

矩阵分析第三次作业

课件5 练习6

证明:

考察线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 与 $A^T Ax = 0$, 显然:

$$\forall x, Ax = 0 \implies A^T Ax = 0$$

这说明 $N(A) \subseteq N(A^T A)$ 。另外:

$$\forall x, A^T Ax = 0 \implies x^T A^T Ax = (Ax)^2 = 0 \implies Ax = 0$$

于是 $N(A^T A) \subseteq N(A)$ 。于是 $N(A^T A) = N(A)$, 而对于 $Ax = 0$ 解空间的维数有 $\dim N(A) = n - \text{rank}(A)$, 两矩阵的列数一样, 于是必有 $\text{rank}(A^T A) = \text{rank}(A)$ 。

另外:

$$\forall x \in N(A^T) \cap R(A) \implies A^T x = 0, Ax = 0$$

于是:

$$y^T A^T x = x^T x = 0 \implies x = 0$$

这说明 $\dim(N(A) \cap R(A^T)) = 0$ 。

于是 $\text{rank}(AA^T) = \text{rank}(A^T) - \dim(N(A) \cap R(A^T)) = \text{rank}(A^T)$ 。

综上: $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^T) = \text{rank}(AA^T) = \text{rank}(A^T A)$ 。

计算性证明: 对 $A, A^T A, AA^T$ 进行初等变换求秩:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{rank}(A) = 2$$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 18 & 4 & -20 \\ 18 & 54 & 12 & -60 \\ 4 & 12 & 6 & -20 \\ -20 & -60 & -20 & 80 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & 2 & -10 \\ 3 & 9 & 2 & -10 \\ 2 & 6 & 3 & -10 \\ -1 & -3 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{rank}(A^T A) = 2$$

$$AA^T = \begin{pmatrix} 27 & -9 & 54 \\ -9 & 11 & -18 \\ 54 & -18 & 108 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 6 \\ -9 & 11 & -18 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 6 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{rank}(AA^T) = 2$$

课件5 练习9

解: 使用最小二乘法 (LSE), 设 $\mathbf{x}_i = (1, x_i, x_i^2, \dots)^T$, $y_i = y_i$, $\mathbf{w} = (\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots)^T$,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}, A^T = (\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots), \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

如果使用 $y = w^T \mathbf{x}$ 对数据进行最小二乘拟合，即要求得参数 w 使得误差最小，误差函数：

$$L(w) = \sum_{i=1}^N (w^T x_i - y_i)^2$$

对误差函数进行矩阵化：

$$\begin{aligned} L(w) &= (w^T \mathbf{x}_1 - y_1, \dots, w^T \mathbf{x}_N - y_N) \cdot (w^T \mathbf{x}_1 - y_1, \dots, w^T \mathbf{x}_N - y_N)^T \\ &= (w^T A^T - \mathbf{b}^T) \cdot (Aw - \mathbf{b}) = w^T A^T Xw - Y^T Aw - w^T A^T Y + \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{b} \\ &= w^T A^T Aw - 2w^T A^T \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

最小化 L 求得 \hat{w} ：

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{w} = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmin}} L(w) &\longrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial w} L(w) = 0 \\ &\longrightarrow 2A^T A\hat{w} - 2A^T \mathbf{b} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(如果 $A^T A$ 可逆的话， $\hat{w} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \mathbf{b}$)

对于本题，**情况1**，使用 $y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x$ 进行拟合

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 110 \end{pmatrix}$$

利用公式可以求得 $w = (\alpha_0, \alpha_1)^T = (\frac{106}{11}, \frac{2}{11})^T$ ，再带入误差公式 $= w^T A^T Aw - 2w^T A^T \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{b}$ ，得到误差为 $L(w) = 162.9091$ 。

对于本题，**情况2**，使用 $y = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \alpha_2 x^2$ 进行拟合

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 25 \\ 1 & -4 & 16 \\ 1 & -3 & 9 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 \\ 1 & 5 & 25 \end{pmatrix}, A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 & 110 \\ 0 & 110 & 0 \\ 110 & 0 & 1958 \end{pmatrix}$$

利用公式可以求得 $w = (\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2)^T = (\frac{1998}{143}, \frac{2}{11}, -\frac{62}{143})^T$ ，误差为 $L(w) = 1.6224$ 。