

矩阵分析作业 7：模和内积二

2019.11.10

Exercise.1

1. Using Housholder reduction and Givens reduction, compute the QR factors of

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1).Housholder 约简，首先

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{pmatrix}$$

先消去 (1,1) 下边的元素，

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= A_{*1} - \|A_{*1}\|e_1 = A_{*1} - 3e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ R_1 &= I - 2 \frac{u_1 u_1^T}{u_1^T u_1} = I - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ R_1 A &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & 54 \\ 0 & 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

下面再消去 (2,2) 下面的元素，

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_2 = [A_2]_{*1} - \|[A_2]_{*1}\|e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} - 15 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 12 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{R}_2 = I - 2 \frac{u_2 u_2^T}{u_2^T u_2} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{R}_2 A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 45 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以,

$$R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{-3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad P = R_1 R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{14}{15} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-2}{15} \\ \frac{-2}{15} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{11}{15} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$PA = R_2 R_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 \end{pmatrix} = T$$

即 $PA = T$, 我们可以得到 $A = P^T T$ 的类似于 QR 分解的形式, 其中 $Q = P^T$, 上三角矩阵 $R = T$ 。

(2).Givens 约简, 首先消去 (2,1)

$$P_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad P_{12} A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 29 & -74 \\ 0 & 33 & -48 \\ 2\sqrt{5} & 8\sqrt{5} & 37\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

再消去 (3,1) 元素,

$$P_{13} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad P_{13} P_{12} A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 3\sqrt{5} & 15\sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 33 & -48 \\ 0 & -6 & 111 \end{pmatrix}$$

再消去 (3,2) 的元素,

$$P_{23} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 5\sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 11 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad P_{23} P_{13} P_{12} A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $P = P_{23} P_{13} P_{12}$, 得

$$P = P_{23} P_{13} P_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{14}{15} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-2}{15} \\ \frac{-2}{15} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{11}{15} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad {}^t T = P_{23} P_{13} P_{12} A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 \end{pmatrix}$$

同样可以得到 $PA = T$ 的形式, 所以 $A = P^T T$ 的类似于 QR 分解的形式, 其中 $Q = P^T$, 上三角矩阵 $R = T$ 。

Exercise.7

7. Let \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} be subspaces of \mathfrak{R}^3 whose respective bases are

$$\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{X}} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{Y}} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

- (a) Explain why \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} are complementary subspaces of \mathfrak{R}^3 .
- (b) Determine the projector \mathbf{P} onto \mathcal{X} along \mathcal{Y} as well as the complementary projector \mathbf{Q} onto \mathcal{Y} along \mathcal{X} .
- (c) Determine the projection of $\mathbf{v} = (2 \ -1 \ 1)^T$ onto \mathcal{Y} along \mathcal{X} .

(a) 由题目,

$$\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{X}} \cap \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{Y}} = \phi$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{X}} \cup \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{Y}} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

令 A 等于 \mathcal{B} 的列向量组成的矩阵, 则 $\text{rank}(A) = 3$, 所以 \mathcal{B} 中三个向量构成了 \mathfrak{R}^3 空间中的一组基, 因此, 可以说 \mathcal{X} 和 \mathcal{Y} 构成了 \mathfrak{R}^3 空间中的互补子空间。

(b). 由题, 沿 \mathcal{Y} 方向到 \mathcal{X} 的投影算子 P 为,

$$P = [X|0][X|Y]^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

沿 \mathcal{X} 方向到 \mathcal{Y} 的投影算子 Q 为,

$$Q = I - P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(c). 由上可知, v 沿 \mathcal{X} 方向到 \mathcal{Y} 的投影为,

$$y = Qv = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$