

5. 奇异值分解 (SVD) 和简化奇异值分解 (正 SVD)

(1) **奇异值分解 SVD**: 设 $\mathbf{A}_{m \times n}$ 秩为 $r(\mathbf{A}) = r$, 即 \mathbf{A} 有 r 个正奇异值, 其余奇异值为 0,

则存在 m 阶酉阵 \mathbf{P} 和 n 阶酉阵 \mathbf{Q} , 使 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\Lambda} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} \mathbf{Q}^H$, 其中

$$\mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_r} \end{pmatrix}_{r \times r}.$$

证明略

(2) 可写奇值分解: $\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{P}_1 \quad \mathbf{P}_2) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\Lambda} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} (\mathbf{Q}_1 \quad \mathbf{Q}_2)^H$, 其中 \mathbf{P}_1 为 r 列半酉阵,

\mathbf{Q}_1 为 r 列半酉阵,

可得: **简化奇值分解 (又叫正 SVD)**: $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{Q}_1^H$.

(3) $\mathbf{A}_{m \times n}$ 的秩为 $r(\mathbf{A}) = r$, 奇异值 SVD 分解方法:

① 先求 $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A}$ 的正特征根 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r$ 及对应的特向量 $\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_r$, 即有正奇值

$\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_r}$;

② 令 $\mathbf{Q}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{X}_1}{|\mathbf{X}_1|} & \frac{\mathbf{X}_2}{|\mathbf{X}_2|} & \cdots & \frac{\mathbf{X}_r}{|\mathbf{X}_r|} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times r}$ 为半酉阵, $\mathbf{P}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1}{|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1|} & \frac{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_2}{|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_2|} & \cdots & \frac{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_r}{|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_r|} \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$ 为

半酉阵;

③ 可得简奇值分解也叫“正奇值分解” (正 SVD): $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{Q}_1^H$, 且有 $\mathbf{A}^H = \mathbf{Q}_1 \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}_1^H$,

其中 $\mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \sqrt{\lambda_r} \end{pmatrix}_{r \times r}$;

④ 将半酉阵 \mathbf{P}_1 和 \mathbf{Q}_1 扩为酉阵 $\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{P}_1 \quad \mathbf{P}_2)$ 和 $\mathbf{Q} = (\mathbf{Q}_1 \quad \mathbf{Q}_2)$, 得 SVD:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\Lambda} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} \mathbf{Q}^H$$

例 1: 求 \mathbf{A} 的 SVD: ① $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$; ② $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 1 \\ 1 & i \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}$; ③ $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$; ④

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解: ① $r(\mathbf{A}) = 2$, $\mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特根 $\lambda_1 = 5$, 对应特向为 $\mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$;

特征根 $\lambda_2 = 1$, 对应特向 $\mathbf{X}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 即 $\mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 。令

$$\mathbf{Q}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{X}_1}{|\mathbf{X}_1|} & \frac{\mathbf{X}_2}{|\mathbf{X}_2|} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{令}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1}{|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1|} & \frac{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_2}{|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_2|} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

正 SVD 为 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{Q}_1^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$ 。把 \mathbf{P}_1 扩为酉阵

$$\mathbf{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}_1,$$

SVD 为 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\Lambda} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q}^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$ 。

$$\textcircled{2} r(\mathbf{A})=r, \quad \mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A}=\begin{pmatrix} -2i & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -i & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 1 \\ 1 & i \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{特征根 } \lambda_1=6, \quad \text{对应特向为}$$

$$\mathbf{X}_1=\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \text{特征根 } \lambda_2=3, \quad \text{对应特向量 } \mathbf{X}_2=\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{即 } \mathbf{\Lambda}=\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}。 \quad \text{令}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_1=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{X}_1}{|\mathbf{X}_1|} & \frac{\mathbf{X}_2}{|\mathbf{X}_2|} \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1=\begin{pmatrix} 2i & 1 \\ 1 & i \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 2i \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_2=\begin{pmatrix} 2i & 1 \\ 1 & i \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{令}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_1=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1}{|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1|} & \frac{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_2}{|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_2|} \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}。$$

$$\text{正 SVD 为: } \mathbf{A}=\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{Q}_1^H=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H \quad \text{把 } \mathbf{P}_1 \text{ 扩为酉阵}$$

$$\mathbf{P}=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{Q}=\mathbf{Q}_1,$$

$$\text{SVD 为 } \mathbf{A}=\mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{\Lambda} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q}^H=\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2i}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H。$$

$$\textcircled{3} r(\mathbf{A})=1, \mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \text{特征根 } \lambda_1 = 10, \text{特向}$$

$$\text{量为 } \mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \text{即 } \mathbf{\Lambda} = (\sqrt{10}) \quad \text{令 } \mathbf{Q}_1 = \left(\frac{\mathbf{X}_1}{|\mathbf{X}_1|} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{令 } \mathbf{P}_1 = \left(\frac{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1}{|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1|} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}. \text{正}$$

$$\text{正 SVD 为: } \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{Q}_1^H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} (\sqrt{10}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}^H.$$

$$\text{把 } \mathbf{P}_1 \text{ 扩为酉阵 } \mathbf{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{把 } \mathbf{Q}_1 \text{ 扩为酉阵 } \mathbf{Q} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

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

$$\textcircled{4} r(\mathbf{A})=1, \mathbf{A}^H \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{特征根 } \lambda_1 = 13, \text{特向为 } \mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{即 } \mathbf{\Lambda} = (\sqrt{13}) \quad \text{令 } \mathbf{Q}_1 = \left(\frac{\mathbf{X}_1}{|\mathbf{X}_1|} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{令}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_1 = \left(\frac{\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1}{|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}_1|} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}. \text{得正 SVD:}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{Q}_1^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (\sqrt{13}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^H \text{把 } \mathbf{P}_1 \text{ 扩为酉阵 } \mathbf{P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{把 } \mathbf{Q}_1 \text{ 扩为酉阵}$$

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

SVD 为: $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{Q}^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{13} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^H$.

且 $\mathbf{A}^H = \mathbf{Q} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^H \mathbf{P}^H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{13} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^H$ 。

6. 满秩分解

(1) 定义: 矩阵 $\mathbf{A}_{m \times n}$ 的秩为 $r(\mathbf{A}) = r$, 有 $\mathbf{B}_{m \times r}$ 和 $\mathbf{C}_{r \times n}$ 使得 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{BC}$, 且 $r(\mathbf{B}) = r(\mathbf{C}) = r$ 。

证明: 有简易 SVD 可得: $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}_1 \Delta \mathbf{Q}_1^H$, 其中 Δ 为 r 阶对角阵, $\mathbf{P}_1 \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times r}$, $\mathbf{Q}_1 \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times r}$ 。

令: $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{P}_1 \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times r}$, $\mathbf{C} = \Delta \mathbf{Q}_1^H \in \mathbf{C}^{r \times n}$, 即可得: $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{BC}$ 。

(2) 分解方法: ①将 $\mathbf{A}_{m \times n}$ 通过行变换得矩阵 $\mathbf{S}_{m \times n}$, 要求 $\mathbf{S}_{m \times n}$ 中 r 行以下元素全为 0, 并且有 r 列元素只有 1 的线性无关的单位向量; ②在矩阵 $\mathbf{A}_{m \times n}$ 中取出与 $\mathbf{S}_{m \times n}$ 中单位向量对应列的向量 $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_r$, 令 $\mathbf{B} = (\mathbf{a}_1 \ \mathbf{a}_2 \ \dots \ \mathbf{a}_r)$, \mathbf{C} 为 $\mathbf{S}_{m \times n}$ 中的前 r 行组成的矩阵, 即可得: $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{BC}$ 。

例 1: 求矩阵满秩分解: ① $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$; ② $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 10 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 10 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 16 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; ③

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

④ $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$; ⑤ $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$; ⑥ $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

解: ① $r(\mathbf{A}) = 2$, $\therefore \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 - r_2]{r_3 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\therefore \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

② $r(\mathbf{A}) = 3$

$$\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|c} 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 10 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 10 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 16 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{2r_1-r_2 \\ r_4-2r_1 \\ r_2-3(2r_1-r_2) \\ r_3-2(2r_1-r_2)}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-r_4 \\ r_3-r_4-4r_2 \\ r_4-(2r_3-r_2) \\ r_2 \sim r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

，取第 1, 2, 5 列, 可得分解

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}。$$

$$\textcircled{3} r(\mathbf{A})=1, \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1)。$$

④

$$r(\mathbf{A})=2$$

,

$$\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|c} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 1 & 11 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3-r_2-r_1 \\ -(r_2-2r_1)}} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|c} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1-4r_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|c} 1 & 3 & -10 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

取第 1, 5 列, 可得分解

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -10 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}。$$

$$\textcircled{5} r(\mathbf{A})=1, \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad -1 \quad 2 \quad 3)。$$

$$\textcircled{6} r(\mathbf{A})=1, \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad 2 \quad -2)。$$