

NONNEGATIVE RECTANGULAR MATRICES HAVING CERTAIN NONNEGATIVE W -WEIGHTED GROUP INVERSES

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ABSTRACT. Nonnegative rectangular matrices having nonnegative W -weighted group inverses are characterized. Our techniques suggest an interesting approach to extend the earlier known results on λ -monotone square matrices to rectangular ones. We also answer a question of characterizing nonnegative matrices having a nonnegative solution X where (1) $A = AXA$, (2) $X = XAX$, (3) (AX) is 0-symmetric, (4) (XA) is 0-symmetric. In particular, we obtain theorems of Berman-Plemmons and Plemmons-Cline characterizing nonnegative matrices A with a nonnegative Moore-Penrose inverse. Matrices having nonnegative generalized inverses are of interest in the study of finding nonnegative best approximate solutions of linear systems. Such matrices are of considerable interest in statistics, numerical linear algebra and mathematical economics.

1. Introduction. Let A be an $m \times n$ real matrix. Consider the equations: (1) $AXA = A$, (2) $XAX = X$, (3) $(AX)^T = AX$, (4) $(XA)^T = XA$ and (5) $AX = XA$ where X is an $n \times m$ real matrix and " T " denotes the transpose. For a rectangular matrix A and for a nonempty subset λ of $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, X is called a λ -inverse of A if X satisfies equation (i) for each $i \in \lambda$. In particular, the $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ -inverse of A is the unique Moore-Penrose generalized inverse and is denoted by A^\dagger . A $\{1, 2\}$ -inverse of A which satisfies (5) is necessarily square and is called a group inverse. The group inverse of A , if it exists, is unique and is denoted by $A^\#$. A matrix A is called λ -monotone if a λ -inverse exists and is nonnegative. Let A, W be respectively $m \times n$, $n \times m$ matrices, such that $(AW)^\#$ exists. Consider the equations $(1)_w (AW) = (AW)^2 XW$, $(2)_w X = XWAWX$, and $(5)_w AWX = XWA$. Following Cline-Greville [3], $X((AW)^\#)^2 A$ is the unique solution of $(1)_w$, $(2)_w$ and $(5)_w$ and is called the W -weighted group inverse of A .

A matrix $A = (a_{ij})$ is called 0-symmetric if $a_{ij} = 0$ implies $a_{ji} = 0$. A square matrix is called weakly 0-symmetric if the i th row of A is zero if and only if the i th row of A^T is zero. For a square matrix A , the smallest positive integer k such that $\text{rank } A^k = \text{rank } A^{k+1}$ is the index of A . If a matrix is the direct sum of matrices S_i , then S_i are called summands of A . Throughout S_n will denote the symmetric group on n objects.

Let A, W be nonnegative matrices of sizes $m \times n$, $n \times m$ respectively such that the i th row (column) of W is zero if and only if the i th column (row) of A is zero and

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rank $A = \text{rank } AW$. Theorem 2 of this paper characterizes all nonnegative W -weighted group inverses of A . By choosing $W = A^\dagger$, we obtain the theorem of Plemmons-Cline regarding the structure of nonnegative matrices A with $A^\dagger \geq 0$. The other choices of W are also discussed in the remarks. The corollary to Theorem 1 characterizes all nonnegative matrices X such that (1) $AXA = A$, (2) $XAX = X$, (3)₀ (AX) is weakly 0-symmetric, (4)₀ XA is weakly 0-symmetric, where A is a nonnegative $m \times n$ matrix. In particular, we rederive the theorem of Plemmons-Cline that if $A \geq 0$ then $A^\dagger \geq 0$ if and only if $A^\dagger = DA^T$ where D is a diagonal matrix with all entries on the diagonal as positive. In our investigations one of the key results is to obtain nonnegative solutions X, Y (not necessarily square) of simultaneous matrix equations

$$XY = \text{diag}(X_1, \dots, X_r, 0, \dots, 0), \quad YX = \text{diag}(Y_1, \dots, Y_s, 0, \dots, 0)$$

where X_i and Y_i are square matrices of orders a_i and α_i respectively (Lemmas 2 and 3). The proof is similar to the proof in [6, Lemmas 1 and 2] but needs somewhat careful computations and the suitable partitionings of X and Y since, in this case, a_i, α_i are not necessarily equal and the number of positive blocks on the diagonals of XY and YX are not given to be equal, although we do show that in order that there is a solution, r must be equal to s .

We shall need the following lemmas proved in [5].

LEMMA A [5, LEMMA 2]. *Let A, C_1, \dots, C_n be nonnegative rectangular matrices of suitable sizes such that $AC_i = 0$ ($C_iA = 0$), $i = 1, \dots, n$, and*

$$XA + \sum_{i=1}^n C_i Y_i > 0 \quad \left(AX + \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i C_i > 0 \right)$$

for some nonnegative matrices X_i, Y_i of suitable sizes, $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then $A = 0$ or all $C_i = 0$.

2. Preliminary results. We begin with a statement of a simple but frequently used fact contained in

SUBLEMMA 1. *Let $A = (a_{ij})$ be an $m \times n$ nonnegative matrix and let B be an $n \times m$ matrix, such that the i th row of the matrix AB is zero. Then either the i th row of A is zero or the j th row of B is zero where $a_{ij} \neq 0$. There is a similar result for the columns.*

LEMMA 1. *Let A be a nonnegative $m \times n$ matrix and W be a nonnegative $n \times m$ matrix such that the i th row (column) of W is nonzero if and only if the i th column (row) of A is nonzero. Then AW and WA are weakly 0-symmetric. Further, if B is a nonnegative 0-symmetric square matrix having $B^* \geq 0$, then BB^* is also 0-symmetric.*

PROOF. The proof is a straightforward application of Sublemma 1.

LEMMA 2. *Let X, Y be respectively $m \times n, n \times m$ nonnegative matrices such that*

$$XY = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & X_r \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad YX = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & Y_s \end{bmatrix},$$

where X_i, Y_i are positive square matrices of orders a_i, α_i respectively. Then

(i) $r = s$; and

(ii) if $X = (X_{ij}), Y = (Y_{ij})$ are partitionings of X, Y respectively, such that X_{ii}, Y_{ii} are of orders $a_i x \alpha_i, \alpha_i x a_i$ respectively, then $X_{j\sigma(j)} \neq 0, Y_{\sigma(j)j} \neq 0, X_{jk} = 0 = Y_{kj}$ for all $k \neq \sigma(j)$ for some $\sigma \in S_r$.

PROOF. Let $r > s$. Write

$$X'_s = \begin{bmatrix} X_s & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & X_r \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad a'_s = \sum_{i=s}^r a_i.$$

Then X'_s is of order a'_s and has zero entries. Let $X = (X_{ij}), Y = (Y_{ij})$ be the partitioning of X and Y such that X_{ii}, Y_{ii} are of orders respectively $a_i x \alpha_i, \alpha_i x a_i, 1 \leq i \leq s-1$. X_{ss}, Y_{ss} are of orders $a'_s x \alpha_s$ and $\alpha_s x a'_s$ respectively. Then $X_j = \sum_{k=1}^s X_{jk} Y_{kj} > 0, 1 \leq j \leq s-1, X_{it} Y_{tk} = 0, i \neq k, 1 \leq t \leq s$. Using Lemma A, we obtain that, for each $j \in \{1, \dots, s-1\}$, there exists an integer $l \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ such that $X_j = X_{jl} Y_{lj}$, and $X_{jk} = 0 = Y_{kj} \forall k \neq l$. Thus, there is one and only one nonzero block in each but the s th row of X and in each but the s th column of Y . Considering

$$YX = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & Y_s \end{bmatrix},$$

we obtain that there is one and only one nonzero block in each column of X and in each row of Y . Thus X has exactly s nonzero blocks, which implies that the s th row of X will also have exactly one nonzero block. Similarly, the s th column of Y will have exactly one nonzero block. This gives a permutation $\sigma \in S_r$, the symmetric group on r symbols $\{1, \dots, r\}$ such that $X_{j\sigma(j)} \neq 0, Y_{\sigma(j)j} \neq 0$ and $X_{jk} = 0 = Y_{kj}$ for all $k \neq \sigma(j)$. Clearly,

$$(1) \quad X_{i\sigma(i)} Y_{\sigma(i)i} = X_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq s-1, \quad X_{s\sigma(s)} Y_{\sigma(s)s} = X'_s.$$

Also,

$$(2) \quad Y_{\sigma(i)i} X_{i\sigma(i)} = Y_{\sigma(i)}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq s.$$

From (1) we have

$$(3) \quad X_{s\sigma(s)} Y_{\sigma(s)s} = X'_s = \begin{bmatrix} X_s & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & X_r \end{bmatrix}$$

and so

$$(4) \quad (X_{s\sigma(s)} Y_{\sigma(s)s})(X_{s\sigma(s)} Y_{\sigma(s)s}) = \begin{bmatrix} X_s^2 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & X_r^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

But since $Y_{\sigma(s)s} X_{s\sigma(s)} > 0$, and $X_{s\sigma(s)}$, $Y_{\sigma(s)s}$ cannot have zero row, zero column respectively (by equation (3)), we obtain

$$(5) \quad X_{s\sigma(s)}(Y_{\sigma(s)s} X_{s\sigma(s)}) Y_{\sigma(s)s} > 0.$$

But (5) contradicts (4).

Hence $r = s$, proving (i). (ii) follows from the proof of (i) given above.

LEMMA 3. *Let X, Y be nonnegative matrices of orders $m \times n, n \times m$ respectively, such that $XY = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $YX = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ where A, B are square matrices of orders a and b respectively and $\text{diag } A > 0, \text{diag } B > 0$. If*

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 & Y_2 \\ Y_3 & Y_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

are partitioned, such that X_1, X_4, Y_1, Y_4 are of orders $a \times \alpha, (m - a) \times (n - \alpha), \alpha \times a, (n - \alpha) \times (m - a)$ respectively, then

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & 0 \\ 0 & X_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 & 0 \\ 0 & Y_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

where $X_1 Y_1 = A, Y_1 X_1 = B$, and $X_4 Y_4 = 0 = Y_4 X_4$.

PROOF. The proof is straightforward.

The following is another fact.

SUBLEMMA 2. *Let X, Y be respectively $m \times n, n \times m$ matrices such that (i) $\text{rank } XY = \text{rank } X$, (ii) $\text{index } XY = 1$. Then $\text{rank } XY = \text{rank } YX$ and $\text{index } YX = 1$. Further if $X \geq 0, Y \geq 0$, then $(XY)^{\#} \geq 0$ if and only if $(YX)^{\#} \geq 0$.*

3. Main results.

THEOREM 1. *Let A be a nonnegative $m \times n$ matrix and W be a nonnegative $n \times m$ matrix such that the i th row (column) of W is nonzero if and only if the i th column (row) of A is nonzero and $\text{rank } AW = \text{rank } A$. Then $(AW)^{\#} \geq 0$ if and only if there exists permutation matrices P and Q of orders m and n respectively such that PAQ^T is a direct sum of matrices of the following types (not necessarily all):*

(a) xy^T where x, y are positive vectors of suitable sizes (not necessarily of the same size);

(b)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & x_1 y_2^T & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_2 y_3^T & \dots & 0 \\ x_d y_1^T & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where x_i, y_i are positive vectors of suitable sizes (not necessarily of the same size);

(c) zero matrix (not necessarily square),

and $QW(AW)^{\#}P^T$ is a direct sum of matrices of the following types (not necessarily all);

(a') uv^T , where u, v are positive vectors of suitable sizes;

(b')

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & u_d v_1^T \\ u_1 v_2^T & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & u_2 v_3^T & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_{d-1} v_d^T & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where u_i, v_i are positive vectors of suitable sizes;

(c') zero matrix of suitable size.

PROOF. We first show $\text{rank } AW = \text{rank } W(AW)^*$. Now $\text{rank } AW = \text{rank}(AW)^* = \text{rank}(AW)(AW)^* \leq \text{rank } W(AW)^* \leq \text{rank}(AW)^* = \text{rank } AW$, proving the claim.

Set $X = A$, $Y = W(AW)^*$. Then $XY = (AW)(AW)^*$ is a nonnegative weakly 0-symmetric idempotent (Lemma 1). Also, $YX = W(AW)^*A = (WA)^*WA$ is a weakly 0-symmetric idempotent (Lemma 1 and Sublemma 2). Therefore by [4, Theorem 2], there exist permutation matrices P_1, Q_1 of orders m, n respectively such that

$$P_1 X Y P_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} g_1 h_1^T & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ & & g_r h_r^T \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad Q_1 Y X Q_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 q_1^T & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ & & p_s q_s^T \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where g_i, h_i (p_i, q_i) are positive vectors of the same order, say a_i (b_i) and $h_i^T g_i = 1$ ($q_i^T p_i = 1$) and $\text{rank } XY = r$, $\text{rank } YX = s$. Let $L = P_1 X Q_1^T$, $M = Q_1 Y P_1^T$.

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} g_1 h_1^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & g_r h_r^T \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 q_1^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & p_s q_s^T \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then

$$LM = \begin{bmatrix} C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad ML = \begin{bmatrix} D & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

where $\text{diag } C > 0$, $\text{diag } D > 0$. By Lemma 3,

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} L' & 0 \\ 0 & L'' \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} M' & 0 \\ 0 & M'' \end{bmatrix},$$

where

$$L'M' = C = \begin{bmatrix} g_1 h_1^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & g_r h_r^T \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad M'L' = D = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 q_1^T & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & p_s q_s^T \end{bmatrix}.$$

By Lemma 1 (or by Sublemma 2), $r = s$. Also by Lemma 1, if

$$L' = \begin{bmatrix} L'_{11} & \cdots & L'_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \\ L'_{r1} & \cdots & L'_{rr} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad M' = \begin{bmatrix} M'_{11} & \cdots & M'_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \\ M'_{r1} & \cdots & M'_{rr} \end{bmatrix}$$

are partitionings of L' , M' such that L'_{ii} , M'_{ii} are of orders $a_i \times \alpha_i$, $\alpha_i \times a_i$ respectively, where $g_i h_i^T$ and $p_i q_i^T$ respectively are of orders a_i and α_i , then

$$\begin{aligned} L'_{i\sigma(i)} &\neq 0, & L'_{ij} &= 0 \quad \forall j \neq \sigma(i), \\ M'_{\alpha(i)i} &\neq 0, & M'_{ij} &= 0 \quad \forall j \neq \sigma^{-1}(i), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$L'_{i\sigma(i)} M'_{\sigma(i)i} = g_i h_i^T, \quad M'_{\sigma(i)i} L'_{\sigma(i)i} = p_{\sigma(i)} q_{\sigma(i)}^T$$

for some $\sigma \in S_r$.

Thus $\text{rank } L' \geq r$. But since $r = \text{rank } L = \text{rank } L' + \text{rank } L''$, we get, $L'' = 0$ and $\text{rank } L' = r$. Thus each $L'_{i\sigma(i)}$ is of rank 1 and so $L'_{i\sigma(i)}$ is of the form $x_i y_{\sigma(i)}^T$, where $x_i > 0$, $y_{\sigma(i)} > 0$ and are of sizes a_i , $\alpha_{\sigma(i)}$ respectively. We have

$$A = P_1^T L Q_1 = P_1^T \begin{bmatrix} L' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Q_1.$$

Writing σ as a product of disjoint cycles we interchange rows and columns consisting of block entries of L and obtain permutation matrices P_2 , Q_2 of suitable orders such that $P_2 L' Q_2^T$ is a direct sum of matrices of types (a), (b) in the statement of the theorem. Then setting

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} P_2 & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} P_1 \quad \text{and} \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} Q_2 & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} Q_1,$$

we obtain PAQ^T is a direct sum of matrices of types (a), (b), (c) as desired. Since $M'_{\sigma(i)i} \neq 0$, $M'_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall j \neq \sigma^{-1}(i)$, we, similarly, get $QW(AW)^{\#} P^T$ is a direct sum of matrices of types (a'), (b'), (c') such that if S_i is a summand of PAQ^T of type () of order $\lambda_i \times \mu_i$, then S_i is a summand of type (') of order $\mu_i \times \lambda_i$, completing the proof of the "if" part. The converse is obvious. Further, if $m = n$, the proof shows that $P = Q$.

Before we give some of the consequences of the above theorem we record another simple fact in the following lemma.

SUBLEMMA 3. *Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix (not necessarily nonnegative). If X is a $\{1, 2\}$ -inverse of A such that both AX and XA are weakly 0-symmetric, then X has the property: the i th row (column) of X is nonzero if and only if the i th column (row) of A is nonzero.*

COROLLARY. *Let A be a nonnegative $m \times n$ matrix and let X be an $n \times m$ matrix satisfying (1) $AXA = A$, (2) $XAX = X$, (3)₀ (AX) is weakly 0-symmetric, (4)₀ (XA) is weakly 0-symmetric. Then $X \geq 0$ if and only if there exists permutation matrices P , Q of orders m , n such that PAQ^T (QXP^T) is the direct sum of matrices of types (a), (b), (c), ((a'), (b'), (c')) with the convention that if PAQ^T has its i th summand of type (a), (b)*

or (c) of order $\lambda \times \mu$ then QXP^T has its i th summand of type (a'), (b'), (c') respectively of order $\mu \times \lambda$.

Further, $X = A^\dagger$ if and only if $X = DA^T = A^TD'$ where D, D' are diagonal matrices such that all entries on each diagonal are positive.

PROOF. Firstly, we have $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } AX$ and so, by the Sublemma 3, we put $W = X$ in the theorem. Then $W(AW)^* = X(AX)^* = X$. Thus by Theorem 1, PAQ^T and QXP^T are direct sum of matrices of desired types. The converse is clear. To prove the last statement let us first assume $X = A^\dagger$. Then AX and hence $(PAQ^T)(QXP^T)$ is a symmetric idempotent. Thus if S_i and S'_i are, respectively, the corresponding summands of PAQ^T and QXP^T in the direct sum representations described above, then $S_i S'_i$ is also a symmetric idempotent. We now show $S'_i = D_i S_i = S_i D'_i$, where D_i, D'_i are diagonal matrices with positive entries on the diagonal. If $S_i = 0$ and $S'_i = 0$ then D_i and D'_i can be chosen to be the identity matrices of appropriate orders. We now assume that S_i, S'_i are summands of type (b) and (b') respectively. (For summands of types (a) and (a'), the proof is similar.) Then

$$S_i S'_i = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 y_2^T u_1 v_2^T & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & x_d y_1^T u_d v_1^T \end{bmatrix}.$$

Since $S_i S'_i$ is symmetric, for all $j = 1, \dots, d-1$, we have $x_j (y_{j+1}^T u_j) v_{j+1}^T = v_{j+1} (u_j^T y_{j+1}) x_j^T$ and $x_d y_1^T u_d v_1^T = v_1 u_d^T y_1 x_d^T$. Thus $v_{j+1} = \alpha_j x_j$, $\alpha_j > 0$, $1 \leq j \leq d-1$, and $v_1 = \alpha_1 x_d$, $\alpha_1 > 0$. Similarly, by using $S'_i S_i$ is symmetric, we obtain $u_j = \beta_j y_{j+1}$, $1 \leq j \leq d-1$, and $u_d = \beta_d y_1$, $\beta_d > 0$. Hence $u_j v_{j+1}^T = \gamma_j y_{j+1} x_j^T$, $\gamma_j > 0$, $1 \leq j \leq d-1$, $u_d v_1^T = \gamma_d y_1 x_d^T$, $\gamma_d > 0$. Therefore, $S'_i = D_i S_i^T = S_i^T D'_i$ where D_i, D'_i are diagonal matrices with positive entries on the diagonal. Set

$$D^* = \begin{bmatrix} D_1 & & 0 \\ & D_2 & \\ 0 & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then $QA^\dagger P^T = D^*(PAQ^T)^T = D^*QA^T P^T$. This implies $A^\dagger = DA^T$, where $D = Q^T D^* Q$ is a diagonal matrix with all entries on the diagonal as positive. Similarly, $A^\dagger = A^T D'$ where D' is a diagonal matrix will all entries on the diagonal positive, proving the 'only if' part. To prove the converse, we assume $X = DA^T = A^T D'$. To show $X = A^\dagger$, consider $AX = ADA^T$ and $XA = A^T D' A$. Clearly, both AX, XA are symmetric. Hence $X = A^\dagger$ as desired. This completes the proof of the corollary.

REMARK. The last statement in the above corollary, that if $A \geq 0$ and $A^\dagger \geq 0$ then $A^\dagger = DA^T$, is a theorem of Plemmons-Cline [2]. Henceforth, by matrices of types (a), (b), (c), we shall mean the matrices of such types described in Theorem 1.

THEOREM 2. Let A be a nonnegative $m \times n$ matrix and W be a nonnegative $n \times m$ matrix such that the i th row (column) of W is nonzero if and only if the i th column (row) of A is nonzero. Let X be W -weighted group inverse of A . Then $X \geq 0$ iff PXQ^T is a direct sum of matrices of types (a), (b) and (c).

PROOF (if part). It is immediate from the equations (1)_w $(AW)^2XW = AW$ (2)_w $X = XWAWX$ and (5)_w $XWA = AWX$ that $\text{rank } X = \text{rank } XW = \text{rank } AW = \text{rank } WAW$. Also $XW = (AW)^{\#}$, $WX = (WA)^{\#}$. Thus $XWAW$ and $WAWX$ are nonnegative idempotents which are also weakly 0-symmetric (Lemma 1).

Thus there exist permutation matrices P, Q such that

$$PXWAWP^T = \begin{bmatrix} g_1 h_1^T & & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & g_r h_r^T & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and}$$

$$QWAWXQ^T = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 v_1^T & & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & u_r v_r^T & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where $r = \text{rank } X = \text{rank } WAW$. Then invoking Lemmas 2 and 3 we obtain, as in the proof of Theorem 1, that PXQ^T is a direct sum of matrices of types (a), (b) and (c) as desired. The converse is obvious.

REMARK (1). Let $W = A^{\dagger}$. Then since $X = ((AW)^{\#})^2 A$ [3], we obtain $X = A$. Thus a nonnegative matrix A with $A^{\dagger} \geq 0$ is a direct sum of matrices of the types (a), (b), and (c), up to permutations of rows and columns. Stated equivalently, we obtain a theorem of Plemmons-Cline [2] that if $A \geq 0$ and $A^{\dagger} \geq 0$ then there exists a permutation matrix P such that

$$PA = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_\gamma \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

where each B_i has rank 1, $B_i B_j^T = 0$ for $i \neq j$ and the zero block may be absent.

REMARK (2). We can also choose $W = \{1, 3, 4\}$ -inverse of A . In this case we obtain the same class of matrices A as in the case when we choose $W = A^{\dagger}$ which is a result of Berman-Plemmons [1]. However, we cannot choose W to be any other λ -inverse of A where λ is a subset of $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ such that $1 \in \lambda$. For, if W is any other λ -inverse of A such that $1 \in \lambda$ then, although $\text{rank } AW = \text{rank } A$, $X = ((AW)^{\#})^2 A = AWA = A$, it is not necessarily true that the i th row (column) of W is nonzero if and only if the i th column (row) of A is nonzero. This suggests that one may weaken the hypothesis on W regarding nonzero rows and nonzero columns to obtain other results on λ -monotone matrices. This requires finding matrices X, Y such that XY and YX are not necessarily in the form as in Lemma 2. This remains open.

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