(i)
$$R^{T} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} m & PM \\ \hline MP & PMP \end{array}\right)^{T} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} m^{T} & (MP)^{T} \\ \hline (PM)^{T} & (PMP)^{T} \end{array}\right)$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c|c} m^{T} & P^{T} & P^{T} \\ \hline M^{T} & P^{T} & P^{T} \end{array}\right) \qquad (MP)^{T} \Rightarrow M^{T} \Rightarrow M^{T$$

- (ii) 对 D 做奇异值分解 , 记作 D=HGP , 其中H, P为正交延降 , 在D 的支 边乘 以正交延降 U , 则有 VD=VHGP , VH 你为正交延降。因为 $(VH)^TVH=H^TU^TUH=H^TEH=E=VH(UH)^T$
 - · 与前的(VH)GP 是 VD的奇异值分解,且与D有相同的奇异值级 降 G。

在DD的右边乘以正交矩阵 V,则有UDV=UHGPV,同组UH和PV都为正交矩阵,当前的(UH)G LPV)是UDV的奇异值分解,且与D有相同的奇异值矩阵G.

 $|| \mathbf{a} ||_{2} = \max \left\{ || \mathbf{a} \times ||_{2} : \chi \in ||_{2}^{k}, || \mathbf{x} ||_{2} = 1 \right\}$ $|| \mathbf{x} ||_{2} = \left(|| \mathbf{x}_{1} ||_{2}^{2} + \cdots || \mathbf{x}_{k} ||_{2}^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \quad \text{ } \mathbf{x} \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{E} \mathbf{p} \mathcal{L} \mathbf{b} \mathbb{E}$ $|| \mathbf{a} ||_{2} = \max \left\{ || \mathbf{a} \times ||_{2} : \chi \in ||_{2}^{k}, || \mathbf{x} ||_{2} = 1 \right\} = \mathbf{a} \mathbf{x}$ $|| \mathbf{a} ||_{2} = \max \left\{ || \mathbf{a} \times ||_{2} : \chi \in ||_{2}^{k}, || \mathbf{x} ||_{2} = 1 \right\}$ $|| \mathbf{a} ||_{2} = \max \left\{ || \mathbf{a} \times ||_{2} : \chi \in ||_{2}^{k}, || \mathbf{x} ||_{2} = 1 \right\}$ $|| \mathbf{a} ||_{2} = \max \left\{ || \mathbf{a} \times ||_{2} : \chi \in ||_{2}^{k}, || \mathbf{x} ||_{2} = 1 \right\}$ $|| \mathbf{a} ||_{2} = \max \left\{ || \mathbf{a} \times ||_{2} : \chi \in ||_{2}^{k}, || \mathbf{a} \times ||_{2} = 1 \right\}$ $|| \mathbf{a} ||_{2} = \max \left\{ || \mathbf{a} \times ||_{2} : \chi \in ||_{2}^{k}, || \mathbf{a} \times ||_{2} = 1 \right\}$

||X||=== r·ox {|X||:- ,|Xs|] なx仰か単位向皇 別最大絶対分をゆ为こ : ||B||p=2 ∀p([1,b])

(i)
$$-\frac{1}{2} p^2 - p^2 = 0$$

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Px 20 X20 P把 X报影到 0, 在其零空间

 $P_{y} = 1 \cdot y = y$, P把 y 投影到 y , 即 把 y 故影到自己 , y在 P 的列空间上

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = 1$$

: N EN(P) = {0,1}

P= a (a7 a)-1 a-1

如果P可遠,则 p-1 = (aT)-1 87810-1 = E

- P + In

· P不可违, det CP)=0

(In - 2P) (In - 2P) = InIn - 2InpT - 2P In + 4PPT = E-4P+4E

· In - 2P 为正交矩阵