

Matrix Analysis Assignment 6

November 17, 2020

1. Exercise.1

1. Householder reduction

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{pmatrix}$$

我们设置

$$u_1 = A_{*1} - \|A_{*1}\| e_1 = A_{*1} - 3e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 = \mathbf{I} - 2 \frac{\mathbf{u}_1 \mathbf{u}_1^T}{\mathbf{u}_1^T \mathbf{u}_1} = I - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{A} = [\mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{A}_{*1} | \mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{A}_{*2} | \mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{A}_{*3}] = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & 54 \\ 0 & 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_2 = [A_2]_{*1} - \|[A_2]_{*1}\| e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} - 15 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 12 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{R}_2 = I - 2 \frac{u_2 u_2^T}{u_2^T u_2} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{R}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{R}_2 A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 45 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad R_2 R_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 \end{pmatrix} = T$$

即

$$P = R_2 R_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{14}{15} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-2}{15} \\ \frac{-2}{15} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{11}{15} \end{pmatrix}$$

最终我们得到 $PA = T$, 我们可以得到 $A = P^T T$ 的类似于 QR 分解的形式, 其中 $Q = P^T$, 上三角矩阵 $R = T$ 。

2. Givens reduction

首先消去 (2,1),

$$P_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad P_{12}A = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{5} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -74 \\ 0 & \frac{33}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-48}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{pmatrix}$$

再消去 (3,1) 元素

$$P_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{-2}{3} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad P_{13}P_{12}A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{33}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-48}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & \frac{-6}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{111}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}$$

再消去 (3,2) 元素

$$P_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{11}{5\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-2}{5\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}} & \frac{11}{5\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad P_{23}P_{13}P_{12}A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 \end{pmatrix}$$

最终得到

$$P = P_{23}P_{13}P_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{14}{15} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-2}{15} \\ \frac{-2}{15} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{11}{15} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad T = P_{23}P_{13}P_{12}A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 \end{pmatrix}$$

最终我们得到 $PA = T$, 我们可以得到 $A = P^T T$ 的类似于 QR 分解的形式, 其中 $Q = P^T$, 上三角矩阵 $R = T$ 。

2. Exercise.2

Householder reduction

我们可以设置

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{A}_{*1} - \|\mathbf{A}_{*1}\| \mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{R}_1 = \mathbf{I} - 2 \frac{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^*}{\mathbf{u}^*\mathbf{u}} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -15 & 5 \\ 0 & 10 & -5 \\ 0 & -10 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -5 \\ -10 & 2 \\ 5 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_2 = [A_2]_{*1} - \|[A_2]_{*1}\| e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -10 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{R}_2 = I - 2 \frac{u_2 u_2^T}{u_2^T u_2} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{R}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{R}_2 A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad R_2 R_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -15 & 5 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_3 = [A_3]_{*1} - \|[A_3]_{*1}\| e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{R}_3 = I - 2 \frac{u_3 u_3^T}{u_3^T u_3} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad R_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{R}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{R}_3 A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad R_3 R_2 R_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -15 & 5 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T \\ \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{R}_3 \mathbf{R}_2 \mathbf{R}_1 = \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 6 & -6 & 3 \\ 9 & -8 & 8 & -4 \\ 0 & -5 & 2 & 14 \\ 0 & -10 & -11 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -15 & 5 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}^T = \mathbf{R}_1 \mathbf{R}_2 \mathbf{R}_3 = \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & -8 & -5 & -10 \\ -6 & 8 & 2 & -11 \\ 3 & -4 & 14 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此 \mathbf{P} 的前三列作为 $\mathbf{R}(\mathbf{A})$ 的正交基

3. Exercise.7

1. \mathcal{B}_X 和 \mathcal{B}_Y 都是线性不相关的, 各自为 \mathcal{X} 和 \mathcal{Y} 的基,

$$\text{rank}[\mathbf{X} \mid \mathbf{Y}] = \text{rank} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right) = 3$$

$\mathcal{B}_X \cup \mathcal{B}_Y$ 是 \mathcal{R}^3 空间的一组基, 因此, 可以说 \mathcal{Y} 和 \mathcal{X} 构成了 \mathcal{R}^3 空间中的互补子空间

2. 沿 \mathcal{Y} 方向到 \mathcal{X} 的投影算子 \mathbf{P} 为:

$$\mathbf{P} = [\mathbf{X} \mid \mathbf{0}][\mathbf{X} \mid \mathbf{Y}]^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

可以求出沿 \mathcal{X} 方向到 \mathcal{Y} 的投影算子 Q 为

$$Q = I - P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 由上可知, v 沿着 \mathcal{X} 方向投影到 \mathcal{Y} 为:

$$y = Qv = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$