

满秩分解(高低分解): 设 $A = A_{m \times n}$, 秩 $r(A) = r > 0$, 则有**满秩分解** $A = BC$

其中 $B = B_{m \times r}, C = C_{r \times n}$ (也叫**高低分解**), 且 $r(B) = r, r(C) = r$

B 叫列满阵 (高阵), C 叫行满阵 (低阵)

注, 有些是**平凡高低分解** (可能没什么用), 例如:

② 设 $A = A_{n \times n}$ 为可逆 ($|A| \neq 0, r(A) = n$) $A = I_{n \times n} A_{n \times n} = A_{n \times n} I_{n \times n} = A^2 A^{-1}$

② $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2}$ (高阵 $r(A) = 2$) 则 $A = AI_2$

③ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$ (低阵 $r(A) = 2$), 则 $A = I_2 A_{2 \times 3}$

证明: 利用**正 SVD**: $A = P\Delta Q^H$ (Δ 可逆), $P \in C^{m \times r}, Q \in C^{n \times r}, Q^H \in C^{r \times n}$

令 $B = P$ 是 $m \times r$ (列优) 高阵, $C = \Delta Q^H$ 是 $r \times n$ 低阵 $\Rightarrow A = BC$

$B = B_{m \times r}, C = C_{r \times n}$ 分别为**列满阵 (高阵)**, **行满阵 (低阵)** 证毕

分解方法: 先把 $A = A_{m \times n}$ 用**行变换** (只用行变换, 不用列变换!) 化为**简化阶梯形**如下:

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & (*) \\ \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, r = r(A), I_r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{r \times r} = (e_1 \ e_2 \ \dots \ e_r) \text{ 取出 } A \text{ 中前 } r \text{ 列,}$$

记为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$

$$\text{令 } B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)_{m \times r}, \quad \text{令 } C = (I_r \quad *)_{r \times n}$$

可得**高低分解**: $A = BC$

$$\text{一般情形: } A \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{0} & \dots & e_1 & \dots & \bar{0} & \dots & e_r & \dots & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = D \text{ 有 } r \text{ 个阶梯}$$

在 A 中取 r 个列 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ 与 D 中单位列向量 $e_1 \ e_2 \ \dots \ e_n$ 的位置一一对应!

$$\text{令 } B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r)_{m \times r}, \quad C = (\bar{0} \ , \dots \ e_1 \ , \ \dots \ , \ e_r \ * \ \dots \ *)_{r \times n}$$

可得 $A = BC$

例 1: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 求满分解 $A = BC$

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{行变换 } r_3 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{其中 } I_r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(A) = 2 \quad \text{令 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2} \quad (\text{取前2列!}), \quad \text{令 } C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$$

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

例 2: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 10 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 10 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 16 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求满分解 $A = BC$

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{行变}_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad r(A) = 2$$

$$e_1 \quad e_2 \quad e_3 \text{ (单位向量在 1, 2, 5 列)}$$

故, 在 A 中取 1, 2, 5 列: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_5$

$$\text{令 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 3}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 5}$$

可得 $A = BC$

练习: 求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 5}$ 的高低分解

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &\xrightarrow{r_3-(r_1+r_2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{-3}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow{r_1-2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{10}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\quad e_1 \quad e_3
 \end{aligned}$$

取 A 中 1, 3 列

$$\text{令 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{10}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

得 $A = BC$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{或 } A &\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+4r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -10 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\quad e_1 \quad e_5
 \end{aligned}$$

可取 A 中第 1, 5 列

$$\text{令 } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 11 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -10 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

得 $A = BC$

注：若 $A = BC$ 则 $A^H = C^H B^H$, $A^T = C^T B^T$

注意以下矩阵：

秩为 1 的分解：若 $r(A)=1$ （各列成比例），则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1 \quad \cdots \quad b_n) = \alpha\beta$ 其中 α 是 A 中

的一个非 0 列

$$\text{例： } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{各列成比例}) \quad r(A)=1$$

$$\text{取 } \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = (1 \quad -1 \quad 2 \quad 3)$$

$$A = BC = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad -1 \quad 2 \quad 3)$$

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1)$$

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad 2 \quad -2)$$

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1)$$

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{求满分解}$$

$$r(A) = 2 \quad \text{取 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= 1 \cdot \alpha_1 + 0 \cdot \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_2 &= 0 \cdot \alpha_1 + 1 \cdot \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 &= 1 \cdot \alpha_1 + 1 \cdot \alpha_2 \end{aligned} \quad \text{写 } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 5}$$

$$\text{取前 2 行 } A_1 = (1, 3, 2, 1, 4)$$

$$A_2 = (2, 6, 1, 0, 7)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1 &= 1 \cdot A_1 + 0 \cdot A_2 \\
 A_2 &= 0 \cdot A_1 + 1 \cdot A_2 \\
 A_3 &= 1 \cdot A_1 + 1 \cdot A_2
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \text{写 } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{可得分解} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$