

第一题

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

若 A 可以进行 *Cholesky* 分解, 则存在下三角矩阵 $L = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, 使得 $A = LL^T$

$$\therefore A = LL^T = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11}^2 & l_{11}l_{21} & l_{11}l_{31} \\ l_{11}l_{21} & l_{21}^2 + l_{22}^2 & l_{21}l_{31} + l_{22}l_{32} \\ l_{11}l_{31} & l_{21}l_{31} + l_{22}l_{32} & l_{31}^2 + l_{32}^2 + l_{33}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

则 l_{11} 与 l_{21} 、 l_{31} 同号且平方为 1, l_{22} 与 l_{32} 同号且平方为 4, $l_{33}^2 = 9$

均取正值, 解得 $L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 故 A 可以进行 *Cholesky* 分解

第二题

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{令 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} q_1 & q_2 & q_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } q_1 = \frac{a_1}{\|a_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \hat{q}_2 = a_2 - (a_2 \cdot q_1)q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{7}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore q_2 = \frac{\hat{q}_2}{\|\hat{q}_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{78}} \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{q}_3 = a_3 - (a_3 \cdot q_1)q_1 - (a_3 \cdot q_2)q_2 = \frac{7}{13} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore q_3 = \frac{\hat{q}_3}{\|\hat{q}_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{5}{\sqrt{78}} & -\frac{3}{\sqrt{26}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{78}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{26}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{7}{\sqrt{78}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{26}} \end{pmatrix} \quad R = Q^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} & 3\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{78}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{78}}{13} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{7\sqrt{26}}{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } A' = RQ \text{ 开始迭代直到收敛, 用 Python 程序计算得 } A' \approx \begin{pmatrix} 7.818 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.709 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2.526 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 A 的特征值为 $7.818, 0.709, -2.526$

第三题

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{特征多项式为 } |\lambda I - A^T A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & -3 \\ -3 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 5)^2 - 9 = \lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 16 = (\lambda - 8)(\lambda - 2)$$

$$\text{故特征值为 } \lambda_1 = 8, \lambda_2 = 2 \rightarrow D = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 故 } A \text{ 的奇异值 } \sigma_1 = 2\sqrt{2}, \sigma_2 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda_1 = 8, \text{ 解方程组 } (A^T A - 8I)x = 0 \text{ 得特征向量 } \hat{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow p_1 = \frac{\hat{p}_1}{\|\hat{p}_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda_2 = 2, \text{ 解方程组 } (A^T A - 2I)x = 0 \text{ 得特征向量 } \hat{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow p_2 = \frac{\hat{p}_2}{\|\hat{p}_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma_1} A p_1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} A \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{1}{\sigma_2} A p_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} A \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此 A 的奇异值分解为 $A = QDP^T$

第四题

设 $A^T A$ 的一个特征值为 $\lambda (\lambda \neq 0)$, 则有 $A^T A x = \lambda x$, 两边左乘 A 得 $AA^T A x = \lambda A x$

令 $y = Ax$, 若 $y \neq 0$, 则 AA^T 的一个特征值也为 λ

若 $y = 0$, 则 $A^T Ax = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = 0$, 矛盾

$\therefore A^T A$ 的非零特征值是 AA^T 的非零特征值

同理可证 AA^T 的非零特征值也是 $A^T A$ 的非零特征值

$\therefore A^T A$ 与 AA^T 拥有相同的非零特征值

第五题

(a) 写成矩阵形式 $Ax = b$, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4.5 & 3.1 \\ 1.6 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 19.249 \\ 6.843 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \det A = 4.5 \cdot 1.1 - 3.1 \cdot 1.6 = -0.01$$

由 Cramer 法则, 有

$$x_1 = \frac{\det([b, a_2])}{\det A} = \frac{19.249 \cdot 1.1 - 3.1 \cdot 6.843}{-0.01} = \frac{-0.0394}{-0.01} = 3.94$$
$$x_2 = \frac{\det([a_1, b])}{\det A} = \frac{4.5 \cdot 6.843 - 1.6 \cdot 19.249}{-0.01} = \frac{-0.0049}{-0.01} = 0.49$$

(b) 同样使用 Cramer 法则:

$$x_1 = \frac{19.249 \cdot 1.1 - 3.1 \cdot 6.84}{-0.01} = \frac{-0.0301}{-0.01} = 3.01$$
$$x_2 = \frac{4.5 \cdot 6.84 - 1.6 \cdot 19.249}{-0.01} = \frac{-0.0184}{-0.01} = 1.84$$

(c) 由于 $\det A \approx -0.01$ 非常小, 系统病态

方程右端由 6.843 到 6.84 的微小变化, 引起解从 (3.94, 0.49) 显著改变为 (3.01, 1.84)

为此计算 A 的条件数:

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 4.5 & 1.6 \\ 3.1 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4.5 & 3.1 \\ 1.6 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 22.81 & 15.71 \\ 15.71 & 10.82 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{特征多项式为 } |\lambda I - A^T A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 22.81 & -15.71 \\ -15.71 & \lambda - 10.82 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 22.81)(\lambda - 10.82) - 246.8041$$

$$\longrightarrow \lambda^2 - 33.63\lambda + 0.0001 = 0$$

解得特征值 $\lambda_1 \approx 33.63$, $\lambda_2 \approx 0.000003$

$$\therefore \text{条件数 } \kappa(A) = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_{\min}}} = \frac{\sigma_{\max}}{\sigma_{\min}} = \sqrt{\frac{33.63}{0.000003}} \approx 3348$$

过高的条件数表明该线性系统是病态的, 具有高敏感性, 因此输入数据的微小变化也会导致解的显著变化