hw3_51215903008_陈诺

作业链接

https://www.wolai.com/mathskiller/41MrDUFUXqvSvrKqpJgb4W?theme=light

习题部分

习题 1.设 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, A 是 n 阶实对称正定矩阵,定义向量范数:

$$||x||_A = \sqrt{x^T A x}$$

又设 f(t) 是 m 次实系数多项式,证明

$$\|f(A)x\|_A \leq max|f(\lambda_i)| \cdot \|x\|_A,$$

其中 λ_i , $i=1,2,\dots,n$ 是 A 的特征值。

证明:

由于 A 是 n 阶实对称正定矩阵,故 A 满秩且其特征向量 $\xi_1,...\xi_n$ 可以作为 x 的一组基,即 \exists 一组 b_i \ni $x = \sum_i (b_i * \xi_i)$,若记特征值矩阵 $\lambda = diag(\lambda_i)$,有 $f(A)x = \sum_i (f(A)*b_i * \xi_i) = \sum_i (f(\lambda_i)*b_i * \xi_i) = f(\lambda)*x$,所以

$$egin{aligned} \|f(A)x\|_A &= \|f(\lambda)x\|_A \ &= \sqrt{f^2(\lambda)x^TAx} \ &= \left(egin{array}{c} |f(\lambda_1)| & & \ &\ddots & \ &= |f(\lambda_n)| \end{array}
ight)\sqrt{x^TAx} \ &\leq max|f(\lambda_i)|\cdot \|x\|_A \end{aligned}$$

习题 2.求向量 $(1,1,1)^T$ 投影到一维子空间 $span\{(1,-1,1)^T\}$ 的正交投影。

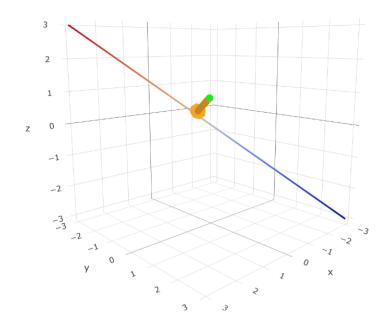
该子空间中的一个向量可表示为 $\left(egin{array}{c} x \\ -x \\ x \end{array}
ight)$,故求正交投影可转换为求

$$egin{aligned} \min_x f \ &= \min_x \left\| \left(egin{array}{c} x \ -x \ x \end{array}
ight) - \left(egin{array}{c} 1 \ 1 \ 1 \end{array}
ight)
ight\|_2^2 \ &= \min_x \left(2(x-1)^2 + (x+1)^2
ight) \end{aligned}$$

注: 同样地, 也可令

$$A = \left(egin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \ -1 & 0 & 0 \ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}
ight)$$

 $b=(1,1,1)^T$,则正交投影为 $AA^\dagger b$



习题 3.

求向量 $(1,1,1)^T$ 投影到仿射空间 $span\{(1,-1,1)^T,(1,1,0)^T\}+(1,2,1)^T$ 的正交投影。该子空间中的一个向量可表示为

$$\left(egin{array}{c} 1 \ -1 \ 1 \end{array}
ight)x_1+\left(egin{array}{c} 1 \ 1 \ 0 \end{array}
ight)x_2+\left(egin{array}{c} 1 \ 2 \ 1 \end{array}
ight)=\left(egin{array}{c} x_1+x_2+1 \ -x_1+x_2+2 \ x_2+1 \end{array}
ight)$$

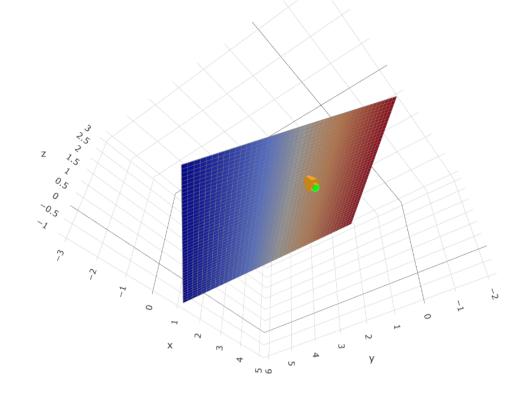
,故求正交投影可转换为求

$$egin{aligned} \min_x f \ &= \min_x \left\| \left(egin{array}{c} x_1 + x_2 + 1 \ -x_1 + x_2 + 2 \ x_1 + 1 \end{array}
ight) - \left(egin{array}{c} 1 \ 1 \ 1 \end{array}
ight)
ight\|_2^2 \ &= \min_x \left\| \left(egin{array}{c} x_1 + x_2 \ -x_1 + x_2 + 1 \ x_1 \end{array}
ight)
ight\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

注: 同样地,问题可转变为求向量 $(0,-1,0)^T$ 投影到仿射空间 $span\{(1,-1,1)^T,(1,1,0)^T\}$ 的正交投影,即令

$$A=\left(egin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 \ -1 & 1 & 0 \ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}
ight)$$

 $b=(0,-1,0)^T$,则正交投影为 $AA^\dagger b$, 本题所求为 $AA^\dagger b+(1,2,1)^T$



习题 4.利用 Gram-Schmidt 正交化的过程,求下述矩阵列空间的一组正交基:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-10 & 13 & 7 & -11 \\
2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\
-6 & 3 & 13 & -3 \\
16 & -16 & -2 & 5 \\
2 & 1 & -5 & -7
\end{pmatrix}$$

令

$$a_1 = \left(egin{array}{c} -10 \ 2 \ -6 \ 16 \ 2 \ \end{array}
ight) \quad a_2 = \left(egin{array}{c} 13 \ 1 \ 3 \ -16 \ 1 \ \end{array}
ight) \quad a_3 = \left(egin{array}{c} 7 \ -5 \ 13 \ -2 \ -5 \ \end{array}
ight) a_4 = \left(egin{array}{c} -11 \ 3 \ -3 \ 5 \ -7 \ \end{array}
ight)$$

由 Gram-Schmidt 正交化,

$$b_1 = a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -10 \\ 2 \\ -6 \\ 16 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1/10 \\ -3/10 \\ 4/5 \\ 1/10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = a_2 - [a_2, e_1]e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = a_3 - [a_3, e_1]e_1 - [a_3, e_2]e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}/3 \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{3}/3 \\ \sqrt{3}/3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_4 = a_4 - [a_4, e_1]e_1 - [a_4, e_2]e_2 - [a_4, e_3]e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}, e_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

```
from sympy.matrices import Matrix, GramSchmidt
l = [Matrix([-10,2,-6,16,2]), Matrix([13,1,3,-16,1]), Matrix([7,-5,13,-2,-5]), Matrix([-11,3,-3,5,-7])]
o = GramSchmidt(l)
o
#[Matrix([
[-10],
[ 2],
[ -6],
```

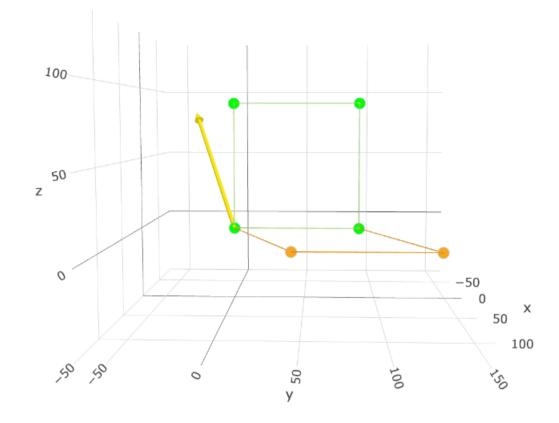
```
[ 16],
[ 2]]),
Matrix([
[ 3],
[ 3],
[-3],
[ 0],
[ 3]]),
Matrix([
[6],
[0],
[6],
[6],
[0]]),
Matrix([
[ \ 0],
[5],
[ \ 0],
[ 0],
[-5]])]
                                                                                                                         Python ~
```

```
from sympy.matrices import Matrix, GramSchmidt
l = [Matrix([-10,2,-6,16,2]), Matrix([13,1,3,-16,1]), Matrix([7,-5,13,-2,-5]), Matrix([-11,3,-3,5,-7])]
o = GramSchmidt(l, True)
#[Matrix([
 [-1/2],
 [ 1/10],
 [-3/10],
 [ 4/5],
 [ 1/10]]),
 Matrix([
 [ 1/2],
 [ 1/2],
 [-1/2],
 [ 0],
 [ 1/2]]),
 Matrix([
 [\operatorname{sqrt}(3)/3],
           0],
 [\operatorname{sqrt}(3)/3],
 [\operatorname{sqrt}(3)/3],
           0]]),
 Matrix([
            0],
 [ sqrt(2)/2],
            0],
            0],
 [-sqrt(2)/2]])]
                                                                                                                               Python ~
```

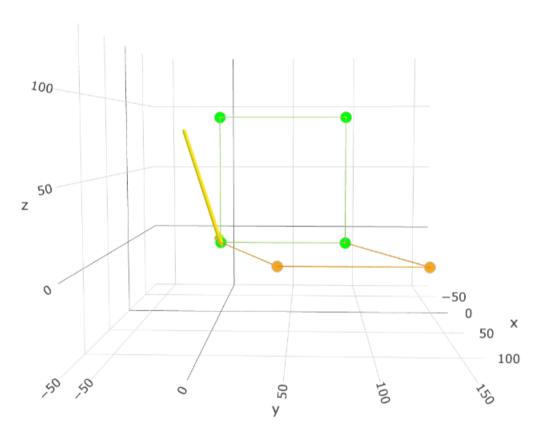
习题 5.将一张图片(图片自选)竖立放置在空间坐标系的 yOz 平面(如下图所示)。现有一束光沿着 $v=(-1,-1/2,1)^T$ 的 方向照射在该图片上。请编写代码并绘制出这张图片在 xOy 平面上的影子。

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
img = cv2.imread ('dase.png' , 0)
row_num = img.shape[0]#89
col_num = img.shape[1]#89
factor = 2
img_rotate = np.zeros((factor*row_num, factor*col_num),dtype=np.uint8)
#为保证投影后图片不超边界,扩大两倍
Python >
```

学院官网的 DASE 图片大小为 89*89, 作草图:



首先由上图可以看出这道题光方向打反了,应为(1,1/2,-1)^T 才能打到 xOy 平面上形成影子,现将其矫正



以四个角的投影为例,原图的四个角坐标分别为:

$$a_1=\left(egin{array}{c} 0 \ 0 \ 0 \end{array}
ight) \quad a_2=\left(egin{array}{c} 0 \ 89 \ 0 \end{array}
ight) \quad a_3=\left(egin{array}{c} 0 \ 0 \ 89 \end{array}
ight) a_4=\left(egin{array}{c} 0 \ 89 \ 89 \end{array}
ight)$$

四角沿光线投影到 xOy 平面即平移四角使得 z 坐标为 0, 故四个角坐标为:

$$a_1' = \left(egin{array}{c} 0 \ 0 \ 0 \end{array}
ight) \quad a_2' = \left(egin{array}{c} 0 \ 89 \ 0 \end{array}
ight) \ a_3' = \left(egin{array}{c} 0 \ 0 \ 89 \end{array}
ight) + \left(egin{array}{c} 1 \ 0.5 \ -1 \end{array}
ight) *89 = \left(egin{array}{c} 89 \ 44.5 \ 0 \end{array}
ight) \ a_4' = \left(egin{array}{c} 0 \ 89 \ 89 \end{array}
ight) + \left(egin{array}{c} 1 \ 0.5 \ -1 \end{array}
ight) *89 = \left(egin{array}{c} 89 \ 133.5 \ 0 \end{array}
ight)$$

```
for i in range(factor*row_num):
    for j in range (factor * col_num):
        y = int(j-1/2*i)
        x = row_num-i-1
        if x >= row_num or y >= col_num or x < 0 or y < 0:
            img_rotate[i][j] = 255;
        else:
            img_rotate[i][j] = img[x][y]
cv2.imwrite ("res.jpg", img_rotate)</pre>
```

变换前后的图像为:

