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Dragana S. Cvetkovic-Ilic
dragana@pmf.ni.ac.yu

Yimin Wei

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REPRESENTATIONS FOR THE DRAZIN INVERSE OF BOUNDED OPERATORS ON BANACH SPACE*

DRAGANA S. CVETKOVIĆ-ILIĆ[†] AND YIMIN WEI[‡]

Abstract. In this paper a representation is given for the Drazin inverse of a 2×2 operator matrix, extending to Banach spaces results of Hartwig, Li and Wei [SIAM J. Matrix Anal. Appl., 27 (2006) pp. 757–771]. Also, formulae are derived for the Drazin inverse of an operator matrix M under some new conditions.

Key words. Operator matrix, Drazin inverse, D-invertibility, GD-invertibility.

AMS subject classifications. 47A52, 47A62, 15A24.

1. Introduction. Throughout this paper \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} are Banach spaces over the same field. We denote the set of all bounded linear operators from \mathcal{X} into \mathcal{Y} by $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ and by $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X})$ when $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{Y}$. For $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$, let $\mathcal{R}(A)$, $\mathcal{N}(A)$, $\sigma(A)$ and $r(A)$ be the range, the null space, the spectrum and the spectral radius of A , respectively. By $I_{\mathcal{X}}$ we denote the identity operator on \mathcal{X} .

In 1958, Drazin [16] introduced a pseudoinverse in associative rings and semi-groups that now carries his name. When \mathcal{A} is an algebra and $a \in \mathcal{A}$, then $b \in \mathcal{A}$ is the Drazin inverse of a if

$$(1.1) \quad ab = ba, \quad b = bab \quad \text{and} \quad a(1 - ba) \in \mathcal{A}^{nil},$$

where \mathcal{A}^{nil} is the set of all nilpotent elements of algebra \mathcal{A} .

Caradus [5], King [23] and Lay [25] investigated the Drazin inverse in the setting of bounded linear operators on complex Banach spaces. Caradus [5] proved that a bounded linear operator T on a complex Banach space has the Drazin inverse if and

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[†]Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics, University of Niš, P.O. Box 224, Višegradska 33, 18000 Niš, Serbia (dragana@pmf.ni.ac.rs). Supported by Grant No. 144003 of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Development, Republic of Serbia.

[‡]Institute of Mathematics, School of Mathematical Science, Fudan University, Shanghai, 200433, P. R. of China and Key Laboratory of Nonlinear Science (Fudan University), Education of Ministry (ymwei@fudan.edu.cn). Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China under grant 10871051, Shanghai Municipal Education Commission (Dawn Project) and Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Committee under grant 09DZ2272900 and KLMM0901.

only if 0 is a pole of the resolvent $(\lambda I - T)^{-1}$ of T . The order of the pole is equal to the Drazin index of T which we shall denote by $\text{ind}(A)$ or i_A . In this case we say that A is D-invertible. If $\text{ind}(A) = k$, then Drazin inverse of A denoted by A^D satisfies

$$(1.2) \quad A^{k+1}A^D = A^k, \quad A^D AA^D = A^D, \quad AA^D = A^D A,$$

and k is the smallest integer such that (1.2) is satisfied. If $\text{ind}(A) \leq 1$, then A^D is known as the group inverse of A , denoted by A^\sharp . A is invertible if and only if $\text{ind}(A) = 0$ and in this case $A^D = A^{-1}$.

Harte [20] and Koliha [24] observed that in Banach algebra it is more natural to replace the nilpotent element in (1.1) by a quasinilpotent element. In the case when $a(1 - ba)$ in (1.1) is allowed to be quasinilpotent, we call b the generalized Drazin inverse (g-Drazin inverse) of a and say that a is GD-invertible. g-Drazin inverse was introduced in the paper of Koliha [24] and it has many applications in a number of areas. Harte [20] associated with each quasipolar operator T an operator T^\times , which is an equivalent to the generalized Drazin inverse. Nashed and Zhao [29] investigated the Drazin inverse for closed linear operators and applied it to singular evolution equations and partial differential operators. Drazin [17] investigated extremal definitions of generalized inverses that give a generalization of the original Drazin inverse.

Finding an explicit representation for the Drazin inverse of a general 2×2 block matrix, posed by Campbell in [4], appears to be difficult. This problem was investigated in many papers (see [21], [27], [14], [22], [33], [26], [8], [12]). In this paper we give a representation for the Drazin inverse of a 2×2 bounded operator matrix. We show that the results given by Hartwig, Li and Wei [22] are preserved when passing from matrices to bounded linear operators on a Banach space. Also, we derive formulae for the Drazin inverse of an operator matrix M under some new conditions.

If $0 \notin \text{acc}\sigma(A)$, then the function $z \mapsto f(z)$ can be defined as $f(z) = 0$ in a neighborhood of 0 and $f(z) = 1/z$ in a neighborhood of $\sigma(A) \setminus \{0\}$. Function $z \mapsto f(z)$ is regular in a neighborhood of $\sigma(A)$ and the generalized Drazin inverse of A is defined using the functional calculus as $A^d = f(A)$. An operator $A \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ is GD-invertible, if $0 \notin \text{acc}\sigma(A)$ and in this case the spectral idempotent P of A corresponding to $\{0\}$ is given by $P = I - AA^d$ (see the well-known Koliha's paper [24]). If A is GD-invertible, then the resolvent function $z \mapsto (zI - A)^{-1}$ is defined in a punctured neighborhood of $\{0\}$ and the generalized Drazin inverse of A is the operator A^d such that

$$A^d AA^d = A^d, \quad AA^d = A^d A \quad \text{and} \quad A(I - AA^d) \text{ is quasinilpotent.}$$

It is well-known that if $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X})$ is GD-invertible, then using the following

decomposition

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{N}(P) \oplus \mathcal{R}(P),$$

we have that

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \end{bmatrix},$$

where $A_1 : \mathcal{N}(P) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(P)$ is invertible and $A_2 : \mathcal{R}(P) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(P)$ is quasnilpotent operator.

In this case, the generalized Drazin inverse of A has the following matrix decomposition:

$$A^d = \begin{bmatrix} A_1^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \end{bmatrix}.$$

For other important properties of Drazin inverses see ([1], [2], [3], [5], [7], [8], [9], [10], [13], [15], [19], [21], [26], [27], [30], [31], [32], [33], [34]).

2. Main results. Firstly, we will state a very useful result concerning the additive properties of Drazin inverses which is the main result proved in [6] with $a^\pi = 1 - aa^d$.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let a, b be GD-invertible elements of algebra \mathcal{A} such that*

$$a^\pi b = b, \quad ab^\pi = a, \quad b^\pi aba^\pi = 0.$$

Then $a + b$ is GD-invertible and

$$\begin{aligned} (a + b)^d &= \left(b^d + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (b^d)^{n+2} a (a + b)^n \right) a^\pi + b^\pi a^d \\ &+ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^\pi (a + b)^n b (a^d)^{n+2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (b^d)^{n+2} a (a + b)^n b a^d \\ &- \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^d a (a + b)^n b (a^d)^{n+2} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (b^d)^{k+2} a (a + b)^{n+k+1} b (a^d)^{n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

Next we extend [22, Lemma 2.4] to the linear operator.

LEMMA 2.2. *Let $M \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X})$, $G \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ and $H \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{X})$ be operators such that $HG = I_{\mathcal{X}}$. If M is GD-invertible operator, then the operator GMH is GD-invertible and*

$$(2.1) \quad (GMH)^d = GM^d H.$$

Proof. It is evident that

$$(GM^dH)(GMH)(GM^dH) = GM^dMM^dH = GM^dH$$

and

$$(GM^dH)(GMH) = GM^dMH = GMM^dH = (GMH)(GM^dH).$$

To prove that $GMH(I - (GMH)(GM^dH))$ is a quasinilpotent, note that

$$GMH(I - (GMH)(GM^dH)) = GM(I - MM^d)H.$$

Since $M(I - MM^d)$ is quasinilpotent, we have

$$\begin{aligned} r(GMH(I - (GMH)(GM^dH))) &= r(GM(I - MM^d)H) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\| (GM(I - MM^d)H)^n \right\|^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\| G(M(I - MM^d))^n H \right\|^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|G\|^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \left\| (M(I - MM^d))^n \right\|^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \|H\|^{\frac{1}{n}} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, (2.1) is valid. \square

From now on, we will assume that \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} are Banach spaces and $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{X} \oplus \mathcal{Y}$. For $A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X})$, $B \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{X})$, $C \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ and $D \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{Y})$, consider the operator

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{Z}).$$

THEOREM 2.3. *If A and D are GD -invertible operators such that*

$$BC = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad DC = 0,$$

then M is GD -invertible and

$$M^d = \begin{bmatrix} A^d & X \\ C(A^d)^2 & Y + D^d \end{bmatrix},$$

where

$$(2.2) \quad X = X(A, B, D) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (A^d)^{n+2} B D^n D^\pi + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A^\pi A^n B (D^d)^{n+2} - A^d B D^d$$

and $Y = C X D^d + C A^d X$.

Proof. We rewrite $M = P + Q$, where $P = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix}$ and $Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. By [14, Theorem 5.1], P^d is GD-invertible and

$$P^d = \begin{bmatrix} A^d & X \\ 0 & D^d \end{bmatrix},$$

where $X = X(A, B, D)$ is defined by (2.2). Also, Q is GD-invertible and $Q^d = 0$. Now, we have that the condition $P^\pi Q = Q$ is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} -(AX + BD^d)C &= 0, \\ D^\pi C &= C \end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

whereas the condition $PQP^\pi = 0$ is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} BCA^\pi &= 0, DCA^\pi = 0, \\ -BC(AX + BD^d) &= 0, \\ -DC(AX + BD^d) &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

Since, $BC = 0$ and $DC = 0$, from (2.3) and (2.4) we get that $P^\pi Q = Q$ and $PQP^\pi = 0$, so by Theorem 2.1, we have that M is GD-invertible and

$$\begin{aligned} M^d &= P^d + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} M^n Q (P^d)^{n+2} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} A^d & X \\ 0 & D^d \end{bmatrix} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}^n \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C(A^d)^{n+2} & \sum_{i=1}^{n+2} C(A^d)^{i-1} X (D^d)^{n+2-i} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} A^d & X \\ 0 & D^d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C(A^d)^2 & \sum_{i=1}^2 C(A^d)^{i-1} X (D^d)^{2-i} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} A^d & X \\ C(A^d)^2 & Y + D^d \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

for $Y = CXD^d + CA^dX$. \square

Remark 1. Theorem 2.3 is a strengthening of [14, Theorem 5.3], since it shows that one of the conditions of Theorem 2.3 ($BD = 0$) is actually redundant.

THEOREM 2.4. *If A and D are GD-invertible operators such that*

$$(2.5) \quad C(I - AA^d)B = 0, \quad A(I - AA^d)B = 0$$

and $S = D - CA^d B$ is nonsingular, then M is GD-invertible and

$$(2.6) \quad M^d = \left(I + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & (I - AA^d)B \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R \right) R \left(I + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} R^{i+1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C(I - AA^d)A^i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right),$$

where

$$(2.7) \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} A^d + A^d B S^{-1} C A^d & -A^d B S^{-1} \\ -S^{-1} C A^d & S^{-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Proof. In [18] it is proved that $\sigma(A) \cup \sigma(M) = \sigma(A) \cup \sigma(D)$, so we conclude that $0 \notin \text{acc}\sigma(M)$, i.e., M is GD-invertible.

Using that $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{N}(P) \oplus \mathcal{R}(P)$, for $P = I - AA^d$, we have

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 & B_1 \\ 0 & A_2 & B_2 \\ C_1 & C_2 & D \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix},$$

where $B = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} : Y \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = [C_1 \ C_2] : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow Y$.

Now, we have

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= I_2 \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 & B_1 \\ 0 & A_2 & B_2 \\ C_1 & C_2 & D \end{bmatrix} I_1 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 & 0 \\ C_1 & D & C_2 \\ 0 & B_2 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ Y \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ Y \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \\ 0 & I & 0 \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ Y \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \end{bmatrix}, \\ I_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \\ 0 & I & 0 \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ Y \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $I_1 = I_2^{-1}$, using Lemma 2.2, we have that $M^d = I_1 M_1^d I_2$, so we proceed towards finding the Drazin inverse of M_1 .

In order to get an explicit formula for M_1^d , we partition M_1 as a 2×2 block-matrix, i.e.,

$$M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} A_3 & B_3 \\ C_3 & D_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

where

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & B_1 \\ C_1 & D \end{bmatrix}, B_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix}, C_3 = [0 \quad B_2], D_3 = A_2.$$

From (2.5), we get $C_2B_2 = 0$ and $A_2B_2 = 0$, so $B_3C_3 = 0$ and $D_3C_3 = 0$. Also, by $\sigma(A_3) \cup \sigma(A_1) = \sigma(A_1) \cup \sigma(D)$, it follows that A_3 is GD-invertible. Applying Theorem 2.3 we get that

$$\begin{aligned} M_1^d &= \begin{bmatrix} A_3^d & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (A_3^d)^{i+2} B_3 D_3^i \\ C_3 (A_3^d)^2 & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C_3 (A_3^d)^{i+3} B_3 D_3^i \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} I \\ C_3 A_3^d \end{bmatrix} A_3^d \begin{bmatrix} I & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (A_3^d)^{i+1} B_3 D_3^i \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

For the operator matrix A_3 we have that its upper left block, the operator A_1 is nonsingular and its Schur complement

$$S(A_3) = D - C_1 A_1^{-1} B_1 = D - C A^d B$$

is nonsingular, which implies that the operator A_3 is nonsingular and

$$A_3^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1^{-1} + A_1^{-1} B_1 S^{-1} C_1 A_1^{-1} & A_1^{-1} B_1 S^{-1} \\ S^{-1} C_1 A_1^{-1} & S^{-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} M^d &= I_1 M_1^d I_2 \\ &= \left(I_3 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} C_3 A_3^d \right) A_3^d \left(I_4 + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (A_3^d)^{i+1} B_3 D_3^i \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix}, \\ I_4 &= \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

It is obvious that $I_4 I_3 = I_{\mathcal{N}(P) \oplus Y}$. Let us denote by $R = I_3 A_3^d I_4$,

$$I_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} : \mathcal{R}(P) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix},$$

$$I_6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I & 0 \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(P).$$

Obviously, R is given by (2.7). Now,

$$M^d = \left(I_Z + I_5 C_3 A_3^d I_4 \right) R \left(I_Z + I_3 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (A_3^d)^{i+1} B_3 D_3^i I_6 \right).$$

By computation, we get that

$$I_5 C_3 A_3^d I_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & (I - AA^d)B \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R,$$

$$I_3 (A_3^d)^{i+1} B_3 D_3^i I_6 = I_3 (A_3^d)^i I_4 (I_3 A_3^d B_3 I_6) (I_5 D_3^i I_6)$$

$$= R^i R \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C(I - AA^d) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (I - AA^d)A^i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= R^{i+1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C(I - AA^d)A^i & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

so, (2.6) is valid. \square

Remark 2. Theorem 2.3 generalizes [22, Theorem 3.1] to the bounded linear operator.

Taking conjugate operator of M in Theorem 2.4, we derived the following corollary:

COROLLARY 2.5. *If A and D are GD-invertible operators such that*

$$C(I - AA^d)B = 0, \quad C(I - AA^d)A = 0$$

and $S = D - CA^d B$ is nonsingular, then M is GD-invertible and

$$M^d = \left(I + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A^i (I - AA^d)B \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R^{i+1} \right) R \left(I + R \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C(I - AA^d) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right),$$

where R is defined by (2.7).

If an additional condition $C(I - AA^d)A = 0$ is satisfied in Theorem 2.4, we get a simpler formula for M^d :

COROLLARY 2.6. *If A and D are GD-invertible operators such that*

$$C(I - AA^d)B = 0, \quad A(I - AA^d)B = 0, \quad C(I - AA^d)A = 0$$

and $S = D - CA^d B$ is nonsingular, then M is GD-invertible and

$$M^d = \left(I + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & (I - AA^d)B \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R \right) R \left(I + R \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C(I - AA^d) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right),$$

where R is defined by (2.7).

In the paper of Miao [28] a representation of the Drazin inverse of block-matrices M is given under the conditions:

$$C(I - AA^D) = 0, \quad (I - AA^D)B = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad S = D - CA^D B = 0.$$

Hartwig et al. [22] generalized this result in Theorem 4.1 and gave a representation of the Drazin inverse of block-matrix M under the conditions:

$$C(I - AA^D)B = 0, \quad A(I - AA^D)B = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad S = D - CA^D B = 0.$$

In the following theorem we generalized Theorem 4.1 from [22] to the linear bounded operator.

THEOREM 2.7. *If A and D are GD-invertible operators such that*

$$C(I - AA^d)B = 0, \quad A(I - AA^d)B = 0, \quad S = D - CA^d B = 0$$

and the operator AW is GD-invertible, then M is GD-invertible and

$$(2.8) \quad M^d = \left(I + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & (I - AA^d)B \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R_1 \right) R_1 \left(I + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} R_1^{i+1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C(I - AA^d)A^i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right),$$

where

$$(2.9) \quad R_1 = \begin{bmatrix} I \\ CA^d \end{bmatrix} A^{d,w} [I \quad A^d B],$$

and $A^{d,w} = [(AW)^{d+1}]^2 A$ is the weighted Drazin inverse [11] of A with weight operator $W = AA^d + A^d B C A^d$.

Proof. Using the notations and method from the proof of Theorem 2.4, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} M_1^d &= \begin{bmatrix} A_3^d & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (A_3^d)^{i+2} B_3 D_3^i \\ C_3 (A_3^d)^2 & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C_3 (A_3^d)^{i+3} B_3 D_3^i \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} I \\ C_3 A_3^d \end{bmatrix} A_3^d \begin{bmatrix} I & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (A_3^d)^{i+1} B_3 D_3^i \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, prove that the generalized Drazin inverse of A_3 is given by

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} I \\ C_1 A_1^{-1} \end{bmatrix} ((A_1 H)^2)^d A_1 \begin{bmatrix} I & A_1^{-1} B_1 \end{bmatrix},$$

where $H = I + A_1^{-1} B_1 C_1 A_1^{-1}$. Remark that from the fact that AW is GD-invertible, it follows that $A_1 H$ is GD-invertible. By computation we check that

$$A_3 F = F A_3 \quad \text{and} \quad F A_3 F = F.$$

To prove that the operator $A_3(I - F A_3)$ is a quasinilpotent, we will use the fact that for bounded operators A and B on Banach spaces, $r(AB) = r(BA)$. First note that

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} I \\ C_1 A_1^{-1} \end{bmatrix} A_1 \begin{bmatrix} I & A_1^{-1} B_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} I & A_1^{-1} B_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I \\ C_1 A_1^{-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Since

$$A_3(I - F A_3) = \begin{bmatrix} I \\ C_1 A_1^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \left(I - (A_1 H)(A_1 H)^d \right) A_1 \begin{bmatrix} I & A_1^{-1} B_1 \end{bmatrix},$$

it follows that

$$r\left(A_3(I - F A_3)\right) = r\left(\left(I - (A_1 H)(A_1 H)^d\right) A_1 H\right) = 0,$$

so $A_3(I - F A_3)$ is a quasinilpotent. Hence, $A_3^d = F$.

Now, for $R_1 = I_3 A_3^d I_4$, we get that (2.8) holds. By computation we obtain that $R_1 = I_3 A_3^d I_4 = \begin{bmatrix} I \\ C A^d \end{bmatrix} A^{d,w} \begin{bmatrix} I & A^d B \end{bmatrix}$, where $W = \begin{bmatrix} H & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = A A^d + A^d B C A^d$. \square

We obtain the following corollary by taking conjugate operator:

COROLLARY 2.8. *If A and D are GD-invertible operators such that*

$$C(I - A A^d)B = 0, \quad C(I - A A^d)A = 0, \quad S = D - C A^d B = 0$$

and the operator AW is GD-invertible, then M is GD-invertible and

$$M^d = \left(I + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^i (I - A A^d) B \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R_1^{i+1} \right) R_1 \left(I + R_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C(I - A A^d) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right),$$

where R_1 is given by (2.9) in Theorem 2.7.

If the condition $C(I - A A^d)A = 0$ is added to Theorem 2.7, we have a simpler formula for M^d .

COROLLARY 2.9. *If A and D are GD-invertible operators such that*

$$C(I - AA^d)B = 0, \quad C(I - AA^d)B = 0, \quad A(I - AA^d)B = 0, \quad S = D - CA^d B = 0$$

and the operator AW is GD-invertible, then M is GD-invertible and

$$M^d = \left(I + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & (I - AA^d)B \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} R_1 \right) R_1 \left(I + R_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C(I - AA^d) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right),$$

where R_1 is given by (2.9) in Theorem 2.7.

The next theorem presents new conditions under which we give a representation of M^d in terms of the block-operators of M .

THEOREM 2.10. *If A and D are GD-invertible operators and*

$$(2.10) \quad AA^d B = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad C(I - AA^d) = 0,$$

then M is GD-invertible and

$$M^d = R^d \left(I + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ CA^d & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) + R^\pi \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} R^i \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C(A^d)^{i+2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} A^d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} (I - AA^d)A & B \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad R^d = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (I - AA^d)A^i B (D^d)^{i+2} \\ 0 & D^d \end{bmatrix}.$$

Proof. As in the proof of the Theorem 2.4, we conclude that M is GD-invertible. Using that $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{N}(P) \oplus \mathcal{R}(P)$, for $P = I - AA^d$, we have

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 & B_1 \\ 0 & A_2 & B_2 \\ C_1 & C_2 & D \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix},$$

where $B = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} : Y \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \end{bmatrix}$ and $C = [C_1 \ C_2] : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow Y$.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= J_2 M J_1 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} A_2 & B_2 & 0 \\ C_2 & D & C_1 \\ 0 & B_1 & A_1 \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \\ \mathcal{N}(P) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \\ \mathcal{N}(P) \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

where $J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \\ I & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} : \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \\ \mathcal{N}(P) \end{bmatrix}$ and $J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & I \\ I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \end{bmatrix} :$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \\ \mathcal{N}(P) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{N}(P) \\ \mathcal{R}(P) \\ Y \end{bmatrix}.$$

Using Lemma 2.2, we deduce that $M^d = J_1 M_1^d J_2$. In order to compute M^d it suffices to find the Drazin inverse of M_1 . To derive an explicit formula for M_1^d , we partition M_1 as a 2×2 block-matrix, i.e.,

$$M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} A_3 & B_3 \\ C_3 & D_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

where

$$A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} A_2 & B_2 \\ C_2 & D \end{bmatrix}, B_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ C_1 \end{bmatrix}, C_3 = [0 \quad B_1], D_3 = A_1.$$

Since

$$B_3 C_3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow C_1 B_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow C A A^d B = 0$$

and

$$D_3 C_3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow A_1 B_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow A A^d B = 0.$$

by (2.10) we have $B_3 C_3 = 0$, $D_3 C_3 = 0$ and $B_1 = 0$.

Similarly as in the proof of the Theorem 2.4, we conclude that A_3 is GD-invertible operator. Now, by Theorem 2.3,

$$\begin{aligned} M_1^d &= \begin{bmatrix} A_3^d & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A_3^\pi A_3^i B_3 (A_1^{-1})^{i+2} - A_3^d B_3 A_1^{-1} \\ 0 & (A_1)^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} A_3^d [I \quad -B_3 A_1^{-1}] + \begin{bmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} A_3^\pi \left[0 \quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A_3^i B_3 (A_1^{-1})^{i+2} \right] + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_1^{-1} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

By the second condition of (2.10), we obtain that $C_2 = 0$, as for the operator A_3 we have that

$$B_2 C_2 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad D C_2 = 0.$$

Applying Theorem 2.3 to A_3 , we get

$$A_3^d = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A_2^i B_2 (D^d)^{i+2} \\ 0 & D^d \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} M^d &= J_1 M_1^d J_2 \\ &= J_3 A_3^d (J_4 + B_3 A_1^{-1} J_5) + J_3 A_3^\pi \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A_3^i B_3 (A_1^{-1})^{i+2} J_5 \right) + \begin{bmatrix} A^d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= R^d (I + J_3 B_3 A_1^{-1} J_5) + R^\pi J_3 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A_3^i B_3 (A_1^{-1})^{i+2} J_5 + \begin{bmatrix} A^d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

where $R = J_3 A_3 J_4$, $J_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$, $J_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$ and $J_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

It is evident that $J_4 J_3 = I$. By computation, we get that

$$\begin{aligned} J_3 B_3 A_1^{-1} J_5 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C A^d & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ J_3 A_3^i B_3 (A_1^{-1})^{i+2} J_5 &= R^i \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ C (A^d)^{i+2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Also, from the definition of R , we have that

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} (I - A A^d) A & B \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix}$$

and by [14, Theorem 5.1]

$$R^d = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (I - A A^d) A^i B (D^d)^{i+2} \\ 0 & D^d \end{bmatrix}. \square$$

3. Concluding remarks. The whole paper would appear to be valid in general Banach algebras, not just algebras of operators. Whenever $P = P^2 \in G$, for a Banach algebra G , there is an induced block structure

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} A & M \\ N & B \end{bmatrix}$$

in which A and B are Banach algebras and M and N are bimodules over A and B .

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