## 《矩阵分析与应用》第6次作业

姓名: 谷绍伟 学号: 202418020428007

1. 对于矩阵:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

分别计算 Frobenius-norm,1-norm,2-norm,∞-norm。

答:

$$||\mathbf{A}||_{F} = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} |a_{ij}|^{2}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$||\mathbf{A}||_{1} = \max_{j} \sum_{i} |a_{ij}| = 4$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \lambda & -4 \\ 4 & 8 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_{max} = 10 \Rightarrow ||\mathbf{A}||_{2} = \sqrt{\lambda_{max}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$||\mathbf{A}||_{\infty} = \max_{i} \sum_{j} |a_{ij}| = 3$$

$$||\mathbf{B}||_{F} = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} |b_{ij}|^{2}} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$||\mathbf{B}||_{1} = \max_{j} \sum_{i} |b_{ij}| = 1$$

$$||\mathbf{B}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{B} - \lambda \mathbf{I}| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_{max} = 1 \Rightarrow ||\mathbf{B}||_{2} = \sqrt{\lambda_{max}} = 1$$

$$||\mathbf{B}||_{\infty} = \max_{i} \sum_{j} |b_{ij}| = 1$$

$$||\mathbf{C}||_{F} = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} |c_{ij}|^{2}} = \sqrt{81} = 9$$

$$||\mathbf{C}||_{1} = \max_{j} \sum_{i} |c_{ij}| = 10$$

$$\mathbf{C}^{\mathbf{T}}\mathbf{C} - \lambda \mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 36 - \lambda & -18 & 36 \\ -18 & 9 - \lambda & -18 \\ 36 & -18 & 36 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_{max} = 81 \Rightarrow ||\mathbf{C}||_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{max}} = \sqrt{81} = 9$$
$$||\mathbf{C}||_{\infty} = \max_{i} \sum_{j} |c_{ij}| = 10$$

- 2. 对于向量空间  $\mathbf{R}^{2\times 2}$ , 定义  $\langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \rangle = trace(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{B})$ 。
- (1) 简要说明  $\langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \rangle$  满足内积定义,为  $\mathbf{R}^{2\times 2}$  空间的一个内积。
- (2) 证明

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

为向量空间  $\mathbf{R}^{2\times 2}$  的一组标准正交基,并计算矩阵  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  在该组基下的傅里叶展开 (Fourier expansion)。

答:  $(1) \forall \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C} \in \mathbf{R}^{2 \times 2}$ ,  $\forall \alpha \in R$ :

$$\langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{A} \rangle = trace(\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{i,j} |a_{ij}|^{2} \ge 0$$

$$\langle \mathbf{A}, \alpha \mathbf{B} \rangle = trace(\mathbf{A}^{T}(\alpha \mathbf{B})) = \alpha \cdot trace(\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{B}) = \alpha \langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C} \rangle = trace(\mathbf{A}^{T}(\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C})) = trace(\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{C}) = \langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C} \rangle$$

$$\langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \rangle = trace(\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{B}) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij}b_{ij} = \sum_{i,j} b_{ij}a_{ij} = trace(\mathbf{B}^{T}\mathbf{A}) = \langle \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{A} \rangle$$

运算  $\langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \rangle$  满足以上四条性质,因此为  $\mathbf{R}^{2\times 2}$  空间的一个内积。

(2):

记  $\mathcal{B} = \mathbf{u_1}, \mathbf{u_2}, \mathbf{u_3}, \mathbf{u_4}$ ,可以验证  $\langle \mathbf{u_1}, \mathbf{u_2} \rangle = 0$ 、 $\langle \mathbf{u_1}, \mathbf{u_3} \rangle = 0$ 、 $\langle \mathbf{u_1}, \mathbf{u_4} \rangle = 0$ 、 $\langle \mathbf{u_2}, \mathbf{u_3} \rangle = 0$ 、 $\langle \mathbf{u_2}, \mathbf{u_4} \rangle = 0$ 、即  $\mathcal{B}$  中任意两个向量正交。

另外,可以计算模  $||\mathbf{u}_1|| = \langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle = 1$ , $||\mathbf{u}_2|| = \langle \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle = 1$ , $||\mathbf{u}_3|| = \langle \mathbf{u}_3, \mathbf{u}_3 \rangle = 1$ , $||\mathbf{u}_4|| = \langle \mathbf{u}_4, \mathbf{u}_4 \rangle = 1$ ,即  $\mathcal{B}$  中任意一个向量的模为 1。因此  $\mathcal{B}$  为  $\mathbf{R}^{2\times 2}$  空间的一组标准正交基。

由于

$$\langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{x} \rangle \mathbf{u}_1 = \sqrt{2} \mathbf{u}_1$$
  
 $\langle \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{x} \rangle \mathbf{u}_2 = 0 \mathbf{u}_2$   
 $\langle \mathbf{u}_3, \mathbf{x} \rangle \mathbf{u}_3 = \mathbf{u}_3$   
 $\langle \mathbf{u}_4, \mathbf{x} \rangle \mathbf{u}_4 = \mathbf{u}_4$ 

因此傅里叶展开为

$$\mathbf{A} = \sqrt{2}\mathbf{u_1} + \mathbf{u_3} + \mathbf{u_4}$$

3. 对于向量组 
$$\left\{ \mathbf{x_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 10^{-3} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 10^{-3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, 在三个有效数字情形$$

下,分别使用传统 Gram-Schmidt 和修改后的 Gram-Schmidt 方法,把上述向量组正交化。

答: 使用传统 Gram-Schmidt 方法计算:

$$\mathbf{u_{1}} = \frac{\mathbf{x_{1}}}{||\mathbf{x_{1}}||} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+10^{-6}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\10^{-3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\10^{-3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{u_{2}} = \frac{\mathbf{x_{2}} - \langle \mathbf{x_{2}}|\mathbf{u_{1}}\rangle \mathbf{u_{1}}}{||\mathbf{x_{2}} - \langle \mathbf{x_{2}}|\mathbf{u_{1}}\rangle \mathbf{u_{1}}||} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+10^{-6}}} \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\10^{-3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{u_{3}} = \frac{\mathbf{x_{3}} - \langle \mathbf{x_{3}}|\mathbf{u_{1}}\rangle \mathbf{u_{1}} - \langle \mathbf{x_{3}}|\mathbf{u_{2}}\rangle \mathbf{u_{2}}}{||\mathbf{x_{3}} - \langle \mathbf{x_{3}}|\mathbf{u_{1}}\rangle \mathbf{u_{1}} - \langle \mathbf{x_{3}}|\mathbf{u_{2}}\rangle \mathbf{u_{2}}||} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\times10^{-6}}} \begin{pmatrix} 0\\10^{-3}\\-10^{-3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0.709\\-0.709 \end{pmatrix}$$

使用修改后的 Gram-Schmidt 方法计算:

$$k = 1$$
,有  $||\mathbf{x_1}|| = 1$ 。则  $\{\mathbf{u_1}, \mathbf{u_2}, \mathbf{u_3}\} \leftarrow \{\mathbf{x_1}, \mathbf{x_2}, \mathbf{x_3}\};$ 

$$k = 2$$
,  $\pm \mathbf{T} \mathbf{u_1^T u_2} = 1$ ,  $\mathbf{u_1^T u_3} = 1$ ,  $\pm \mathbf{U} \mathbf{u_2} \leftarrow \mathbf{u_2} - (\mathbf{u_1^T u_2})\mathbf{u_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 10^{-3} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{u_3} \leftarrow \mathbf{u_3} \leftarrow \mathbf{u_2} - (\mathbf{u_1^T u_2})\mathbf{u_3} = 0$ 

$$\mathbf{u_3} - (\mathbf{u_2^T u_3})\mathbf{u_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 10^{-3} \\ -10^{-3} \end{pmatrix}, 可以计算 \mathbf{u_2} \leftarrow \frac{\mathbf{u_2}}{||\mathbf{u_2}||} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$k = 3$$
,由于  $\mathbf{u_2^T u_3} = 10^{-3}$ ,则  $\mathbf{u_3} \leftarrow \mathbf{u_3} - (\mathbf{u_2^T u_3})\mathbf{u_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 10^{-3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,可以计算  $\mathbf{u_3} \leftarrow \frac{\mathbf{u_3}}{\|\mathbf{u_3}\|} = \frac{\mathbf{u_3}}{\mathbf{u_3}}$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\circ$ 

因此正交化后的向量组为 
$$\mathbf{u_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 10^{-3} \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\mathbf{u_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{u_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

4. 试判断矩阵 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$
 是否为酉矩阵。

答: 记矩阵的列为 
$$\mathbf{u_1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\mathbf{u_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$ .

可以计算, $\mathbf{u}_1^*\mathbf{u}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-i}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} = 1$ , $\mathbf{u}_2^*\mathbf{u}_2 = 1$ ,即  $\mathbf{u}_1$  和  $\mathbf{u}_1$  为单位向量。再计算  $\mathbf{u}_1^*\mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-i}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{-2i}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} = 0$ ,即  $\mathbf{u}_1$  和  $\mathbf{u}_2$  正交。因此该矩阵为酉矩阵。

5. 从向量  $\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$  出发,使用 elementary reflector 构造  $R^3$  的一组标准正交基。

答: 记 
$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$
,则:

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I} - 2\frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T}{\mathbf{u}^T\mathbf{u}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵  $\mathbf{R}$  的列即为  $R^3$  的一组标准正交基。

**6.** 对于矩阵  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -20 & -14 \\ 3 & 27 & -4 \\ 4 & 11 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,使用 Given reduction 方法找到一个正交矩阵

 $\mathbf{P}$ , 使得  $\mathbf{PA} = \mathbf{T}$ , 这里  $\mathbf{T}$  为上三角矩阵,且对角元素都为正数。

答: 
$$\mathbf{P_{12}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 使得  $\mathbf{P_{12}A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 27 & -4 \\ 0 & 20 & 14 \\ 4 & 11 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 。进一步对  $\mathbf{P_{12}A}$  进行消去,

有:

$$\mathbf{P_{13}} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{P_{13}P_{12}A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 25 & -4 \\ 0 & 20 & 14 \\ 0 & -15 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P_{23}} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{P_{23}P_{13}P_{12}A} = \mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 25 & -4 \\ 0 & 25 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此,
$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P_{23}P_{13}P_{12}} = \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 15 & 20 \\ -20 & 12 & -9 \\ -15 & -16 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

7. 对于矩阵  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{pmatrix}$ , 分别使用 Householder reduction 和 Givens eduction 实现该矩阵的 QR 分解。

答: 用 Householder reduction 进行 QR 分解:

取矩阵 
$$\mathbf{A}$$
 的第一列  $\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,则  $||\mathbf{x}_1|| = 3$ , $\mathbf{u}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{x}_1 - ||\mathbf{x}_1|| |\mathbf{e}_1|}{||\mathbf{x}_1 - ||\mathbf{x}_1|| |\mathbf{e}_1||} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,则: 
$$\mathbf{H}_1 = \mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{u}_1\mathbf{u}_1^{\mathbf{T}} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{H}_1\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & 54 \\ 0 & 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
。 
$$\vdots \quad \mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}} \cup A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{I}}$$

QR 分解中 
$$\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{H_1H_2} = \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 14 & -2 \\ -10 & 5 & 10 \\ 10 & -2 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 \end{pmatrix}$ 

用 Givens reduction 进行 QR 分解:

取矩阵 **A** 的第一列 
$$\mathbf{x_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 计算  $c_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$ ,  $s_1 = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1+4}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{5}$ , 则:
$$\mathbf{T_{12}} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & s_1 & 0 \\ -s_1 & c_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} & \frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{5} & 0 \\ \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\mathbf{T_{12}A} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & \frac{29\sqrt{5}}{5} & \frac{-74\sqrt{5}}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{33\sqrt{5}}{5} & \frac{-48\sqrt{5}}{5} \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{pmatrix}$ .

同理可以计算得到 
$$\mathbf{T}_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\mathbf{P}_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/5\sqrt{5} & -2/5\sqrt{5} \\ 0 & 2/5\sqrt{5} & 11/5\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$\mathbf{Q} = (\mathbf{T_{12}T_{13}T_{23}})^T \, .$$