

QR 公式证明

QR 公式: 若 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p)_{n \times p}$ 为列无关 (高阵, 列满秩, $r(A) = \text{列数 } p$)

则有 $A = QR$, $Q = Q_{n \times p}$ 为半优阵 ($Q^H Q = I_p$), R 为上三角

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & & \\ & t_2 & & * \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & t_p \end{pmatrix}_{p \times p} \quad \text{为上三角, 且对角元为正: } t_j > 0.$$

且有公式: $R = Q^H A$

特别, 若 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 为可逆阵, 则有 $A = QR$; $Q = Q_{n \times n}$ 为优阵, ($Q^{-1} = Q^H$)

要点: 先把 A 的列正交化, 得 Q ,

备注: 许米正交公式在复空间 C^n 中成立

证 Pf: 由许米 (Schmidt) 正交公式, 可写

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1 &= \alpha_1 \\ \beta_2 &= \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{|\beta_1|^2} \beta_1 \\ &\vdots \\ \beta_p &= \alpha_p - \frac{(\alpha_p, \beta_1)}{|\beta_1|^2} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_p, \beta_2)}{|\beta_2|^2} \beta_2 - \dots - \frac{(\alpha_p, \beta_{p-1})}{|\beta_{p-1}|^2} \beta_{p-1} \end{aligned}$$

则 $\beta_1 \perp \beta_2 \perp \dots \perp \beta_p$ (互正交)

可知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_p$ 互相表示如下

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \beta_1 \\ \alpha_2 = (*)\beta_1 + \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s = (*)\beta_1 + (*)\beta_2 + \dots + \beta_p \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_p) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{可写公式: } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_p) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

单位化：令 $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{|\beta_1|}, \varepsilon_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{|\beta_2|}, \dots, \varepsilon_p = \frac{\beta_p}{|\beta_p|}$

即 $\beta_1 = |\beta_1| \varepsilon_1, \beta_2 = |\beta_2| \varepsilon_2, \dots, \beta_p = |\beta_p| \varepsilon_p,$

可知

$$\begin{aligned} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_p) &= (|\beta_1| \varepsilon_1, |\beta_2| \varepsilon_2, \dots, |\beta_p| \varepsilon_p) \\ &= (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_p) \begin{pmatrix} |\beta_1| & & & 0 \\ & |\beta_2| & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & |\beta_p| \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

代入上面公式(1)，可知

$$\begin{aligned} A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p) &= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_p) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_p) \begin{pmatrix} |\beta_1| & & & 0 \\ & |\beta_2| & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & |\beta_p| \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & (*) & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\stackrel{\text{记为}}{=} (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_p) R \end{aligned}$$

其中 $R = \begin{pmatrix} |\beta_1| & & & 0 \\ & |\beta_2| & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & |\beta_p| \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & (*) & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |\beta_1| & & & \\ & |\beta_2| & & (*)' \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & |\beta_p| \end{pmatrix}$ 为上三角

令 $Q = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_p)_{n \times p}$ 为半优阵，代入上式，可得

$$A = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_p) R = QR \quad \text{证毕.}$$

备注 $R = Q^H A$ 证明： $\because Q^H Q = I$ ，且 $A = QR$

$$\Rightarrow Q^H A = Q^H QR \Rightarrow Q^H A = R, \quad \text{可得 } R = Q^H A.$$