## **Matrix Theory**

University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

Spring 2024

Congying Han

## Homework 6

## Chenkai GUO

2024.4.27

1. 求出 Givens 变换将向量  $x = (2,3,0,5)^T$  变换为与  $e_1$  同方向。

解: ① 构造矩阵  $T_{12}(c,s), c = \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}, s = \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}},$ 则有:

$$T_{12} \cdot x = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} & 0 & 0\\ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2\\3\\0\\5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{13}\\0\\0\\5 \end{bmatrix}$$

② 构造矩阵  $T_{14}(c,s), c = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{38}}, s = \frac{5}{\sqrt{38}}, \text{ 则有}$ :

$$T_{14}(T_{12}X) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{38}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{38}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{5}{\sqrt{38}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{38}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{13} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{38} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此所构造的 Givens 矩阵为:

$$\therefore T = T_{14} \cdot T_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{38}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{38}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{5}{\sqrt{38}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{38}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{38}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{38}} & 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{38}} \\ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{13}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{10}{\sqrt{494}} & -\frac{15}{\sqrt{494}} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{13}}{\sqrt{38}} \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 设变换 Hx = x - a(x, w)w ( $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ), 其中 w 是欧氏长度为 1 的向量。a 取何值时,H 是正交矩阵?

解:由题可得,若H是正交矩阵,则有(Hx,Hx)=(x,x),因此:

$$x^{2} = x^{2} - 2a(x, w) \cdot (x, w) + a^{2}(x, w)^{2}w^{2} \iff (a^{2} - 2a)(x, w)^{2} = 0$$

因此可得, 当 a=0 或 a=2, H 是正交矩阵。

3. 已知向量  $x = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,求初等反射矩阵 H,使  $Hx = (\xi_1, \eta_2, 0, \dots, 0)^T$  解,由题可得,令向量  $y = (\xi_1, \eta_2, 0, \dots, 0)^T$ ,因此 Hx = y,因为初等反射矩阵可将向量变换为与单位列向量同方向,因此需要构造单位列向量 z,使得 Hx = |x|z;令 z 为向量 y 单位化后的向量,有:

$$z = \frac{1}{|y|} \cdot y = \frac{1}{|Hx|} \cdot y = \frac{1}{|x|} \cdot y$$

构造使得x与z同方向的初等反射矩阵H,则有:

$$Hx = |x|z = |x| \cdot \frac{1}{|x|} \cdot y = y$$

这里, 
$$H = I - 2uu^T, u = \frac{x-|x|z}{\left|x-|x|z\right|} = \frac{x-y}{|x-y|}$$

4. 用 Givens 变换求矩阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  的 QR 分解。

解: 取矩阵 A 的第一列向量  $x_1 = [2,0,2]^T$  对其作 Givens 变换使其与  $e_1$  同方向因此,构造  $T_1^{(13)}(c,s), c = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, s = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,则有:

$$T_1^{(13)}x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $T_1 = T_1^{(13)}(c,s)$ , 因此:

$$T_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} & \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

取矩阵  $A^{(1)}=\begin{bmatrix}2&2\\-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}&\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\end{bmatrix},$  对其第一列向量  $x_2=[2,-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]^T$  作 Givens 变换使其与  $e_1$  同方向,因此构造  $T_2^{(12)}(c,s), c=\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, s=-\frac{1}{3},$  则有:

$$T_2^{(12)}x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $T_2 = T_2^{(12)}(c,s)$ , 因此可得所构造的 Givens 矩阵为:

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & T_2 \end{bmatrix} T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} & \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

因此,可求得所需的矩阵 R 和矩阵 Q, 使得 A = QR:

$$R = TA = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} & \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} & \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = T^{-1} = T^{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

5. 用 Householder 变换求矩阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  的 QR 分解。

解: 取矩阵 A 的第一列向量  $x_1 = [0,1,0]^T$  对其作 Householder 变换使其与  $e_1$  同方向,根据  $|x_1| = 1, x_1 - |x_1|e_1 = [-1,1,0]^T, |x_1 - |x_1|e_1| = \sqrt{2}$  构造:

$$u_1 = \frac{x_1 - |x_1|e_1}{|x_1 - |x_1|e_1|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}[-1, 1, 0]^T$$

$$H_1 = I - 2u_1u_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此可得:

$$H_1A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

第二步,取矩阵  $A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,取其第一列向量  $x_2 = [4,3]^T$  并作 Householder 变换使其与  $e_1$  同方向,根据  $|x_2| = 5, x_2 - |x_2|e_1 = [-1,3]^T, |x_2 - |x_2|e_1| = \sqrt{10}$  构造:

$$u_2 = \frac{x_2 - |x_2|e_1}{|x_2 - |x_2|e_1|} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}[-1, 3]^T$$

$$H_2 = I - 2u_2 u_2^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

因此可得所构造的 Householder 矩阵为:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & H_2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{4}{5} & 0 & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & 0 & -\frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

因此, 可求得所需的矩阵 R 和矩阵 Q, 使得 A = QR:

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{4}{5} & 0 & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & 0 & -\frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = H^{-1} = H^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$