -iK_S & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & K_S & -iK_S \end{pmatrix},$$

由文献[8]引理 2.6, 有以下结果:

引理 4 对于 $X = X_1 + X_2 j \in AHQ_S^{n \times n}$, 则

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(\Phi_X) \\ \text{vec}(\Phi_{jXj}) \end{pmatrix} = W \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}_A(\text{Re}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Re}(X_2)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_2)) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (12)$$

证明 设 $X = X_1 + X_2 j \in AHQ_S^{n \times n}$, 有

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(\Phi_X) \\ \text{vec}(\Phi_{jXj}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(X_1) \\ \text{vec}(X_2) \\ \text{vec}(\overline{X_1}) \\ \text{vec}(\overline{X_2}) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(\text{Re}(X_1)) + i\text{vec}(\text{Im}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}(\text{Re}(X_2)) + i\text{vec}(\text{Im}(X_2)) \\ \text{vec}(\text{Re}(X_1)) - i\text{vec}(\text{Im}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}(\text{Re}(X_2)) - i\text{vec}(\text{Im}(X_2)) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$W \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}_A(\text{Re}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Re}(X_2)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_2)) \end{pmatrix}$$

引理 5^[8] 设 $A = A_1 + A_2 j \in Q_S^{m \times n}$, $X = X_1 + X_2 j \in$

$AHQ_S^{n \times s}$, $B = B_1 + B_2 j \in Q_S^{s \times t}$, 其中 $A_1, A_2 \in C^{m \times n}$,

$X_1, X_2 \in C^{n \times s}$, $B_1, B_2 \in C^{s \times t}$ 有

$$\text{vec}(\Phi_{AXB}) = (f(B)^T \otimes A_1, f(Bj)^H \otimes A_2) W \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}_A(\text{Re}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Re}(X_2)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_2)) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

2 矩阵方程(1)的解

基于前面讨论, 再求解矩阵方程(1)。设

$$P = \left(\begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} \otimes A_1 \right) W_1 + \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_n \\ I_n & 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes A_2 \right) W_2 + \left(\begin{pmatrix} B_1 & B_2 \\ \overline{B_2} & \overline{B_1} \end{pmatrix}^T \otimes I_n \right) W_1,$$

$$P_1 = \text{Re}(P), P_2 = \text{Im}(P), e = \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(\text{Re}(C_1)) \\ \text{vec}(\text{Im}(C_1)) \\ \text{vec}(\text{Re}(C_2)) \\ \text{vec}(\text{Im}(C_2)) \end{pmatrix}.$$

(14)

引理 6^[11] 对于 $A \in R^{m \times n}$, $b \in R^n$, 则矩阵方程 $Ax = b$ 有解的充要条件是:

$$AA^+b = b, \quad (15)$$

当有解时, 它的通解可以表示为

$$x = A^+b + (I_n - A^+A)y, \quad (16)$$

其中 $y \in R^n$ 是一个任意的向量。当 $\text{rank}(A) = n$ 时, $x = A^+b$ 是方程 $Ax = b$ 的唯一解。

引理 7 对于 $A, B, C \in Q_S^{n \times n}$, $X \in AHQ_S^{n \times n}$,

$M = \text{diag}(K_A, K_S, K_S, K_S)$, $K_S \in R^{n^2 \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$ 如 (9) 所示, $K_A \in R^{n^2 \times \frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$ 如 (10) 所示。则方程(1)有反 Hermite 解的充要条件是

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ e = e. \quad (17)$$

在有解的条件下, 记方程(1)的解集合为 AH_E , 则

$$AH_E = \left\{ X \mid \bar{X} = M \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ e + M \left(I_{2n^2+n} - \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) y \right\} \quad (18)$$

y 为适当阶数的实向量。进一步, 当

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2n^2 + n, \quad (19)$$

$$AH_E = \left\{ X \mid \bar{X} = M \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ e \right\}. \quad (20)$$

证明 矩阵方程(1)可变为

$$AX + XB = C \Leftrightarrow \Phi_{AX} + \Phi_{XB} = \Phi_C$$

$$\Phi_C \Leftrightarrow P \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}_A(\text{Re}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Re}(X_2)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_2)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(C_1) \\ \text{vec}(C_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(C_1) \\ \text{vec}(C_2) \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}_A(\text{Re}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Re}(X_2)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_2)) \end{pmatrix} = e.$$

由引理 7 有

$$\begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}_A(\text{Re}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Re}(X_2)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_2)) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ e + \left(I_{2n^2+n} - \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) y,$$

$$\bar{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}(\text{Re}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}(\text{Im}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}(\text{Re}(X_2)) \\ \text{vec}(\text{Im}(X_2)) \end{pmatrix} = M \begin{pmatrix} \text{vec}_A(\text{Re}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_1)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Re}(X_2)) \\ \text{vec}_s(\text{Im}(X_2)) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$M \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ e + M \left(I_{2n^2+n} - \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) y.$$

当 $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2n^2 + n$, 得到

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix} = I_{2n^2+n},$$

故 $AH_E = \left\{ X \mid \bar{X} = M \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \end{pmatrix}^+ e \right\}.$

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