

# 第三章

## 矩阵的分解

### § 1 矩阵的三角分解

#### 一、 $n$ 阶方阵的三角分解

定义 1

$$\text{正线上三角阵} \iff R = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位上三角阵} \iff R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

定义 2

$$\text{正线下三角阵} \iff L = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位下三角阵} \iff L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. 上三角矩阵 $R$  的逆 $R^{-1}$  也是上三角矩阵, 且对角元是 $R$  对角元的倒数;
2. 两个上三角矩阵 $R_1$ 、 $R_2$  的乘积 $R_1R_2$ 也是上三角矩阵, 且对角元是 $R_1$ 与 $R_2$ 对角元之积;
3. 酉矩阵 $U$  的逆 $U^{-1}$ 也是酉矩阵;
4. 两个酉矩阵之积 $U_1U_2$ 也是酉矩阵.

定理 1: 设  $A \in C_n^{n \times n}$ , 则  $A$  可唯一地分解为

$$A = U_1 R$$

其中,  $U_1$  是酉矩阵,  $R$  是正线上三角复矩阵.  
或  $A$  可唯一分解为

$$A = LU_2$$

其中,  $L$  是正线下三角复矩阵,  $U_2$  是酉矩阵.

证:  $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \xrightarrow{A \in C_n^{n \times n}}$

$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  线性无关  $\xrightarrow{\text{正交化、单位化}}$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = \frac{a_1}{\|a_1\|} \\ \beta_i = \frac{a_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (a_i, \beta_j) \beta_j}{\|a_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (a_i, \beta_j) \beta_j\|} \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

$$k_{ij} = (a_i, \beta_j), k_{11} = \|a_1\| \text{ 或 } k_{ii} = \|a_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (a_i, \beta_j) \beta_j\|$$

$$a_i = \sum_{j=1}^i k_{ij} \beta_j \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad \Longrightarrow$$

$$A = (k_{11}\beta_1, k_{21}\beta_1 + k_{22}\beta_2, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n k_{nj} \beta_j)$$

$$= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{21} & \dots & k_{n1} \\ 0 & k_{22} & \dots & k_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & k_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= U_1 R$$

唯一性: 设  $A = U_1 R_1 = U_2 R_2 \longrightarrow R_1 = U_1^{-1} U_2 R_2$

$= V R_2 \longrightarrow V$  为酉矩阵

$$\text{设 } R_1 = \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{21} & \dots & k_{n1} \\ 0 & k_{22} & \dots & k_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & k_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad R_2 = \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & l_{21} & \dots & l_{n1} \\ 0 & l_{22} & \dots & l_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & v_{21} & \dots & v_{n1} \\ v_{21} & v_{22} & \dots & v_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ v_{n1} & v_{n2} & \dots & v_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow (1) \quad k_{11} = v_{11} l_{11}$$

$$v_{i1} l_{11} = 0 \quad i = 2, \dots, n \quad \xrightarrow{l_{11} > 0} \quad v_{21} = \dots = v_{n1} = 0$$

$\xrightarrow{V \text{ 为酉矩阵}} \quad v_{11} = 1, \quad v_{12} = \dots = v_{1n} = 0 \longrightarrow$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & v_{22} & \dots & v_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & v_{n2} & \dots & v_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{类推}} V = E_n \longrightarrow$$

$$U_1 = U_2 \quad R_1 = R_2$$

推论 1: 设  $A \in R_n^{n \times n}$ , 则  $A$  可唯一地分解为

$$A = Q_1 R$$

其中,  $Q_1$  是正交矩阵,  $R$  是正线上三角实矩阵  
或  $A$  可唯一分解为

$$A = L Q_2$$

其中,  $L$  是正线下三角实矩阵,  $Q_2$  是正交矩阵.

例1 求三阶实矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  的QR分解.

解:  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$

对  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  使用 Schmidt 正交化得:

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \alpha_2 - \beta_1 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2$$

$$= \alpha_3 - \frac{5}{3} \beta_1 - \frac{1}{2} \beta_2 = \frac{5}{6} (1, -2, 1)^T$$

单位化:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (1, 1, 1)^T$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-1, 0, 1)^T \quad \gamma_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{\|\beta_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \beta_3$$

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = Q \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} & 5/\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

推论 2: 设  $A$  是实对称正定矩阵, 则存在唯一的正线上三角实矩阵, 使

$$A = R^T R$$

证:  $A$  是实对称正定矩阵  $\rightarrow A = P^T P$  (1)

$$P \text{ 可逆} \rightarrow P = QR \rightarrow A = R^T Q^T QR \rightarrow$$

$$A = R^T R$$

唯一性: 设  $A = R_1^T R_1 = R_2^T R_2 \rightarrow$

$$(R_1^T)^{-1} R_2^T = R_1 (R_2)^{-1} = E_n \rightarrow R_1 = R_2$$

推论 3: 设  $A$  是正定 Hermite 矩阵, 则存在唯一的正线上三角复矩阵, 使

$$A = R^H R$$

定理 2: 设  $A \in C_n^{n \times n}$ , 用  $L$  表示下三角复矩阵,  $\tilde{L}$  是单位下三角复矩阵,  $R$  是上三角复矩阵,  $\tilde{R}$  是单位上三角复矩阵,  $D$  表示对角矩阵, 则下列命题等价:

$$(i) \Delta_k = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2k} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nk} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

(ii)  $A$  可唯一地分解为  $A = L \tilde{R}$

(iii)  $A$  可唯一地分解为  $A = \tilde{L} R$

(iv)  $A$  可唯一地分解为  $A = \tilde{L} D \tilde{R}$ .

证: (i)  $\Rightarrow$  (ii)

(1)  $A$  为一阶方阵  $\rightarrow A = L \tilde{R}$

(2)  $A$  为  $n-1$  阶方阵  $\rightarrow$  设  $A = L_1 \tilde{R}_1$

(3)  $A$  为  $n$  阶方阵  $\rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{n-1} & \beta \\ \alpha & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{bmatrix} A_{n-1} & \beta \\ \alpha & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{n-1} & -A_{n-1}^{-1}\beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{n-1} & 0 \\ \alpha & a_{nn} - \alpha A_{n-1}^{-1}\beta \end{bmatrix} \\
\longrightarrow & A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{n-1} & 0 \\ \alpha & a_{nn} - \alpha A_{n-1}^{-1}\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{n-1} & A_{n-1}^{-1}\beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\longrightarrow & A = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 \tilde{R}_1 & 0 \\ \alpha & a_{nn} - \alpha A_{n-1}^{-1}\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{n-1} & A_{n-1}^{-1}\beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
= & \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & 0 \\ \alpha \tilde{R}_1 & a_{nn} - \alpha A_{n-1}^{-1}\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{R}_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_{n-1} & A_{n-1}^{-1}\beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & 0 \\ \alpha \tilde{R}_1 & a_{nn} - \alpha A_{n-1}^{-1}\beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{R}_1 & \tilde{R}_1 A_{n-1}^{-1}\beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
& = L\tilde{R} \\
\text{唯一性: 设 } & A = L_1 \tilde{R}_1 = L_2 \tilde{R}_2 \longrightarrow L_1^{-1} L_2 = \tilde{R}_1 \tilde{R}_2^{-1} \\
\longrightarrow & L_1^{-1} L_2 = \tilde{R}_1 \tilde{R}_2^{-1} = E \longrightarrow L_1 = L_2, \quad \tilde{R}_1 = \tilde{R}_2 \\
(ii) \Rightarrow (i) & A = L\tilde{R} \longrightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & 0 \\ L_{21} & L_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{R}_{11} & \tilde{R}_{12} \\ 0 & \tilde{R}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \\
& = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11}\tilde{R}_{11} & L_{11}\tilde{R}_{12} \\ L_{21}\tilde{R}_{11} & L_{21}\tilde{R}_{12} + L_{22}\tilde{R}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \\
\longrightarrow & A_{11} = L_{11}\tilde{R}_{11} \longrightarrow \Delta_K = |A_{11}| = |L_{11}| |\tilde{R}_{11}| = |L_{11}| \\
& = l_{11}l_{22}\cdots l_{kk} \neq 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(ii) \Rightarrow (iv): & L = \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \\
= & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \frac{l_{21}}{l_{11}} & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{l_{n1}}{l_{11}} & \frac{l_{n2}}{l_{22}} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & l_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \tilde{L}D \longrightarrow \\
A & = L\tilde{R} = \tilde{L}D\tilde{R}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(iv) \Rightarrow (ii): A = \tilde{L}D\tilde{R} \xrightarrow{L=\tilde{L}D} A = L\tilde{R}$$

例2. 求  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  的  $\tilde{L}R$  及  $\tilde{L}D\tilde{R}$  分解

解:  $\Delta_1 = 2, \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5, \Delta_3 = \det A = 5$

令:  $\tilde{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, R = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ 0 & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & r_{33} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\tilde{L}R = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ l_{21}r_{11} & l_{21}r_{12} + r_{22} & l_{21}r_{13} + r_{23} \\ l_{31}r_{11} & l_{31}r_{12} + l_{32}r_{22} & l_{31}r_{13} + l_{32}r_{23} + r_{33} \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$\tilde{L}R = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ l_{21}r_{11} & l_{21}r_{12} + r_{22} & l_{21}r_{13} + r_{23} \\ l_{31}r_{11} & l_{31}r_{12} + l_{32}r_{22} & l_{31}r_{13} + l_{32}r_{23} + r_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, R = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2.5 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \tilde{R} = D^{-1}R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0.5 & 1.5 \\ 0 & 1 & -0.2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 二、任意矩阵的三角分解

定义 3: 设  $A$  为  $m \times n$  复(实)矩阵, 如果  $\text{rank} A = m$ ,

则称  $A$  为行满秩矩阵, 记为  $A \in C_m^{m \times n} (R_m^{m \times n})$ .

如果  $\text{rank} A = n$ , 则称  $A$  为列满秩矩阵, 记为

$A \in C_n^{m \times n} (R_n^{m \times n})$ .

定理 3: 设  $A$  为行满秩矩阵或列满秩矩阵, 则

(i) 设  $A \in C_n^{m \times n}$ , 则存在  $m$  阶酉矩阵  $U$  及  $n$  阶正线上三角复矩阵  $R$ , 使得

$$A = U \begin{pmatrix} R \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(ii) 设  $A \in C_m^{m \times n}$ , 则存在  $n$  阶酉矩阵  $U$  及  $m$  阶正线下三角复矩阵  $L$ , 使得

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} L & 0 \end{pmatrix} U$$

证: (i)  $A \in C_n^{m \times n} \longrightarrow a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  线性无关

$\longrightarrow a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, a_{n+1}, \dots, a_m$  线性无关  $\longrightarrow$

$$A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

$$= (k_{11}\beta_1, k_{21}\beta_1 + k_{22}\beta_2, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n k_{nj}\beta_j)$$

$$= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n, \dots, \beta_m) \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{21} & \dots & k_{n1} \\ 0 & k_{22} & \dots & k_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & k_{nn} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= U \begin{pmatrix} R \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

定理 4: (i) 设  $A \in C_n^{m \times n}$ , 则  $A$  可唯一地分解为

$$A = UR$$

其中,  $U \in U_m^{m \times n}$ ,  $R$  是  $n$  阶正线上三角矩阵.

(ii) 设  $A \in C_m^{m \times n}$ , 则  $A$  可唯一地分解为

$$A = LU$$

其中,  $L$  是  $n$  阶正线下三角矩阵,  $U \in U_m^{m \times n}$ .

证:  $A \in C_n^{m \times n} \longrightarrow$  对  $\forall x \neq 0$ , 有  $Ax \neq 0$

$$\longrightarrow x^H A^H Ax = (Ax)^H Ax > 0 \longrightarrow$$

$A^H A$  为正定 Hermite 矩阵  $\longrightarrow$

$$A^H A = R^H R.$$

$$\text{令 } U = AR^{-1} \longrightarrow U^H U = (AR^{-1})^H (AR^{-1})$$

$$= (R^H)^{-1} \underline{A^H A} R^{-1} = (R^H)^{-1} R^H R R^{-1} = E_n$$

$$\longrightarrow A = UR$$

唯一性:  $A = U_1 R_1 = U_2 R_2 \longrightarrow$

$$A^H A = R_1^H U_1^H U_1 R_1 = R_1^H R_1 = R_2^H R_2 \longrightarrow$$

$$R_1 = R_2 \longrightarrow U_1 = U_2$$

定理 5: 设  $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$ , 则存在酉矩阵  $U \in U^{m \times m}$  和  $V \in U^{n \times n}$  及  $r$  阶正线下三角矩阵  $L$ , 使得

$$A = U \begin{bmatrix} L & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V$$

证:  $A \in C_r^{m \times n} \longrightarrow AP = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_n)$

其中,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$  线性无关  $\longrightarrow$

$$(\alpha_{r+1}, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) C \longrightarrow$$

$$AP = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) (E_r \ C) = U \begin{pmatrix} R \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (E_r \ C) \\ = U \begin{pmatrix} R & RC \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = (R \ RC) \in C_r^{r \times n} \longrightarrow B = (R \ RC) = (L \ 0) V_1$$

$$\longrightarrow A = U \begin{pmatrix} R & RC \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = U \begin{pmatrix} L & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} V_1 P^{-1}$$

$$= U \begin{pmatrix} L & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} V, \text{ 其中 } V = V_1 P^{-1}.$$

## § 2 矩阵的谱分解

### 一、单纯矩阵的谱分解

定义 1 设  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$  是  $A \in C^{n \times n}$  的相异特征值, 其重数分别为  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_k$ , 则称  $r_i$  为矩阵  $A$  的特征值  $\lambda_i$  的代数重复度

定义 2 齐次方程组  $Ax = \lambda_i x \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$  的解空间  $V_{\lambda_i}$  称为  $A$  的对应于特征值  $\lambda_i$  的特征空间, 则  $V_{\lambda_i}$  的维数称为  $A$  的特征值  $\lambda_i$  的几何重复度

定义 3 若矩阵  $A$  的每个特征值的代数重复度与几何重复度相等, 则称矩阵  $A$  为单纯矩阵

定理 3 设  $A \in C^{n \times n}$  是单纯矩阵, 则  $A$  可分解为一系列幂等矩阵  $A_i \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  的加权和,

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i A_i$$

其中,  $\lambda_i \ (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  是  $A$  的特征值.

证:  $A$  是单纯矩阵  $\longrightarrow A = P \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) P^{-1}$

$$P = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n), P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1^T \\ \omega_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \omega_n^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1^T \\ \omega_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \omega_n^T \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i v_i \omega_i^T = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i A_i \quad \text{其中}, A_i = v_i \omega_i^T$$

$$P^{-1}P = E_n \longrightarrow \omega_i^T v_j = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \longrightarrow$$

$$A_i A_j = (v_i \omega_i^T)(v_j \omega_j^T) = v_i (\omega_i^T v_j) \omega_j^T$$

$$= \begin{cases} v_i \omega_i^T & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \longrightarrow A_i \text{是幂等矩阵}$$

$A_i$ 的性质：

(1) 幂等性:  $A_i^2 = A_i$

(2) 分离性:  $A_i A_j = 0 \quad (i \neq j)$

(3) 可加性:  $\sum_{i=1}^n A_i = E_n$

证:

$$PP^{-1} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1^T \\ \omega_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \omega_n^T \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \omega_i^T = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i = E_n$$

定理4 设  $A \in C^{n \times n}$ , 它有  $k$  个相异特征值

$\lambda_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$ , 则  $A$  是单纯矩阵的充要

条件是存在  $k$  个矩阵  $A_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$  满足

$$(1) \quad A_i A_j = \begin{cases} A_i & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^k A_i = E_n \quad (3) \quad A = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i A_i$$

证: 必要性  $A$  是单纯矩阵  $\longrightarrow A = \sum_{i=1}^n l_i B_i$

$$\longrightarrow A = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} B_{ij} \quad \text{令 } A_i = \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} B_{ij}$$

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i A_i \quad (3)$$

$$B_{ij} B_{lk} = \begin{cases} B_{ij} & i = l, j = k \\ 0 & i \neq l \text{ 或 } j \neq k \end{cases} \longrightarrow$$

$$A_i A_j = \begin{cases} A_i & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k A_i = \sum_{i=1}^n B_i = E_n \quad (2)$$

## 二、正规矩阵及其分解

定义 3 若  $n$  阶复矩阵  $A$  满足

$$AA^H = A^H A$$

则称  $A$  为正规矩阵

引理 1 设  $A$  为正规矩阵,  $A$  与  $B$  酉相似, 则  $B$  为正规矩阵

证  $A$  与  $B$  酉相似  $\longrightarrow B = U^{-1}AU = U^H AU$

$$\longrightarrow BB^H = U^H AU(U^H AU)^H = U^H AU \underline{U} \underline{U}^H A^H U$$

$$= U^H \underline{AA}^H U = U^H A^H A U = U^H A^H U U^H A U$$

$$= (U^H AU)^H (U^H AU) = B^H B \implies$$

$B$  为正规矩阵

引理 2 (Schur) 设  $A \in C^{n \times n}$ , 则存在酉矩阵  $U$ , 使得

$$A = URU^H$$

其中,  $R$  是一个上三角矩阵且主 对角线上的元素为  $A$  的特征值.

证:  $A \in C^{n \times n} \longrightarrow A = PJP^{-1} \quad P = UR_1$ ,

$$A = UR_1 J (UR_1)^{-1} = \underline{UR_1 J R_1^{-1}} U^H = URU^H$$

引理 3 设  $A$  正规矩阵且是三角矩阵, 则  $A$  是对角矩阵.

证

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \text{ 正规矩阵} \implies AA^H = A^H A \implies$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a}_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \bar{a}_{12} & \bar{a}_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \bar{a}_{1n} & \bar{a}_{2n} & \cdots & \bar{a}_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \bar{a}_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \bar{a}_{12} & \bar{a}_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \bar{a}_{1n} & \bar{a}_{2n} & \cdots & \bar{a}_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\implies \sum_{i=1}^n a_{1i} \bar{a}_{1i} = \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{1i}|^2 = a_{11} \bar{a}_{11} = |a_{11}|^2$$

$$\implies a_{1i} = 0 \quad (i = 2, 3, \cdots, n)$$

同理可得:  $a_{2i} = 0 \quad (i = 3, \cdots, n)$

$$a_{3i} = 0 \quad (i = 4, \cdots, n)$$

.....

$$a_{n-1,n} = 0$$

$\therefore A$  是对角矩阵.



定理 5  $n$  阶复矩阵  $A$  是正规矩阵的充要条件是  $A$  与对角矩阵酉相似。即存在  $n$  阶酉矩阵  $U$ ，使得

$$A = U \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n) U^H$$

其中， $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  是  $A$  的  $n$  个特征值。

证 必要性:  $A \in C^{n \times n} \Rightarrow A = URU^H \Rightarrow$

$$A = U \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n) U^H$$

充分性:  $A$  与对角矩阵酉相似  $\Rightarrow$

$A$  是正规矩阵

定理6 设  $A \in C^{n \times n}$ ，它有  $k$  个相异特征值  $\lambda_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$ ，则  $A$  是正规矩阵的充要条件是存在  $k$  个矩阵  $A_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$  满足

$$(1) A_i A_j = \begin{cases} A_i & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

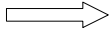
$$(2) \sum_{i=1}^k A_i = E_n$$

$$(3) A = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i A_i$$

$$(4) A_i^H = A_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, k)$$

证 必要性:  $A$  是正规矩阵  $\Rightarrow$

$$A = U \text{diag}(\lambda_1 E_{r_1}, \lambda_2 E_{r_2}, \dots, \lambda_k E_{r_k}) U^H$$



$$A = (V_1, V_2, \dots, V_k) \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 E_{r_1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 E_{r_2} & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_k E_{r_k} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^H \\ V_2^H \\ \vdots \\ V_k^H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \underline{V_i V_i^H} = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i A_i \quad (A_i = V_i V_i^H)$$

$$UU^H = U^H U = E_n \Rightarrow V_i^H V_j = \begin{cases} E_{r_i} & j = i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{cases}$$

$$A_i A_j = V_i \underline{V_i^H V_j} V_j^H = \begin{cases} V_i V_i^H = A_i & j = i \\ 0 & j \neq i \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k A_i = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i V_i^H = UU^H = E_n$$

$$A_i^H = (V_i V_i^H)^H = (V_i^H)^H V_i^H = V_i V_i^H = A_i$$

充分性:

$$AA^H = \left( \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i A_i \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_j A_j \right)^H$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_j A_i A_j^H$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_i \bar{\lambda}_j A_i A_j$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^k |\lambda_i|^2 A_i$$

同理可知  $AA^H = \sum_{i=1}^k |\lambda_i|^2 A_i$

### §3 Hermite矩阵及其分解

定义1  $A \in C^{n \times n}$ ,  $A^H = A \Leftrightarrow A$  是Hermite矩阵

$A \in C^{n \times n}$ ,  $A^H = -A \Leftrightarrow A$  是反Hermite矩阵

#### 2. Hermite矩阵的基本性质

(1)  $(A\alpha, \beta) = (\alpha, A\beta)$ ,  $\forall \alpha, \beta \in C^n$

$\Rightarrow (A\alpha, \beta) = (A\alpha)^H \beta = \alpha^H A^H \beta = \alpha^H A \beta = (\alpha, A\beta)$

(2)  $\lambda_i \in R$ ,  $\forall \lambda_i \in \lambda(A)$

(3)  $Ax_i = \lambda_i x_i, Ax_j = \lambda_j x_j, \lambda_i \neq \lambda_j \Rightarrow (x_i, x_j) = 0$

(4)  $A$ 与矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} I_p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{r-p} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  合同, 其中  $rank(A) = r$

(5)  $U^H A U = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $U$  为酉矩阵.

#### 3. 正定Hermite矩阵的基本性质与分解

定义:

$A^H = A, x^H A x > 0, \forall x \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A$  为正定Hermite矩阵

(1)  $a_{ii} > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

$\Rightarrow e_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T \Rightarrow e_i^H A e_i = a_{ii} > 0$

(2)  $\lambda_i > 0$ ,  $\forall \lambda_i \in \lambda(A)$

(3)  $\exists$  正定矩阵  $B$ , 使得  $A = B^k, k \in N$

(4)  $\exists$  正线下三角矩阵  $L, A = LL^H$ ;

(5)  $\det A \leq a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}$ , fisher不等式

$\Rightarrow A = LL^H, L = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{11} & l_{11} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{11} & l_{11} & \cdots & l_{11} \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow LL^H = \begin{pmatrix} |l_{11}|^2 & * & \cdots & * \\ * & \sum_{i=1}^2 |l_{2i}|^2 & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ * & * & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n |l_{ni}|^2 \end{pmatrix} = A$

$\Rightarrow a_{kk} = \sum_{i=1}^k |l_{ki}|^2 \geq |l_{kk}|^2 \Rightarrow \det A = \det L \det L^H = \prod_{i=1}^n |l_{ii}|^2$

(6)  $\det A \leq \det A_{11} \det A_{22}, A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

(7)  $A$ 与单位矩阵  $I_n$  合同

#### 3. 半正定矩阵的基本性质

(1)  $a_{ii} \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

(2)  $\lambda_i \geq 0$ ,  $\forall \lambda_i \in \lambda(A)$

(3)  $\exists$  半正定矩阵  $B$ , 使得  $A = B^k, k \in N$

(4)  $A$ 与单位矩阵  $\begin{pmatrix} I_r & o \\ o & o \end{pmatrix}$  合同, 其中  $rank(A) = r$

定理1 设  $A, B \in C^{n \times n}$ ,  $A$  为正定矩阵,  $B^H = B$ ,  
则存在可逆矩阵  $T$ , 使得

$$T^H A T = E_n, T^H B T = D.$$

证:  $A$  正定  $\Rightarrow A$  与  $E$  合同  $\Rightarrow P^H A P = E$

$\Rightarrow P^H B P$  为 Hermite 矩阵

$$\Rightarrow U^H P^H B P U = D$$

$$\underline{T = P U} \quad T^H B T = D$$

$$\underline{T = P U} \quad T^H A T = U^H P^H A P U = U^H E U = E$$

#### 4. 广义正定矩阵

定义:  $A \in R^{n \times n}, \forall x \neq 0, x \in R^n$ , 有  $x^T A x > 0$

$\Leftrightarrow A$  为广义正定矩阵

$$A \text{ 为广义正定矩阵} \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)$$

$$A \text{ 为广义正定矩阵} \Rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)$$

广义正定矩阵的基本性质:

(1)  $A^T, A + B$  为广义正定矩阵

(2)  $S$  为正定矩阵

(3)  $\max(\lambda(S)) \geq \operatorname{Re} \lambda_i(A) \geq \min(\lambda(S)) > 0$

(4)  $\det A > 0$

#### § 4 矩阵的最大秩分解

定理 1 设  $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$ , 则存在矩阵  $B \in C_r^{m \times r}$ ,  
 $D \in C_r^{r \times n}$ , 使得

$$A = BD$$

$$\text{证 } A \in C_r^{m \times n} \Rightarrow A = U \begin{pmatrix} L & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} V^H$$

$$\Rightarrow A = U \begin{pmatrix} L \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (I \quad 0) V^H$$

$$\Rightarrow A = BD, \quad B = U \begin{pmatrix} L \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, D = (I \quad 0) V^H$$

矩阵的最大秩分解步骤:

一、进行行初等变化, 化为行标准形:

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{array}{c} \begin{matrix} & i_1 & & i_2 & & i_r \end{matrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 1 & * & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & * \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots & 0 & \dots & * \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 1 & \dots & * \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

二、 $A$  的第  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r$  列构成  $B = (a_{i_1}, a_{i_2}, \dots, a_{i_r})$ ;

三、 $\tilde{A}$  的非零行则构成  $D$ .

例 1 求矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的最大秩分解.}$$

解一

$$A \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -1/3 & 10/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & -1/3 & 10/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

解二

$$A \Rightarrow \tilde{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

定理 2 设  $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$ , 且  $A = B_1 D_1 = B_2 D_2$  均为  $A$  的最大秩分解, 则

(1) 存在  $r$  阶可逆矩阵  $Q$ , 使得

$$B_1 = B_2 Q \quad D_1 = Q^{-1} D_2$$

$$(2) \quad D_1^H (D_1 D_1^H)^{-1} (B_1^H B_1)^{-1} B_1^H \\ = D_2^H (D_2 D_2^H)^{-1} (B_2^H B_2)^{-1} B_2^H$$

注 1.  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^H A) = \text{rank}(A A^H)$

2.  $B \in C_r^{m \times r}$ , 则  $B^H \in C_r^{r \times m}$ ,  $B^H B \in C_r^{r \times r}$

$$\text{那么 } (B^H B)^{-1} B^H B = E_r$$

左逆

3.  $D \in C_r^{r \times n}$ , 则  $D^H \in C_r^{n \times r}$ ,  $DD^H \in C_r^{r \times r}$

$$\text{那么 } DD^H (DD^H)^{-1} = E_r$$

右逆

证

$$(1) \quad B_1 D_1 = B_2 D_2 \Rightarrow B_1 \underline{D_1 D_1^H} = B_2 D_2 D_1^H$$

$$\Rightarrow B_1 = B_2 D_2 D_1^H (D_1 D_1^H)^{-1} = B_2 Q_1$$

$$\text{同理可得 } D_1 = (B_1^H B_1)^{-1} B_1^H B_2 D_2 = Q_2 D_2$$

$$\Rightarrow B_1 D_1 = B_2 Q_1 Q_2 D_2 = B_2 D_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{B_2^H B_2 Q_1 Q_2 D_2 D_2^H} = \underline{B_2^H B_2 D_2 D_2^H} \Rightarrow$$

$$Q_1 Q_2 = E_r \Rightarrow \text{记 } Q = Q_1, \text{ 则 } Q_2 = Q^{-1}$$

$$(2) \quad D_1^H (D_1 D_1^H)^{-1} (B_1^H B_1)^{-1} B_1^H \\ = (Q^{-1} D_2)^H [Q^{-1} D_2 (Q^{-1} D_2)^H]^{-1} \\ \underline{[(B_2 Q)^H B_2 Q]^{-1} (B_2 Q)^H} \\ = D_2^H (Q^{-1})^H [Q^{-1} D_2 D_2^H (Q^{-1})^H]^{-1} \\ \underline{[Q^H B_2^H B_2 Q]^{-1} Q^H B_2^H} \\ = D_2^H (Q^H)^{-1} Q^H (D_2 D_2^H)^{-1} Q Q^{-1} \\ \underline{(B_2^H B_2)^{-1} (Q^H)^{-1} Q^H B_2^H} \\ = D_2^H (D_2 D_2^H)^{-1} (B_2^H B_2)^{-1} B_2^H$$

## §5 矩阵的奇异值分解

定理 1 设  $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$ , 则有

- (1)  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^H A) = \text{rank}(AA^H)$
- (2)  $A^H A$ 、 $AA^H$  的特征值均为非负实数
- (3)  $A^H A$ 、 $AA^H$  的非零特征值相同.

证 设  $\text{rank}(A^H A) = r \Rightarrow A^H A x = 0$  的解空间

为  $n-r$  维, 记为  $X$  设  $x_1 \in X$ ,  $x_1^H A^H A x_1 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x_1^H A^H A x_1 = (A x_1)^H A x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$A x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) \leq \text{rank}(A^H A) \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^H A)$$

$$(2) A^H A \alpha = \lambda \alpha \Rightarrow 0 \leq (A \alpha, A \alpha)$$

$$= (\alpha, A^H A \alpha) = (\alpha, \lambda \alpha) = \lambda (\alpha, \alpha) \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda \geq 0$$

(3) 设  $A^H A$  的特征值为

$$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_r > \lambda_{r+1} = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$$

$AA^H$  的特征值为

$$\mu_1 \geq \mu_2 \geq \cdots \geq \mu_r > \mu_{r+1} = \cdots = \mu_m = 0$$

$$A^H A \alpha_i = \lambda_i \alpha_i \Rightarrow (AA^H) A \alpha_i = A(A^H A \alpha_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow (AA^H) A \alpha_i = \lambda_i A \alpha_i \Rightarrow$$

$\lambda_i$  也是  $AA^H$  的非零特征值

同理可证:

$AA^H$  的非零特征值也是  $A^H A$  的非零特征值

设  $y_1, \dots, y_p$  是  $A^H A$  的特征子空间  $V_\lambda$  一组基

$$k_1 A y_1 + k_2 A y_2 + \cdots + k_p A y_p = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$k_1 A^H A y_1 + k_2 A^H A y_2 + \cdots + k_p A^H A y_p = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(k_1 y_1 + k_2 y_2 + \cdots + k_p y_p) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$k_1 y_1 + k_2 y_2 + \cdots + k_p y_p = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$k_1, k_2, \dots, k_p \text{ 全为零 } \Rightarrow$$

$$A y_1, A y_2, \dots, A y_p \text{ 线性无关 } \Rightarrow$$

$A^H A$  的特征子空间  $V_\lambda$  的维数不大于  $AA^H$  的特征子空间  $V_\lambda$  的维数

同理可证:  $AA^H$  的特征子空间  $V_\lambda$  的维数

不大于  $A^H A$  特征子空间  $V_\lambda$  的维数

$\therefore A^H A$  与  $AA^H$  的非零特征值的代数重数相同.

定义 1 设  $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$ ,  $A^H A$  的特征值为

$$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_r > \lambda_{r+1} = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$$

则称  $\sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i}$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$ ) 为  $A$  的正奇异值.

定义 2 设  $A, B \in C^{m \times n}$ , 如果存在酉矩阵

$U \in C^{m \times m}$  和  $V \in C^{n \times n}$ , 使得

$$A = UBV$$

则称  $A$  与  $B$  酉等价.

定理 2 若  $A$  与  $B$  酉等价, 则  $A$  与  $B$  有相同正奇异值.

证  $A$  与  $B$  酉等价  $\Leftrightarrow A = UBV \Leftrightarrow AA^H$   
 $= UBV(UBV)^H = UB\underline{VV}^H B^H U^H = UBB^H U^H$

$\Leftrightarrow AA^H \sim BB^H \Leftrightarrow A$  与  $B$  有相同正奇异值.

定理 3 设  $A \in C_r^{m \times n}$ ,  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_r$  是  $A$  的  $r$  个正奇异值, 则存在酉矩阵  $U \in C^{m \times m}$  和  $V \in C^{n \times n}$ , 使得

$$A = U \begin{bmatrix} D & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V$$

其中,  $D = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_r)$ .

证  $A^H A$  为  $n$  阶正规矩阵  $\Leftrightarrow VA^H AV^H$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} D^H D & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \text{diag}(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2, \dots, \sigma_r^2, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix}, V_1 \in C_r^{r \times n}, V_2 \in C_{n-r}^{(n-r) \times n}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 A^H A V_1^H & V_1 A^H A V_2^H \\ V_2 A^H A V_1^H & V_2 A^H A V_2^H \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D^H D & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_1 A^H A V_1^H = D^H D, \quad V_2 A^H A V_2^H = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V_2 A^H A V_2^H = (A V_2^H)^H A V_2^H = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$A V_2^H = 0 \Leftrightarrow U_1^H = (D^H)^{-1} V_1 A^H \in C^{r \times m}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow U^H = \begin{pmatrix} U_1^H \\ U_2^H \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow U_2^H U_1 = \underline{U_2^H A V_1^H D^{-1}} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow U_2^H A V_1^H = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$U_1^H A V_1^H = (D^H)^{-1} \underline{V_1 A^H A V_1^H} = (D^H)^{-1} D^H D$$

$$\Leftrightarrow U_1^H A V_1^H = D \quad (2)$$

$$A V_2^H = 0 \Leftrightarrow U_1^H A V_2^H = U_2^H A V_2^H = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\therefore U^H A V^H = \begin{pmatrix} U_1^H \\ U_2^H \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} V_1^H & V_2^H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} U_1^H A V_1^H & U_1^H A V_2^H \\ U_2^H A V_1^H & U_2^H A V_2^H \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

例 求矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的奇异值分解.

一、求  $A^H A$  的特征值及特征向量

$$A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 = 5, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 0; \quad \sigma_1 = \sqrt{5}$$

$$(\lambda_i E - A^H A)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

二、构造酉矩阵  $V$ :

$$V^H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中,}$$

$$V_1 = (1 \ 0 \ 0), V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

三、构造酉矩阵  $U$ :

$$1. \ U_1^H = (D^H)^{-1} V_1 A^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (1 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 将  $U_1^H$  扩充成酉矩阵

$$U_1^H x = 0 \Rightarrow U_2^H = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}$$

四、结论:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

定义  $z = \rho(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$

$\Longleftrightarrow$  一阶复矩阵的极分解

定理 4 设  $A \in C_n^{n \times n}$ , 则必存在酉矩阵  $U$  与两个正定 Hermite 矩阵  $H_1, H_2$ , 使得

$$A = H_1 U = U H_2$$

而且这种分解式是唯一的.

证  $A \in C_n^{n \times n} \Rightarrow A^H A$  正定  $\Rightarrow \lambda_i > 0$  故  $\sigma_i > 0$

$$\Rightarrow A = U_1 D V_1 = \underline{U_1 D U_1^H} U_1 V_1 = H_1 U$$

同理  $A = U_1 D V_1 = U_1 V_1 \underline{V_1^H D V_1} = U H_2$

唯一性:  $A = H_{11} U_1 = H_{12} U_2 \Rightarrow H_{11} = H_{12} U_2 U_1^H$

$$\Rightarrow H_{11}^2 = H_{11} H_{11}^H = H_{12} U_2 U_1^H (H_{12} U_2 U_1^H)^H$$

$$= H_{12} U_2 \underline{U_1^H U_1} U_2^H H_{12}^H = H_{12} H_{12}^H = H_{12}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{11} = H_{12} \quad U_1 = U_2$$

推论 1 设  $A \in R_n^{n \times n}$ , 则必存在唯一正交矩阵  $Q$

两个正定实对称矩阵  $H_1, H_2$ , 使得

$$A = H_1 Q = Q H_2$$

推论 2 设  $A \in C_n^{n \times n}$ , 则必存在酉矩阵  $U_1, U_2$ , 使得

$$U_2 A U_1 = \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

其中  $\alpha_1 \geq \alpha_2 \geq \dots \geq \alpha_n > 0$  是  $A$  的  $n$  个正奇异值.

证  $A \in C_n^{n \times n} \Rightarrow A = UH \Rightarrow A^H A = H^2$

$$\underline{H = U_1 \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) U_1^H}$$

$$A = \underline{U U_1} \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) U_1^H \underline{U_2^H} = \underline{U U_1} \underline{U_2^H}$$

$$A = U_2^H \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) U_1^H \implies$$

$$U_2 A U_1 = \text{diag}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

定理 5 设  $A \in C^{n \times n}$ , 则必存在酉矩阵  $U$  与两个半正定 Hermite 矩阵  $H_1$ 、 $H_2$ , 使得

$$A = H_1 U = U H_2$$

并且  $H_1^2 = A A^H$ ,  $H_2^2 = A^H A$ .

证

$$A \in C^{n \times n} \implies A = U_1 \begin{bmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V_1 \implies$$

$$A = U_1 \begin{bmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U_1^H \underline{U_1 V_1} = H_1 U$$

$$\text{同理 } A = \underline{U_1 V_1} V_1^H \begin{bmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V_1 = U H_2$$

$$H_1 = U_1 \begin{bmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U_1^H \implies$$

$$H_1^2 = U_1 \begin{bmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U_1^H U_1 \begin{bmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U_1^H$$

$$H_1^2 = U_1 \begin{bmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U_1^H$$

$$H_1^2 = U_1 \begin{bmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} V_1 \bullet V_1^H \begin{bmatrix} D_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} U_1^H$$

$$= A A^H$$