

SVD (奇异值分解)

预备知识复习

引理: ①任一列向量 X 有: $X^H X = \|X\|^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = 0$

② $A^H A x = 0$ 与 $A x = 0$ 同解, 即 $A^H A x = 0 \Leftrightarrow A x = 0$

③任一 $A = A_{m \times n}$ 有 $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^H) = \text{rank}(A^H A)$,

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

Pf: 先证 $A^H A x = 0$ 与 $A x = 0$ 同解 (利用 $X^H X = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = 0$)

\because 由 $A^H A x = 0 \Rightarrow x^H A^H A x = 0 \Rightarrow (A x)^H A x = 0 \Rightarrow A x = 0$ (同解)

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

④ $A^H A$, $A A^H$ 都是 Hermit 半正定, 且有相同正根!

可用结论 “ AB 与 BA 必有相同非 0 特根”

或 $\because |x I_m - A^H A| = x^{m-n} |x I_n - A A^H|$ (换位公式)

⑤ $A^H A = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = 0$

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

(或用公式 $\text{tr}(A^H A) = \text{tr}(A A^H) = \sum |a_{ij}|^2$, 知 $\text{tr}(A^H A) = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$)

定义: 设 $A = A_{m \times n}$, $A^H A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \geq 0$,

称 $\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_n}$ 为 A 的奇异值 (可含有 0 奇异值).

若 $\text{rank}(A^H A) = \text{rank}(A) = r$, 则恰有 r 个正根, $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_r > 0$, $\lambda_{r+1} = \lambda_{r+2} = \dots = \lambda_n = 0$, 称

$\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_r}$ 为 A 的正奇异值 (同样 $A A^H$ 也有 r 个正根 $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \dots > \lambda_r > 0$)

奇异值分解 SVD 与简化 “正 SVD”

正 SVD (又叫短 SVD): 设 $A = A_{m \times n}$, $r = \text{rank}(A) > 0$,

正奇值为 $\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_r}$, 则有分解 $A = P \Delta Q^H$

其中 $\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_r} \end{pmatrix}$, $P = P_{m,r}$, $Q = Q_{n,r}$ 为半优阵 $P^H P = I_r = Q^H Q$

可写, 正 SVD 公式: $A = P \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_r} \end{pmatrix} Q^H$

Pf(思路): \therefore hermite 分解: $Q^H (A^H A) Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$, Q 为酉阵

可设 $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_r > 0$, $\lambda_{r+1} = \lambda_{r+2} = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$, $r = \text{rank}(A)$

写 $Q = (q_1, \cdots, q_n)_{n \times n}$ ($Q^{-1} = Q^H$) 可知 Q 的列都是特征向量:

$\Rightarrow (A^H A)q_1 = \lambda_1 q_1, \cdots, (A^H A)q_r = \lambda_r q_r$, 且 $(A^H A)q_{r+1} = 0, \cdots, (A^H A)q_n = 0$

令 $Q = (q_1, \cdots, q_r)_{n \times r}$ 为半优阵

令 $P = \left(\frac{Aq_1}{|Aq_1|}, \cdots, \frac{Aq_r}{|Aq_r|} \right)_{m \times r}$ 也为半优, 验证如下

\therefore 内积 $(Aq_1, Aq_2) = (Aq_2)^H (Aq_1) = q_2^H (A^H A)q_1 = \lambda_1 (q_2^H q_1) = 0$ (正交),

即 $Aq_1 \perp Aq_2$, 同理也有其它正交: $Aq_1 \perp Aq_r$ 等等

$\therefore P$ 为半优

又知: $|Aq_1|^2 = (Aq_1)^H (Aq_1) = q_1^H (A^H A)q_1 = \lambda_1 |q_1|^2 = \lambda_1 > 0$

$\Rightarrow |Aq_1| = \sqrt{\lambda_1}$, 同理 $|Aq_2| = \sqrt{\lambda_2}, \cdots, |Aq_r| = \sqrt{\lambda_r} > 0$

St. 可知 $\Rightarrow P = \left(\frac{Aq_1}{|Aq_1|}, \cdots, \frac{Aq_r}{|Aq_r|} \right) = \left(\frac{Aq_1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}}, \cdots, \frac{Aq_r}{\sqrt{\lambda_r}} \right)_{m \times r}$ (为半优)

注: 由同解定理 “ $A^H Ax = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax = 0$ ” 可知

\therefore

$$A^H A q_{r+1} = \cdots = A^H A q_n = 0 \Rightarrow A q_{r+1} = \cdots = A q_n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A(q_1 q_1^H + \cdots + q_r q_r^H) = A(q_1 q_1^H + \cdots + q_r q_r^H + q_{r+1} q_{r+1}^H + \cdots + q_n q_n^H)$$

$$\text{且 } q_1 q_1^H + \cdots + q_r q_r^H + q_{r+1} q_{r+1}^H + \cdots + q_n q_n^H = (q_1, \cdots, q_n) \begin{pmatrix} q_1^H \\ \vdots \\ q_n^H \end{pmatrix} = Q Q^H = I_n = I$$

$$\therefore A(q_1 q_1^H + \cdots + q_r q_r^H + q_{r+1} q_{r+1}^H + \cdots + q_n q_n^H) = A I = A$$

$$\text{计算可知 } P \Delta Q^H = \left(\frac{A q_1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1}}, \cdots, \frac{A q_r}{\sqrt{\lambda_r}} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_r} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q_1^H \\ \vdots \\ q_r^H \end{pmatrix} = A(q_1 q_1^H + \cdots + q_r q_r^H) = A I = A$$

$$\text{其中 } Q^H = (q_1, \cdots, q_r)^H = \begin{pmatrix} q_1^H \\ \vdots \\ q_r^H \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Delta = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即得正 SVD 公式: } A = P \Delta Q^H = P \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_r} \end{pmatrix} Q^H \quad \text{证毕.}$$

SVD 公式（奇异分解）设 $A = A_{m \times n}$ 正奇值为 $\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}, \cdots, \sqrt{\lambda_r} > 0$, $r = \text{rank}(A)$,

则有 2 个优阵, $W = W_{m \times m}$ 与 $V = V_{n \times n}$ St 使得

$$A = W D V^H, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

可写 **SVD 公式**

$$A = W \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} V^H, \quad \Delta = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_r} \end{pmatrix}$$

备注: 也可写 **SVD 公式**（奇异分解）如下

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} Q^H, \Delta = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$P = P_{m,m}$, $Q = Q_{n,n}$ 为 2 个优阵

或写 **SVD 公式**: 存在 $P = P_{m,m}$, $Q = Q_{n,n}$ 为 2 个优阵, 使得

$$A = PDQ^H, D = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}.$$

Pf 证: 由 **正 SVD**: $A = P\Delta Q^H$, 分别把 P , Q 扩充为优阵如下:

令 $W = P = (P, Y)_{m \times n}$, $V = Q = (Q, X)_{n \times n}$ (扩充不唯一)

即 $W = P$, $V = Q$ 为 2 个优阵, 且 $V^H = (Q, X)^H = \begin{pmatrix} Q^H \\ X^H \end{pmatrix}$

验知: $WDV^H = (P, Y) \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} \begin{pmatrix} Q^H \\ X^H \end{pmatrix} = P\Delta Q^H = A$

即得 **SVD 公式**: $A = PDQ^H$ 或 $A = WDV^H$ 证毕.

分解方法:

1、求 $(A^H A)$ 的特征值 $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_r > 0$, $r = \text{rank}(A)$, 正奇值为

$$\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}, \cdots, \sqrt{\lambda_r}$$

2、求 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_r$ 对应正交特向: x_1, \cdots, x_r (不必单位化)

3、令 **列优阵**: $Q = \left(\frac{x_1}{|x_1|}, \cdots, \frac{x_r}{|x_r|} \right)$; 与 $P = \left(\frac{Ax_1}{|Ax_1|}, \cdots, \frac{Ax_r}{|Ax_r|} \right)$

则有**正 SVD**: $A = P\Delta Q^H$, 其中 $\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_r} \end{pmatrix}$

4、 可用**观察扩充法**求 **2 个 U 阵**: $W = (P, Y)$, $V = (Q, X)$

可得**SVD 公式** $A = WDV^H$, $D = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$

备注: 对于 $V = (Q, X)$, 可解 $AX=0$ 得到 X ($\because AX=0 \Leftrightarrow A^H AX=0$);

对于 $W = (P, Y)$, 可解 $A^H Y=0$ 得 Y ($\because A^H Y=0 \Leftrightarrow A A^H Y=0$)

Eg: ① $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2}$, ② $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 求**正 SVD 与**奇异分解 (**SVD**)

解: $A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 为**秩 1 阵**, 根 $\lambda(A^H A) = \{4, 0\}$, 正奇值为 $\sqrt{4} = 2$

$\lambda = 4$ 有特征向量 $X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 令 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{X_1}{|X_1|} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$,

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{AX_1}{|AX_1|} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$

\Rightarrow **正 SVD**: $A = P\Delta Q^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$

扩充为 2 个优阵: $V = (Q, X) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$, ($V^H = V^?$)

$$W = (P, Y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \text{ (优阵) } \text{ 不唯一}$$

\Rightarrow **SVD:**

$$A = WDV^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

②同理可求 $B^H B$ 的值 $\{4, 0, 0\}$,略去

备注: 可用转置法: 令 $B^H = A = WDV^H$

$\Rightarrow B = A^H = (WDV^H)^H = VD^H W^H$, 得 B 的 **SVD** 为

$$B = VD^H W^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex: 求奇异分解 **SVD**

1、① $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, ② $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$;

2、(1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, (2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}$, (3) $A = \begin{pmatrix} i & 2 \\ 1 & i \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}$ ($i^2 = -1$)

(解答见其它部分)

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2}$ $r(A)=2$, 求正 SVD 与 SVD

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

$$\lambda_1 = 5, \lambda_2 = 1 \quad (\text{奇异值 } \sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{\lambda_2} = 1)$$

$$(A^H A) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 有 2 个特征向量 } x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{正交})$$

$$\text{令 } Q = \left(\frac{x_1}{|x_1|}, \frac{x_2}{|x_2|} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad Ax_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|Ax_1| = \sqrt{5} \quad |Ax_2| = 1$$

$$P = \left(\frac{Ax_1}{|Ax_1|}, \frac{Ax_2}{|Ax_2|} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2} \quad (\text{半 U})$$

可得 **正 SVD**:

$$A = P \Delta Q^H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

注: 可把 P 扩充为 U 阵 \tilde{P} 如下:

$$\tilde{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{U 阵}) \text{ 不唯一}$$

$$\text{令 } Q = Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2}, \quad \text{可得 SVD:}$$

$$A = PDQ^H = P \begin{pmatrix} \Delta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2} Q^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 1 \\ 1 & i \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}$ ($r(A) = 2$) 求正 SVD 与 SVD

$$\because A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} -2i & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -i & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 1 \\ 1 & i \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为对角形! , 可知 } \lambda_1 = 6, \lambda_2 = 3$$

(奇异值 $\sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{6}, \sqrt{\lambda_2} = \sqrt{3}$) 有 2 个特向 $x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (正交)

$$\text{令 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2i \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad Ax_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|Ax_1| = \sqrt{6} \quad |Ax_2| = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{令 } P = \left(\frac{Ax_1}{|Ax_1|}, \frac{Ax_2}{|Ax_2|} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \text{ (半 U 阵)}$$

正 SVD 为 $A = P \Delta Q^H$, $\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & \\ & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & \\ & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

可知 SVD 为 $A = PDQ^H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$

特别有: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ (非 0 列向量), 求正 SVD

$$A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{a_1} & \cdots & \overline{a_n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = (|a_1|^2 + \cdots + |a_n|^2) > 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = |a_1|^2 + \cdots + |a_n|^2 \quad (\text{奇异值 } \sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{|a_1|^2 + \cdots + |a_n|^2})$$

令 $\Delta = \sqrt{\lambda_1}$ 令 $Q_1 = (1)$, $x_1 = 1$ 令 $P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a_1|^2 + \cdots + |a_n|^2}} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$ (半优阵)

正 SVDS: $A = P_1 \Delta Q_1^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a_1|^2 + \cdots + |a_n|^2}} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \Delta (1)^H$

可写列向量 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $|\alpha|^2 = \alpha^H \alpha = |a_1|^2 + \cdots + |a_n|^2$

它的正 SVD 为 $\alpha = \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|} (|\alpha|)(1)^H$

注: 若已知 (正 SVD) $A = P_1 \Delta Q_1^H$ 可得 $A^H = Q_1 \Delta P_1^H$ ($\because \Delta^H = \Delta$)

即 A^H 的 SVD 可用 A 的 SVD 导出, 在计算时, 只要求 A^H 与 A 中任一 SVD 即可.

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$ 求 SVD

注: ($r(A)=1$ 只有一个正奇异值 $\sqrt{\lambda_1} > 0$)

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

$$\lambda_1 = 10, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 0 \quad \lambda(A^H A) = \{10, 0, 0\}, \text{正奇异值: } \sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{10} > 0$$

$$\because A^H A = 5(\alpha\beta) = 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 0 \ -1) \text{有特向 } x_1 = \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{Ax_1}{|Ax_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{x_1}{|x_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \Delta = (\sqrt{\lambda_1}) = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\text{令 } P = \left(\frac{Ax_1}{|Ax_1|} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q = \left(\frac{x_1}{|x_1|} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{正SVD为} \quad A = P\Delta Q^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (\sqrt{10}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

把 P 扩充为 U 阵 P (不唯一); 把 Q_1 扩充为 U 阵 Q (不唯一)

$$P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{的SVD: } A = P \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{10} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

$$\text{注: } A^H \text{ 的SVD为 } A^H = Q \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{10} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^H$$

例：求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$ 与 $B = A^H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的正 SVD 与 SVD

注： $r(A)=1$ ， 只有一个正奇异值 $\sqrt{\lambda_1} > 0$

$$A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{对角阵})$$

$$\lambda_1 = 13, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 0 \quad \lambda(A^H A) = \{13, 0, 0\} \quad \Delta = \sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{13} \quad \text{有特征向量 } x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(|x_1|=1), \quad Ax_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad |Ax_1| = \sqrt{13}$$

$$\text{令 } P_1 = \left(\frac{Ax_1}{|Ax_1|} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q_1 = x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{正 SVD: } A = P_1 \Delta Q_1^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (\sqrt{13}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

$$A^H = Q_1^H \Delta P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (\sqrt{13}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

把 P_1 扩充为 U 阵 (不唯一)，把 Q_1 扩充为 U 阵 Q (不唯一)

$$P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I$$

$$\text{得 SVD: } A = P \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^H = P \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{13} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} I^H$$

$$\text{且有} \quad A^H = Q \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{13} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} P^H$$

补充 Ex : 1. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

验证： A 的奇异值分解为

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex 2. 令 A 为一个矩阵，奇异值分解为

$$A = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

用奇异值分解：(1) 求 A 的秩；

(2) 求值域 $R(A)$ 的一组规范正交基

(提示：用正 S V D： $A = P \Delta Q^H$ ， P 中的列就是一组规范正交基)。