

Cálculo Numérico - Elementos de Cálculo Numérico

Descomposición QR - Transformaciones de Householder

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Resumen

Recuerdo transformaciones ortogonales

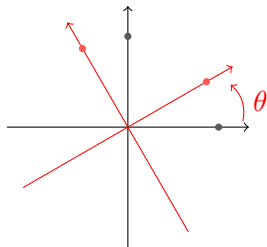
Descomposición QR vía transformaciones de Householder

Ejemplo

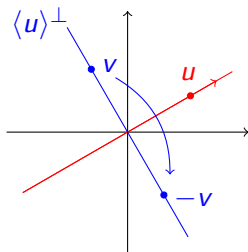
Matrices ortogonales en $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$:

- ▶ $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ es ortogonal
 - \Leftrightarrow las columnas de Q son una base ortonormal (b.o.n.) de \mathbb{R}^n
 - $\Leftrightarrow Q$ es inversible y $Q^{-1} = Q^t$.
- ▶ $\langle Qv, Qw \rangle = \langle v, w \rangle$. Y por lo tanto preserva ángulos y distancias.
- ▶ Si λ es autovalor de Q , entonces $\lambda = \pm 1$.

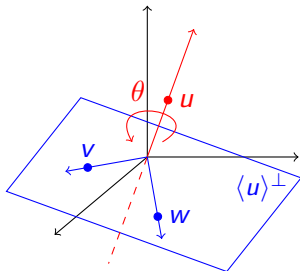
Rotación en \mathbb{R}^2 :



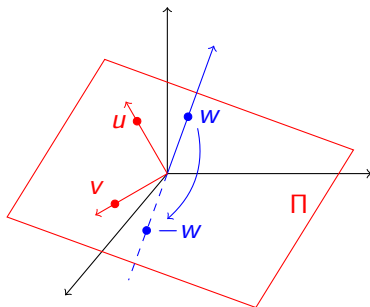
Simetría en \mathbb{R}^2 :



Rotación en \mathbb{R}^3 :



Simetría en \mathbb{R}^3 :



En \mathbb{R}^n :

Si $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ es ortogonal, existe $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ b.o.n. de \mathbb{R}^n tal que si $C = (v_1 | \dots | v_n)$:

$$C^{-1}QC = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & & & \\ & & & -1 & & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & & & -1 & & \\ & & & & & & A_1 & \\ & & & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & & & A_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{con } A_i = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta_i) & -\sin(\theta_i) \\ \sin(\theta_i) & \cos(\theta_i) \end{pmatrix}$$

Descomposición QR :

- Conviene mirar Clase 10 del libro: L.N. Trefethen, D. Bau. Numerical Linear Algebra, SIAM 1997.
- Queremos descomponer a la matriz $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ como $A = QR$, con Q y R tales que:

$$\left(A_1 \mid \dots \mid A_n \right) = \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \right)}_{b.o.n.} \overbrace{\left(\begin{array}{c|c} & \\ \hline 0 & \text{triángulo superior} \end{array} \right)}^R$$

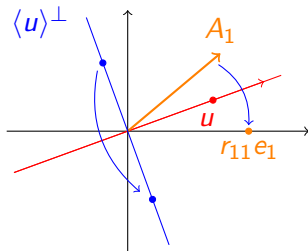
The diagram illustrates the QR decomposition of a matrix A . The matrix A is represented as a block matrix with columns A_1, \dots, A_n . This is equal to the product of two matrices: Q and R . The matrix Q is shown as a block matrix with columns, labeled "b.o.n." (orthonormal columns) below it. The matrix R is shown as a block matrix with a zero in the top-left corner and a blue-shaded upper triangular region, labeled R above it.

- Si $A = (A_1 \mid \dots \mid A_n)$, multipliquemos por matrices “convenientes” a izquierda para llevarla a una matriz triangular superior R .

Transformaciones de Householder

$$A = (A_1 | \dots | A_n)$$

Para llevar A_1 a un múltiplo de e_1 , el primer canónico, una opción (para poner ceros debajo de la diagonal) es aplicar una simetría respecto del (hiper)plano que pasa “por el medio” de A_1 y e_1 :



$$Q_1 A = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} r_{11} & * \\ \hline 0 & A' \end{array} \right)$$

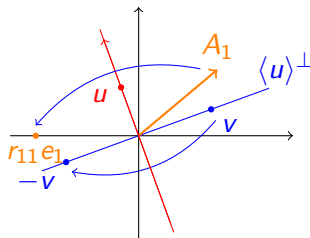
En realidad:

$$Q_1(A_1 | \dots | A_n) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} r_{11} & * \\ \hline 0 & A' \end{array} \right)$$

- ▶ Como $\|Q_1 A_1\| = \|A_1\| = |r_{11}|$, entonces $r_{11} = \pm \|A_1\|$.
- ▶ Para evitar restar dos números parecidos, conviene que $\text{signo}(r_{11}) = -\text{signo}(a_{11})$, i.e., $r_{11} = -\text{signo}(a_{11})\|A_1\|$.

Si $\tilde{v} = A_1 - r_{11}e_1$, y $v = \frac{\tilde{v}}{\|\tilde{v}\|}$, entonces:

$$Q_1 = Id_n - 2vv^t$$
$$= Id_n - 2 \begin{pmatrix} v \\ \vdots \\ v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v & \dots & v \end{pmatrix}$$



Obs: $Q_1^t = (Id_n)^t - 2((v^t)^t v^t) = Q_1$

Cuenta para leer detenidamente en casa:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 A_1 &= A_1 - 2vv^t A_1 = A_1 - 2v\langle v, A_1 \rangle \\ &= A_1 - \frac{2\langle A_1 - r_{11}e_1, A_1 \rangle}{\|A_1 - r_{11}e_1\|} v \\ &= A_1 - \frac{2(\|A_1\|^2 - r_{11}a_{11})}{\|A_1 - r_{11}e_1\|} \frac{A_1 - r_{11}e_1}{\|A_1 - r_{11}e_1\|} \\ &= A_1 - \frac{2(\|A_1\|^2 - r_{11}a_{11})}{\langle A_1 - r_{11}e_1, A_1 - r_{11}e_1 \rangle} (A_1 - r_{11}e_1) \\ &= A_1 - \frac{2(\|A_1\|^2 - r_{11}a_{11})}{\|A_1\|^2 - 2r_{11}a_{11} + \underbrace{\|r_{11}e_1\|^2}_{\|A_1\|^2}} (A_1 - r_{11}e_1) \\ &= A_1 - (A_1 - r_{11}e_1) = r_{11}e_1. \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Cómo seguimos:

Por medio de los reflectores de Householder:

$$\blacktriangleright Q_1(A_1 | \dots | A_n) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} r_{11} & * \\ \hline 0 & A' \end{array} \right).$$

$$\blacktriangleright Q'_2 = Id_{n-1} - 2v'(v')^t, \text{ con } v' = \frac{A'_1 - r_{22}e'_1}{\|A'_1 - r_{22}e'_1\|} \text{ y } Q_2 = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & Q'_2 \end{array} \right).$$

$$\blacktriangleright Q'_k = Id_{n-k+1} - 2v'(v')^t \text{ y}$$

$$Q_k = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} Id_{k-1} & 0 \\ \hline 0 & Q'_k \end{array} \right).$$

(v' el que corresponda en \mathbb{R}^{n-k+1})

\blacktriangleright Finalmente:

$$Q = (Q_{n-1} \dots Q_1)^{-1} = Q_1^t \dots Q_{n-1}^t = Q_1 \dots Q_{n-1}.$$

Algoritmo (para leer con paciencia en casa)

Para calcular R escribiendo los resultados sobre A (notar que guarda los vectores v):

para $k = 1$ **hasta** n

$$x = A_{k:m,k}$$

$$v_k = x + \text{signo}(x_1)\|x\|e_1$$

$$v_k = v_k / \|v_k\|$$

$$A_{k:m,k} = A_{k:m,k:n} - 2v_k(v_k^t A_{k:m,k:n})$$

Ejemplo:

Calcular la descomposición QR de la matriz A :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- ▶ Utilizando transformaciones de Householder.
- ▶ Aplicando de manera directa el método de ortonormalización de Gramm-Schmidt.

Con Householder:

► $a_{11} = 0$ y $\|A_1\| = 1 \Rightarrow \tilde{v}_1 = A_1 + e_1$, y $v_1 = \frac{\tilde{v}_1}{\|\tilde{v}_1\|}$, entonces:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= Id_3 - 2v_1v_1^t = Id_3 - \frac{2}{\|\tilde{v}_1\|^2} \tilde{v}_1 \tilde{v}_1^t \\ &= Id_3 - \frac{2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1, 0, 1) \\ &= Id_3 - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_1 A = \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- $a'_{11} = 1 > 0$ y $\|A'_1\| = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \tilde{v}_2 = A'_1 + \sqrt{2}e_1$, y $v_2 = \frac{\tilde{v}_2}{\|\tilde{v}_2\|}$,
entonces:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q'_2 &= Id_2 - 2v_2v_2^t = Id_2 - \frac{2}{\|\tilde{v}_2\|^2} \tilde{v}_2 \tilde{v}_2^t \\
 &= Id_2 - \frac{2}{4 + 2\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1 + \sqrt{2}, -1) \\
 &= Id_2 - \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 + 2\sqrt{2} & -1 - \sqrt{2} \\ -1 - \sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \\
 Q_2 &= \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Así, } R = Q_2 Q_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

¿Y quién es Q ?

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= (Q_2 Q_1)^{-1} = Q_1^{-1} Q_2^{-1} = Q_1^t Q_2^t = Q_1 Q_2 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Con Gram-Schmidt:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \left(A_1 \mid A_2 \mid A_3 \right)$$

- ▶ $\tilde{q}_1 = A_1, \|\tilde{q}_1\| = 1 \Rightarrow q_1 = (0, 0, 1)^t,$
- ▶ $\tilde{q}_2 = A_2 - \langle A_2, q_1 \rangle q_1 = (1, 1, 0)^t - 0 = (1, 1, 0)^t \Rightarrow$
 $q_2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^t,$
- ▶ $\tilde{q}_3 = A_3 - \langle A_3, q_1 \rangle q_1 - \langle A_3, q_2 \rangle q_2 = (1, 0, 1)^t - (0, 0, 1)^t -$
 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)^t = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)^t \Rightarrow q_3 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^t,$

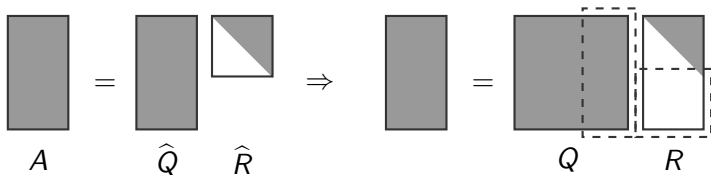
$$\Rightarrow Q = \left(q_1 \mid q_2 \mid q_3 \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

¿Y quién es R ?

$$\begin{aligned} R &= Q^{-1}A = Q^t A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{q_1}{q_2} \\ \frac{q_2}{q_3} \\ \frac{q_3}{q_3} \end{pmatrix} \left(A_1 \mid A_2 \mid A_3 \right) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \langle q_1, A_1 \rangle & \langle q_1, A_2 \rangle & \langle q_1, A_3 \rangle \\ 0 & \langle q_2, A_2 \rangle & \langle q_2, A_3 \rangle \\ 0 & 0 & \langle q_3, A_3 \rangle \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

¿Y si $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ no es cuadrada?

- Si $m \geq n$, completo \hat{Q} a Q para que sus columnas sean una b.o.n., y agrego filas de ceros a \hat{R} :



- Si $m \leq n$, recordar que $r_{ij} = \langle q_i, A_j \rangle$.

