

第三次作业

$$5.1 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \det(AA^T - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2(\lambda - 4) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{可求得特征值 } \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 4.$$

对应的特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\therefore \text{同理 } A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \det(A^T A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{解得 } \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 4 \quad \therefore \text{对应的特征向量为 } \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 和 } \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{根据奇异值的性质可得 } \sigma_1 = \sqrt{4} = 2, \sigma_2 = 0.$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5.9. \quad \therefore A \text{ 为 } m \times n \text{ 的矩阵,}$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } A \text{ 进行奇异值分解可得 } A = U \Sigma V^H$$

$$\therefore \Sigma \text{ 是正定矩阵}$$

$$\therefore PA = PU \Sigma V^H$$

$$\therefore PA \text{ 与 } A \text{ 的奇异值 和右奇异向量 一样, } PA \text{ 的左奇异向量为 } PU \text{ 的列向量}$$

$$A \text{ 的左奇异向量为 } U \text{ 的列向量}$$

5.10.

证明: \because 由奇异值性质可知 $\lambda_i = \sigma_i^2$

$$\therefore A^T A u_i = \sigma_i^2 u_i$$

$$\therefore \text{左乘 } u_i^T \text{ 得 } u_i^T A^T A u_i = \sigma_i^2 u_i^T u_i$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } u_i \text{ 为单位向量时, } (A u_i)^T A u_i = \sigma_i^2 u_i^T u_i$$
$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{(A u_i)^T A u_i} = \|A u_i\|$$

5.15. 先利用公式构造 $n \times n$ 的自相关矩阵, 再对自相关矩阵进行奇异值分解, 再将奇异值归一化, 找到 $\Sigma = \frac{\sigma_{12}}{\sigma_1} \geq$ 阈值的最大整数, 即有效秩, 详见代码注释