

Ex: 求奇异分解 **SVD**

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

解: ① $\because A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 对角形, 特根为 $\lambda(A^H A) = \{2, 1\}$,

令 $\lambda_1=2, \lambda_2=1$, 正奇异值为 $s_+(A) = \{s_1, s_2\} = \{\sqrt{2}, 1\}$

因为对角阵 $A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 有 2 个特征向量 $X_1 = e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $X_2 = e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (互正交)

令 $Q = \left(\frac{x_1}{|x_1|}, \frac{x_2}{|x_2|} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (优阵), 又 $AX_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $AX_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $|AX_1| = \sqrt{2}$, $|AX_2| = 1$

令 $P = \left(\frac{Ax_1}{|Ax_1|}, \frac{Ax_2}{|Ax_2|} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2}$ (半优阵), 可得正 SVD:

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

注: 可把 P 扩充为 U 阵 \tilde{P} 如下

$$\tilde{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (U 阵) 不唯一; 令 } \tilde{Q} = Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 2},$$

可得 SVD:

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

解. ② $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 因 $B = A^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 且已知正 SVD: $A = P\Delta Q^H$

则 $B = A^H = (P\Delta Q^H)^H = Q\Delta P^H$, 可得 B 的正 SVD 为

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

扩充可知 B 的 SVD: $B = A^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^H$

备注: ① 中 A 的正 SVD $A = P\Delta Q^H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 也可以写成:

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

因此, A 的正 SVD $A = P\Delta Q^H$ 不唯一.

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

Ans(解): (1) 计算 $A^H A$ 可知

$$A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为秩 1 阵, 特根为 } \lambda(A^H A) = \{tr(A^H A), 0\} = \{5, 0\},$$

令 $\lambda_1=5$, $\lambda_2=0$, 可知, 正奇异值为 $s_1 = \sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{5}$

因为秩 1 阵 $A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 有 1 个主特征向量 $X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 或 $X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

复习(秩 1 公式): “秩 1 阵 A 中的非零列都是主根 $\lambda_1 = \text{tr}(A)$ 对应的特征向量”

令 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{X_1}{|X_1|} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (半优阵), 又 $AX_1 = 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $|AX_1| = \sqrt{5}$,

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{AX_1}{|AX_1|} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (半优阵),

可得正 SVD: $A = P \Delta Q^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (\sqrt{5}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}^H$

扩充可知 A 的 SVD: $A = \tilde{P} D \tilde{Q}^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^H$

备注: SVD 不唯一, 也有如下 SVD:

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

或 $A = \tilde{P} D \tilde{Q}^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & i & \\ & & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^H$, 等等

本题(1)的解法 2: 先求 AA^H 如下

$AA^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (对角阵), 则 $\lambda(AA^H) = \{5, 0, 0\}$, $\lambda_1 = 5$

正奇异值为 $\sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{5}$;

令 $B = A^H$, 则 $B^H = A$, $B^H B = AA^H$, 且 B 的正奇异值为 $\sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{5}$

对角形 $B^H B = A A^H = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 必有特征向量 $X_1 = e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$B X_1 = A^H \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{B X_1}{|B X_1|} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ (半优阵), 令 $Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{X_1}{|X_1|} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (半优阵)

得 $B = A^H$ 的正 SVD :

$$B = P \Delta Q^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (\sqrt{5}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^H, \text{ 可得 } A = B^H \text{ 的正 SVD:}$$

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

Ans(解): (2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}$, 计算可知

$$A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为对角形,}$$

特根为 $\lambda(A^H A) = \{2, 2\}$, 令 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 2$

正奇异值为 $s_+(A) = \{s_1, s_2\} = \{\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}\} = \{\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}\}$

即, 正奇异值为 $s_1 = \sqrt{2}, s_2 = \sqrt{2}$ (2个奇值相同)

因为对角阵 $A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 有 2 个特向 $X_1 = e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_2 = e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (互正交)

令 $Q = (X_1, X_2) = (e_1, e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (优阵), 计算 $A X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, A X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{令 } P = \left(\frac{Ax_1}{|Ax_1|}, \frac{Ax_2}{|Ax_2|} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} \text{ (半优阵), 令 } \Delta = \begin{pmatrix} s_1 & \\ & s_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{可得正 SVD: } A = P\Delta Q^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

$$\text{扩充可得 SVD: } A = \tilde{P}\tilde{D}\tilde{Q}^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 1 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

备注 1 SVD 不唯一, 也有如下 SVD:

$$A = \tilde{P}\tilde{D}\tilde{Q}^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

$$\text{或 } A = \tilde{P}\tilde{D}\tilde{Q}^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{2} \\ 1 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

$$\text{备注 2 正 SVD: } A = P\Delta Q^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H \text{ 不唯一,}$$

$$\text{也可写正 SVD: } A = \tilde{P}\tilde{\Delta}\tilde{Q}^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ 0 & 0 \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^H$$

$$\text{习题2 (3)} A = \begin{pmatrix} i & 2 \\ 1 & i \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} (i^2 = -1), \text{ 求正 SVD 与 SVD, 且求 } B = A^H = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -i & -i \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正 SVD}$$

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

$$\text{对角形 } A^H A \text{ 有 2 个特向 } X_1 = e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, X_2 = e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (互正交);}$$

$$\text{正奇值为 } \sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{\lambda_2} = \sqrt{6}$$

令 $Q = (X_1, X_2) = (e_1, e_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 计算 $AX_1 = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $AX_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ i \\ i \end{pmatrix}$

$$|AX_1| = \sqrt{3}, \quad |AX_2| = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\text{令 } P = \left(\frac{AX_1}{|AX_1|}, \frac{AX_2}{|AX_2|} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{半U阵}),$$

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

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

(观察扩充) 可知 SVD: $A = WDV^H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$

或记作 $A = \underline{P}\underline{D}\underline{Q}^H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$

备注 1: 因为 $B = A^H = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -i & -i \end{pmatrix}$, 且已知正 SVD: $A = P\Delta Q^H$

则 $A^H = (P\Delta Q^H)^H = Q\Delta^H P^H$, 可得 $B = A^H$ 的正 SVD 为

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

备注 2, 正 SVD 扩充后 SVD 不唯一 (本题另外答案有如下):

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

$$\text{或 } A = WDV^H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H \text{ 等等,}$$

大家还可以写出 SVD 的其它形式…?

已知本题(3)正 SVD 为 $A = P\Delta Q^H$, 其中 $\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} & \\ & \sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}$

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

也可以写成另外一个正 SVD:

$$A = \tilde{P}\tilde{\Delta}\tilde{Q}^H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^H \quad (\text{大家自己验证一下: 右边的乘积}==\text{左边的 } A)$$