

## A NEW PROOF OF THE MILLIKEN-AKDENIZ THEOREM

H. NEUDECKER

University of Amsterdam

*A simple proof is given for a theorem by Milliken and Akdeniz (1977) about the difference of the Moore-Penrose inverses of two positive semi-definite matrices.*

**Keywords:** Moore-Penrose inverse, positive semi-definite matrix (difference)

Let us denote  $A^+, B^+$  the Moore-Penrose inverses of the matrices  $A, B$ .

**THEOREM** (Milliken and Akdeniz)

Let  $A, B$  and  $B - A$  be positive semi-definite matrices. Necessary and sufficient for also  $A^+ - B^+$  to be positive semi-definite is:  $r(A) = r(B)$ .

**Proof:**(sufficiency)

Let

$$A = SMS' \text{ and } B = T\Lambda T'$$

be the spectral descompositions of  $A$  and  $B$ , where  $M$  and  $\Lambda$  are full rank diagonal matrices,  $S'S = I$  and  $T'T = I$ .

It follows from the third assumption that  $M(S) \subset M(T)$ , where  $M(S)$  is the column space of  $S$ .

The equalities of ranks implies

---

–Department of Actuarial Science and Econometrics. University of Amsterdam. Jodenbreestraat 23. 1011 NH Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

–Article rebut el desembre de 1989.

$S = TR$  with orthogonal  $R$ .

Hence

$$B - A = TAT' - SMS' = T\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( I - \Lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} RMR'\Lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} T'$$

and

$$A^+ - B^+ = SM^{-1}S' - T\Lambda^{-1}T' = T\Lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} RM^{-1}R'\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} - I \right) \Lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} T'$$

The matrix  $I - \Lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} RMR'\Lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  is positive semi-definite by assumption, hence  $\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} RM^{-1}R'\Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} - I$  is also positive semi-definite (Bear in mind that  $R' = R^{-1}$ ).

(necessity)

In addition to  $M(S) \subset M(T)$ , we have  $M(T) \subset M(S)$ .

Hence

$$M(S) = M(T)$$

This yields the desired rank equality.

## 2. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] **Milliken, G.A. and Akdeniz, F.** (1977). "A theorem on the difference of the generalized inverses of two nonnegative matrices". *Communications in Statistics A*, 6, 73-79.