# 矩阵分析与应用

第十二讲 矩阵分解之二

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## 本讲主要内容

- 矩阵的QR分解
- 矩阵的满秩分解
- 矩阵的奇异值分解

### Householder矩阵

在平面  $\mathbb{R}^2$  中,将向量 x 映射为关于  $e_1$  对称的向量y的变换,称为是关于 $e_1$ 轴的镜像(反射)变换

设 
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ,有

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ -\xi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{bmatrix} = (I - 2e_2e_2^T)x = Hx$$

其中, 
$$e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$
, H是正交矩阵,且 $|H| = -1$ 

### Householder矩阵

将向量 x 映射为关于"与单位向量u正交的直线"

对称的向量y的变换, 
$$x-y=2u(u^Tx)$$

$$y = x - 2u(u^Tx) = (I - 2uu^T)x = Hx$$

显然,H是正交矩阵

定义:设单位列向量  $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$  , 称  $H = I - 2uu^T$ 

为Householder矩阵(初等反射矩阵),由H矩阵确定

的线性变换称为Householder变换。

### Householder矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{u} = \boldsymbol{I}_{n} - 2\boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}^{T}$$

 $(u \in \mathbb{R}^n$  是单位列向量)

- $(2) \mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{I} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{\hat{\Sigma}}$
- $(3) H^2 = I 対含$
- (4)  $H^{-1} = H$  自逆

(5) det H = -1 自逆

验证(5):

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -u^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 2u \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I - 2uu^T & 0 \\ u^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -u^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 2u \\ u^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 2u \\ 0^T & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} I - 2uu^T & 0 \\ u^T & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I & 2u \\ 0^T & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

定理4: $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中(n>1), $\forall x \neq 0$ , $\forall$ 单位列向量z

$$\Rightarrow \exists H_u, \text{st } H_u x = |x|z$$

证明:(1)x = |x|z:n > 1时,取单位向量u使得 $u \perp x$ ,

于是  $H_u = I - 2uu^T : H_u x = Ix - 2uu^T x = x = |x|z$ 

(2) 
$$x \neq |x|z$$
: 取  $u = \frac{x-|x|z}{|x-|x|z|}$ , 有

$$H_{u}x = \left[I - 2\frac{(x - |x|z)(x - |x|z)^{T}}{|x - |x|z|^{2}}\right]x = x - \frac{2(x - |x|z,x)}{|x - |x|z|^{2}}(x - |x|z)$$
$$= x - 1 \times (x - |x|z) = |x|z$$

例2:
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求H-矩阵 $H$  使得  $Hx = |x|e_1$ 

解:
$$|x|=3, x-|x|e_1=\begin{bmatrix} -2\\2\\2\end{bmatrix}, u=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\begin{bmatrix} -1\\1\\1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = I - \frac{2}{3} \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$Hx = 3e_1$$

### G矩阵与H-矩阵的关系

定理5:G-矩阵
$$T_{ij}(c,s)$$
 ⇒  $\exists$  H-矩阵 $H_u$  与 $H_v$ ,  $\operatorname{st} T_{ij} = H_u H_v$ 

证明 
$$: c^2 + s^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$$
 取  $\theta = \arctan \frac{s}{c}$  ,则  $\cos \theta = c$  , $\sin \theta = s$ 

$$T_{ij}(c,s) = \begin{bmatrix} I & & & & \\ & \cos\theta & \sin\theta & \\ & I & \\ & -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & I \end{bmatrix} (i)$$

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & \sin \frac{\theta}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cos \frac{\theta}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$H_{v} = \begin{bmatrix} I & & & \\ & I & \\ & & I \\ & & & I \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} O & & & \\ & \sin^{2}\frac{\theta}{4} & O & \sin\frac{\theta}{4}\cos\frac{\theta}{4} \\ & & \cos^{2}\frac{\theta}{4} & O \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} I & & \\ & \cos\frac{\theta}{2} & -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ & & I \\ & -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} & -\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & \sin \frac{3\theta}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cos \frac{3\theta}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & & & \\ \cos \frac{3\theta}{4} & -\sin \frac{3\theta}{4} & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{u} = \begin{bmatrix} I & & & & \\ & \cos\frac{3\theta}{2} & -\sin\frac{3\theta}{2} \\ & & I \\ -\sin\frac{3\theta}{2} & -\cos\frac{3\theta}{2} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$T_{ii}(c,s) = H_{ii}H_{v}$$

[注] H-矩阵不能由若干个G矩阵的乘积来表示。

例3:G-矩阵 
$$T_{ij}(0,1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
中, $c = 0, s = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \pi/2$ 

$$H_{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, H_{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_u H_v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

### 四、QR分解

1. Schmidt正交化方法

定理 $6: A_{n \times n}$  可逆  $\Longrightarrow$  日正交矩阵Q,可逆上三角矩阵R,使得A=QR。

证明: $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$  可逆  $\Rightarrow a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  线性无关,

正交化后可得:

$$\begin{cases}
b_1 = a_1 \\
b_2 = a_2 - k_{21}b_1 \\
\vdots \\
b_n = a_n - k_{n,n-1}b_{n-1} - \dots - k_{n1}b_1
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
a_1 = b_1 \\
a_2 = k_{21}b_1 + b_2 \\
\vdots \\
a_n = k_{n1}b_1 + \dots + k_{n,n-1}b_{n-1} + b_n
\end{cases}$$

$$(a_{1}, a_{2}, \dots, a_{n}) = (b_{1}, b_{2}, \dots, b_{n})K$$

$$= (q_{1}, q_{2}, \dots, q_{n}) \begin{bmatrix} |b_{1}| & & & \\ |b_{2}| & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ |b_{n}| \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k_{21} & \dots & k_{n1} \\ 1 & \dots & k_{n2} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\diamondsuit Q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n), R = \begin{bmatrix} |b_1| & & & \\ & |b_2| & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & |b_n| \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k_{21} & \cdots & k_{n1} \\ & 1 & \cdots & k_{n2} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则
$$A=QR$$
 , 其中  $q_i = \frac{b_i}{|b_i|}$   $(i=1,2,\dots,n)$ 

例4:求
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
的QR分解。

解 
$$b_1 = a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, b_2 = a_2 - 1 \times b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, b_3 = a_3 - \frac{1}{3}b_2 - \frac{7}{6}b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 2 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \qquad R = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{6} & \sqrt{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{6} & \sqrt{6} & \frac{7}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

定理7:  $A_{m\times n}$  列满秩  $\Longrightarrow$  ∃矩阵  $Q_{m\times n}$  满足  $Q^HQ=I$ ,

可逆上三角矩阵  $R_{n\times n}$  , 使得A=QR。

证明:同定理6

#### 2. G-变换方法

定理8: $A_{n\times n}$  可逆  $\Rightarrow$  3 有限个G-矩阵之积T , 使得TA 为可逆上三角矩阵。

证明:略

#### 2. H-变换方法

定理 $10:A_{mm}$  可逆 $\Longrightarrow$ 3有限个H-矩阵之积S,

使得SA为可逆上三角矩阵。

证明:略

### 五、化方阵与Hessenberg矩阵相似

上 Hessenberg 矩阵: 
$$F_{\pm} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & a_{n-1,n-2} & a_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n} \\ & & & & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

定理11:  $A_{n \times n}$  ,则存在有限个G-矩阵之积Q ,使得  $QAQ^{T} = F_{L}$ 

定理12: $A_{n\times n}$  ,则存在有限个H-矩阵之积Q ,使得  $QAQ^T = F_{\perp}$ 

推论:  $A_{n \times n}$  实对称  $\Rightarrow \exists$ 存在有限个H-矩阵(G-矩阵)

之积Q, 使得  $QAQ^{T}$  = "实对称三对角矩阵"

例8: 用H-变换化 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 正交相似于"三对角矩阵"

解: 
$$\beta^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
:  $\beta^{(0)} - \left| \beta^{(0)} \right| e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$H_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & & & \\ & & H_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$QA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, QAQ^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

### 满秩分解

目的:  $\forall A \in C_r^{m \times r} (r \ge 1)$ , 求 $F \in C_r^{m \times r}$ , 及 $G \in C_r^{m \times r}$ 使A = FG

#### 分解原理:

⇒ 3 有限个初等矩阵之积  $P_{m\times m}$ , st.PA = B

$$\Rightarrow A = P^{-1}B = \left(F_{m \times r} \middle| S_{m \times (m-r)}\right) \left(\frac{G}{O}\right) = FG : F \in \mathbb{C}_r^{m \times r}$$

例9: 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 $A = FG$ 

解(1)
$$(A|I) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$
 满秩分解为 $A = FG$ 

例9: 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 $A = FG$ 

解(2) 
$$(A|I) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & | & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3/2 & | & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = P^{-1}B = \left(F \mid S\right) \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & B_{12} \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} = \left(F \mid FB_{12}\right)$$

故 
$$F =$$
 " $A$  的前  $2$  列"  $=$   $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $G =$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3/2 \end{bmatrix}$ 

### 奇异值分解

- 一、预备知识
- (1) ∀A<sub>m×n</sub>, (A<sup>H</sup>A)<sub>n×n</sub> 是 Hermite (半) 正定矩阵.

$$\forall x \neq 0, x^{\mathrm{H}} A^{\mathrm{H}} A x = (Ax)^{\mathrm{H}} (Ax) = |Ax|^2 \geq 0$$

(2) 齐次方程组 Ax = 0 与  $A^{H}Ax = 0$  同解

若Ax = 0,则 $A^{H}Ax = 0$ ;

反之, 
$$A^{\mathrm{H}}Ax = 0 \Rightarrow |Ax|^2 = (Ax)^{\mathrm{H}}(Ax) = x^{\mathrm{H}}(A^{\mathrm{H}}Ax) = 0$$

 $\Rightarrow Ax = 0$ 

(3) 
$$\operatorname{rank} A = \operatorname{rank}(A^{H}A)$$

$$\begin{split} S_1 &= \big\{ x \mid Ax = 0 \big\}, \quad S_2 &= \big\{ x \mid A^{\mathrm{H}} Ax = 0 \big\} \\ S_1 &= S_2 \Rightarrow \dim S_1 = \dim S_2 \quad \Rightarrow n - r_A = n - r_{A^{\mathrm{H}} A} \\ \Rightarrow r_A &= r_{A^{\mathrm{H}} A} \end{split}$$

$$(4) \quad A = O_{m \times n} \iff A^{\mathsf{H}} A = O_{n \times n}$$

必要性. 左乘即得;

充分性 
$$r_A = r_{A^H A} = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$$

#### 二、正交对角分解

定理15:  $A_{n\times n}$  可逆  $\Longrightarrow$  ] 酉矩阵  $U_{n\times n}, V_{n\times n}$  , 使得

$$U^{\mathrm{H}}AV = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_n \end{bmatrix}^{\Delta} = D \quad (\sigma_i > 0)$$

证: $A^HA$ 是Hermite正定矩阵, 酉矩阵 $V_{n\times n}$ ,使得

$$V^{\mathrm{H}}(A^{\mathrm{H}}A)V = \mathrm{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)^{\Delta} = \Lambda \quad (\lambda_i > 0)$$

改写为 
$$D^{-1}V^{H}A^{H} \cdot AVD^{-1} = I \quad (\sigma_{i} = \sqrt{\lambda_{i}})$$

令  $U = AVD^{-1}$ ,则有  $U^HU = I$ ,从而U是酉矩阵。

由此可得  $U^HAV = U^HUD = D$ 

#### 三、奇异值分解

$$A_{n \times n} \in C_r^{m \times n} (r \ge 1) \Rightarrow A^H A \in C_r^{n \times n}$$
 半正定

$$A^{H}A$$
 的特征值:  $\lambda_{1} \geq \lambda_{2} \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_{r} \geq \lambda_{r+1} = \cdots = \lambda_{n} = 0$ 

$$A$$
的奇异值: $\sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i}, i = 1, 2, \cdots n$ 

特点:(1)A的奇异值个数等于A的列数

(2) A的非零奇异值个数等于 rank A

定理16 
$$A_{n\times n} \in C_r^{m\times n} (r \ge 1), \Sigma_r = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_r \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

存在酉矩阵  $U_{m \times m}$  及  $V_{n \times n}$  , 使得  $U^{\mathrm{H}}AV = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{r} & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n} \stackrel{\vartriangle}{=} D$ 

 $[注]: 称 A = UDV^H 为 A 的 奇异值分解$ 

U与V不唯一;

U的列为 $AA^H$ 的特征向量,V的列为 $A^HA$ 的特征向量

称U的列为A的左奇异向量,称V的列为A的右奇异向量。

例10: 称 
$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
, 求  $A = UDV^T$ 

解: 
$$AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = B, |\lambda I - B| = \lambda(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3: \quad 3I - B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ \xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 1: \quad 1I - B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \ \xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 0: \quad 0I - B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \ \xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_A = 2$$
:  $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_1 = AV_1 \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{IX } U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{II } U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U^{T}AV = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = D, \quad A = UDV^{T}$$

定理17: 
$$A_{n \times n} \in C_r^{m \times n} (r \ge 0)$$
 的奇异值分解  $A = U \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} V^H$ 

中,划分
$$U=(u_1,u_2,\cdots,u_m),V=(v_1,v_2,\cdots,v_n)$$
,则有

(1) 
$$N(A) = \text{span}\{v_{r+1}, v_{r+2}, \dots, v_n\};$$

(2) 
$$R(A) = \operatorname{span}\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_r\};$$

(3) 
$$A = \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^H + \sigma_2 u_2 v_2^H + \dots + \sigma_r u_r v_r^H$$

证明: 
$$A = (U_1 | U_2) \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^{\mathrm{H}} \\ V_2^{\mathrm{H}} \end{pmatrix} = U_1 \Sigma V_1^{\mathrm{H}}$$

容易验证: 
$$U_1 \Sigma V_1^H x = 0 \Leftrightarrow V_1^H x = 0$$

(1) 
$$N(A) = \{x \mid Ax = 0\} = \{x \mid U_{1} \Sigma V_{1}^{H} x = 0\}$$

$$= \{x \mid V_{1}^{H} x = 0\} = N(V_{1}^{H}) = R^{\perp}(V_{1})$$

$$= R(V_{2}) = \operatorname{span}\{v_{r+1}, \dots, v_{n}\}$$
(2)  $R(A) = \{y \mid y = Ax\} = \{y \mid y = U_{1}(\Sigma V_{1}^{H} x)\}$ 

$$\subset \{y \mid y = U_{1}z\} = R(U_{1})$$

$$R(U_{1}) = \{y \mid y = U_{1}z\} = \{y \mid y = A(V_{1}\Sigma^{-1}z)\}$$

$$\subset \{y \mid y = Ax\} = R(A)$$

$$R(A) = R(U_{1}) = \operatorname{span}\{u_{1}, \dots, u_{r}\}$$
(3)  $A = (u_{1}, \dots, u_{r}) \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{1} & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{r} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{1}^{H} & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ v_{r}^{H} & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ v_{r}^{H} & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$ 

 $= \sigma_1 u_1 v_1^{\mathrm{H}} + \dots + \sigma_r u_r v_r^{\mathrm{H}}$ 

#### 四、正交相抵

 $A_{m \times n}, B_{m \times n}$ ,若有酉矩阵  $U_{m \times m}$  及  $V_{n \times n}$ ,使  $U^H A V = B$ , 称A = B正交相抵。

性质: A与A正交相抵; A与B正交相抵,B与A正交相抵; A与B正交相抵,B与C正交相抵A与C正交相抵

#### 定理18:A与B正交相抵 $\Rightarrow \sigma_A = \sigma_B$

证明: 
$$B = U^H A V \Rightarrow B^H B = \cdots = V^{-1} (A^H A) V$$
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_{B^H B} = \lambda_{A^H A} \ge 0$ 
 $\Rightarrow \sigma_A = \sigma_B$ 

例: 
$$A^H = A \Rightarrow \sigma_A = |\lambda_A|$$

$$\therefore \lambda_{A^{H_A}} = \lambda_{A^2} = (\lambda_A)^2$$

$$A^{H} = -A \Longrightarrow \sigma_{A} = |\lambda_{A}|$$

$$\therefore \lambda_{A^{H}A} = \lambda_{(jA)^{2}} = (j\lambda_{A})^{2}$$

$$A^{H} = -A \Rightarrow \lambda_{A}$$
 为0或纯虚数 ,  $j\lambda_{A}$  为实数

#### 矩阵分解的应用

设方程组  $A_{m \times n} x = b$  有解,则有

(1) 
$$m = n$$
:  $A = LU \Rightarrow Ly = b$ ,  $Ux = y$ 

(2) 
$$m = n$$
:  $A = QR \Rightarrow Rx = Q^{T}b$ 

(3) 
$$A = UDV^{\mathrm{H}} \Rightarrow Dy = U^{\mathrm{H}}b^{\mathrm{def}} = c, V^{\mathrm{H}}x = y$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}, \quad \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sigma_r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & O \\ O & O \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_m \end{bmatrix} \quad ( 隐含 c_{r+1} = 0, \dots, c_m = 0 )$$

通解为 
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_r \\ y_{r+1} \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1/\sigma_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_r/\sigma_r \\ k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-r} \end{bmatrix} \quad (k_1, \dots, k_{n-r}) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x = V y = (\frac{c_1}{\sigma_1} v_1 + \dots + \frac{c_r}{\sigma_r} v_r) + (k_1 v_{r+1} + \dots + k_{n-r} v_n)$$

[注] 
$$k_1 v_{r+1} + \cdots + k_{n-r} v_n$$
 是  $A_{m \times n} x = 0$  的通解

因为 
$$A\left(\frac{c_1}{\sigma_1}v_1 + \dots + \frac{c_r}{\sigma_r}v_r\right) = AV_1\Sigma^{-1}\begin{vmatrix} c_1\\ \vdots\\ c_r\end{vmatrix} = U_1\begin{vmatrix} c_1\\ \vdots\\ c_r\end{vmatrix} = \left[U_1 \mid U_2\right]c = b$$

所以 
$$\frac{c_1}{\sigma_1}v_1 + \cdots + \frac{c_r}{\sigma_r}v_r$$
 是  $A_{m \times n}x = b$  的一个特解

# 作业

- P195 3、4
- P225 2、3、4、5
- P233 1、2、4