

Research Article

The Matrix Linear Unilateral and Bilateral Equations with Two Variables over Commutative Rings

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The method of solving matrix linear equations $AX + BY = C$ and $AX + YB = C$ over commutative Bezout domains by means of standard form of a pair of matrices with respect to generalized equivalence is proposed. The formulas of general solutions of such equations are deduced. The criterions of uniqueness of particular solutions of such matrix equations are established.

1. Preliminaries

1.1. Introduction

The matrix linear equations play a fundamental role in many talks in control and dynamical systems theory [1–4]. The such equations are the matrix linear bilateral equations with one and two variables

$$AX + XB = C, \quad (1.1)$$

$$AX + YB = C, \quad (1.2)$$

and the matrix linear unilateral equations

$$AX + BY = C, \quad (1.3)$$

where A , B , and C are matrices of appropriate size over a certain field \mathcal{F} or over a ring \mathcal{R} , X , Y are unknown matrices. Equations (1.1), (1.2) are called Sylvester equations. The equation

$AX + XA^T = C$, where matrix A^T is transpose of A , is called Lyapunov equation and it is special case of Sylvester equation. Equation (1.3) is called the matrix linear Diophantine equation [3, 4].

Roth [5] established the criterions of solvability of matrix equations (1.1), (1.2) whose coefficients A, B , and C are the matrices over a field \mathcal{F} .

Theorem 1.1 ([5]). *The matrix equation (1.1), where A, B , and C are matrices with elements in a field \mathcal{F} , has a solution X with elements in \mathcal{F} if and only if the matrices*

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix}, \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.4)$$

are similar.

The matrix equation (1.2), where A, B , and C are matrices with elements in \mathcal{F} , has solution X, Y with elements in \mathcal{F} if and only if the matrices M and N are equivalent.

The Roth's theorem was extended by many authors to the matrix equations (1.1), (1.2) in cases where their coefficients are the matrices over principal ideal rings [6–8], over arbitrary commutative rings [9], and over other rings [10–14].

The matrix linear unilateral equation (1.3) has a solution if and only if one of the following conditions holds:

- (a) a greatest common left divisor of the matrices A and B is a left divisor of the matrix C ;
- (b) the matrices $\|A \ B \ C\|$ and $\|A \ B \ 0\|$ are right equivalent.

In the case where A, B , and C in (1.3) are the matrices over a polynomial ring $\mathcal{F}[\lambda]$, where \mathcal{F} is a field, these conditions were formulated in [1, 4]. It is not difficult to show, that these conditions of solvability hold for the matrix linear unilateral equation (1.3) over a commutative Bezout domain.

The matrix equations (1.1), (1.2), (1.3), where the coefficients A, B , and C are the matrices over a field \mathcal{F} , reduce by means of the Kronecker product to equivalent systems of linear equations [15]. Hence (1.1) over algebraic closed field has unique solution if and only if the matrices A and $-B$ have no common characteristic roots.

One of the methods of solving matrix polynomial equation,

$$A(\lambda)X(\lambda) + Y(\lambda)B(\lambda) = C(\lambda), \quad (1.5)$$

where $A(\lambda), B(\lambda)$, and $C(\lambda)$ are matrices over a polynomial ring $\mathcal{F}[\lambda]$, is based on reducibility of polynomial equation to equivalent equation with matrix coefficients over a field \mathcal{F} , that is,

$$AZ + ZB = D, \quad (1.6)$$

where A and B are companion matrices of matrix polynomials $A(\lambda) = \sum_{i=0}^r A_i \lambda^{r-i}$ and $B(\lambda) = \sum_{j=0}^s B_j \lambda^{s-j}$, respectively, D is matrix over a field \mathcal{F} , and Z is unknown matrix [16, 17].

Equation (1.5) has a unique solution $X_0(\lambda), Y_0(\lambda)$ of bounded degree $\deg X_0(\lambda) < \deg B(\lambda)$ if and only if $(\det A(\lambda), \det B(\lambda)) = 1$ [17].

Feinstein and Bar-Ness [18] established that for (1.5), in which at least one from the matrix coefficients $A(\lambda)$ or $B(\lambda)$ is regular, there exists unique minimal solution $X_0(\lambda)$, $Y_0(\lambda)$, such that $\deg X_0(\lambda) < \deg B(\lambda)$, $\deg Y_0(\lambda) < \deg A(\lambda)$, if and only if $(\det A(\lambda), \det B(\lambda)) = 1$ and $\deg C(\lambda) \leq \deg A(\lambda) + \deg B(\lambda) - 1$. The similar result was established in [19] in the case where at least one from matrix coefficients $A(\lambda)$ or $B(\lambda)$ is regularizable.

In this paper we propose the method of solving matrix linear equations (1.2), (1.3) over a commutative Bezout domain. This method is based on the use of standard form of a pair of matrices with respect to generalized equivalence introduced in [20, 21], and on congruences. We introduce the notion of particular solutions of such matrix equations. We establish the criterions of uniqueness of particular solutions and write down the formulas of general solutions of such equations.

1.2. The Linear Congruences and Diophantine Equations

Let \mathcal{R} be a commutative Bezout domain. A commutative domain \mathcal{R} is called a Bezout domain if any two elements $a, b \in \mathcal{R}$ have a greatest common divisor $(a, b) = d$, $d \in \mathcal{R}$ and $d = pa + qb$, for some $p, q \in \mathcal{R}$ [22, 23]. Note that a commutative domain \mathcal{R} is a Bezout domain if and only if any finitely generated ideal is principal.

Further, $U(\mathcal{R})$ denotes a group of units of \mathcal{R} , \mathcal{R}_m denotes a complete set of residues modulo the ideal (m) generated by element $m \in \mathcal{R}$ or a complete set of residues modulo m . An element a of \mathcal{R} is said to be an associate to an element b of \mathcal{R} , if $a = bu$, where u belongs to $U(\mathcal{R})$. A set of elements of \mathcal{R} , one from each associate class, is said to be a complete set of nonassociates, which we denoted by \mathcal{R}' [24]. For example, if $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Z}$ is a ring of integers, then \mathbb{Z}' can be chosen as the set of positive integers with zero, that is, $\mathbb{Z}' = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, and \mathbb{Z}_m can be chosen as the set of the smallest nonnegative residues, that is, $\mathbb{Z}_m = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1\}$.

Many properties of divisibility in principal ideal rings [24–27] can be easily generalized to the commutative Bezout domain. Recall some of them which will be used later.

In what follows, \mathcal{R} will always denote a commutative Bezout domain.

Lemma 1.2. *Each residue class $\bar{a}(\text{mod } m)$ over \mathcal{R} can be represented as union*

$$\bar{a}(\text{mod } m) = \bigcup_{r \in \mathcal{R}_d} (\overline{a + mr})(\text{mod } md), \quad (1.7)$$

where the union is taken over all residues of arbitrary complete set of residues \mathcal{R}_d modulo d , where $d \neq 0$.

In the case where \mathcal{R} is an euclidean ring, this lemma was proved in [27]. By the same way, this lemma can be proved in the case where \mathcal{R} is a commutative Bezout domain.

The class of elements $x \equiv x_0(\text{mod } m)$ satisfying the congruence $ax \equiv b(\text{mod } m)$ is called solution of this congruence.

Lemma 1.3. *Let*

$$ax \equiv b(\text{mod } m) \quad (1.8)$$

and $(a, m) = d$, where $a, b, m, d \in \mathcal{R}$. Congruence (1.8) has a solution if and only if $d \mid b$, that is, $b = b_1 d$.

Let $a = a_1d$, $b = b_1d$, $m = m_1d$, where $(a_1, m_1) = 1$, and $x \equiv x_0 \pmod{m_1}$ be a solution of congruence

$$a_1x \equiv b_1 \pmod{m_1}. \quad (1.9)$$

Then the general solution of congruence (1.8) has the form:

$$x \equiv x_0 + m_1r \pmod{m}, \quad (1.10)$$

where r is any element of \mathcal{R}_d .

Proof. Necessity. It is obvious.

Sufficiency. Let $(a, m) = d$ and $d \mid b$. Then dividing both sides a congruence (1.8) and m by d , we get congruence (1.9), where $(a_1, m_1) = 1$. There exist elements u, v of \mathcal{R} such that $a_1u + m_1v = 1$. Thus we have $a_1u \equiv 1 \pmod{m_1}$. Multiply two sides of this congruence by $b_1 \neq 0$, that is, $a_1ub_1 \equiv b_1 \pmod{m_1}$. Therefore, $x \equiv ub_1 \pmod{m_1}$ is a solution of congruence (1.9). Set $ub_1 = x_0$. Then by Lemma 1.2 we get the general solution of congruence (1.8): $x \equiv x_0 + m_1r \pmod{m}$, where r is an arbitrary element of \mathcal{R}_d . This proves the lemma. \square

Corollary 1.4. *The congruence (1.8) has unique solution $x \equiv x_0 \pmod{m}$ such that $x_0 \in \mathcal{R}_m$ if and only if $(a, m) = 1$.*

Let

$$ax + by = c \quad (1.11)$$

be a linear Diophantine equation over \mathcal{R} and $(a, b) = d$. Equation (1.11) has a solution if and only if $d \mid c$.

Suppose that $a = a_1d$, $b = b_1d$, and $c = c_1d$, where $(a_1, b_1) = 1$. Then (1.11) implies

$$a_1x + b_1y = c_1. \quad (1.12)$$

Let x_0, y_0 be a solution of (1.12), that is, x_0 is a solution of congruence $a_1x \equiv c_1 \pmod{b_1}$, $x_0 \in \mathcal{R}_{b_1}$, and $y_0 = (c_1 - a_1x_0)/b_1$. It is easily to verify that if $x_0 \in \mathcal{R}_{b_1}$, then $x_0 \in \mathcal{R}_b$.

The solution x_0, y_0 of (1.12) is obviously the solution of (1.11).

Definition 1.5. The solution x_0, y_0 of (1.11) such that $x_0 \in \mathcal{R}_b$ is called the *particular* solution of this equation.

Then by Lemmas 1.2 and 1.3, a general solution of (1.11) has the form

$$x = x_0 + \frac{b}{d}r + bk, \quad y = y_0 - \frac{a}{d}r - ak, \quad (1.13)$$

where r is an arbitrary element of \mathcal{R}_d and k is any element of \mathcal{R} .

Corollary 1.6. *A particular solution x_0, y_0 of (1.11) with $x_0 \in \mathcal{R}_b$ is unique if and only if $(a, b) = 1$.*

Example 1.7. Let

$$9x + 6y = 6 \quad (1.14)$$

be linear Diophantine equation over ring \mathbb{Z} . Then $(9, 6) = 3 = d$ and (1.14) is solvable. Then the particular solutions of (1.14) are

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^{(0)} &= 0, & y_1^{(0)} &= 1, \\ x_2^{(0)} &= 2, & y_2^{(0)} &= -2, \\ x_3^{(0)} &= 4, & y_3^{(0)} &= -5, \end{aligned} \quad (1.15)$$

because $x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, x_3^{(0)} \in \mathbb{Z}_6 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$.

Then the general solution of (1.14) can be written using (1.13)

$$x = 0 + \frac{6}{3}r + 6k, \quad y = 1 - \frac{9}{3}r - 9k, \quad (1.16)$$

that is,

$$x = 2r + 6k, \quad y = 1 - 3r - 9k, \quad (1.17)$$

where r is arbitrary element of $\mathbb{Z}_3 = \{0, 1, 2\}$ and k is any element of \mathbb{Z} .

1.3. Standard Form of a Pair of Matrices

Let \mathcal{R} be a commutative Bezout domain with diagonal reduction of matrices [28], that is, for every matrix A of the ring of matrices $M(n, \mathcal{R})$, there exist invertible matrices $U, V \in GL(n, \mathcal{R})$ such that

$$UAV_A = D^A = \text{diag}(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n), \quad \varphi_i \mid \varphi_{i+1}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1. \quad (1.18)$$

If $\varphi_i \in \mathcal{R}', i = 1, \dots, n$, then the matrix D^A is unique and is called the canonical diagonal form (Smith normal form) of the matrix A . Such rings are so-called adequate rings. The ring \mathcal{R} is called an adequate if \mathcal{R} is a commutative domain in which every finitely generated ideal is principal and for every $a, b \in \mathcal{R}$ with $a \neq 0$; a can be represented as $a = cd$ where $(c, b) = 1$ and $(d_i, b) \neq 1$ for every nonunit factor d_i of d [29].

Definition 1.8. The pairs (A_1, A_2) and (B_1, B_2) of matrices $A_i, B_i \in M(n, \mathcal{R}), i = 1, 2$, are called *generalized equivalent* pairs if $A_i = UB_iV_i, i = 1, 2$, for some invertible matrices U and V_i over \mathcal{R} .

In [20, 21], the forms of the pair of matrices with respect to generalized equivalence are established.

Theorem 1.9. Let \mathcal{R} be an adequate ring, and let $A, B \in M(n, \mathcal{R})$ be the nonsingular matrices and

$$D^A = \Phi = \text{diag}(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n), \quad D^B = \Psi = \text{diag}(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \quad (1.19)$$

be their canonical diagonal forms.

Then the pair of matrices (A, B) is generalized equivalent to the pair (D^A, T^B) , where T^B has the following form:

$$T^B = \left\| \begin{array}{cccc} \varphi_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ t_{21}\varphi_1 & \varphi_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ t_{n1}\varphi_1 & t_{n2}\varphi_2 & \cdots & \varphi_n \end{array} \right\|, \quad (1.20)$$

$t_{ij} \in \mathcal{R}_{\delta_{ij}}$, where $\delta_{ij} = (\varphi_i/\varphi_j, \psi_i/\psi_j)$, $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, $i > j$.

The pair (D^A, T^B) defined in Theorem 1.9 is called the *standard form* of the pair of matrices (A, B) or the *standard pair* of matrices (A, B) .

Definition 1.10. The pair (A, B) is called *diagonalizable* if it is generalized equivalent to the pair of diagonal matrices (D^A, D^B) , that is, its standard form is the pair of diagonal matrices (D^A, D^B) .

Corollary 1.11. Let $A, B \in M(n, \mathcal{R})$. If $(\varphi_n/\varphi_1, \psi_n/\psi_1) = 1$, then the pair of matrices (A, B) is diagonalizable.

It is clear taking into account Corollary 1.11 that if $(\det A, \det B) = 1$, then the standard form of matrices (A, B) is the pair of diagonal matrices (D^A, D^B) .

Let us formulate the criterion of diagonalizability of the pair of matrices.

Theorem 1.12. Let $A, B \in M(n, \mathcal{R})$ and A be a nonsingular matrix. Then the pair of matrices (A, B) is generalized equivalent to the pair of diagonal matrices (D^A, D^B) if and only if the matrices $(\text{adj } A)B$ and $(\text{adj } D^A)D^B$ are equivalent, where $\text{adj } A$ is an adjoint matrix.

2. The Matrix Linear Unilateral Equations $AX + BY = C$

2.1. The Construction of the Solutions of the Matrix Linear Unilateral Equations with Two Variables

Suppose that the matrix linear unilateral equation (1.3) is solvable, and let (D^A, T^B) be a standard form of a pair of matrices (A, B) from (1.3) with respect to generalized equivalence, that is,

$$D^A = \Phi = UAV_A = \text{diag}(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n),$$

$$T^B = UBV_B = \left\| \begin{array}{cccc} \varphi_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ t_{21}\varphi_1 & \varphi_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ t_{n1}\varphi_1 & t_{n2}\varphi_2 & \cdots & \varphi_n \end{array} \right\| \quad (2.1)$$

is a lower triangular matrix of the form (1.20) with the principal diagonal

$$D^B = \Psi = \text{diag}(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n), \quad (2.2)$$

where $U, V_A, V_B \in GL(n, \mathcal{R})$.

Then (1.3) is equivalent to the equation

$$D^A \tilde{X} + T^B \tilde{Y} = \tilde{C}, \quad (2.3)$$

where $\tilde{X} = V_A^{-1}X$, $\tilde{Y} = V_B^{-1}Y$, and $\tilde{C} = UC$.

The pair of matrices \tilde{X}_0, \tilde{Y}_0 satisfying (2.3) is called the solution of this equation. Then

$$X_0 = V_A \tilde{X}_0, \quad Y_0 = V_B \tilde{Y}_0 \quad (2.4)$$

is the solution of (1.3).

The matrix equation (2.3) is equivalent to the system of linear equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 \tilde{x}_{11} + \varphi_1 \tilde{y}_{11} &= \tilde{c}_{11}, \\ \varphi_1 \tilde{x}_{12} + \varphi_1 \tilde{y}_{12} &= \tilde{c}_{12}, \\ &\vdots \\ \varphi_1 \tilde{x}_{1n} + \varphi_1 \tilde{y}_{1n} &= \tilde{c}_{1n}, \\ \varphi_2 \tilde{x}_{21} + \varphi_1 t_{21} \tilde{y}_{11} + \varphi_2 \tilde{y}_{21} &= \tilde{c}_{21}, \\ &\vdots \\ \varphi_n \tilde{x}_{nn} + \varphi_1 t_{n1} \tilde{y}_{1n} + \dots + \varphi_{n-1} t_{n,n-1} \tilde{y}_{n-1,n} + \varphi_n \tilde{y}_{nn} &= \tilde{c}_{nn}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

with the variables $\tilde{x}_{ij}, \tilde{y}_{ij}$, $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, where t_{ij} , $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, from (2.3), or

$$\varphi_i \tilde{x}_{ij} + \sum_{l=1}^{i-1} \varphi_l t_{il} \tilde{y}_{lj} + \varphi_i \tilde{y}_{ij} = \tilde{c}_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, n, \quad (2.6)$$

where $\tilde{X} = \|\tilde{x}_{ij}\|_1^n$, $\tilde{Y} = \|\tilde{y}_{ij}\|_1^n$, and $\tilde{C} = \|\tilde{c}_{ij}\|_1^n$.

The solving of this system reduces to the successive solving of linear Diophantine equations of the form

$$\varphi_i \tilde{x}_{ij} + \varphi_i \tilde{y}_{ij} = \tilde{c}_{ij}. \quad (2.7)$$

Using solutions of system (2.6), we construct the solutions \tilde{X}, \tilde{Y} of matrix equation (2.3). Then $X = V_A \tilde{X}$ and $Y = V_B \tilde{Y}$ are the solutions of matrix equation (1.3).

2.2. The General Solution of the Matrix Equation $AX + BY = C$ with the Diagonalizable Pair of Matrices (A, B)

Suppose that the pair of matrices (A, B) is diagonalizable, that is,

$$\begin{aligned} UAV_A &= D^A = \Phi = \text{diag}(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n), \\ UB V_B &= D^B = \Psi = \text{diag}(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

for some matrices $U, V_A, V_B \in GL(n, \mathcal{R})$.

Then (1.3) is equivalent to the equation

$$\Phi \tilde{X} + \Psi \tilde{Y} = \tilde{C}, \quad (2.9)$$

where $\tilde{X} = V_A^{-1}X$, $\tilde{Y} = V_B^{-1}Y$, and $\tilde{C} = UC$.

From matrix equation (2.9), we get the system of linear Diophantine equation:

$$\varphi_i \tilde{x}_{ij} + \psi_i \tilde{y}_{ij} = \tilde{c}_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.10)$$

Let $\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)}, \tilde{y}_{ij}^{(0)}, i, j = 1, \dots, n$, be a particular solution of corresponding equation of system (2.10), that is, $\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)}$ is the solution of congruence $\varphi_i \tilde{x}_{ij} \equiv \tilde{c}_{ij} \pmod{\psi_i}$, $\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)} \in \mathcal{R}_{\psi_i}$, and $\tilde{y}_{ij}^{(0)} = (\tilde{c}_{ij} - \varphi_i \tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)}) / \psi_i$.

The general solution of corresponding equation of system (2.10) by the formula (1.13) will have the following form:

$$\tilde{x}_{ij} = \tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)} + \frac{\psi_i}{d_{ii}} r_i + \psi_i k_{ij}, \quad \tilde{y}_{ij} = \tilde{y}_{ij}^{(0)} - \frac{\varphi_i}{d_{ii}} r_i - \varphi_i k_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, n, \quad (2.11)$$

where $d_{ii} = (\varphi_i, \psi_i)$, r_i are arbitrary elements of $\mathcal{R}_{d_{ii}}$, and k_{ij} are any elements of \mathcal{R} , $i, j = 1, \dots, n$. The particular solution of matrix equation (2.9) is

$$\tilde{X}_0 = \left\| \tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)} \right\|_1^n, \quad \tilde{Y}_0 = \left\| \tilde{y}_{ij}^{(0)} \right\|_1^n, \quad (2.12)$$

where $\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)}, \tilde{y}_{ij}^{(0)}, i, j = 1, \dots, n$, is a particular solution of corresponding equation of system (2.10). Then

$$X_0 = V_A \tilde{X}_0, \quad Y_0 = V_B \tilde{Y}_0 \quad (2.13)$$

is a particular solution of matrix equation (1.3).

Thus we get the following theorem.

Theorem 2.1. Let the pair of matrices (A, B) from matrix equation (1.3) be diagonalizable and its standard pair be the pair of matrices (Φ, Ψ) in the form (2.8). Let \tilde{X}_0, \tilde{Y}_0 be a particular solution of matrix equation (2.9). Then the general solution of matrix equation (2.9) is

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{X} &= \tilde{X}_0 + \text{diag}\left(\frac{\varphi_1}{d_{11}}r_1, \dots, \frac{\varphi_n}{d_{nn}}r_n\right)L + \Psi K, \\ \tilde{Y} &= \tilde{Y}_0 - \text{diag}\left(\frac{\varphi_1}{d_{11}}r_1, \dots, \frac{\varphi_n}{d_{nn}}r_n\right)L - \Phi K,\end{aligned}\quad (2.14)$$

where $d_{ii} = (\varphi_i, \psi_i)$, r_i are arbitrary elements of $\mathcal{R}_{d_{ii}}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$; $L = \|l_{ij}\|_1^n$, $l_{ij} = 1$, $i, j = 1, \dots, n$; $K = \|k_{ij}\|_1^n$, k_{ij} are arbitrary elements of \mathcal{R} .

The general solution of matrix equation (1.3) has the form

$$X = V_A \tilde{X}, \quad Y = V_B \tilde{Y}. \quad (2.15)$$

Example 2.2. Consider the equation

$$AX + BY = C, \quad (2.16)$$

for the matrices

$$A = \begin{Bmatrix} -17 & 35 \\ -9 & 18 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{Bmatrix} 26 & 76 \\ 12 & 36 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{Bmatrix} 15 & 34 \\ 6 & 15 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2.17)$$

are matrices over \mathbb{Z} and

$$X = \begin{Bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{Bmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{Bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (2.18)$$

are unknown matrices.

The matrix equation (2.16) is solvable.

The pair of matrices (A, B) from matrix equation (2.16) by Theorem 1.12 is diagonalizable, since the matrices

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{adj } A)B &= \begin{Bmatrix} 18 & -35 \\ 9 & -17 \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 26 & 76 \\ 12 & 36 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 48 & 108 \\ 30 & 72 \end{Bmatrix}, \\ (\text{adj } D^A)D^B &= \begin{Bmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 \end{Bmatrix}\end{aligned}\quad (2.19)$$

are equivalent. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}UAV_A &= D^A = \Phi = \text{diag}(1, 9), & \varphi_1 &= 1, \varphi_2 = 9, \\ UB V_B &= D^B = \Psi = \text{diag}(2, 12), & \psi_1 &= 2, \psi_2 = 12,\end{aligned}\quad (2.20)$$

where

$$U = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad V_A = \begin{Bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{Bmatrix}, \quad V_B = \begin{Bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{Bmatrix}. \quad (2.21)$$

Then (2.16) is equivalent to the equation

$$\Phi\tilde{X} + \Psi\tilde{Y} = \tilde{C}, \quad (2.22)$$

where

$$\tilde{X} = V_A^{-1}X = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_{11} & \tilde{x}_{12} \\ \tilde{x}_{21} & \tilde{x}_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{Y} = V_B^{-1}Y = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{y}_{11} & \tilde{y}_{12} \\ \tilde{y}_{21} & \tilde{y}_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{C} = UC = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 15 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (2.23)$$

From matrix equation (2.22), we get the system of linear Diophantine equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{x}_{11} + 2\tilde{y}_{11} &= 3, \\ \tilde{x}_{12} + 2\tilde{y}_{12} &= 4, \\ 9\tilde{x}_{21} + 12\tilde{y}_{21} &= 6, \\ 9\tilde{x}_{22} + 12\tilde{y}_{22} &= 15. \end{aligned} \quad (2.24)$$

The particular solution of each linear equation of system (2.24) has the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{x}_{11}^{(0)} &= 1, & \tilde{y}_{11}^{(0)} &= 1, \\ \tilde{x}_{12}^{(0)} &= 0, & \tilde{y}_{12}^{(0)} &= 2, \\ \tilde{x}_{21}^{(0)} &= 2, & \tilde{y}_{21}^{(0)} &= -1, \\ \tilde{x}_{22}^{(0)} &= 3, & \tilde{y}_{22}^{(0)} &= -1. \end{aligned} \quad (2.25)$$

The particular solution of matrix equation (2.22) is

$$\tilde{X}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{Y}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (2.26)$$

Then by (2.14) the general solution of matrix equation (2.22) is

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2r_1 & 2r_1 \\ 4r_2 & 4r_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2k_{11} & 2k_{12} \\ 12k_{21} & 12k_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{Y} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & r_1 \\ 3r_2 & 3r_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} \\ 9k_{21} & 9k_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.27)$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 2k_{11} & 2k_{12} \\ 2 + 4r_2 + 12k_{21} & 3 + 4r_2 + 12k_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tilde{Y} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 - k_{11} & 2 - k_{12} \\ -1 - 3r_2 - 9k_{21} & -1 - 3r_2 - 9k_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.28)$$

where r_1 is from $\mathbb{Z}_1 = \{0\}$, r_2 is arbitrary element of $\mathbb{Z}_3 = \{0, 1, 2\}$, and k_{ij} , $i, j = 1, 2$, is arbitrary elements of \mathbb{Z} .

Finally, the general solution of matrix equation (2.16) is

$$\begin{aligned} X &= V_A \tilde{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 + 4r_2 + 4k_{11} + 12k_{21} & 3 + 4r_2 + 4k_{12} + 12k_{22} \\ 3 + 4r_2 + 2k_{11} + 12k_{21} & 3 + 4r_2 + 2k_{12} + 12k_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \\ Y &= V_B \tilde{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 + 6r_2 - 3k_{11} + 18k_{21} & 8 + 6r_2 - 3k_{12} + 18k_{22} \\ -2 - 3r_2 + k_{11} - 9k_{21} & -3 - 3r_2 + k_{12} - 9k_{22} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.29)$$

2.3. The Uniqueness of Particular Solutions of the Matrix Linear Unilateral Equation

The conditions of uniqueness of solutions of bounded degree (minimal solutions) of matrix linear polynomial equations (1.5) were found in [16–19]. We present the conditions of uniqueness of particular solutions of matrix linear equation over a commutative Bezout domain \mathcal{R} .

Theorem 2.3. *The matrix equation (2.3) has a unique particular solution*

$$\tilde{X}_0 = \|\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)}\|_1^n, \quad \tilde{Y}_0 = \|\tilde{y}_{ij}^{(0)}\|_1^n \quad (2.30)$$

such that $\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)} \in \mathcal{R}_{\varphi_i}$, $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, if and only if $(\det D^A, \det T^B) = 1$.

Proof. From matrix equation (2.3), we get the system of linear equations (2.6). The solving of this system reduces to the successive solving of the linear Diophantine equations of the form (2.7).

The matrix equation (2.3) has a unique particular solution $\tilde{X}_0 = \|\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)}\|_1^n$, $\tilde{Y}_0 = \|\tilde{y}_{ij}^{(0)}\|_1^n$ such that $\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)} \in \mathcal{R}_{\varphi_i}$, $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, if and only if each linear Diophantine equations of the form (2.7) has a unique particular solution $\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)}$, $\tilde{y}_{ij}^{(0)}$ such that $\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)} \in \mathcal{R}_{\varphi_i}$, $i, j = 1, \dots, n$. By Corollary 1.6, this holds if and only if $(\varphi_i, \varphi_i) = 1$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. It follows that $(\det D^A, \det T^B) = 1$. This completes the proof. \square

Theorem 2.4. *Let $\tilde{X}_0 = \|\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)}\|_1^n$, $\tilde{Y}_0 = \|\tilde{y}_{ij}^{(0)}\|_1^n$, where $\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)} \in \mathcal{R}_{\varphi_i}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, be a unique particular solution of matrix equation (2.3).*

Then the general solution of matrix equation (2.3) is

$$\tilde{X} = \tilde{X}_0 + \Psi K, \quad \tilde{Y} = \tilde{Y}_0 - \Phi K, \quad (2.31)$$

where $\Phi = D^A$ and $\Psi = D^B$ are canonical diagonal forms of A and B from matrix equation (1.3), respectively, $K = \|k_{ij}\|_1^n$, k_{ij} are arbitrary elements of \mathcal{R} , $i, j = 1, \dots, n$.

The general solution of matrix equation (1.3) is the pair of matrices

$$X = V_A \tilde{X}, \quad Y = V_B \tilde{Y}. \quad (2.32)$$

Proof. The particular solution of the form (2.30) of (2.3) is unique if and only if $(\det D^A, \det T^B) = 1$, that is, $(\det A, \det B) = 1$. Then by Corollary 1.11 the pair of matrices (A, B) is diagonalizable and (1.3) gives us the equation of the form (2.9).

Thus by Theorem 2.1, we get the formula (2.31) of the general solution of (2.3) and the formula (2.32) for computation of general solution of (1.3) in the case where (2.3) has unique particular solution of the form (2.30). The theorem is proved. \square

3. The Matrix Linear Bilateral Equations $AX + YB = C$

Consider the matrix linear bilateral equation (1.2), where A , B , and C are matrices over a commutative Bezout domain \mathcal{R} , and

$$\begin{aligned} U_A A V_A &= D^A = \Phi = \text{diag}(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n), \quad \varphi_i \mid \varphi_{i+1}, \\ U_B B V_B &= D^B = \Psi = \text{diag}(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n), \quad \psi_i \mid \psi_{i+1}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1 \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

are the canonical diagonal forms of matrices A and B , respectively, and $U_A, V_A, U_B, V_B \in GL(n, \mathcal{R})$.

Then (1.2) is equivalent to

$$\Phi \tilde{X} + \tilde{Y} \Psi = \tilde{C}, \quad (3.2)$$

where $\tilde{X} = V_A^{-1} X V_B$, $\tilde{Y} = U_A Y U_B^{-1}$, and $\tilde{C} = U_A C V_B$.

Such an approach to solving (1.2), where A , B and C are the matrices over a polynomial ring $\mathcal{F}[\lambda]$, where \mathcal{F} is a field, was applied in [3].

The equation (3.2) is equivalent to the system of linear Diophantine equations

$$\varphi_i \tilde{x}_{ij} + \psi_j \tilde{y}_{ij} = \tilde{c}_{ij}, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (3.3)$$

Theorem 3.1. *Let*

$$\tilde{X}_0 = \left\| \tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)} \right\|_1^n, \quad \tilde{Y}_0 = \left\| \tilde{y}_{ij}^{(0)} \right\|_1^n \quad (3.4)$$

be a particular solution of matrix equation (3.2), that is, $\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)}, \tilde{y}_{ij}^{(0)}, i, j = 1, \dots, n$, are particular solutions of linear Diophantine equations of system (3.3).

The general solution of matrix equation (3.2) is

$$\tilde{X} = \tilde{X}_0 + W_\Psi + K\Psi, \quad \tilde{Y} = \tilde{Y}_0 - W_\Phi - K\Phi, \quad (3.5)$$

where $W_\Psi = \|(\varphi_j/d_{ij})w_{ij}\|_1^n$, $W_\Phi = \|(\psi_j/d_{ij})w_{ij}\|_1^n$, where w_{ij} are arbitrary elements of $\mathcal{R}_{d_{ij}}$, and $K = \|k_{ij}\|_1^n$, where k_{ij} are arbitrary elements of \mathcal{R} , $i, j = 1, \dots, n$.

The general solution of matrix equation (1.2) is

$$X = V_A \tilde{X} V_B^{-1}, \quad Y = U_A^{-1} \tilde{Y} U_B. \quad (3.6)$$

Similarly as for (2.3), we prove that particular solution of (3.2) is unique if and only if $(\det \Phi, \det \Psi) = 1$. Then by the same way as for (1.3) we write down the general solution of matrix equation (1.2).

Theorem 3.2. Suppose that $\tilde{X}_0 = \|\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)}\|_1^n$ and $\tilde{Y}_0 = \|\tilde{y}_{ij}^{(0)}\|_1^n$, where $\tilde{x}_{ij}^{(0)} \in \mathcal{R}_{\varphi_i}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, is unique particular solution of matrix equation (3.2) and

$$D^A = \Phi = \text{diag}(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n), \quad D^B = \Psi = \text{diag}(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \quad (3.7)$$

are canonical diagonal forms of matrices A, B from matrix equation (1.2), respectively.

Then the general solution of matrix equation (3.2) is

$$\tilde{X} = \tilde{X}_0 + K\Psi, \quad \tilde{Y} = \tilde{Y}_0 - K\Phi, \quad (3.8)$$

where $K = \|k_{ij}\|_1^n$; k_{ij} are arbitrary elements of \mathcal{R} , $i, j = 1, \dots, n$.

The general solution of matrix equation (1.2) is

$$X = V_A \tilde{X} V_B^{-1}, \quad Y = U_A^{-1} \tilde{Y} U_B. \quad (3.9)$$

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