

The inverse along a lower triangular matrix*

Xavier Mary^a, Pedro Patrício^b

^aUniversité Paris-Ouest Nanterre – La Défense, Laboratoire Modal'X, 200 avenue de la république, 92000 Nanterre, France. email: xavier.mary@u-paris10.fr

^bDepartamento de Matemática e Aplicações, Universidade do Minho, 4710-057 Braga, Portugal.
email: pedro@math.uminho.pt

Abstract

In this paper, we investigate the recently defined notion of inverse along an element in the context of matrices over a ring. Precisely, we study the inverse of a matrix along a lower triangular matrix, under some conditions.

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1 Introduction

In this paper, R is a ring with identity. We say a is (von Neumann) regular in R if $a \in aRa$. A particular solution to $axa = a$ is denoted by a^- , and the set of all such solutions is denoted by $a\{1\}$. Given $a^-, a^{\bar{-}} \in a\{1\}$ then $x = a^{\bar{-}}aa^-$ satisfies $axa = a, xax = a$ simultaneously. Such a solution is called a reflexive inverse, and is denoted by a^+ . The set of all reflexive inverses of a is denoted by $a\{1, 2\}$. Finally, a is group invertible if there is $a^\# \in a\{1, 2\}$ that commutes with a , and a is Drazin invertible if a^k is group invertible, for some non-negative integer k . This is equivalent to the existence of $a^D \in R$ such that $a^{k+1}a^D = a^k, a^Daa^D = a^D, aa^D = a^Da$.

We say R is a Dedekind-finite ring if $ab = 1$ is sufficient for $ba = 1$. This is equivalent to saying invertible lower triangular matrices are exactly the matrices whose diagonal elements are ring units, and in this case the matrix inverse is again lower triangular.

We will make use of the Green's relation \mathcal{H} in R , see [5], defined by

$$a\mathcal{H}b \text{ if } aR = bR \text{ and } Ra = Rb.$$

$b \leq_{\mathcal{H}} d$ denotes $b \in dR \cap Rd$.

In this paper, we will study invertibility along a fixed element, as defined recently in [12] in the context of semigroups.

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Definition 1.1. Given a, d in R , we say a is invertible along d if there exists b such that $bad = d = dab$ and $b \leq_{\mathcal{H}} d$. If such an element exists then it is unique and is denoted by $a^{\parallel d}$.

The inverse along an element reduces to von Neumann, group and Drazin inverses (see [12]) by $a^{\parallel 1} = a^{-1}$, $a^{\parallel a} = a^{\#}$, $a^{\parallel a^k} = a^D$.

In this paper, the existence of $a^{\parallel d}$ by means of a unit in the ring R as studied in [13] will allow us to study invertibility of some matrices along lower triangular matrices. We will give an alternative proof for the sake of completeness. In order to do so, we state a well known preliminary result.

Lemma 1.2 (Jacobson). $1 - xy$ is a unit if and only if $1 - yx$ is a unit, in which case $(1 - xy)^{-1} = 1 + x(1 - yx)^{-1}y$.

We refer the reader to [3] and [4] for a similar result with Drazin inverses.

Theorem 1.3. Let $a, d \in R$ such that d is a regular element of a ring R , and let $d^- \in d\{1\}$. Then the following are equivalent:

1. $a^{\parallel d}$ exists.
2. $u = da + 1 - dd^-$ is a unit.
3. $v = ad + 1 - d^-d$ is a unit.

In this case,

$$\begin{aligned} a^{\parallel d} &= u^{-1}d \\ &= dv^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. (2) and (3) are equivalent by writing $u = 1 - d(d^- - a)$, $v = 1 - (d^- - a)d$ and applying Lemma 1.2.

Suppose now $a^{\parallel d}$ exists, that is, there is $b \in R$ such that $bad = d = dab$ with $b = dx = yd$, for some $x, y \in R$. Since $(dadd^- + 1 - dd^-)(dxd^- + 1 - dd^-) = 1 = (ydd^- + 1 - dd^-)(dadd^- + 1 - dd^-)$ then $dadd^- + 1 - dd^-$ is a ring unit. Note that we can write $u = dd^-da + 1 - dd^- = 1 + dd^-(1 - da)$ and therefore u is a unit if and only if $dadd^- + 1 - dd^- = 1 - (1 - da)dd^-$ is a unit, using Lemma 1.2.

Conversely, suppose u , and therefore, v are units. Since $ud = dad = dv$ then $u^{-1}d = dv^{-1}$ and $d = (u^{-1}d)ad = da(dv^{-1})$. Taking $b = u^{-1}d = dv^{-1}$ then obviously $b \in Rd \cap dR$. Therefore $a^{\parallel d} = b = u^{-1}d = dv^{-1}$. \square

The previous theorem shows, in particular, that given d regular then $1^{\parallel d}$ exists if and only if $d^{\#}$ exists, using [18] and Lemma 1.2.

2 The inverse of a lower triangular matrix along another lower triangular matrix

Let D be a regular lower triangular matrix and suppose $B = A^{\parallel D}$ exists, with A lower triangular. Write $D = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 \\ d_2 & d_3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$. According to [14], the regularity of D is equivalent to the regularity of $w = (1 - d_3 d_3^+) d_2 (1 - d_1^+ d_1)$ for one and hence all choices of reflexive inverses d_1^+ and d_3^+ of d_1 and d_3 , respectively. Using [14], there is D^- such that

$$DD^- = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 d_1^+ & 0 \\ (1 - ww^-)(1 - d_3 d_3^+) d_2 d_1^+ & d_3 d_3^+ + ww^-(1 - d_3 d_3^+) \end{bmatrix}.$$

Consider now the matrix

$$\begin{aligned} U &= DA + I - DD^- \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} d_1 a + 1 - d_1 d_1^+ & 0 \\ d_2 a + d_3 b - (1 - ww^-)(1 - d_3 d_3^+) d_2 d_1^+ & d_3 d + 1 - d_3 d_3^+ - ww^-(1 - d_3 d_3^+) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

The existence of $A^{\parallel D}$ is equivalent to the invertibility of U .

Futhermore, using Definition 1.1 together with Theorem 1.3, if $A^{\parallel D}$ exists then

$$D(V^{-1}A)D = A^{\parallel D}AD = D = DAA^{\parallel D} = D(AU^{-1})D$$

and therefore $AU^{-1}, V^{-1}A \in D\{1\}$.

Lemma 2.1. *Given $M = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ m_2 & m_3 \end{bmatrix}$ with regular diagonal elements, then M has a lower triangular von Neumann inverse if and only if $(1 - m_3 m_3^+) m_2 (1 - m_1^+ m_1) = 0$.*

Proof. Writing $M = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & m_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ m_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = A + B$, let $Y = (I - AA^+)BU^{-1}(I - A^+A)$, with $U = I + A^+B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ m_3^+ m_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. By [8, Corollary 2.7], M has a lower triangular von Neumann if and only if $Y = 0$, that is, $(1 - m_3 m_3^+) m_2 (1 - m_1^+ m_1) = 0$. \square

Theorem 2.2. *Suppose R is Dedekind-finite and let A and D be as above. Then $A^{\parallel D}$ exists if and only if $a^{\parallel d_1}$ and $d^{\parallel d_3}$ exist and $(1 - d_3 d_3^+) d_2 (1 - d_1^+ d_1) = 0$.*

In this case,

$$A^{\parallel D} = \begin{bmatrix} a^{\parallel d_1} & 0 \\ v^{-1} d_2 (1 - d_1^+) a^{\parallel d_1} + d^{\parallel d_3} (b + d_3^+ d_2 d_1^+) a^{\parallel d_1} + v^{-1} d_2 & d^{\parallel d_3} \end{bmatrix},$$

with $v = d_3 d + 1 - d_3 d_3^-$.

Proof. Note that if $A^{\parallel D}$ exists then U is invertible and $AU^{-1} \in D\{1\}$. Since U is a lower triangular invertible matrix and R is Dedekind-finite, then U^{-1} is again lower triangular, and so is AU^{-1} . Applying Lemma 1.2, and since $AU^{-1} \in D\{1\}$, then $w = (1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1) = 0$. The matrix U then has the form

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} d_1a + 1 - d_1d_1^+ & 0 \\ d_2a + d_3b - (1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2d_1^+ & d_3d + 1 - d_3d_3^- \end{bmatrix}.$$

Using the Dedekind-finiteness of R , the invertibility of U is equivalent to its diagonal elements being ring units. This in turns means $a^{\parallel d_1}$ and $d^{\parallel d_3}$ exist.

In order to give the expression for $A^{\parallel D}$, we will compute U^{-1} . Setting $u = d_1a + 1 - d_1d_1^+$, $x = d_2a + d_3b - (1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2d_1^+$ and $v = d_3d + 1 - d_3d_3^-$, the inverse of U is $U^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} u^{-1} & 0 \\ -v^{-1}xu^{-1} & v^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$. This gives

$$A^{\parallel D} = U^{-1}D = \begin{bmatrix} u^{-1}d_1 & 0 \\ -v^{-1}xu^{-1}d_1 + v^{-1}d_2 & v^{-1}d_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} u^{-1}d_1 &= a^{\parallel d_1}, \\ v^{-1}d_3 &= d^{\parallel d_3} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} -v^{-1}xu^{-1}d_1 + v^{-1}d_2 &= v^{-1}d_2a^{\parallel d_1} + d^{\parallel d_3}ba^{\parallel d_1} - v^{-1}(1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2d_1^+a^{\parallel d_1} + v^{-1}d_2 \\ &= v^{-1}d_2a^{\parallel d_1} + d^{\parallel d_3}ba^{\parallel d_1} - v^{-1}d_2d_1^+a^{\parallel d_1} + d^{\parallel d_3}d_3^+d_2d_1^+a^{\parallel d_1} + v^{-1}d_2 \\ &= v^{-1}d_2(1 - d_1^+)a^{\parallel d_1} + d^{\parallel d_3}(b + d_3^+d_2d_1^+)a^{\parallel d_1} + v^{-1}d_2 \end{aligned}$$

which gives the desired expression. \square

Theorem 2.3. *Given a Dedekind-finite regular ring R , let $A = [a_{i,j}]$ and $D = [d_{i,j}]$ be lower triangular matrices over R . If $A^{\parallel D}$ exists then all $a_{i,i}^{\parallel d_{i,i}}$ exist and $A^{\parallel D}$ is again lower triangular.*

Proof. Set $d_i = d_{i,i}$, $a_i = a_{i,i}$ and write $D = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 \\ * & D_1 \end{bmatrix}$, $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 \\ * & A_1 \end{bmatrix}$. From Theorem 2.2, $a_1^{\parallel d_1}$ and $A_1^{\parallel D_1}$ exist. Applying the same reasoning to A_1 and D_1 , we obtain the existence $a_2^{\parallel d_2}$. Repeating this process on a finite number of steps, the desired result follows. By induction, and since $A^{\parallel D} = \begin{bmatrix} a^{\parallel d_1} & 0 \\ * & A_1^{\parallel D_1} \end{bmatrix}$, then $A^{\parallel D}$ is again lower triangular. \square

Applying the previous result to $A^{\parallel A} = A^\#$ and $A^{\parallel A^m} = A^D$, we obtain known implications ([15, Proposition 4.2, Corollary 4.1]). That is, given a group invertible [resp. Drazin invertible]

$n \times n$ matrix M over a Dedekind-finite regular ring, then its diagonal elements are necessarily group invertible [resp. Drazin invertible] and $M^\#$ [resp. M^D] is again lower triangular.

Let R be a ring with elements u, w such that $uw = 1 \neq wu$. Consider the 2×2 matrices over R defined as $A = I$ and $D = \begin{bmatrix} u & 0 \\ 1 & w \end{bmatrix}$. Note that D is invertible with $D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} w & 1 - wu \\ -1 & u \end{bmatrix}$. Therefore, $A^{\parallel D} = I$, which is lower triangular, and still $1^{\parallel u}$ and $1^{\parallel w}$ do not exist. Indeed, $1^{\parallel u}$ exists if and only if $u^\#$ exists, and $1^{\parallel w}$ exists if and only if $w^\#$ exists. If $u^\#$ exists, for instance, then $u^\#u^2 = u$ implies $u^\#u = 1 = uu^\#$, that is, u is a unit. A similar reasoning can be applied to $w^\#$.

3 The inverse of a matrix along a lower triangular matrix

We now consider the inverse of $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$ along the regular $D = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 \\ d_2 & d_3 \end{bmatrix}$, with d_1, d_3 regular, under a component condition.

Theorem 3.1. *For A and D as above such that $a^{\parallel d_1}$ exists then $A^{\parallel D}$ exists if and only if*

$$\zeta = \beta - \alpha a^{\parallel d_1} c$$

is a ring unit, where

$$\begin{aligned} w &= (1 - d_3 d_3^+) d_2 (1 - d_1^+ d_1) \\ \alpha &= d_2 a + d_3 b - (1 - w w^-) (1 - d_3 d_3^+) d_2 d_1^+ \\ \beta &= d_2 c + d_3 d + 1 - d_3 d_3^+ - w w^- (1 - d_3 d_3^+). \end{aligned}$$

In this case,

$$A^{\parallel D} = \begin{bmatrix} a^{\parallel d_1} & -a^{\parallel d_1} c \zeta^{-1} d_3 \\ -\zeta^{-1} \alpha a^{\parallel d_1} + \zeta^{-1} d_2 & \zeta^{-1} d_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Proof. We know $A^{\parallel D}$ exists if and only if $U = DA + I - DD^-$ is invertible. Taking D^- such that $DD^- = \begin{bmatrix} u & 0 \\ (1 - w w^-) (1 - d_3 d_3^+) d_2 d_1^+ & d_3 d_3^+ + w w^- (1 - d_3 d_3^+) \end{bmatrix}$, we obtain

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} u & d_1 c \\ \alpha & \beta \end{bmatrix},$$

where $u = d_1 a + 1 - d_1 d_1^+$. Since $a^{\parallel d_1}$ exists, then u is a ring unit, and using Schur complements we may use the factorization

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \alpha u^{-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u^{-1} d_1 c \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Hence, U is invertible if and only if ζ is a ring unit.

In order to compute $A^{\parallel D}$, note that

$$U^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -u^{-1}d_1c \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\alpha u^{-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} A^{\parallel D} &= U^{-1}D \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a^{\parallel d_1} & -a^{\parallel d_1}c\zeta^{-1}d_3 \\ -\zeta^{-1}\alpha a^{\parallel d_1} + \zeta^{-1}d_2 & \zeta^{-1}d_3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

since $u^{-1}d_1 = a^{\parallel d_1}$. □

Take, as an example, the ring R of 2×2 matrices over $\mathbb{Z}/8\mathbb{Z}$, and its elements

$$D_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, D_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, D_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, A_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Note that the matrices A_1, D_1 are ring units and D_3 is idempotent, and as such we can take $D_3^+ = D_3$. Consider the matrices over R defined as $D = \begin{bmatrix} D_1 & 0 \\ D_2 & D_3 \end{bmatrix}$ and $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & A_4 \end{bmatrix}$. We now follow the notation for α, β, ζ and w of Theorem 3.1. Since A_1, D_1 are ring units then $A_1^{\parallel D_1}$ exists and $w = 0$. Also,

$$\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 7 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \beta = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \zeta = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now, the determinant of the matrix ζ is not relatively prime with 8, and therefore ζ is not invertible, which is equivalent to $A^{\parallel D}$ does not exist.

Using the same notation as in Theorem 3.1, if $d_1c = 0$, which includes the case A is lower triangular considered in Theorem 2.2, then the matrix U is lower triangular. If the ring is Dedekind-finite then the existence of $A^{\parallel D}$ implies $a^{\parallel d_1}$ exists.

Corollary 3.2. *Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$, $D = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 \\ d_2 & d_3 \end{bmatrix}$ with D, d_1, d_3 regular, and suppose $a^{\parallel d_1}$ exists. Then $A^{\parallel D}$ exists if and only if $d^{\parallel d_3}$ exists and $(1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1) = 0$. In this case, $A^{\parallel D}$ is lower triangular with*

$$A^{\parallel D} = \begin{bmatrix} a^{\parallel d_1} & 0 \\ v^{-1}d_2(1 - d_1^+)a^{\parallel d_1} + d^{\parallel d_3}(b + d_3^+d_2d_1^+)a^{\parallel d_1} + v^{-1}d_2 & d^{\parallel d_3} \end{bmatrix},$$

with $v = d_3d + 1 - d_3d_3^-$.

Proof. Following the same notation for U, u, w, ζ, β as the proof of the Theorem 3.1, if U is invertible, since it is lower triangular with a unit diagonal element then its inverse is again lower triangular. So, AU^{-1} is a lower triangular von Neumann inverse of D , which implies, using Lemma 2.1, that $w = 0$. Using Theorem 3.1, $\zeta = \beta = d_3d + 1 - d_3d_3^+$ is a unit, that is, $d^{\parallel d_3}$ exists.

For the converse, the matrix U in the proof of Theorem 3.1 has the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_1a + 1 - d_1d_1^+ & 0 \\ * & d_3d + 1 - d_3d_3^+ \end{bmatrix},$$

which is invertible since its diagonal elements are units. Therefore $A^{\parallel D}$ exists. \square

From [14], there is

$$D^- = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -d_3^+d_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1^+ & (1 - d_1^+d_1)w^-(1 - d_3d_3^+) \\ 0 & d_3^+ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -(1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2d_1^+ & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

with $w = (1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1)$ for which choice

$$D^-D = \begin{bmatrix} d_1^+d_1 + (1 - d_1^+d_1)w^-(1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1) & 0 \\ d_3^+d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1) - d_3^+d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1)w^-(1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1) & d_3^+d_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Recall $d^{\parallel d_3}$ exists if and only if $v = dd_3 + 1 - d_3^+d_3$ is a ring unit, and $A^{\parallel D}$ exists if and only if $V = AD + I - D^-D$ is an invertible matrix. For the choice of D^- above,

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & cd_3 \\ \eta & v \end{bmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma &= ad_1 + 1 - d_1^+d_1 - (1 - d_1^+d_1)w^-(1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1) \\ \eta &= bd_1 + dd_2 - d_3^+d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1) + d_3^+d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1)w^-(1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1) \end{aligned}$$

Using Schur complements, we may factor V as

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & cd_3v^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi & 0 \\ 0 & v \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v^{-1}\eta & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

where $\xi = \gamma - cd_3v^{-1}\eta$. Therefore, V is an invertible matrix if and only if ξ is a ring unit.

We now compute

$$\begin{aligned} V^{-1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -v^{-1}\eta & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & v^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -cd_3v^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \xi & -\xi cd_3v^{-1} \\ -v^{-1}\eta\xi^{-1} & v^{-1}\eta\xi^{-1}cd_3v^{-1} + v^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

which gives

$$A^{\parallel D} = DV^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1\xi^{-1} & -d_1\xi^{-1}cd^{\parallel d_3} \\ d_2\xi^{-1} - d^{\parallel d_3}\eta\xi^{-1} & -d_2\xi^{-1}cd^{\parallel d_3} + d^{\parallel d_3}\eta\xi^{-1}cd^{\parallel d_3} + d^{\parallel d_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

since $d^{\parallel d_3} = d_3v^{-1}$.

We have proved the following result:

Theorem 3.3. *For A, D, η, v, w as above such that $d^{\parallel d_3}$ exists then $A^{\parallel D}$ exists if and only if*

$$\xi = \gamma - cd^{\parallel d_3}\eta$$

is a ring unit. In this case,

$$A^{\parallel D} = DV^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1\xi^{-1} & -d_1\xi^{-1}cd^{\parallel d_3} \\ d_2\xi^{-1} - d^{\parallel d_3}\eta\xi^{-1} & -d_2\xi^{-1}cd^{\parallel d_3} + d^{\parallel d_3}\eta\xi^{-1}cd^{\parallel d_3} + d^{\parallel d_3} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Corollary 3.4. *Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$, $D = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 \\ d_2 & d_3 \end{bmatrix}$ with D, d_1, d_3 regular, and suppose $d^{\parallel d_3}$ exists. Then $A^{\parallel D}$ exists if and only if $a^{\parallel d_1}$ exists and $(1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1) = 0$.*

Proof. If $a^{\parallel d_1}$ exists and $(1 - d_3d_3^+)d_2(1 - d_1^+d_1) = 0$, since $d^{\parallel d_3}$ exists then using Corollary 3.2 the existence of $A^{\parallel D}$ follows.

Suppose now $A^{\parallel D}$ and $d^{\parallel d_3}$ exist. Then the matrix V defined in (1) is a lower triangular matrix with invertible diagonal elements. Therefore V^{-1} is invertible. Since $V^{-1}V^{-1}A \in D\{1\}$ then $(1 - d_3d_3^-)d_2(1 - d_1^-d_1) = 0$. \square

4 Remarks

Theorem 1.3 collapses to known characterizations of group and Moore-Penrose invertibility. Indeed, when $a = 1$ then we obtain [17], and when $a = d$, we obtain an equivalent condition to [18], since $d^3d^- + 1 - dd^-$ is a unit if and only if $d^2 + 1 - dd^-$ is a unit, by Lemma 1.2 and by $d^3d^- + 1 - dd^- = (d^2d^- + 1 - dd^-)^2$. It could be of interest to link to the characterization of group invertibility given in [11]. When $a = d^*$ we obtain the characterization given in [16]. Finally, it is not clear how to relate the inverse along an element with the adugate of an operator matrix, as defined in [6].

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