14.16

(a)注意到

$$(A^TA)_{ii} = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ki}^2$$

所以

$$egin{aligned} \operatorname{Tr} A^T A &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ki}^2 \ &= \sum_{i,j} |A_{ij}|^2 \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\|A\|_{ ext{F}} = \left(\sum_{i,j} |A_{ij}|^2
ight)^{1/2}$$

(b)

$$egin{aligned} \operatorname{Tr}ig((UA)^T(UA)ig) &= \operatorname{Tr}ig(A^TU^TUAig) \ &= \operatorname{Tr}ig(A^TAig) \ \operatorname{Tr}ig((AV)^T(AV)ig) &= \operatorname{Tr}ig(V^TA^TAVig) \ &= \operatorname{Tr}ig(VV^TA^TAig) \ &= \operatorname{Tr}ig(A^TAig) \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$||UA||_{\mathcal{F}} = ||AV||_{\mathcal{F}} = ||A||_{\mathcal{F}}$$

(c)假设A的满奇异值分解为

$$A = U\Sigma V^T$$

由(b)可得

$$\|A\|_{ ext{F}} = \|\Sigma\|_{ ext{F}} = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \dots + \sigma_r^2}$$

所以

$$\sigma_{\max}(A) \leq \|A\|_{\mathrm{F}} \leq \sqrt{r}\sigma_{\max}(A)$$

(a)将卷积写成矩阵形式,记

$$h = \left[egin{array}{c} h_2 \ dots \ h_{2n} \end{array}
ight], c = \left[egin{array}{c} c_1 \ dots \ c_n \end{array}
ight], w = \left[egin{array}{c} w_1 \ dots \ w_n \end{array}
ight], C = \left[egin{array}{c} A \ B \end{array}
ight], \hat{h} = \left[egin{array}{c} h_{n+1-k} \ dots \ h_{n+1+k} \end{array}
ight] = Dh$$

其中

$$A = egin{bmatrix} c_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ c_2 & c_1 & 0 & 0 \ dots & dots & dots & dots \ c_n & c_{n-1} & \dots & c_1 \end{bmatrix} \ B = egin{bmatrix} 0 & c_n & c_{n-1} & \dots & c_2 \ 0 & 0 & c_n & \dots & c_3 \ dots & dots & dots & dots \ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & c_n \end{bmatrix} \ D = egin{bmatrix} 0_{(2k+1) imes(n-k-1)} & I_{2k+1} & 0_{(2k+1) imes(n-k-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

所以

$$h = Cw$$

另一方面

$$\hat{h} = DCw$$

所以

$$egin{aligned} E_{ ext{tot}} &= h^T h \ &= w^T C^T C w \ E_{ ext{des}} &= \hat{h}^T \hat{h} \ &= w^T C^T D^T D C w \end{aligned}$$

我们的目标是最大化

$$rac{E_{ ext{des}}}{E_{ ext{tot}}} = rac{w^T C^T D^T D C w}{w^T C^T C w}$$

将其化为条件约束问题

$$\max \quad w^T C^T D^T D C w$$
s.t
$$w^T C^T C w = 1$$

构造拉格朗日乘子

$$L(w,\lambda) = w^T C^T D^T D C w - \lambda \left(w^T C^T C w - 1
ight)$$

求梯度可得

$$egin{aligned}
abla L_w(w,\lambda) &= 2C^TD^TDCw - 2\lambda C^TCw = 0 \
abla L_\lambda(w,\lambda) &= -w^TC^TCw + 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

第一个式子说明

$$C^T D^T D C w = \lambda C^T C w$$

带入原式得到

$$w^T C^T D^T D C w = \lambda w C^T C w = \lambda$$

如果 C^TC 可逆,那么第一个式子可以化为

$$(C^TC)^{-1}C^TD^TDCw \triangleq Ew = \lambda w$$

所以 λ 是E的特征值,因此

$$\max rac{E_{ ext{des}}}{E_{ ext{tot}}} = \max \lambda \left((C^T C)^{-1} C^T D^T DC
ight)$$

(b)

```
c = [ 0.0455; -0.2273; -0.0455; 0.2727; 0.4545; 0.4545; 0.2727; -0.0455; -0.2273; 
0.0455;];
k = 1;
n = length(c);
A = zeros(n, n);
B = zeros(n - 1, n);
for i = 1: n
   for j = 1:i
        A(i, j) = c(i + 1 - j)
    end
end
for i = 1: (n - 1)
   for j = 1 : (n - i)
        B(i, j + i) = c(n + 1 - j)
    end
end
C = [A; B];
D = [zeros(2 * k + 1, n - k - 1), eye(2 * k + 1), zeros(2 * k + 1, n - k - 1)];
%E = inv(C' * C) * (C' * D' * D * C);
E = (C' * C) \setminus (C' * D' * D * C);
Eig = eig(E);
res = max(Eig)
```

```
0.9375
```

(a)回顾定义

$$\kappa(A) = \|A\| \|A^{-1}\| = \sigma_{\max}(A)/\sigma_{\min}(A)$$

显然

$$\kappa(A) \geq 1$$

所以

$$\kappa(A) = 1$$

等价于

$$\sigma_{\max}(A) = \sigma_{\min}(A) = \sigma$$

等价于A的SVD为

$$A = U\sigma IV^T = \sigma UV^T$$

显然 UV^T 为正交矩阵,所以结论成立。

15.3

假设A的SVD为

$$A = U\Sigma V^T$$

其中

$$\sigma_1 \geq \ldots \geq \sigma_n$$

那么 A^{-1} 的SVD为

$$A^{-1} = (U\Sigma V^T)^{-1} = V\Sigma^{-1}U^T$$

取

$$x=u_1 \ y=\sigma_1 v_1 \ \delta x=rac{1}{\sigma_n} v_n \ \delta y=u_n$$

不难看出

$$Ax = \sigma_1 v_1 \ = y \ A\delta x = v_n \ = \delta y$$

所以

$$\frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} = \frac{1}{\sigma_n}$$
$$\frac{\|\delta y\|}{\|y\|} = \frac{1}{\sigma_1}$$

注意到

$$\kappa(A) = ||A|| ||A^{-1}|| = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_n}$$

所以等号可以成立。

15.6

记

$$Y = [y_1 \quad \dots \quad y_N]$$

要使得 ρ 最小化,等价于最小化

$$egin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N ig(q^T y_iig)^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^N q^T y_i y_i^T q \ &= q^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^N y_i y_i^T
ight) q \ &= q^T Y Y^T q \end{aligned}$$

假设Y的奇异值分解为

$$Y = U \Sigma V^T$$

那么

$$egin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N ig(q^T y_iig)^2 &= q^T Y Y^T q \ &= q^T U \Sigma V^T V \Sigma^T U^T q \ &= q^T U \Sigma^2 U^T q \end{aligned}$$

要使得上式最大,只要取 $q = u_n$ 即可,此时

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(q^{T}y_{i}
ight)^{2}=\sigma_{n}^{2}$$

15.8

(a)

$$x(t) = e^{tA}x(0)$$

对于固定的t, 对 e^{tA} 做奇异值分解

$$e^{tA} = U\Sigma V^T$$

注意到约束条件为||x(0)||=1,所以要使得x(t)模最大上式最大,必然有

$$x(0) = v_1$$

要使得x(t)模最大上式最小,必然有

$$x(0) = v_r$$

(b)

```
expA = expm(3 * A);
[U, S, V] = svd(expA);
% (a)
x0_1 = V(:, 1);
% (b)
x0_2 = V(:, 5);
```

15.10

(a)注意到,如果

$$\|As_1 - As_2\| \geq 2V_{\max}$$

那么可以利用距离判别。

如果

$$\|y-As_1\|<\|y-As_2\|$$

则输出结果为 s_1 , 否则输出结果为 s_2 。

注意到上式等价于

$$egin{aligned} \|y - As_1\|^2 &< \|y - As_2\|^2 \ y^Ty - 2y^TAs_1 + \|As_1\|^2 &< y^Ty - 2y^TAs_2 + \|As_2\|^2 \ 2y^T(As_2 - As_1) &< \|As_2\|^2 - \|As_1\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

我们希望在下式最小的情形下达到最开始的条件

$$P_{\max} = \max \left\{ \left\lVert s_1
ight
Vert, \left\lVert s_2
ight
Vert
ight\}$$

假设A的SVD为

$$A = U \Sigma V^T$$

那么利用SVD的性质可得,只要选择

$$s_1 = ku_1, s_2 = -ku_1, k > 0$$

即可,带入原式可得

$$\|As_1 - As_2\| = \|2k\sigma_1v_1\| = 2k\sigma_1 \geq 2V_{ ext{max}} \Rightarrow k \geq rac{V_{ ext{max}}}{\sigma_1}$$

所以

$$s_1 = rac{V_{ ext{max}}}{\sigma_1} u_1, s_2 = -rac{V_{ ext{max}}}{\sigma_1} u_1$$

此时

$$P_{ ext{max}} = \max \left\{ \left\| s_1
ight\|, \left\| s_2
ight\|
ight\} = rac{V_{ ext{max}}}{\sigma_1}$$

(b)

```
A = [2 4 5 4 5; 0 5 7 7 1; 7 8 0 6 7; 7 0 4 9 4; 9 1 1 8 7];

Vmax = 3;

[U, S, V] = svd(A);

k = Vmax / S(1, 1);

s1 = k * V(:, 1)

s2 = - k * V(:, 1)
```

```
s1 =
    -0.0606
    -0.0373
    -0.0312
    -0.0549

s2 =
    0.0606
    0.0373
    0.0312
    0.0746
    0.0549
```

15.11

(a)回顾结论, 我们有

$$x(t) = A^t x(0) + \mathcal{C}_t egin{bmatrix} u(t-1) \ dots \ u(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

其中

$$\mathcal{C}_t = [B \quad AB \quad \cdots \quad A^{t-1}B]$$

记

$$\mathcal{R}_t = \mathrm{range}(\mathcal{C}_t)$$

要使得x(T) = 0,只要

$$A^Tx(0)+\mathcal{C}_T\left[egin{array}{c} u(T-1)\ dots\ u(0) \end{array}
ight]=0$$

即

$$A^Tx(0)\in\mathcal{R}_T$$

可用如下方式判定

$$\operatorname{rank}(\mathcal{R}_T) == \operatorname{rank}([\mathcal{R}_T, A^T x(0)])$$

找到T之后,现在要求下式的最小范数解

$$\mathcal{C}_T \left[egin{array}{c} u(T-1) \ dots \ u(0) \end{array}
ight] = -A^T x(0)$$

利用SVD的性质, 我们可得

$$egin{bmatrix} u(T-1) \ dots \ u(0) \end{bmatrix} = -\mathcal{C}_T^\dagger A^T x(0)$$

```
A = [1, 0, 0, 0; 1, 1, 0, 0; 0, 1, 1, 0; 1, 0, 0, 0];
B = [0, 1; 0, 1; 1, 0; 0, 0];
x0 = [1; 0; -1; 1];
T = 1;
C = B;
tmp = B;
x = A * x0;
while true
    if rank(C) == rank([C, x])
        break
    end
    X = A * X;
    tmp = A * tmp;
    C = [C, tmp];
    T = T + 1;
end
```

```
% (a)

u = - pinv(C) * x;

J1 = norm(u) ^ 2
```

(b)利用第7,8讲的内容求解该问题。

记

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} u(9) \\ \vdots \\ u(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

构造损失函数

$$J = \|x(10)\|^2 + \rho \|U\|^2$$

对每个 ρ ,我们最小化该损失函数。注意我们有

$$x(10) = A^{10}x(0) + \mathcal{C}_{10}U$$

所以

$$J = \left\| \left[egin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_{10} \ \sqrt{
ho} I \end{array}
ight] U + \left[egin{aligned} A^{10} \ 0 \end{array}
ight] x(0)
ight\|^2$$

最优解为

$$U = -ig(\mathcal{C}_{10}^T \mathcal{C}_{10} +
ho Iig)^{-1} \mathcal{C}_{10}^T A^{10} x(0)$$

我们找到 ρ , 使得

$$||x(10)|| = 0.1$$

然后计算相应的U即可。

```
% (b)
C = [];
tmp = B;
x10 = x0;
for i = 1:10
   C = [C, tmp];
   tmp = A * tmp;
    x10 = A * x10;
end
P = C;
v = - x10;
[m, n] = size(P);
N = 100;
Lambda = logspace(1, -1, N);
res = zeros(1, N);
for i = 1: N
```