



中国科学院大学

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6. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$ 对A进行变换得 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \therefore r(A)=2.$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \quad A \cdot A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 21 & -9 & 54 \\ -9 & 11 & -18 \\ 54 & -18 & 108 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 进行变换得 } \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 11 & -18 \\ 0 & 24 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r(AA^T)=2.$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 18 & 4 & -20 \\ 18 & 54 & 12 & -60 \\ 4 & 12 & 6 & -20 \\ -20 & -60 & -20 & 80 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 进行行变换得 } \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 18 & 4 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r(A^T A)=2$$

$$\text{综上所述, } r(A)=r(A^T A)=r(AA^T)=2.$$

9. 对于 $y=d_0+d_1x$ 设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{求 } A^T A x = A^T b \text{ 即可.}$$
$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 110 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T b = \begin{bmatrix} 106 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\text{即 } \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 110 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 106 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\text{求得 } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9.64 \\ 0.18 \end{pmatrix}$$



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对于 $y = a_0 + a_1 x$ 适用性(或拟合程度) 计算 $\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2 = (Ax - b)^T (Ax - b)$

其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 9.64 \\ 0.18 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

算得 $\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2 = 162.0117$

对于 $y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$ 令

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 25 \\ 1 & -4 & 16 \\ 1 & -3 & 9 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 \\ 1 & 5 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 & 110 \\ 0 & 110 & 0 \\ 110 & 0 & 1958 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^T b = \begin{bmatrix} 106 \\ 26 \\ 688 \end{bmatrix}$$

求 $A^T A x = A^T b$ 即可

$$\text{即 } \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 & 110 \\ 0 & 110 & 0 \\ 110 & 0 & 1958 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 106 \\ 26 \\ 688 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{求得 } \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 13.94 \\ 0.24 \\ -0.43 \end{pmatrix}$$



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对于 $y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$ 适用性 计算 $\sum_{i=1}^m \varepsilon_i^2 = (Ax - b)^T (Ax - b)$

其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 25 \\ 1 & -4 & 16 \\ 1 & -3 & 9 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 \\ 1 & 5 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 13.94 \\ 0.24 \\ -0.43 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

求得 $\sum_{i=1}^m \varepsilon_i^2 = 11.2698$

综上所述 对于 $y = a_0 + a_1x$ $\sum_{i=1}^m \varepsilon_i^2 = 162.0117$ $y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$ $\sum_{i=1}^m \varepsilon_i^2 = 11.2698$

$\therefore y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$ 更加契合。