

1. 解: $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 35 & 44 \\ 44 & 56 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T b = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T A x = A^T b \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 35 & 44 \\ 44 & 56 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 解: $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^T A x = A^T b \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$A^T b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

10. 证: 设 A 有奇异值分解:

$$A = Q D P^T$$

其中 Q, P 正交, $D = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r)$, 是 A 的所有奇异值.

由 $A^T A x = A^T A x = A^T b \quad (\forall b \in \mathbb{R}^m)$ 得: $A^T A x = A^T b$

$$\text{即 } P D Q^T Q D P^T x = P D Q^T b$$

$$\Rightarrow D P^T x = Q^T b \Rightarrow x = P \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T b$$

$$\text{从而 } A x A = Q D P^T P \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T Q D P^T = Q \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^T = Q D P^T = A$$

$$A x = Q D P^T P \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T b = Q \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T b = Q \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T b$$

$$\Rightarrow (A x)^T = \left(Q \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T b \right)^T = Q \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T b = A x.$$

□



12. 证: 记 $f(x) = \|Ax - b\|^2$

由 2 范数的性质知 f 连续可微

$\forall x \in \mathcal{X}_{LS}$, 对 $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 且 $\|w\|_2 = 1$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, 有:

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \alpha w) - f(x)}{\alpha} = w^T \nabla f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{f(x + \alpha w) - f(x)}{\alpha} = 2w^T A^T (Ax - b)$$

从而令 $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ 即得 $w^T A^T (Ax - b) = 0$.

由 w 的任意性知 $A^T (Ax - b) = 0$, 即 $A^T Ax = A^T b$.

□

