

1. 记 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

则 $A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

令 $|A^T A - \lambda I| = 0$ 得 $A^T A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 6$ $\lambda_3 = 2$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 对应的特征向量分别为 $[0, 0, 1, 0]^T$, $\lambda_4 = 0$

$[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]^T$, $[0, 1, 0, 0]^T$, $[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, 0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]^T$

分别记为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$.

$$\text{令 } Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } Q^T A^T A Q = \text{diag}\{6, 6, 2, 0\}$$

$$\text{令 } \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = \sqrt{6} \quad \sigma_3 = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} A \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [-1, 1, 2]^T \quad \beta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} A \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [1, -1, 1]^T$$

$$\beta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} A \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [1, 1, 0]^T$$

~~添加单位向量 β_4~~

则 A 的奇异值分解为

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

第2题呢?

3. 设 P 的特征值为 λ ，则 P^2 的特征值为 λ^2

$$\because P^2 = P \quad \therefore \lambda^2 = \lambda \quad \therefore P \text{ 的特征值为 } 0 \text{ 或 } 1$$

$$\because P(I-P) = P - P^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(I-P) \leq n - \text{rank}(P) \quad \text{即 } \text{rank}(I-P) + \text{rank}(P) \leq n$$

$$\text{又 } \because \text{rank}(I-P) + \text{rank}(P) \geq \text{rank}(I-P+P) = n$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(I-P) + \text{rank}(P) = n$$

设 0 的代数重数为 a_0 , 1 的代数重数为 a_1
 0 的几何重数为 g_0 , 1 的几何重数为 g_1

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} g_1 &= \dim(P-I) = \text{rank}(I-P) \\ g_0 &= \dim(P) = \text{rank}(P) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow g_0 + g_1 = n$$

$$\text{又} \because a_0 + a_1 = n \text{ 且 } g_0 \leq a_0, g_1 \leq a_1 \quad \therefore g_0 = a_0, g_1 = a_1$$

$$\text{又} \because \text{rank}(P) < n \quad \therefore 1 \leq \text{rank}(I-P) < n$$

$\therefore a_0, a_1$ 均大于 0 即 1 和 0 均为 P 的特征值

$$\|P\|_2 = (P(P^*P))^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \quad \|I-P\|_2 = (P((I-P)^*(I-P)))^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

4.

$$\therefore \|P\|_2 = \|I-P\|_2$$

证明:

$$A^*A(A^+b) = A^*(AA^+)b = A^*(A^+)^*A^*b$$

$$= (AA^+A)^*b = A^*b$$

$$\therefore \min \|b - Ax\|_2 = \|b - AA^+b\|_2 = \|(I_n - AA^+)b\|_2 = \|b - Ax\|_2$$

$\therefore x$ 和 A^+b 均为最小二乘解

$$\therefore A^*(b - Ax) = 0 \quad \text{即 } A^*Ax = A^*b$$

$$\text{又} \because A^*b = (AA^+A)^*b = A^*AA^+b$$

$$\therefore A^*A(x - A^+b) = 0$$

$$\therefore x - A^+b \in \text{Ker}(A^*A) = \text{Ker}(A) = \text{Range}(I_n - A^+A)$$

$$\therefore \exists \alpha \in \mathbb{C}^n \text{ s.t. } x - A^+b = (I_n - A^+A)\alpha$$

$$\text{即 } x = A^+b + (I_n - A^+A)\alpha$$

$$\therefore A^+b \in \text{Range}(A^+) = \text{Range}^\perp(I_n - A^+A)$$

$$\therefore (I_n - A^+A)\alpha \perp A^+b$$

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$$\therefore \|x\|_2^2 = \|A^+b\|_2^2 + \|(I_n - A^+A)\alpha\|_2^2 = 0$$

$$\geq \|A^+b\|_2^2$$

$$\therefore \|x\|_2 \geq \|A^+b\|_2$$

5.

(a)

$$\text{取 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{则 } A^+ = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{取 } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{则 } B^+ = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (AB)^+ = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^+A^+ = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{此时 } (AB)^+ \neq B^+A^+$$

$$(b) \text{ 取 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{则 } A^+ = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (A^2)^+ = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^+)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq (A^2)^+$$

(c) 取 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 由 $|A - \lambda I| = 0$ 知 A 的特征值为 $1, 0$

$A^+ = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ A^+ 的特征值为 $\frac{1}{2}, 0$

显然此时 A^+ 的非零特征值的倒数不是 A 的特征值

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