1. Let $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ and $b \in \mathbb{C}^m$. It is known that $x_* = A^{\dagger}b$ is always a minimizer of the least squares problem $\min_x ||Ax - b||_2$ even if $\operatorname{rank}(A) < n$. Show that for any other minimizer y, we have

 $||y||_2 \ge ||x_*||_2.$

报

满足 minx1/Ax-b1/2 的X'部间巷的:

现在再加一个限定,但所有属于零空间的评估和包含到 Xo 支,则别不够 X* 就属于 A 助行空间由行空间多零空间正负,这时的11 X*112 就是最小的。

7和说明 X* 就是 X = A+b 上面飞江明, X*属于A的行空间, 不面高流明 O Xx 满足 ((A Xx-b)) 是小 or AAXx= Ab O Xx 在 A的行室图中、没有零字图的分量 A* A X* = A*. A. A+ b (A= UZ+V*) = VE* u* UE* V* VE* U* 6 $= \bigvee \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} 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\sigma_{1} \\ \sigma_{2} \\ \end{array} \right) \cdot$ 3 A*b = (UZV*/*b $= V \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \sigma_1 & \sigma_2 \\ \hline \sigma_1 & \sigma_2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \sigma_1 & \sigma_2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$ \$ 41 = W 1 \$0 X+ 满足流方矩 A*A Y = A*b $A = \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{pmatrix} = M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot V_1^*$

2

2. Let $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ and $X \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$. Suppose that for any $b \in \mathbb{C}^m$, x = Xb is always a minimizer of the least squares problem $\min_x ||Ax - b||_2$. Show that AXA = A and $(AX)^* = AX$.

DAXA = A(A+70)A

= AATA+ ATOA

加了。把上级影响范围里。 7。当日的丹室间

a由份任义: AtA=I

(2) AlAt+To)

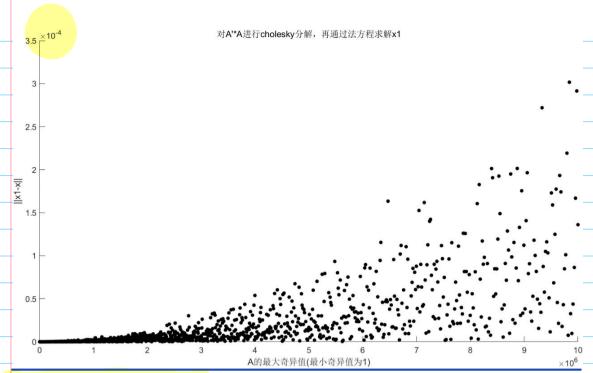
$$(AX)^* = I^* = AX$$

- 3. Generate a few least squares problems with condition numbers varying from 10^0 to 10^{15} . Compare the accuracy of the solutions produced by the following methods: (a) solve the normal equation $A^*Ax = A^*b$ through the Cholesky factorization of A^*A ;
- (b) solve the equation $Rx = Q^*b$ through the (Householder) QR factorization A = QR.

Matlab 代码实现如下: (后有图)

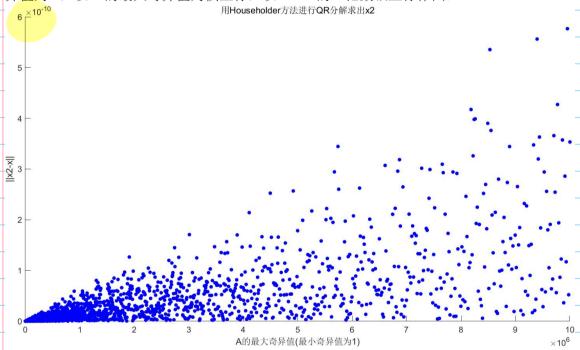
```
m=10;
n=4;
b=rand(m,1);
U =orth(rand(m,m));%生成一组标准正交基 u
V =orth(rand(n,n));%生成另一组标准正交基 v
sig=zeros(m,n);
sig(2,2)=10;%
sig(3,3)=5;
sig(4,4)=1;%最小的奇异值是1
error1=zeros(1,((7-1)/0.001+1));
error2=zeros(1,((7-1)/0.001+1));
maxsigma=zeros(1,((7-1)/0.001+1));%初始化
%%
count=1;
for k= 1:0.001:7
   sig(1,1)=10<sup>k</sup>;%最大的奇异值从1增加到10<sup>8</sup>,按照指数的方式增长
   A = U*sig*V';
   maxsigma(1,count)=10^k;
   %直接用 matlab 内部自带的方法计算伪逆,并认为这个解相对精准
   x=pinv(A)*b;
   %方法一,直接解法方程 normal equation(Cholesky)
   R=chol(A'*A);
   x1=R\setminus(R'\setminus(A'*b));
   %[L,U]=lu(A'*A);
   %x1=U\setminus(L\setminus(A'*b));
   x1=(A'*A)(A'*b);
   error1(1,count)=norm(x1-x);
   %方法二,通过 Householder 方法进行 QR 分解
   %[Q,R]=qr(A);
   A2=A;
   Q inv=eye(m)
   for j =1:n %使用 householder 方法
       v=A2(j:m,j);
       len=norm(v);
       if v(1,1)>=0%此处相当于对 v 与一个长度为||v||且只有第一个分量不为零的向量
作差
           v(1,1)=v(1,1)+len;%避免舍入误差
       else
           v(1,1)=v(1,1)-len;%避免舍入误差
       end
```

```
H=eye(m-j+1)-2*(v*v')./(v'*v);
      A2(j:m,j:n)=H*A2(j:m,j:n);%Householder 反射子只需要作用于 schur 补即可
      H2=[eye(j-1),zeros(j-1,m-j+1);zeros(m-j+1,j-1),H];%分块矩阵,左上角为
eye, 右下角为 H, 其他为零
      Q_inv=H2*Q_inv;
   end
   R=A2;
   x2=R\setminus(Q_{inv*b});
   %计算 x2-x1 的范数 norm
   error2(1, count) = norm(x2-x);
   count=count+1;
end
figure(1);
scatter(maxsigma,error1,20,"black","filled");
xlabel("A的最大奇异值(最小奇异值为1)");
ylabel("||x1-x||");
title("对 A'*A 进行 cholesky 分解,再通过法方程求解 x1")
figure(2)
scatter(maxsigma,error2,20,"blue","filled");
xlabel("A的最大奇异值(最小奇异值为1)");
ylabel("||x2-x||");
title("用 Householder 方法进行 QR 分解求出 x2")
直接用 matlab 自带的方法计算伪逆左乘到 b 上,得到 x,认为这个 x 较为准确
通过 cholesky 分解的方法得到 x1, 计算 x1-x 的二范数,并以此来衡量 x1 的误差。A 的
最小奇异值为 1,以 A 的最大奇异值为横坐标,以 x1-x 的二范数纵坐标作图:
```



通过 QR 分解的方法得到 x2,计算 x2-x 的二范数,并以此来衡量 x2 的误差。A 的最小奇异值为 1,以 A 的最大奇异值为横坐标,以 x2-x 的二范数纵坐标作图:

RHouseholder方法进行QR分解求出x2



当 A 的最大奇异值很大时,条件数也会相应地增大。但是,QR 分解的条件数增加的速度不如用法方程求解的条件数增加的速度快。从误差的数量级也可以看出,QR 分解的精确度更高,法方程求解的精确度较低。

4

4. Find the "best" straight line that approximately pass through the data set $\{(n, e^{-n/2}) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : n \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}\}$. Visualize your result and clarify in what sense your solution is the best.

```
Matlab 代码实现如下:
n=1:6;
y=(exp(-n/2))';
%绘制散点图
scatter(n,y,"filled");
hold on
%用最小二乘法求斜率和截距
A=[n',ones(6,1)];
x=pinv(A)*y;
k=x(1,1);
b=x(2,1);
%绘制对应直线
Y=k*n+b;
plot(n,Y);
作图为:
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
 0
-0.1 <sup>L</sup>
1
                      (X, y,) --- (X6. Y6)
              ( yi - (kxi+b)) 最小
        121
```

问题可以转化为解题定言维劲:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
x_1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_2 & 1 & 1 \\
x_3 & 1 & 1 \\
x_4 & 1 & 1 \\
x_4 & 1 & 1 \\
x_6 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_6 & 1 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_6 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_6 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
x_2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$