

第 6 章 矩阵分解

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矩阵分解

1. LR (LU) 分解

定理：若非奇异阵 A 满足以下二者之一

(1) A 的各阶顺序主子式

$$\Delta_k = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

(2) A 的元素满足

$$\begin{cases} |a_{11}| > |a_{12}| + |a_{13}| + \cdots + |a_{1n}| \\ |a_{ii}| \geq |a_{i1}| + \cdots + |a_{ii-1}| + |a_{ii+1}| + \cdots + |a_{in}| \end{cases} \quad (i = 2, 3, \dots, n)$$

则 A 可以三角分解: $A = LR$ 且分解是唯一的.
其中 L 为单位下三角形, R 为可逆上三角形。

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{n-1} & \mathbf{B} \\ C & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{n-1} = \mathbf{L}_{n-1} \mathbf{R}_{n-1}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} E_{n-1} & \mathbf{O} \\ -CA_{n-1}^{-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{n-1} & \mathbf{B} \\ C & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{n-1} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{O} & a_{nn} - CA_{n-1}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\text{记 } d = a_{nn} - CA_{n-1}^{-1} \mathbf{B}) \quad = \begin{bmatrix} L_{n-1} R_{n-1} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{O} & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} L_{n-1} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{n-1} & L_{n-1}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{O} & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore A &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{n-1} & \mathbf{B} \\ C & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} E_{n-1} & \mathbf{O} \\ CA_{n-1}^{-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_{n-1} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{n-1} & L_{n-1}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{O} & d \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} L_{n-1} & \mathbf{O} \\ CA_{n-1}^{-1} L_{n-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{n-1} & L_{n-1}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{O} & d \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

例：设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix},$$

求 A 的三角分解 $A = LR$

解：

$$A \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - 3r_1 \end{array}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_3 + 4r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore E_3 E_2 E_1 A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore A &= E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= LR
\end{aligned}$$

解：

$$(A, E) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - 3r_1 \end{array}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3+4r_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 & -11 & 4 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \quad L^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -11 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = LR = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

例2：设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

用三角分解 求解 $Ax = b$

解：对 A 做三角分解： $A = LR$ ， 则

$$LRx = b, \text{ 令 } Rx = y, \text{ 则} \begin{cases} Rx = y \\ Ly = b \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} = LR$$

$$\therefore Ly = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ 2y_1 + y_2 \\ 3y_1 - 4y_2 + y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Rx = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 \\ x_2 - 5x_3 \\ -24x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_1 &= 1 \\ 2y_1 + y_2 &= 2 \\ 3y_1 - 4y_2 + y_3 &= 3 \end{cases} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = y_1 \\ x_2 - 5x_3 = y_2 \\ -24x_3 = y_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

满秩分解

2. 满秩分解

设 $\text{rank}(A) = r$, 若 $A_{m \times n} = B_{m \times r} C_{r \times n}$

则称其为对 A 的满秩分解。

其中 B 列满秩, C 行满秩。

设 $A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & B \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} Q^T$, $P = (P_1, P_2)$, 其中 Q^T 为置换

$$\text{则 } A = (P_1, P_2) \begin{pmatrix} E_r & B \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} Q^T$$

$$= (P_1, P_1 B) Q^T$$

$$= P_1 (E_r, B) Q^T$$

记 $B = P_1$, $C = (E_r, B) Q^T$, 则 $A = BC$

例4. 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 A 的满秩分解

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, A = BC$$

例5. 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

求A的满秩分解

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 B &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = BC
 \end{aligned}$$

矩阵的谱分解

3. 谱分解

$$P^{-1}AP = \Lambda, A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$$

$$\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), P^{-1} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)^T$$

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda_1 \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \cdots + \lambda_n \alpha_n \beta_n^T$$

称为 A 的谱分解， $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n\}$ 称为 A 的谱。

注意到

$$P^{-1}P = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \alpha_1 & \cdots & \beta_1^T \alpha_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \alpha_1 & \cdots & \beta_n^T \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = E$$

$$PP^{-1} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \cdots + \alpha_n \beta_n^T = E$$

故有 $\beta_i^T \alpha_j = \delta_{ij}$ $\alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \cdots + \alpha_n \beta_n^T = E$

设 $A_i = \alpha_i \beta_i^T$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

则 $A = \lambda_1 A_1 + \dots + \lambda_n A_n$

性质：

$$(1) \quad A_i^2 = A_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$(2) \quad A_i A_j = O \quad i \neq j$$

$$(3) \quad A_1 + \dots + A_n = E$$

的谱分解

例4、求

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

的谱分解。

解：

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$$

对 $\lambda_1 = -1$ 解 $(-E - A)x = 0$ 得 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

对 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$ 解 $(2E - A)x = 0$ 得 $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4/3 & -1/3 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \beta_3^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = -\alpha_1 \beta_1^T + 2\alpha_2 \beta_2^T + 2\alpha_3 \beta_3^T$$

矩阵的奇异值分解

4. 奇异值分解

设 $\text{rank}(A_{m \times n}) = r$, 则半正定阵 $A^T A$ 的特征值 $\lambda_i \geq 0$

称 $\sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$ 为 A 的奇异值。

定理：设

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} D & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

其中 $D = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_r)$, $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \cdots \geq \sigma_r > 0$,

则存在正交阵 $U_{m \times m}, V_{n \times n}$ 使得 $A = U \Sigma V^T$

$$\because V^T (A^T A) V = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_r & \\ & & & 0 \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} D^2 & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 V 是正交阵。令 $V = (V_1, V_2)$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix} A^T A (V_1, V_2) = \begin{pmatrix} D^2 & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}$$

由前式可知

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{V}_1^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}_1 = \mathbf{D}^2 \\ \mathbf{V}_2^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}_2 = \mathbf{O}, \quad \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \mathbf{A} &= \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{V}^T = \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{V}_1, \mathbf{V}_2) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}_1^T \\ \mathbf{V}_2^T \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}_1 \mathbf{V}_1^T + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}_2 \mathbf{V}_2^T \\ &= \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}_1 \mathbf{V}_1^T \\ &= \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}_1 \mathbf{D}^{-1} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{V}_1^T = \mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{D} \mathbf{V}_1^T \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\mathbf{U}_1 = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}_1 \mathbf{D}^{-1}$

把 U_1 扩充成交阵 $U = (U_1, U_2)$

即求解方程 $U_1^T x = 0$ 的基础解系，

再规范正交化即得 U_2

$$U\Sigma V^T = (U_1, U_2) \begin{pmatrix} D & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (U_1 D, O) \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= U_1 D V_1^T = A$$

的谱分解

例5、求

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

的奇异值分解。

解：

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad |\lambda E - A^T A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 6 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 6 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 7)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 7, \lambda_2 = 5, \sigma_1 = \sqrt{7}, \sigma_2 = \sqrt{5}, \text{rank}(A) = 2$$

$$\therefore D = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{7} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{7} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 7, 7E - A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 5, 5E - A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

标准正交化: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = V^T$$

$$U_1 = AV_1D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{7} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{7} & 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{7} & 3/\sqrt{5} \\ 3/\sqrt{7} & 1/\sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

解 $U_1^T x = 0$ 得 $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, 单位化 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

的谱分解

例6、求

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

的奇异值分解。

解：

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -5 & 5 \\ -5 & 5 & -5 \\ 5 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A^T A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & 5 & -5 \\ 5 & \lambda - 5 & 5 \\ -5 & 5 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda - 15), \lambda = 0, 15$$

$$\therefore \sigma_1 = \sqrt{15}, D = \sqrt{15}, \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{15} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 15, 15E - A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 5 & -5 \\ 5 & 10 & 5 \\ -5 & 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 0, -A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 5 & -5 \\ 5 & -5 & 5 \\ -5 & 5 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

标准正交化：

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{V} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{V}^T$$

$$\mathbf{U}_1 = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V}_1 \mathbf{D}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

扩充 \mathbf{U}_1 , 解 $\mathbf{U}_1^T \mathbf{x} = 0$ 得 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 单位化 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore \mathbf{U} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^T$$

广义特征值

n 阶阵 A, B 为实对称阵，且 B 为正定阵，若

$$Ax = \lambda Bx \quad (x \neq 0)$$

则称 λ 为 A 相对与 B 的广义特征值， x 为 A 相对与 B 的广义特征向量，

$$|A - \lambda B| = 0$$

称为 A 相对与 B 的特征方程。

例7、设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 A 相对与 B 的广义特征值和特征向量。

解：

$$|A - \lambda B| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-2\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 1-\lambda & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 1, 5$$

$$\lambda = 1, \text{ 解 } (A - B)X = 0 \text{ 得 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 5, \text{ 解 } (A - 5B)X = 0 \text{ 得 } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$