## 《工程硕士数学》第四次作业

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## 第三题(1)

- $c = -sqn(b_1)||b||_2 = -2$
- $u = b [c, 0, 0, 0]^T = [3, 1, 1, 1]^T$
- $\beta = [||b||_2(||b||_2 + |b_1|)]^{-1} = \frac{1}{6}$

$$ullet P = I - eta u u^T = egin{bmatrix} -rac{1}{2} & -rac{1}{2} & -rac{1}{2} & -rac{1}{2} \ -rac{1}{2} & rac{5}{6} & -rac{1}{6} & -rac{1}{6} \ -rac{1}{2} & -rac{1}{6} & rac{5}{6} & -rac{1}{6} \ -rac{1}{2} & -rac{1}{6} & -rac{1}{6} & rac{5}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

• 验证得 $Pb = [-2, 0, 0, 0]^T = [c, 0, 0, 0]^T$ , 符合题意

## 第五题(1)

矩阵维度为3,因此只需变换第一列 $[2,2,-2]^T$ 为 $[2,*,0]^T$ 即可。

• 
$$\alpha = 2\sqrt{2}$$
,  $u = [0, 2 + 2\sqrt{2}, -2]^T$ ,  $||u||_2^2 = 16 + 8\sqrt{2}$ 

$$ullet P = I - rac{uu^T}{||u||_2^2} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & -rac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & rac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ 0 & rac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & rac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 $ullet H = PAP = egin{bmatrix} 2 & 2\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \ -2\sqrt{2} & 1 & 2 \ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

• 
$$H = PAP = egin{bmatrix} 2 & 2\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ -2\sqrt{2} & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 第六题

• 先找到P使H = PAP为第一列对角线以下全是0的上三角阵:

$$\circ$$
  $k = -3$ ,  $u = [4, 2, 2]^T$ ,  $\beta = \frac{1}{12}$ 

$$egin{aligned} \circ \ P &= I - eta u u^T = egin{bmatrix} -rac{1}{3} & -rac{2}{3} & -rac{2}{3} \ -rac{2}{3} & rac{2}{3} & -rac{1}{3} \ -rac{2}{3} & -rac{1}{3} & rac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
,此时 $PA = egin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \ 0 & 0 & -3 \ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 。

• 注意到第二列对角线以下仍然不是0,因此再对 $A_0=egin{bmatrix}0&-3\\-3&3\end{bmatrix}$ 找 $P_0$ ,使 $H_0=P_0A_0P_0$ 为上

$$\circ k_0 = -3, u_0 = [3, -3]^T, \beta_0 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\circ \ P_0 = I - \beta_0 u_0 u_0^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \text{此时} P_0 A_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$
• 于是取 $P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ \text{此时}:$ 

$$\circ \ R = P_1 * P * A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\circ \ Q = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

但这是对角线非正的。因此取 $\bar{D}=diag(-1,-1,-1)$ :

$$\circ \ \bar{Q} = Q\bar{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\circ \ \bar{R} = \bar{D}^{-1}R = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

检验得 $ar{Q}ar{R}=A$ ,符合题意。