

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -A(I-A^-)M^-D^*D(B^-)^*A^*N^-(I-B^-B)^*A^* + AA^-C^*CN^-(I-B^-B)^*A^* \\
 & \quad - A(I-A^-)M^-BA^-C^*CN^-(I-B^-B)^*A^* + A(I-A^-)M^-F^*FN^-(I-B^-B)^*A^* \\
 & = T + A(I-A^-)M^-BA^-E^*E(B^-)^*A^* + A(I-A^-)M^-D^*D(B^-)^*A^* - TN^-N \\
 & \quad + A(I-A^-)M^-BA^-E^*EB^-A^*N^-N - A(I-A^-)M^-D^*D(B^-)^*A^*N^-N \\
 & \quad + AA^-C^*CN^-N - A(I-A^-)M^-BA^-C^*CN^-N + A(I-A^-)M^-F^*FN^-N
 \end{aligned}$$

By using the condition $C^*C - T + (T - AA^-C^*C)N^-N = 0$ we get;

$$AX_0A^* = C^*C$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned}
 AX_0B^* & = AA^-E^*E(B^-)^*B^* + A(I-A^-)M^-BA^-E^*E(B^-)^*B^* + A(I-A^-)M^-D^*D(B^-)^*B^* \\
 & - AA^-E^*E(B^-)^*A^*N^-(I-B^-B)^*B^* + A(I-A^-)M^-BA^-E^*EB^-A^*N^-(I-B^-B)^*B^* \\
 & - A(I-A^-)M^-D^*D(B^-)^*A^*N^-(I-B^-B)^*B^* + AA^-C^*CN^-(I-B^-B)^*B^* \\
 & - A(I-A^-)M^-BA^-C^*CN^-(I-B^-B)^*B^* + A(I-A^-)M^-F^*FN^-(I-B^-B)^*B^*
 \end{aligned}$$

And by the condition $AA^-E^*E(B^-)^*B^* = E^*E$ we get;

$$AX_0B^* = E^*E$$

Finally

$$\begin{aligned}
 BX_0A^* & = BA^-E^*E(B^-)^*A^* + B(I-A^-)M^-BA^-E^*E(B^-)^*A^* + B(I-A^-)M^-D^*D(B^-)^*A^* \\
 & \quad - BA^-E^*E(B^-)^*A^*N^-(I-B^-B)^*A^* + B(I-A^-)M^-BA^-E^*EB^-A^*N^-(I-B^-B)^*A^* \\
 & \quad - B(I-A^-)M^-D^*D(B^-)^*A^*N^-(I-B^-B)^*A^* + BA^-C^*CN^-(I-B^-B)^*A^* \\
 & \quad - B(I-A^-)M^-BA^-C^*CN^-(I-B^-B)^*A^* + B(I-A^-)M^-F^*FN^-(I-B^-B)^*A^* \\
 & = Y + MM^-Y + MM^-D^*D(B^-)^*A^* - YN^-N + MM^-YN^-N - MM^-D^*D(B^-)^*A^*N^-N \\
 & \quad + BA^-C^*CN^-N - MM^-BA^-C^*CN^-N + MM^-F^*FN^-N
 \end{aligned}$$

And By using the condition;

$$\begin{aligned}
 & F^*F - MM^-D^*D(B^-)^*A^*(I-N^-N) - MM^-F^*FN^-N - (I-MM^-)(Y(I-N^-N)) \\
 & + (I-MM^-)BA^-C^*CN^-N = 0, \text{ Can have } BX_0A^* = F^*F
 \end{aligned}$$

Conversely; let X_0 is a common solution to the system of operator equation (2),let

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix}, V = \begin{bmatrix} B \\ A \end{bmatrix}, W^*W = \begin{bmatrix} E^*E & C^*C \\ D^*D & F^*F \end{bmatrix}, \text{ then the system of operator equations (2) have a common solution if and}$$

only if $UXV^* = W^*W$ has a solution, and by using thermo (2.1), we get the solution X_0 is in the form

$$X_0 = U^-W^*W(V^-)^* \text{ with condition } UU^-W^*W(V^-)^*V^* = W^*W, \text{ and from [5] one can have } U^- = \left[A^- - (I-A^-)M^-BA^- \quad (I-A^-)M^- \right]$$

And $V^- = \left[(B^-)^* - (B^-)^*A^*N^-(I-B^-B)^* \quad (N^-(I-B^-B)^*)^* \right]$ therefore get;

$$AA^-E^*E(B^-)^*B^* = E^*E, D^*D - W - MM^-(W - D^*D(B^-)^*B^*) = 0, C^*C - T + (T - AA^-C^*C)N^-N = 0$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 & F^*F - MM^-D^*D(B^-)^*A^*(I-N^-N) - MM^-F^*FN^-N - (I-MM^-)(Y(I-N^-N)) \\
 & + (I-MM^-)BA^-C^*CN^-N = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Now we shows the general common solution of adjointable operator equations (2) with same condition above.

Let $A, B, D, C, E, F \in B(H, K)$ where A, B, N, M have g-inverse operators, then the system adjointable operator equations (2) have a common solution if and only if

$$\begin{aligned}
 & AA^-E^*E(B^-)^*B^* = E^*E, \\
 & D^*D - W - MM^-(W - D^*D(B^-)^*B^*) = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem (2.3):

$$C^*C - T + (T - AA^{-1}C^*C)N^{-1}N = 0, \quad N = (I - B^{-1}B)^*A^*, \quad Z \in B(K, H) \text{ is arbitrary}$$

$$F^*F - MM^{-1}D^*D(B^{-1})^*A^*(I - N^{-1}N) - MM^{-1}F^*FN^{-1}N - (I - MM^{-1})(Y(I - N^{-1}N))$$

$$+ (I - MM^{-1})BA^{-1}C^*CN^{-1}N = 0, \text{ Where;}$$

$$W = BA^{-1}E^*E(B^{-1})^*B^*, \quad T = AA^{-1}E^*E(B^{-1})^*A^*,$$

$$Y = BA^{-1}E^*E(B^{-1})^*A^*, \quad M = B(I - A^{-1}A),$$

Proof:
 We clime
 $X = X_0 + (I - A^{-1}A)(I - M^{-1}M)Z(I - NN^{-1})(I - B^{-1}B)^*$
 be a common solution for the system of adjointable operator equations(2), and we substitute in the left side of operator equations;

$$BXB^* = B(X_0 + (I - A^{-1}A)(I - M^{-1}M)Z(I - NN^{-1})(I - B^{-1}B)^*)B^*$$

$$= W + MM^{-1}W + MM^{-1}D^*D(B^{-1})^*B^* \text{ and By using the condition } D^*D - W - MM^{-1}(W - D^*D(B^{-1})^*B^*) = 0$$

we get $BXB^* = D^*D$

Also

$$AXA^* = A(X_0 + (I - A^{-1}A)(I - M^{-1}M)Z(I - NN^{-1})(I - B^{-1}B)^*)A^*$$

$$= T - TN^{-1}N + AA^{-1}C^*CN^{-1}N \text{ By using the condition } C^*C - T + (T - AA^{-1}C^*C)N^{-1}N = 0 \text{ we get } AXA^* = C^*C$$

And

$$AXB^* = AX_0B^* + A((I - A^{-1}A)(I - M^{-1}M)Z(I - NN^{-1})(I - B^{-1}B)^*)B^*$$

$$AA^{-1}E^*E(B^{-1})^*B^* = E^*E \text{ and by the condition get } AXB^* = E^*E$$

Finally

$$BXA^* = B(X_0 + (I - A^{-1}A)(I - M^{-1}M)Z(I - NN^{-1})(I - B^{-1}B)^*)A^*$$

$$= Y + MM^{-1}Y + MM^{-1}D^*D(B^{-1})^*A^* - YN^{-1}N + MM^{-1}YN^{-1}N - MM^{-1}D^*D(B^{-1})^*A^*N^{-1}N$$

$$+ BA^{-1}C^*CN^{-1}N - MM^{-1}BA^{-1}C^*CN^{-1}N + MM^{-1}F^*FN^{-1}N$$

And By using the condition

$$F^*F - MM^{-1}D^*D(B^{-1})^*A^*(I - N^{-1}N) - MM^{-1}F^*FN^{-1}N - (I - MM^{-1})(Y(I - N^{-1}N))$$

$$+ BA^{-1}C^*CN^{-1}N = 0 \text{ Can have } BXA^* = F^*F$$

Conversely; let X is a common solution to the system of operator equation (2),let

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix}, V = \begin{bmatrix} B \\ A \end{bmatrix}, W^*W = \begin{bmatrix} E^*E & C^*C \\ D^*D & F^*F \end{bmatrix}, \text{ then the system of operator equations (2) have a common solution if and}$$

only if $UXV^* = W^*W$ has a solution, and by using thermo (2.1),we get the solution X is in the form $X = U^{-1}W^*W(V^{-1})^* + (I - U^{-1}U)Z(I - V^{-1}V)^*$ with condition $UU^{-1}W^*W(V^{-1})^*V^* = W^*W$ and from[5]one can have $U^{-1} = [A^{-1} - (I - A^{-1}A)M^{-1}BA^{-1} \quad (I - A^{-1}A)M^{-1}]$,

And $V^{-1} = \left[\left((B^{-1})^* - (B^{-1})^*A^*N^{-1}(I - B^{-1}B)^* \right)^* \left(N^{-1}(I - B^{-1}B)^* \right)^* \right]$ therefore get;

$$AA^{-1}E^*E(B^{-1})^*B^* = E^*E, \quad D^*D - W - MM^{-1}(W - D^*D(B^{-1})^*B^*) = 0$$

$$C^*C - T + (T - AA^{-1}C^*C)N^{-1}N = 0 \text{ and}$$

$$F^*F - MM^{-1}D^*D(B^{-1})^*A^*(I - N^{-1}N) - MM^{-1}F^*FN^{-1}N - (I - MM^{-1})(Y(I - N^{-1}N))$$

$$+ (I - MM^{-1})BA^{-1}C^*CN^{-1}N = 0.$$

Now, to illustrate the above theorem, consider the following example.

Example (2.4):

let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D^*D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C^*C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E^*E = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad F^*F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad W = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$, N = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } Z = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

thus from above theorem we get ;

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= A^- E^* E(B^-)^* + (I - A^- A)M^- BA^- E^* E(B^-)^* + (I - A^- A)M^- D^* D(B^-)^* - A^- E^* E(B^-)^* A^* N^- (I - B^- B)^* \\
 &+ (I - A^- A)M^- BA^- E^* E(B^-)^* A^* N^- (I - B^- B)^* - (I - A^- A)M^- D^* D(B^-)^* A^* N^- (I - B^- B)^* \\
 &+ A^- C^* CN^- (I - B^- B)^* - (I - A^- A)M^- BA^- C^* CN^- (I - B^- B)^* + (I - A^- A)M^- F^* FN^- (I - B^- B)^* \\
 &+ (I - A^- A)(I - M^- M)Z(I - NN^-)(I - B^- B)^*.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0 \\ 0.05 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &+ \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0 \\ 0.05 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &+ \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0 \\ 0.05 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &- \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0 \\ 0.05 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &- \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0 \\ 0.05 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -0.1 & 0 \\ 0.05 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &+ \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & -0.4 \\ -0.4 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 8 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0.25 \\ 0.7 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0.25 \\ 0.7 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 X &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Now, we must to show $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is satisfy the system

$$\begin{aligned}
 AA^- E^* E(B^-)^* B^* &= E^* E \\
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = E^* E
 \end{aligned}$$

of adjontable operator equations (2).

$$BXB^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = D^* D$$

$$D^* D - W - MM^- (W - D^* D(B^-)^* B^*) = 0$$

$$AXA^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = C^* C$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AXB^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = E^* E$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C^* C - T + (T - AA^- C^* C)N^- N = 0$$

$$BXA^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = F^* F$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ 0.25 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Also, thus operators satisfy the conditions;

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F^*F - MM^-D^*D(B^-)^*A^*(I - N^-N) - MM^-F^*FN^-N - (I - MM^-)(Y(I - N^-N) + (I - MM^-)BA^-C^*CN^-N = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -1 \\ -0.25 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ 0.25 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \\ & - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -1 \\ -0.25 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ 0.25 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

References

- [1] Dajic A. & Koliha J.J., "Positive solutions to the equations $AX = C$ and $XB = D$ for Hilbert space operators", *J. Math. Anal. Appl.* 333, pp.567-576,(2007).
- [2] Erwin K., "Introduction Functional Analysis", John Wiley and Sons Inc., 1978.
- [3] John Z. Hearon, "Generalized Inverses and Solutions of Linear Systems ", *Journal of research of the National Bureau of Standards - B. Mathematical Sciences*, Vol. 72B, No.4, (1968).
- [4] Xian Zhang "the general common Hermitian nonnegative definite solution to the matrix equations $AXA^* = BB^*$ and $CXC^* = DD^*$ with applications in statistics", *Journal of Multivariate analysis* 93 PP. 257–266, (2005).
- [5] Pedro Patrício and , Roland Puystjens" About the von Neumann regularity of triangular block matrices", *Linear Algebra and its Applications* Vol. 332, No. 334, PP. 485–502, (2001)