§ 2 QR 分解

一、初等反射阵

1. 定义 如下形式的n阶方阵

$$\boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{I}_n - 2\boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \boldsymbol{u} \in \mathbf{R}^n \perp \boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{u} = 1 \quad (\vec{\mathbf{x}} \|\boldsymbol{u}\|_2 = 1)$$

称为**初等反射阵**(或**镜象变换阵**,或 Householder **矩阵**),由初等反射阵 H 确定的 R'' 的变换 y = Hx 称为**初等反射变换**或 Householder **变换**。

- **2. 性质** 设H 是初等反射阵,由定义容易证明H 的如下一些性质:
- 1) $\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{H}$ (实对称阵):

$$H^{\mathsf{T}} = (I_{\mathsf{u}} - 2uu^{\mathsf{T}})^{\mathsf{T}} = I_{\mathsf{u}} - 2uu^{\mathsf{T}} = H$$
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 \mathbf{O}

2) $\mathbf{H}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{I}$ (正交阵);

$$\boldsymbol{H}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{H} = (\boldsymbol{I}_{n} - 2\boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}})^{2} = \boldsymbol{I}_{n} - 2\boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} - 2\boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} + 4\boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{I}_{n}$$
 $\mathbf{\Xi}\mathbf{\Psi}$

- 3) $H^2 = I_n$ (对合阵); 4) $H^{-1} = H$ (自逆阵);
- 5) $\det \mathbf{H} = -1$.

由上节所证的结果,有 det $\boldsymbol{H} = \det(\boldsymbol{I}_n - 2\boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}) = 1 - 2\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{u} = 1 - 2 = -1$ 。**证毕**

3. 几何解释

在 \mathbf{R}^3 中说明称之为初等反射阵的原因。考虑以 \mathbf{u} 为法向量且过原点的平面 π (见图)。

任取 $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$,将x分解为

x = v + w, $\not\equiv v \in \pi$, $w \perp \pi$

则 $(v,u)=u^{\mathrm{T}}v=0$ (正交), $w=\lambda u$ (共线)。从而

$$Hx = (I_3 - 2uu^T)x = x - 2uu^Tx = x - 2uu^T(v + w) =$$

$$= x - 2uu^{T}w = v + w - 2uu^{T}(\lambda u) = v + w - 2\lambda u = v - w = x'$$

可见H作用于向量x后,将其关于以u为法向量的平面 π 反射变为x'。

4. 一些重要结论

定理 设H 是n阶初等反射阵,则 $\begin{pmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & H \end{pmatrix}$ 是n+r阶初等反射阵。

证 因为
$$H = I_n - 2uu^T$$
,且 $u^T u = 1$,所以

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_{r} & \boldsymbol{O} \\ \boldsymbol{O} & \boldsymbol{H} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_{r} & \boldsymbol{O} \\ \boldsymbol{O} & \boldsymbol{I}_{n} - 2\boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_{r} & \boldsymbol{O} \\ \boldsymbol{O} & \boldsymbol{I}_{n} \end{pmatrix} - 2\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{O} & \boldsymbol{O} \\ \boldsymbol{O} & \boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{I}_{r} & \boldsymbol{O} \\ \boldsymbol{O} & \boldsymbol{I}_{n} \end{pmatrix} - 2\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{u} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{0}^{\mathrm{T}} & \boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{I}_{n+r} - 2\boldsymbol{u}_{1}\boldsymbol{u}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

其中
$$u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix}$$
满足 $u_1^{\mathrm{T}} u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0}^{\mathrm{T}} & \mathbf{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{u}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{u} = 1$ 。故 $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{I}_r & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{H} \end{pmatrix}$ 是初等反射阵。

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定理 设 $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是给定的单位向量,即 $\|z\|_2 = 1$,则对任意 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,必存在初等反射阵H,使得

$$Hx = \alpha z$$
, $\ddagger \psi \alpha = \pm ||x||_{2}$

证 若x = 0, 任取单位向量u,则 $H = I - 2uu^{T}$ 满足 $Hx = 0 = \alpha z$,成立。

 $\ddot{x} = \alpha z$, 取满足 $(x,u) = u^{\mathsf{T}} x = 0$ 的单位向量u, 则 $Hx = x = \alpha z$, 成立。

若
$$x \neq \alpha z$$
, 取 $u = \frac{x - \alpha z}{\|x - \alpha z\|_2}$, 则 u 是单位向量,且有

$$Hx = (I - 2uu^{\mathsf{T}})x = x - 2\frac{(x - \alpha z)(x - \alpha z)^{\mathsf{T}}}{\|x - \alpha z\|_{2}^{2}}x = x - 2\frac{x^{\mathsf{T}}x - \alpha z^{\mathsf{T}}x}{(x - \alpha z, x - \alpha z)}(x - \alpha z)$$

$$= x - 2\frac{x^{\mathsf{T}}x - \alpha z^{\mathsf{T}}x}{x^{\mathsf{T}}x - \alpha z^{\mathsf{T}}x - \alpha x^{\mathsf{T}}z + \alpha^{2}z^{\mathsf{T}}z}(x - \alpha z) = x - \frac{2(x^{\mathsf{T}}x - \alpha z^{\mathsf{T}}x)}{2(x^{\mathsf{T}}x - \alpha z^{\mathsf{T}}x)}(x - \alpha z)$$

$$= x - (x - \alpha z) = \alpha z$$

$$\mathbf{E} = x - (x - \alpha z) = \alpha z$$

推论 对任意 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 且 $x \to e_1$ 不共线,则初等反射阵 $H = I_n - 2uu^T$ 使得

$$\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x} = \alpha \mathbf{e}_1, \quad \pm \mathbf{p} \mathbf{u} = \frac{\mathbf{x} - \alpha \mathbf{e}_1}{\|\mathbf{x} - \alpha \mathbf{e}_1\|_2}, \quad \alpha = \pm \|\mathbf{x}\|_2$$

初等反射阵的应用主要基于上述的定理和推论。推论的结果称为用 Householder 变换化x与 e_1 同方向(共线)。

例 试用 Householder 变换化向量 $\mathbf{x} = (-3, 0, 0, 4)^{\mathrm{T}} 与 \mathbf{e}_1$ 同方向。

解 法 1. 取
$$\alpha = \|\mathbf{x}\|_{2} = 5$$
,则 $\mathbf{u} = \frac{\mathbf{x} - 5\mathbf{e}_{1}}{\|\mathbf{x} - 5\mathbf{e}_{1}\|_{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{80}} (-8, 0, 0, 4)^{\mathrm{T}}$,

$$\boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{I} - 2\boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \notin \boldsymbol{H}\boldsymbol{x} = 5\boldsymbol{e}_{1}$$

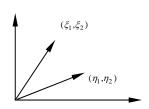
法 2. 取
$$\alpha = -\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 = -5$$
,则 $\mathbf{u} = \frac{\mathbf{x} + 5\mathbf{e}_1}{\|\mathbf{x} + 5\mathbf{e}_1\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} (2, 0, 0, 4)^{\mathrm{T}}$,

$$\boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{I} - 2\boldsymbol{u}\boldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \notin \boldsymbol{H}\boldsymbol{x} = -5\boldsymbol{e}_{1}$$

二、初等旋转阵

在 \mathbf{R}^2 中,向量 $\mathbf{x} = (\xi_1, \xi_2)$ 依顺时针方向旋转角度 $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 变为 $\mathbf{y} = (\eta_1, \eta_2)$,则 \mathbf{x} 与 \mathbf{y} 的

在
$$\mathbf{R}^2$$
中,向量 $\mathbf{x} = (\xi_1, \xi_2)$ 依顺时针方向旋转角度 θ 变为 $\mathbf{y} = (\eta_1, \eta_2)$,则 \mathbf{x} 与长度相等,且其坐标满足 $\begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix}$,



称 $\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ 为平面旋转阵,它是一个正交矩阵,推广到 \mathbf{R}^n 上,即得

1. **定义** 称如下的n阶矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{T}_{pq} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & & & \\ & & & \cos\theta & & & \sin\theta & & \\ & & & 1 & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & & \\ & & & -\sin\theta & & \cos\theta & & & \\ & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{p}$$

$$p \qquad q$$

为**初等旋转阵**或 ${f Givens}$ **矩阵**。由 ${f T}_{pq}$ 确定的 ${f R}^n$ 的变换 ${f y}={f T}_{pq}$ ${f x}$ 称为**初等旋转变**

换或 Givens 变换。

2. **几何解释** \mathbf{R}^n 中由 \mathbf{e}_p 和 \mathbf{e}_q 所构成的平面上的旋转变换。

3. 性质 $H^{1}H = 1$ 性质 1 T_{pq} 是正交阵且 $\det T_{pq} = 1$ 。

性质 2 设 $\mathbf{x}=(\xi_1,\xi_2,\cdots,\xi_n)^{\mathrm{T}}\in\mathbf{R}^n$,则存在初等旋转阵 \mathbf{T}_{pq} ,使 \mathbf{T}_{pq} \mathbf{x} 的第 p个分量非负,第q个分量为0,而其余分量不变。

证
$$T_{pq} x == \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_{p-1} \\ c\xi_p + s\xi_q \\ \xi_{p+1} \\ \vdots \\ \xi_{q-1} \\ -s\xi_p + c\xi_q \\ \xi_{q+1} \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n \end{pmatrix} q$$
 可见除 p , q 分量外,其余分量不变.

若 $\xi_p = \xi_q = 0$, 取c = 1, s = 0, 则 $T_{pq} = I$, 且 $T_{pq} x$ 满足所述条件;

若
$$\xi_p^2 + \xi_q^2 \neq 0$$
,取 $c = \frac{\xi_p}{\sqrt{\xi_p^2 + \xi_q^2}}$, $s = \frac{\xi_q}{\sqrt{\xi_p^2 + \xi_q^2}}$,则 T_{pq} x 的第 p 个分量为

$$c \, \xi_p + s \, \xi_q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi_p^2 + \xi_q^2}} (\xi_p^2 + \xi_q^2) = \sqrt{\xi_p^2 + \xi_q^2} > 0$$

而 T_{pq} x 的第q 个分量 $-s\xi_p + c\xi_q = 0$

性质 3 设 $\mathbf{x}=(\xi_1,\xi_2,\cdots,\xi_n)^{\mathrm{T}}\in\mathbf{R}^n$,则存在初等旋转阵 $\mathbf{T}_{12},\mathbf{T}_{13},\cdots,\mathbf{T}_{1n}$,使得

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$$\boldsymbol{T}_{1n} \cdots \boldsymbol{T}_{13} \boldsymbol{T}_{12} \boldsymbol{x} = \|\boldsymbol{x}\|_{2} \boldsymbol{e}_{1}$$

证 若 $\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 \neq 0$, 则 取 T_{12} 使 得 $T_{12}x = (\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2}, 0, \xi_3, \dots, \xi_n)^T$ (若 $\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 = 0$, 则取 $T_{12} = I$, 找 $\xi_k \neq 0$, 构造 T_{1k} ,使

$$T_{1k} \mathbf{x} = (\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2}, 0, \dots, 0, \xi_{k+1}, \dots, \xi_n)^{\mathrm{T}})$$

又取
$$c = \frac{\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2}}{\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2}}$$
, $s = \frac{\xi_3}{\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2}}$, 构造 T_{13} 使

$$T_{13}(T_{12}x) = (\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2}, 0, 0, \xi_4, \dots, \xi_n)^T$$

依次进行下去,最后得 $T_{1n}\cdots T_{13}T_{12}x = (\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{n} \xi_{k}^{2}}, 0, \dots, 0)^{\mathrm{T}} = ||x||_{2}e_{1}$

初等旋转阵的应用主要基于性质 3,称之为用 Givens 变换化 x 与 e_1 同方向。

例 试用 Givens 变换化向量 $\mathbf{x} = (0, 3, 0, -4)^{\mathrm{T}} 与 \mathbf{e}_{1}$ 同方向.

解 取
$$c_1 = \frac{0}{\sqrt{0^2 + 3^2}} = 0$$
, $s_1 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{0^2 + 3^2}} = 1$,则

$$\boldsymbol{T}_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \notin \quad \boldsymbol{T}_{12} \quad \boldsymbol{x} = (3, 0, 0, -4)^{\mathrm{T}};$$

$$\text{VFR} \ c_2 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2}} = \frac{3}{5} \, , \quad s_2 = \frac{-4}{\sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2}} = -\frac{4}{5} \, , \quad \text{III}$$

$$\boldsymbol{T}_{14} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{4}{5} & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \notin \boldsymbol{T}_{14} \, \boldsymbol{T}_{12} \boldsymbol{x} = 5 \, \boldsymbol{e}_{1}$$

4. Givens 矩阵与 Householder 矩阵的关系

定理 任一初等旋转阵总能表为两个初等反射阵的乘积。 证

其中 $\boldsymbol{H}_1 = \boldsymbol{I} - 2\boldsymbol{u}_1\boldsymbol{u}_1^{\mathrm{T}}$, $\boldsymbol{H}_2 = \boldsymbol{I} - 2\boldsymbol{u}_2\boldsymbol{u}_2^{\mathrm{T}}$, 而

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = (0, \dots, 0, \sin \frac{\theta}{2}, 0, \dots, 0, \cos \frac{\theta}{2}, 0, \dots, 0)^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \mathbf{u}_2 = (0, \dots, 0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^{\mathrm{T}}$$

注 1) 初等旋转阵表为初等反射阵的乘积是不唯一的;

2) <u>初等反射阵不能表为初等旋转阵的乘</u>积,因为 $\det \mathbf{H} = -1$,而 $\det \mathbf{T}_{pq} = 1$ 。



定义 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$,如果存在n阶正交阵Q和n阶上三角阵R,使

$$A = QR$$

则称之为A的 QR 分解(或正交-三角分解).

结论 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$,则A总可以进行 QR 分解.

求方阵 A 的 QR 分解有如下三种方法:

方法 1 利用 Householder 变换

设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$,将A按列分块为 $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ 。若 $a_1 \neq \mathbf{0}$,则存在n阶初等反射阵 H_1 ,使 $H_1a_1 = \alpha_1e_1$,从而

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{1}\boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{H}_{1}\boldsymbol{a}_{1}, \boldsymbol{H}_{1}\boldsymbol{a}_{2}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{H}_{1}\boldsymbol{a}_{n}) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1} & * & \cdots & * \\ \hline 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & \boldsymbol{B}_{n-1} & \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{B}_{n-1} \in \mathbf{R}^{(n-1)\times(n-1)}$$

若 $a_1 = 0$, 直接进行下一步(或取 $H_1 = I$)。

再将 \boldsymbol{B}_{n-1} 按列分块为 $\boldsymbol{B}_{n-1}=(\boldsymbol{b}_2,\boldsymbol{b}_3,\cdots,\boldsymbol{b}_n)$ 。若 $\boldsymbol{b}_2\neq\boldsymbol{0}$,则存在n-1阶初等反射阵 $\tilde{\boldsymbol{H}}_2$,使 $\tilde{\boldsymbol{H}}_2\boldsymbol{b}_2=\alpha_2\tilde{\boldsymbol{e}}_1$,其中 $\tilde{\boldsymbol{e}}_1\in\mathbf{R}^{n-1}$ 。令 $\boldsymbol{H}_2=\begin{pmatrix}1&\boldsymbol{0}^\mathrm{T}\\\boldsymbol{0}&\tilde{\boldsymbol{H}}_2\end{pmatrix}$,则 \boldsymbol{H}_2 是n阶初等反射阵,且

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{2}(\boldsymbol{H}_{1}\boldsymbol{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \boldsymbol{0}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{\tilde{H}}_{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1} & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & \boldsymbol{B}_{n-1} \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1} & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & \boldsymbol{\tilde{H}}_{2}\boldsymbol{B}_{n-1} \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1} & * & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & \alpha_{2} & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \boldsymbol{C}_{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & & & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{C}_{n-2} \in \mathbf{R}^{(n-2)\times(n-2)}$$

若 $\boldsymbol{b}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$,直接进行下一步(或取 $\boldsymbol{H}_2 = \boldsymbol{I}$)。

继续这一步骤,最多进行n-1步即得

$$m{H}_{n-1}\cdotsm{H}_2m{H}_1m{A}=egin{pmatrix} lpha_1 & & & & & \\ & lpha_2 & * & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & lpha_n \end{pmatrix}=m{R}, \qquad 其中 m{R}$$
 是上三角阵

于是

$$A = H_1 H_2 \cdots H_{n-1} R = QR$$

(注意 H_i 均是自逆的)

其中 $\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{H}_1 \mathbf{H}_2 \cdots \mathbf{H}_{n-1} \in \mathbb{R}_n$ 阶正交矩阵。

例 试求矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
的 QR 分解。

解
$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 取 $\alpha_1 = \|a_1\|_2 = 2$, 则 $u_1 = \frac{a_1 - 2e_1}{\|a_1 - 2e_1\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 于是

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{1} = \boldsymbol{I} - 2\boldsymbol{u}_{1}\boldsymbol{u}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\notin} \boldsymbol{H}_{1}\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

又
$$\boldsymbol{b}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 取 $\alpha_{2} = \|\boldsymbol{b}_{2}\|_{2} = 5$, $\boldsymbol{u}_{2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{b}_{2} - 5\tilde{\boldsymbol{e}}_{1}}{\|\boldsymbol{b}_{2} - 5\tilde{\boldsymbol{e}}_{1}\|_{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 于是

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{H}}_{2} = \boldsymbol{I} - 2\boldsymbol{u}_{2}\boldsymbol{u}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \boldsymbol{\tilde{H}}_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{M} \boldsymbol{H}_{2} (\boldsymbol{H}_{1} \boldsymbol{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

故

$$\boldsymbol{A} = (\boldsymbol{H}_1 \boldsymbol{H}_2) \boldsymbol{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

方法 2 利用 Givens 变换

将 $A \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 按列分块 $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$,则存在初等旋转矩阵 T_{12}, \dots, T_{1n} ,使 $T_{1n} \dots T_{12} a_1 = \|a_1\|_2 e_1$,于是

$$\boldsymbol{T}_{1n}\cdots\boldsymbol{T}_{12}\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & * & \cdots & * \\ \hline 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \boldsymbol{b}_2 & \cdots & \boldsymbol{b}_n \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{b}_i \in \mathbf{R}^{n-1}$$

又存在
$$T_{23}$$
,…, T_{2n} 使 T_{2n} … T_{23} $\begin{pmatrix} * \\ \boldsymbol{b}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ \alpha_2 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, *未变,而 $\alpha_2 = \|\boldsymbol{b}_2\|_2$,于是

$$T_{2n} \cdots T_{23} (T_{1n} \cdots T_{12} A) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & * & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & \alpha_2 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & * & \cdots & * \end{pmatrix}$$

如此进行下去,最多 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 次 Givens 变换,得

$$\boldsymbol{T}_{n-1,n}\cdots\boldsymbol{T}_{2n}\cdots\boldsymbol{T}_{23}\;\boldsymbol{T}_{1n}\cdots\boldsymbol{T}_{12}\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & & & \\ & \alpha_2 & * & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{R}$$

故

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{T}_{12}^{\mathrm{T}} \cdots \boldsymbol{T}_{1n}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{T}_{23}^{\mathrm{T}} \cdots \boldsymbol{T}_{2n}^{\mathrm{T}} \cdots \boldsymbol{T}_{n-1,n}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{R} = \boldsymbol{Q} \boldsymbol{R}$$

其中 $\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{T}_{12}^{\mathrm{T}} \cdots \mathbf{T}_{1n}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{T}_{23}^{\mathrm{T}} \cdots \mathbf{T}_{2n}^{\mathrm{T}} \cdots \mathbf{T}_{n-1,n}^{\mathrm{T}}$ 为 n 阶正交矩阵。

例 求矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
的 QR 分解。

解 取
$$c_1 = 0, s_1 = 1$$
,则 $T_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 使 $T_{13}A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

又取
$$c_2 = \frac{4}{5}, s_2 = -\frac{3}{5}$$
,则 $T_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \\ -1 & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix}$,使 $T_{23}T_{13}A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = R$

故
$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{T}_{13}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{T}_{23}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

方法 3 利用 Schmidt 正交化过程

要求 $A \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ 非奇异。

将 A 按列分块 $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$,则 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性无关,按 Schmidt 正交化过程将其正交化得:

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{p}_{1} = \boldsymbol{a}_{1} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_{2} = \boldsymbol{a}_{2} - \alpha_{21} \boldsymbol{p}_{1} \\ \boldsymbol{p}_{3} = \boldsymbol{a}_{3} - \alpha_{31} \boldsymbol{p}_{1} - \alpha_{32} \boldsymbol{p}_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{p}_{n} = \boldsymbol{a}_{n} - \alpha_{n1} \boldsymbol{p}_{1} - \dots - \alpha_{n,n-1} \boldsymbol{p}_{n-1} \end{cases} , \quad \sharp \mapsto \alpha_{ij} = \frac{(\boldsymbol{a}_{i}, \boldsymbol{p}_{j})}{(\boldsymbol{p}_{j}, \boldsymbol{p}_{j})}$$

再将 \mathbf{p}_i 单位化,记为 $\mathbf{q}_i = \frac{\mathbf{p}_i}{\|\mathbf{p}_i\|_2}$ $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$,由上式得

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{a}_{1} = \boldsymbol{p}_{1} = \|\boldsymbol{p}_{1}\|_{2} \boldsymbol{q}_{1} \\ \boldsymbol{a}_{2} = \alpha_{21} \boldsymbol{p}_{1} + \boldsymbol{p}_{2} = \alpha_{21} \|\boldsymbol{p}_{1}\|_{2} \boldsymbol{q}_{1} + \|\boldsymbol{p}_{2}\|_{2} \boldsymbol{q}_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{a}_{n} = \alpha_{n1} \boldsymbol{p}_{1} + \dots + \alpha_{n,n-1} \boldsymbol{p}_{n-1} + \boldsymbol{p}_{n} = \alpha_{n1} \|\boldsymbol{p}_{1}\|_{2} \boldsymbol{q}_{1} + \alpha_{n,n-1} \|\boldsymbol{p}_{n-1}\|_{2} \boldsymbol{q}_{n-1} + \|\boldsymbol{p}_{n}\|_{2} \boldsymbol{q}_{n} \end{cases}$$

故
$$A = (\boldsymbol{a}_1, \boldsymbol{a}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{a}_n) = (\boldsymbol{q}_1, \boldsymbol{q}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{q}_n) \begin{pmatrix} \|\boldsymbol{p}_1\| & \alpha_{21} \|\boldsymbol{p}_1\| & \cdots & \alpha_{n1} \|\boldsymbol{p}_1\| \\ 0 & \|\boldsymbol{p}_2\| & \cdots & \alpha_{n1} \|\boldsymbol{p}_2\| \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \|\boldsymbol{p}_n\| \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{QR}$$

其中 $Q = (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n)$ 是 n 阶正交阵,

$$m{R} = egin{pmatrix} \|m{p}_1\| & & & & \\ & \|m{p}_2\| & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \|m{p}_n\| \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} 1 & lpha_{21} & \cdots & lpha_{n1} \\ & 1 & \ddots & dots \\ & & \ddots & lpha_{n,n-1} \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
是可逆上三角阵。

例 求矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
的 QR 分解。

解 将列向量
$$\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{a}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 正交化得

$$p_1 = a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_2 = a_2 - \frac{2}{4} p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_3 = a_3 - \frac{4}{4} p_1 - \frac{-5}{25} p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{5} \\ -\frac{6}{5} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

单位化得
$$\boldsymbol{q}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\boldsymbol{q}_2 = \frac{1}{5}\boldsymbol{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\boldsymbol{q}_3 = \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{p}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{3}{5} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

于是
$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{a}_1 = \boldsymbol{p}_1 = 2\boldsymbol{q}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{a}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{p}_1 + \boldsymbol{p}_2 = \boldsymbol{q}_1 + 5\boldsymbol{q}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{a}_3 = \boldsymbol{p}_1 - \frac{1}{5}\boldsymbol{p}_2 + \boldsymbol{p}_3 = 2\boldsymbol{q}_1 - \boldsymbol{q}_2 + 2\boldsymbol{q}_3 \end{cases} , \quad 故 \quad \boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 用 Householder 变换求矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 的 QR 分解。

$$\mathbf{pr} \quad \boldsymbol{a}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_{1} = 2, \quad \boldsymbol{u}_{1} = \frac{\boldsymbol{a}_{1} - 2\boldsymbol{e}_{1}}{\left\|\boldsymbol{a}_{1} - 2\boldsymbol{e}_{1}\right\|_{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{H}_{1}\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \boldsymbol{b}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_{2} = 5,$$

$$\boldsymbol{u}_{2} = \frac{\boldsymbol{b}_{2} - 5\tilde{\boldsymbol{e}}_{1}}{\|\boldsymbol{b}_{2} - 5\tilde{\boldsymbol{e}}\|_{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} -1\\3\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{\boldsymbol{H}}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & 0\\ \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{H}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & 0\\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{2}(\boldsymbol{H}_{1}\boldsymbol{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{R}, \quad \boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{H}_{1}\boldsymbol{H}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 用 Givens 变换求矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
的 QR 分解。

$$\mathbf{R} \quad c_1 = \frac{0}{\sqrt{0^2 + 1^2}} = 0, \, s_1 = 1 \,, \, \mathbf{T}_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \, \mathbf{T}_{12} \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, s_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} , \ \boldsymbol{T}_{14} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \ \boldsymbol{T}_{14}(\boldsymbol{T}_{12}\boldsymbol{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$c_3 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, s_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \pmb{T}_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\boldsymbol{T}_{23}(\boldsymbol{T}_{14}\boldsymbol{T}_{12}\boldsymbol{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{R} , \boldsymbol{Q} = \boldsymbol{T}_{12}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{T}_{14}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{T}_{23}^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

 $\coprod A = QR$.