

练习 Ex1: 求正奇异值 (1) $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$; (2) $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} i & i \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $i^2 = -1$; (3) $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$; (4) $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & i \end{pmatrix}$

Ans(解答): (1) 方法 1, 计算 $A^H A$ 可知

$$A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为秩 1 阵, 特根为 } \lambda(A^H A) = \{tr(A^H A), 0\} = \{13, 0\},$$

令 $\lambda_1 = 13$, $\lambda_2 = 0$, 由奇异值定义可知, 正奇异值为 $s_1 = \sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{13}$.

方法 2, 计算 AA^H 可知

$$AA^H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (对角阵), 则 } \lambda(AA^H) = \{13, 0, 0\}, \lambda_1 = 13$$

正奇异值为 $s_1 = \sqrt{\lambda_1} = \sqrt{13}$

Ans(解答): (2) 计算 $A^H A$ 可知

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

正奇异值为 $s_1 = \sqrt{4} = 2$

Ans: (3) 计算 $A^H A$ 可知

$$A^H A = (\bar{i}, \bar{i}, 1) \begin{pmatrix} i \\ i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = (|i|^2 + |i|^2 + |1|^2) = 3 \text{ 为 1 阶阵, 根为 } \lambda(A^H A) = \{3\}$$

正奇异值为 $s_1 = \sqrt{3}$

Ans(解): (4) 计算 AA^H 可知

$$AA^H = (1, 1, i) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix} = (1+1+|i|^2) = 3 \text{ 为 1 阶阵, 根为 } \lambda(AA^H) = \{3\}$$

正奇异值为 $s_1 = \sqrt{3}$

Ex2 求方阵的全体奇异值 $s(A) = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$ 与特征值 $\lambda(A) = \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n\}$

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; (3) A = \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}, i^2 = -1; (4) A = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ans(解): (1) 计算 $A^H A$ 可知, $\because A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩1阵,

特根为 $\lambda(A^H A) = \{tr(A^H A), 0\} = \{4, 0\}$, 令 $\lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 0$

全体奇异值为 $s(A) = \{s_1, s_2\} = \{\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}\} = \{2, 0\}$

即全体奇异值为 $s_1 = 2, s_2 = 0$ (含0奇异值!)

另外, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (秩1阵), A 的全体根为 $\lambda(A) = \{tr(A), 0\} = \{2, 0\}$

即 A 的全体根为 $t_1 = 2, t_2 = 0$, 可记作 $\lambda(A) = \{t_1, t_2\} = \{2, 0\}$,

Ans(答): (2) 计算 $A^H A$ 可知, $\because A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 对角形,

特根为 $\lambda(A^H A) = \{1, 1\}$, 即 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 1$

全体奇异值为 $s(A) = \{s_1, s_2\} = \{\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}\} = \{1, 1\}$

即全体奇异值为 $s_1 = 1, s_2 = 1$ (2个奇值相同)

另外, $\because A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特式 $|tI - A| = t^2 + 1$, 可知 A 的根为 $\lambda(A) = \{-i, i\}$

即 A 的全体根, 可记作 $\lambda(A) = \{t_1, t_2\} = \{-i, i\}$

Ans(答): (3) 计算 $A^H A$ 可知, $\because A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ 1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 对角形,

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

全体奇异值为 $s(A) = \{s_1, s_2\} = \{\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}\} = \{\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}\}$

即全体奇异值为 $s_1 = \sqrt{2}, s_2 = \sqrt{2}$ (2个奇值相同)

另外, $\because A = \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}$ 的特式 $|tI - A| = (t-i)^2 - 1$, 可知 A 的根为 $\lambda(A) = \{i-1, i+1\}$

即 A 的全体根, 可记作 $\lambda(A) = \{t_1, t_2\} = \{i-1, i+1\}$

Ans(答): (4) 计算 $A^H A$ 可知, $\because A^H A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩1阵

根为 $\lambda(A^H A) = \{tr(A^H A), 0, 0\} = \{9, 0, 0\}$, 令 $\lambda_1=9, \lambda_2=\lambda_3=0$

全体奇异值为 $s(A) = \{s_1, s_2, s_3\} = \{\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \sqrt{\lambda_2}, \sqrt{\lambda_3}\} = \{3, 0, 0\}$

全体奇异值为 $s_1=3, s_2=s_3=0$ (含0奇异值!)

另外, $A = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (秩1阵), A 的全体根为 $\lambda(A) = \{tr(A), 0, 0\} = \{-3, 0, 0\}$

即 A 的全体根可记作 $\lambda(A) = \{t_1, t_2, t_3\} = \{-3, 0, 0\}$,

Ex3 设矩阵 $A = A_{m \times n}$ 全体正奇异值为 $s_+(A) = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r > 0\}$, $r = \text{rank}(A)$

证明: $s_1^2 + s_2^2 + \dots + s_r^2 = tr(A^H A)$; $s_1^2 + s_2^2 + \dots + s_r^2 = \sum |a_{i,j}|^2$

Pf(证): 由正奇异值定义 $s_+(A) = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r\} = \{\sqrt{\lambda_1}, \dots, \sqrt{\lambda_r}\}$

其中 $\lambda(A^H A) = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r, 0, 0, \dots, 0\}$, $r = \text{rank}(A)$, 可知

$$s_1^2 + s_2^2 + \dots + s_r^2 = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_r + 0 + \dots + 0 = tr(A^H A)$$

又设 $A = (a_{i,j}) \in C^{m \times n}$, 利用迹公式: $tr(A^H A) = \sum |a_{i,j}|^2$

故 $s_1^2 + s_2^2 + \dots + s_r^2 = tr(A^H A)$; $s_1^2 + s_2^2 + \dots + s_r^2 = \sum |a_{i,j}|^2$ 成立.