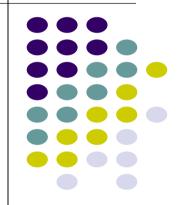
# § 15 Gram-Schmidt正交化



## 15.1 引言



设 $A \neq m \times n$  阶阵,若 $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$  无解,则考虑法方程组  $A^T A \hat{\mathbf{x}} = A^T \mathbf{b}$ .

 $\mathbf{p} = A\hat{\mathbf{x}}$  是 **b** 在 C(A) 上的投影.

设 C(A) = C(A'), 则  $\mathbf{p} = A'\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \hat{\mathbf{y}} \notin A'^T A' \hat{\mathbf{y}} = A'^T \mathbf{b}$  的解.

因此若  $A'^T A'$  较简单,则  $\mathbf{p}$  容易计算.

#### 15.1 引言

$$=\begin{pmatrix} -3\\3\\0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 在  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1&0\\1&1\\1&2 \end{pmatrix}$  的列空间上的投影

例: 求 
$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 在  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  的列空间上的投影.

解:  $A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$   $A^T A \hat{\mathbf{x}} = A^T \mathbf{b}$   $\Rightarrow \mathbf{p} = A \hat{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$  考虑  $A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$   $A'^T A' = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 52 \end{pmatrix}$   $A'^T A' \hat{\mathbf{y}} = A'^T \mathbf{b}$ 

 $A'^T A'$  简单,因为A' 的列相互正交.

 $C(A') = C(A) \Longrightarrow$  将一组基(A 的无关列)换成一组正交的向量 ( A' 正交列).

#### 15.1 引言



目标: 给定 $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  为一个子空间,  $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$  是V 的一组基, 把它们变化成一组正交的向量  $\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_k$  满足

- 1.  $\mathbf{w}_{i}^{T}\mathbf{w}_{j} = 0, i \neq j.$
- 2.  $L(\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_t) = L(\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_t), 1 \le t \le k.$   $L(\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_t)$ 表示  $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_t$  生成的 V 的子空间.

$$L(\mathbf{v}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{v}_t) = \{a_1\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + a_t\mathbf{v}_t | a_i \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$



定理:设  $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$  是非零的 k 个向量,满足  $\mathbf{v}_i^T \mathbf{v}_j = 0$ ,  $i \neq j$ ,则  $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$  线性无关.

证明: 设  $a_1\mathbf{v}_1 + \cdots + a_k\mathbf{v}_k = \mathbf{0}, a_i \in \mathbb{R}, 1 \leq i \leq k$ .

两边左乘  $\mathbf{v}_1^T$ , 则  $a_1||\mathbf{v}_1||^2 = 0$ .  $\Longrightarrow a_1 = 0$ .

同理  $a_2 = \cdots = a_k = 0$ . 因此  $\mathbf{v}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{v}_k$  线性无关.

例如:  $\mathbb{R}^2$  中两向量  $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)^T, (-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)^T$ 相互正交, 故无 关.

定理中 $\mathbf{v}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{v}_k$  称为正交向量组(orthogonal vectors).



定义:设 $\mathbf{q}_1, \dots, \mathbf{q}_n$ 是n个列向量,它们是标准正交的(orthonormal)

$$\iff \mathbf{q}_i^T \mathbf{q}_j = \begin{cases} 0, i \neq j \\ 1, i = j \end{cases}, \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n$$

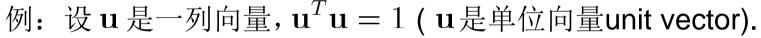
$$\iff \mathbf{q}_i^T \mathbf{q}_j = \begin{cases} 0, i \neq j \\ 1, i = j \end{cases}, \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$\iff Q = (\mathbf{q}_1, \dots, \mathbf{q}_n), \quad \text{If } Q^T Q = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{q}_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{q}_n^T \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{q}_1 \dots \mathbf{q}_n)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{q}_n^T \\
\mathbf{q}_n^T
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\mathbf{q}_1^T \mathbf{q}_1 & \cdots & \mathbf{q}_1^T \mathbf{q}_n \\
\vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\mathbf{q}_n^T \mathbf{q}_1 & \cdots & \mathbf{q}_n^T \mathbf{q}_n
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 \\ & \ddots \\ & & 1
\end{pmatrix} = I_n$$

若 Q 是一个方阵,则  $Q^{-1} = Q^T$ , Q 称为正交阵(orthogonal matrix).

例: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .



$$\Leftrightarrow Q = I_n - 2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T, \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Q 是一个反射矩阵(reflection matrix).

$$Q\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u} - 2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T\mathbf{u} = -\mathbf{u}.$$

若  $\mathbf{v} \perp \mathbf{u}$ ,则  $Q\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}$ .





比如, 
$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则  $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$ 

考虑映射 
$$\mathbb{R}^3 \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \longmapsto Q \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ -z \end{pmatrix}$$

f 是关于 x0y 平面的反射变换.



注:以上两例均是保长度的变换,即

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, \forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3, ||\mathbf{v}|| = ||f(\mathbf{v})||.$$

以后我们将说明具有这种性质的变换对应于正交矩阵.

定理:设 Q 是一个正交阵,则  $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, ||Q\mathbf{x}|| = ||\mathbf{x}||.$ 

证明: 
$$||Q\mathbf{x}||^2 = (Q\mathbf{x})^T (Q\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T Q^T Q\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x} = ||\mathbf{x}||^2$$
.



以下考虑本讲的目标问题.

先考虑两个向量  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$  线性无关, 求  $\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2$  满足

$$\mathbf{w}_1^T \mathbf{w}_2 = 0, L(\mathbf{w}_1) = L(\mathbf{v}_1), L(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2) = L(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2).$$

进一步令  $\mathbf{q}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{w}_1}{||\mathbf{w}_1||}, \mathbf{q}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{w}_2}{||\mathbf{w}_2||}, \ \mathbb{P} \mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2 = \mathbb{Q}$  是标准正交的.

即

$$\{\mathbf{v}_1,\mathbf{v}_2\} \longrightarrow \{\mathbf{w}_1,\mathbf{w}_2\} \longrightarrow \{\mathbf{q}_1,\mathbf{q}_2\}$$

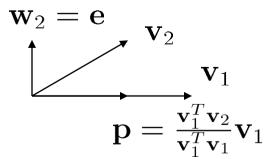
$$L(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2) = L(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2) = L(\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2)$$



显然  $\mathbf{w}_1 = \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_2 = x_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + x_2 \mathbf{v}_2.$ 

可以取  $x_2 = 1$ , 因为只需  $\mathbf{w}_2 \perp \mathbf{w}_1$ , 这样的  $\mathbf{w}_2$ 不唯一.

$$\mathbf{w}_1^T \mathbf{w}_2 = 0 \implies \mathbf{w}_2 = \mathbf{v}_2 - \frac{\mathbf{v}_1^T \mathbf{v}_2}{\mathbf{v}_1^T \mathbf{v}_1} \mathbf{v}_1$$
, 即  $\mathbf{v}_2$  减去它在  $\mathbf{v}_1$  上的投影.





设  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$  线性无关,考虑

$$\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{E}} \{\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{w}_3\} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{E}} \{\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3\}$$
  
满足  $L(\mathbf{w}_1) = L(\mathbf{v}_1), L(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2) = L(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2),$   
 $L(\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2, \mathbf{w}_3) = L(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3).$ 



己知: 
$$\mathbf{w}_1 = \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{w}_2 = \mathbf{v}_2 - \frac{\mathbf{v}_1^T \mathbf{v}_2}{\mathbf{v}_1^T \mathbf{v}_1} \mathbf{v}_1.$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{v}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{w}_{3} = 0}{\mathbf{v}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{w}_{3} = 0} \implies x_{1} = -\frac{\mathbf{w}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{v}_{3}}{\mathbf{w}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{w}_{1}}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{w}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{w}_{3} = 0}{\mathbf{w}_{2}^{T} \mathbf{w}_{3} = 0} \implies x_{2} = -\frac{\mathbf{w}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{v}_{3}}{\mathbf{w}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{w}_{1}}$$

单位化 
$$\mathbf{q}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{w}_1}{||\mathbf{w}_1||}, \mathbf{q}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{w}_2}{||\mathbf{w}_2||}, \mathbf{q}_3 = \frac{\mathbf{w}_3}{||\mathbf{w}_3||}.$$



对一般情形,首先我们有如下定理:

定理:设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$ 相互正交,  $\mathbf{v} \in L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k)$ .则

$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{\alpha_1^T \mathbf{v}}{\alpha_1^T \alpha_1} \alpha_1 + \dots + \frac{\alpha_k^T \mathbf{v}}{\alpha_k^T \alpha_k} \alpha_k.$$

特别地, 若  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$  标准正交, 则

$$\mathbf{v} = (\alpha_1^T \mathbf{v})\alpha_1 + \dots + (\alpha_k^T \mathbf{v})\alpha_k.$$



由此定理,设 
$$\mathbb{E}$$
  $\mathbb{E}$   $\mathbb{E}$ 

$$\mathbf{v}_l = (\mathbf{q}_1^T \mathbf{v}_l) \mathbf{q}_1 + \dots + (\mathbf{q}_l^T \mathbf{v}_l) \mathbf{q}_l.$$



这给出了另一种方法求  $\mathbf{q}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{q}_k$ .

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{w}_1, \quad \mathbf{q}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{v}_1}{||\mathbf{v}_1||}$$

 $e_l$  为误差向量

$$\mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{v}_2 - (\mathbf{q}_1^T \mathbf{v}_2) \mathbf{q}_1 = \mathbf{w}_2, \ \mathbf{q}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{w}_2}{||\mathbf{w}_2||} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_2}{||\mathbf{e}_2||}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_k = \mathbf{v}_k - (\mathbf{q}_1^T \mathbf{v}_k) \mathbf{q}_1 - \dots - (\mathbf{q}_{k-1}^T \mathbf{v}_k) \mathbf{q}_{k-1} = \mathbf{w}_k, \ \mathbf{q}_k = \frac{\mathbf{w}_k}{||\mathbf{w}_k||} = \frac{\mathbf{e}_k}{||\mathbf{e}_k||}$$

这种正交化方法,称为Gram-Schmidt正交化.

例: 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

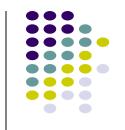
解: 
$$\mathbf{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{q}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{w}_1}{||\mathbf{w}_1||} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{w}_2 = \mathbf{v}_2 - (\mathbf{q}_1^T \mathbf{v}_2) \mathbf{q}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{q}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{w}_2}{||\mathbf{w}_2||} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{w}_3 = \mathbf{v}_3 - (\mathbf{q}_1^T \mathbf{v}_3) \mathbf{q}_1 - (\mathbf{q}_2^T \mathbf{v}_3) \mathbf{q}_2, \ \mathbf{q}_3 = \frac{\mathbf{w}_3}{||\mathbf{w}_3||} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} -1\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

则 
$$Q = (\mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3)$$
 是正交阵.





问题: A 和 Q 的关系?

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{行消去}} U$$
, 则  $A = LU$ .

正交化 
$$A \xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}} Q$$
, 则  $A = QR = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$ 

对照正交化公式, A = QR, Q 是列正交阵, R 是对角线上为正数的上三角阵, 其第 i 个主对角线元素为

$$||\mathbf{w}_i|| = \mathbf{q}_i^T \mathbf{v}_i.$$



应用:

1.设A 为  $m \times n$  阶列满秩阵, A 的列线性无关,  $A = Q_{m \times n} R_{n \times n}$ .

$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \implies A^T A \hat{\mathbf{x}} = A^T \mathbf{b} \iff R^T Q^T Q R \hat{\mathbf{x}} = R^T Q^T \mathbf{b}$$

$$\iff R^T R \hat{\mathbf{x}} = R^T Q^T \mathbf{b} \iff R \hat{\mathbf{x}} = Q^T \mathbf{b} \iff \hat{\mathbf{x}} = R^{-1} Q^T \mathbf{b}$$

特别地, 若 A 的列相互正交,  $A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ , 则

$$R = diag(||\alpha_1||, \cdots, ||\alpha_n||) \Longrightarrow \hat{\mathbf{x}} = (R^{-1})^2 A^T \mathbf{b}$$

设  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  无解,则  $\mathbf{b}$  在 C(A) 上的投影为

$$\mathbf{p} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\alpha_i^T \mathbf{b}}{\alpha_i^T \alpha_i}\right) \alpha_i.$$



2. 设 A是可逆方阵,则 QR 分解是唯一的. 设  $A = Q_1R_1 = Q_2R_2$  为可逆方阵 A 的两个 QR 分解. 则  $Q_2^{-1}Q_1 = R_2R_1^{-1}$ .

则  $Q_2$   $Q_1 = R_2R_1$  .  $Q_2 = R_2$   $Q_1 = R_2$   $Q_2 = R_2$   $Q_2 = R_2$   $Q_3 = R_2$   $Q_4 = R_2$   $Q_4 = R_3$   $Q_4 = R_4$   $Q_$ 

 $Q_2^{-1}Q_1$ 为正交阵, $R_2R_1^{-1}$ 为上三角阵且对角元素为正.

故  $Q_2^{-1}Q_1 = R_2R_1^{-1} = I_n$ .



3.设  $A_{m \times n}$  列满秩,有 QR 分解 A = QR.  $\mathbf{b} \not\in C(A)$ ,设  $\mathbf{b}$  在 C(A) 上投影为  $\mathbf{p}$ ,  $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{p}$ . 则  $(A, \mathbf{b})$  也是列满秩阵,其 QR 分解如下

$$(A, \mathbf{b}) = (Q, \frac{\mathbf{e}}{||\mathbf{e}||}) \begin{pmatrix} R & \alpha \\ 0 & ||\mathbf{e}|| \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = Q^T \mathbf{b}.$$