

217-Ch 5 - Def - Thms

WS16 (5.1 Orthogonal projection and Orthogonal basis)

WS16. Def① (Orthogonality, length, unit vectors)

Orthogonality: 如果 $\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = 0$, 称 $\vec{v}_1 \perp \vec{v}_2$ (perpendicular, orthogonal)

length (长度 norm, magnitude): $\|\vec{v}\| = \sqrt{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}}$

unit vector: 如果 $\|\vec{u}\| = 1$, 则称它为 unit vector.

WS16. Def② $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \dots, \vec{u}_m \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 为 orthonormal vectors

(WS16: Def A) if ① 它们都是 unit vectors

② 且它们都 orthogonal to each other.

$$\text{i.e. } \vec{u}_i \cdot \vec{u}_j = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } i \neq j \\ 1, & \text{if } i = j \end{cases}$$

WS16: 其实 orthogonal 就一定 lin ind.

Thm 5.1.3 orthonormal vectors 为性质

① orthonormal vectors 一定 linearly independent.

② \mathbb{R}^n 中的 n 个 orthonormal vectors 一定是一组 basis.

Corollary on WS17: $\dim(W) = d \Rightarrow W$ 有 d 个 orthogonal vectors in W 和是一组 basis.

WS16. Def③ orthogonal complement

对于任何 set $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, the orthogonal complement

S^\perp of S is: $S^\perp = \{\vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \vec{w} \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \text{ for all } \vec{v} \in S\}$

S^\perp 就是所有和 S 中每个 vector 都垂直的 vectors 的集合.

WS16. Fact ①

如果 $(\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_r)$ spans W,

则 $\vec{v} \in W^\perp$ iff $\forall \vec{w}_i \in (\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_r), \vec{v} \perp \vec{w}_i$

in $W^\perp \Leftrightarrow \perp \text{于每个 basis vector}$

WS16. Def④ orthogonal projection onto W.

(Def B)

对于 subspace $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, 取 W 的一组 orthogonal

basis $(\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d)$:

定义 $\text{proj}_W: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ sending $\sum_{i=1}^d (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_i) \vec{u}_i$

$$\vec{v} \mapsto (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_1) \vec{u}_1 + \dots + (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{u}_d) \vec{u}_d$$

为 the orthogonal projection onto W.
这是个 linear trans, 无论如何选取 orthogonal basis 结果都相同.

WS16. Fact ④

$$\ker(\text{proj}_W) = W^\perp, \text{ im}(\text{proj}_W) = W$$

WS16. Thm C

$$\text{Subspace } V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, \dim V + \dim V^\perp = n$$

WS16. Fact ⑤

$$V \cap V^\perp = \{\vec{0}\} \quad (\text{因为 } \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} \geq 0)$$



Thm 5.1.4 对于任意 $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, subspace $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\text{可分解 } \vec{x} = \vec{x}^{\parallel} + \vec{x}^{\perp}$$

$$\text{其中 } \vec{x}^{\perp} \in V^\perp, \vec{x}^{\parallel} \in V$$

这个 factorization 是 unique 的,

pf: for existence: 取 $\vec{x}^{\parallel} = \text{proj}_V(\vec{x})$

for uniqueness: 因为补充结果①

$$\vec{x}^{\parallel} = \text{proj}_V(\vec{x}) \quad !!!$$

WS16. Fact ⑥ 如果 $B = (B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n)$ 为一组 orthonormal basis of V

$$\Rightarrow \forall \vec{x} \in V, [\vec{x}]_B = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x} \cdot B_1 \\ \vec{x} \cdot B_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{x} \cdot B_n \end{bmatrix}$$

这也意味着从任何 basis A 到 orthonormal basis B 的 $S_{A \rightarrow B}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \cdot A_1 & \dots & B_1 \cdot A_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_n \cdot A_1 & \dots & B_n \cdot A_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Thm 5.1.6 对于 \mathbb{R}^n 的一组 orthogonal basis $(\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_n)$

$$\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \vec{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\vec{x} \cdot \vec{u}_i) \vec{u}_i$$

$$\text{即 } \vec{x} = \vec{x}'' \quad (V = \mathbb{R}^n \text{ by } \text{proj}_{\vec{u}}(\vec{x}) \text{ is } \vec{x} \text{ itself})$$

WS 16. Fact ⑥

The standard matrix of proj_W

对于 subspace $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, 取一组 orthonormal basis

$$(\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d) \quad \text{令 } A = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{u}_1 & \cdots & \vec{u}_d \end{bmatrix}$$

则 the standard matrix of proj_W is $A A^T$

note: A^T 的 i th col 为 $\begin{bmatrix} \vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{u}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{u}_d \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_1 & \cdots & \vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_d \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vec{e}_d \cdot \vec{u}_1 & \cdots & \vec{e}_d \cdot \vec{u}_d \end{bmatrix}$$

WS 16. Fact ⑦

每个 \mathbb{R}^n 的 subspace 都具有 orthogonal basis.

5-1, Book complement

Thm 5.1.8 orthogonal complement 的 properties

对于 subspace $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$

\Rightarrow a. V^\perp 也为 \mathbb{R}^n 的一个 subspace

b. $V \cap V^\perp = \{\vec{0}\}$

c. $\dim(V) + \dim(V^\perp) = n$

d. $(V^\perp)^\perp = V$.

Thm 5.1.9 Pythagorean theorem

$\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, if $\vec{x} \perp \vec{y} \Rightarrow$

$$\|\vec{x} + \vec{y}\|^2 = \|\vec{x}\|^2 + \|\vec{y}\|^2$$



Thm 5.1.10

$$\|\text{proj}_{\vec{v}} \vec{x}\| \leq \|\vec{x}\|$$

(equal iff $\vec{x} \in V$)

Thm 5.1.11 Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

$$\forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n, |\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}| \leq \|\vec{x}\| \|\vec{y}\|$$

(equal iff $\vec{x} \parallel \vec{y}$)

Def 5.1.12 Angle between two vectors

$$\theta = \arccos \frac{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}}{\|\vec{x}\| \|\vec{y}\|}$$

(5.2 Gram-Schmidt Process and QR factorization.)

WS 17 把任意 basis of subspace $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$
转化为 orthonormal basis 的 algorithm

Thm 5.2.1 The Gram-Schmidt process

将 subspace $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 的一组 basis $(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_m)$

转化为一组 orthonormal basis 的方法:

对于 $j=2, \dots, m$, 将 \vec{v}_j 分解为相对 $\text{span}(\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{j-1})$

的 \vec{v}_j^{\parallel} 和 \vec{v}_j^{\perp} $\Rightarrow = \text{proj}_{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{j-1}}(\vec{v}_j)$

$$\text{即 } \vec{v}_j = \vec{v}_j^{\parallel} + \vec{v}_j^{\perp}$$

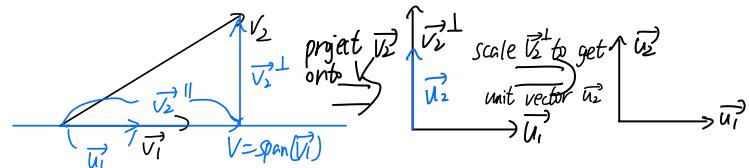
$$\text{而后: } \vec{u}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_1\|} \vec{v}_1, \vec{u}_2 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_2\|} \vec{v}_2^{\perp}, \dots, \vec{u}_m = \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_m\|} \vec{v}_m^{\perp}$$

每步具体做法: ① 求出 $\vec{v}_j^{\parallel} = \text{proj}_{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_{j-1}}(\vec{v}_j) = (\vec{v}_j \cdot \vec{u}_1) \vec{u}_1 + \dots + (\vec{v}_j \cdot \vec{u}_{j-1}) \vec{u}_{j-1}$

$$\text{② } \vec{v}_j^{\perp} = \vec{v}_j - \vec{v}_j^{\parallel}$$

$$\text{③ scale } \vec{v}_j^{\perp} \text{ to unit vector } \vec{u}_j = \frac{\vec{v}_j^{\perp}}{\|\vec{v}_j^{\perp}\|}$$

而后将 \vec{u}_j 纳入 $(\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \dots, \vec{u}_{j-1})$ 中形成新 subspace $\text{span}(\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_j)$
以求出 \vec{u}_{j+1} , 继续求下去以至求出 $(\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_d)$



WS 16. Thm ② QR Factorization Thm

令 M 为 $n \times d$ 的满秩 matrix ($\text{rank } M = d$)

\Rightarrow 存在唯一 way 分解 M 为 $M = QR$

其中 ① Q 为 $n \times d$ matrix, 其 cols 为 orthonormal 的

② R 为 $d \times d$ 的 upper triangular matrix
with positive entries on the diagonal

Technique to find QR factorization:

① 将 M 的 cols 视为 \mathbb{R}^n 的一个 d -dimensional
的 subspace 的 basis $\{M\}$

② 使用 Gram-Schmidt 来求出 M 对应的 orthonormal

basis $\{Q\} \Rightarrow Q$ 为 M 的 cols

$$\text{而 } R = S_{M \rightarrow Q}$$

By fact on WS 16, 我们知道

$$R = S_{m \rightarrow Q} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{m}_1 & \dots & \vec{q}_1 \cdot \vec{m}_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vec{q}_n \cdot \vec{m}_1 & \dots & \vec{q}_n \cdot \vec{m}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

WS 16. Thm③ Matrix Factorization Thm

令 $B = (\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \dots, \vec{b}_n)$, $A = (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \dots, \vec{a}_n)$
是 d -dim subspace $W \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 的一组 basis.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ \vec{b}_1 & \vec{b}_2 & \dots & \vec{b}_n \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_2 & \dots & \vec{a}_n \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix} S_{B \rightarrow A}$$

WS 18 C5.3 Orthogonal Transformations

WS 18. Def① orthogonal transformations.

A linear transformation $T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ 被称为
orthogonal 的 如果它保留 dot products.

$$\text{即 } \forall \vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad T(\vec{x}) \cdot T(\vec{y}) = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}$$

WS 18. Fact③

对于任意 matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ \vec{v}_1 & \vec{v}_2 & \dots & \vec{v}_n \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1 & \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2 & \dots & \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_n \\ \vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_1 & \dots & \dots & : \\ \vdots & & & \\ \vec{v}_n \cdot \vec{v}_1 & \dots & \dots & \vec{v}_n \cdot \vec{v}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\text{Fact: } (AB)^T = B^T A^T)$$

WS 18. Fact④

→ square matrix \Rightarrow orthogonal
iff 它的 columns 是 orthonormal 的.

WS 18. Thm B

→ linear transformation T 是 orthogonal 的
iff $[T]_E$ 是 orthogonal 的.

WS 18. Fact①

Orthogonal transformations 是 isomorphism.

WS 18. Fact②

任何 orthogonal transformation T 是 $[T]_E$
的 columns 都是 orthonormal 的.

WS 18. Fact③

orthogonal transformations 是 composition
也是 orthogonal 的.

WS 18. Def② Orthogonal matrix.

→ square matrix A 是 orthogonal 的

$$\text{if } A^T A = I_n, \text{ 即 } A^T = A^{-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A A^T = I_n, \text{ 然而 } A^T A \neq A A^T.$$

WS 18. Generalized Thm B

对于任意 orthonormal basis \mathcal{B}

→ linear transformation T 是 orthogonal 的
iff $[T]_{\mathcal{B}}$ 是 orthogonal 的.

WS 18 (5.3) 总结:

T 是 orthogonal (保留 dot product)

$\Leftrightarrow T$ 保 length $\Leftrightarrow T$ 保 distance

$\Leftrightarrow T$ 把 \mathbb{R}^n 的某个 orthonormal basis
map 到另一个 orthonormal basis

$\Leftrightarrow [T]_{\mathcal{B}}$ 是 orthogonal 的, \mathcal{B} 为任意
 $([T]^T)^T = [T]_{\mathcal{B}}^T$ orthonormal basis

$\Leftrightarrow [T]_{\mathcal{B}}$ 的 rows 是一个 orthogonal basis of \mathbb{R}^n

$\Leftrightarrow [T]_{\mathcal{B}}$ 的 cols 是一个 orthogonal basis of \mathbb{R}^n

s-3, textbook complement.

Thm 5.3-6 $\forall \vec{v}, \vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w} = \vec{v}^T \vec{w}$$

点积转化为转置乘积

Thm 5.3.9 transpose 的性质

- a. $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$
- b. $(kA)^T = kA^T$
- c. $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$
- d. $\text{rank}(A^T) = \text{rank}(A)$
- e. $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$

WS 19 (5-4 Least squares)

WS 19. Thm ①

对于任意 subspace $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 即垂直距离
 $\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\text{proj}_V(\vec{x})$ 是 V 中离 \vec{x} 最近的 vector.
 EP: $\forall \vec{v} \in V$, $\|\vec{x} - \text{proj}_V(\vec{x})\| \leq \|\vec{x} - \vec{v}\|$

WS 19. Fact ① $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ span cols of A
 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 有解 iff $\vec{b} \in \text{im } A$

WS 19. Fact ② $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$\forall \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $A\vec{x} = \text{Proj}_{\text{im } A} \vec{b}$ 总是有解
 这些解称为 least square solutions to the system

Least Square sols 是真正的 sols iff $\vec{b} \in \text{im } A$

WS 19. Lemma $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} (n \geq m)$

$\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 和 $\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $(A\vec{x}) \cdot \vec{y} = \vec{x} \cdot (A^T \vec{y})$

WS 19. Thm ② $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$\ker(A^T) = (\text{im } A)^\perp$
 $\Rightarrow (\ker A^T)^\perp = \text{im } A$, $(\ker A)^\perp = \text{im } (A^T)$

WS 19. Fact ③ $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
 $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } A^T$

WS 19. Thm ③ (The normal Equation)

$A\vec{x} = \text{Proj}_{\text{im } A}(\vec{b})$ 的 solutions (least square solutions)
 就是 $A^T A\vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$ 的 solutions.
 即为 the normal equation of $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

5-4. textbook complements

Thm 5.4.2 $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$

- (a) $\ker(A) = \ker(A^T A)$
- (b) $\ker A = \{\vec{0}\} \Rightarrow A^T A$ is invertible.

Thm 5.4.6 if $\ker A = \{\vec{0}\}$

then $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ has unique
 least square solution $\vec{x}^* = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \vec{b}$.

Thm 5.4.7 The matrix of an orthogonal projection

令 $(\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \dots, \vec{b}_n)$ 为 subspace $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 的一组 basis,
 $\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ \vec{b}_1 & \vec{b}_2 & \cdots & \vec{b}_n \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}$

即 the standard matrix of proj_V 为

$$A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$$

WS 20 (5-5 Inner Product Spaces)

WS 20. Def ① Inner product

vector space V 上的 inner product 为一个 function
即 assign a real number $\langle v, w \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$ to 每个 pair of vectors $v, w \in V$

$$V \times V \xrightarrow{\text{inner product}} \mathbb{R}$$

$$(u, w) \mapsto \langle u, w \rangle$$

其需要满足以下性质：

- ① symmetric: $\forall u, w \in V: \langle u, w \rangle = \langle w, u \rangle$
- ② linear in the first argument: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 及 } u, v, w \in V$
 $\langle au + bv, w \rangle = a\langle u, w \rangle + b\langle v, w \rangle$
- ③ linear in the second argument: $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 及 } u, v, w \in V$
 $\langle u, av + bw \rangle = a\langle u, v \rangle + b\langle u, w \rangle$
- ④ positive define: $\forall v \in V, \langle v, v \rangle \geq 0$

WS 20. Def ② inner product space

→ inner product space 就是一个 vector space V together with → choice of (inner product) function defined on V

WS 20. Fact ①

Let $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ be an inner product space,
then $\forall v_1, v_2, w_1, w_2 \in V,$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle v_1 + w_1, v_2 + w_2 \rangle &= \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle + \langle v_1, w_2 \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle w_1, v_2 \rangle + \langle w_1, w_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

WS 20. Def ③ 对于一个 inner product space V ,

$f \in V$ 的 norm (magnitude) 为 $\|f\| = \sqrt{\langle f, f \rangle}$
 $f, g \in V$ are orthogonal if $\langle f, g \rangle = 0$

WS 20. Def ④ inner product space $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ 上的一组 vectors $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\} \subseteq V$ 是 orthonormal 的

if $\langle v_i, v_j \rangle = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ 1, & i = j \end{cases}$

WS 20. Fact ② 对于 inner product space V ,

取任意 orthonormal basis $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$
 $\forall x, y \in V, \langle x, y \rangle = [x]_{\{u_i\}} \cdot [y]_{\{u_i\}}$ 无关 V 和 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 选取 $!$

WS 20. Def ⑤ Orthogonal projection

$\forall W \subseteq V$ 为一个 subspace. $\forall \{g_1, \dots, g_m\}$ 为 W 的一组 orthonormal basis.
 $\text{proj}_W: V \rightarrow V$ defined by sending
 $f \mapsto \langle f, g_1 \rangle g_1 + \langle f, g_2 \rangle g_2 + \dots + \langle f, g_m \rangle g_m$

WS 20. Fact ⑥ 任意 finite dimensional inner product space 都有 orthonormal basis.

由 Gram-Schmidt 在任意 inner product space 上成立: $\forall i=1, \dots, m \quad \langle f - \text{proj}_W f, g_i \rangle = 0$

5-5. textbook complement:

Thm 5.5.4 $\sum T_n$ 为 all trigonometric polynomials of order $\leq n$.

定义 $\langle f, g \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) g(t) dt$
 则 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sin(nt), \cos(nt), \sin(2nt), \cos(2nt), \dots, \sin(nt), \cos(nt)$ 为 T_n 的一组 orthonormal basis.

Thm 5.5.5 Fourier coefficients

$\forall f(t)$ 为 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的 piecewise continuous function.

则 $f(t)$ 的 best approximation in T_n is

$$f_n(t) = \text{proj}_{T_n} f(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \langle f(t), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \langle f(t), \sin t \rangle \sin t + \langle f(t), \cos t \rangle \cos t \rangle \\ &\quad + \dots + \langle f(t), \sin nt \rangle \sin nt + \langle f(t), \cos nt \rangle \cos nt \end{aligned}$$

这些 coeffs 被称为 f 的 Fourier coefficients.

$f_n(t)$ 被称为 f 的 n^{th} -order Fourier approximation.

WS 20. Fact ⑦ $\forall \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 为 \mathbb{R}^n 上的任意 inner product.

则 $\exists n \times n$ matrix A 使 $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = x^T A y$$

且 A 为 symmetric 的.

Thm 5.5.6

The infinite series ^{sum} of the squares of
the Fourier coefficients of a piecewise continuous
function f converges to $\|f\|^2$.

$$(a_0^2 + b_1^2 + c_1^2 + b_2^2 + c_2^2 + \dots \rightarrow \|f\|^2)$$