

4-1: 求矩阵 A 的满秩分解

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

对 A 只进行初等行变换, 得行简化阶梯形,

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 8/5 & -2/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/5 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/5 & -4/5 \end{bmatrix}$$



取

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 8/5 & -2/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/5 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/5 & -4/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

则 $A=BC$, 是 A 的一个满秩分解.

注：满秩分解不唯一。

一般方法：设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ ，秩 $(A)=r$

A  初等行变换  行简化阶梯形 J

设主元在 i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r 列，则选取

A 中的第 i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r 列组成矩阵 $B \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times r}$ ，

去掉 J 中的零行，剩下的组成 $C \in \mathbb{C}^{r \times n}$

 $A=BC$

例： 设矩阵的满秩分解为 $A=BC$, 证明：

$$AX = 0 \Leftrightarrow CX = 0$$

充分性： $CX=0 \Rightarrow BCX=0$, 即 $AX=0$;

必要性： $AX=0 \Rightarrow BCX=0$,

$A=BC$ 为满秩分解, 所以 B 的列向量线性无关,

\Rightarrow 方程组 $BY=0$ 只有零解.

所以 $CX=0$.

4 - 2

已知

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

求 A 的奇异值分解.

$$AA^H = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda_1 = 6, \lambda_2 = 0.$$

所以 A 的奇异值为 $\sigma_1 = \sqrt{6}$. 属于 λ_1, λ_2 的标准

正交向量

$$\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T, \quad \eta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

记 $U = [\eta_1 \quad \eta_2]$, $U_1 = \eta_1$, 计算

$$V_1 = A^H U_1 \Delta^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

计算与 V_1 正交的向量, 需解方程

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$$

解得 $\alpha_1 = [-1 \ 1 \ 0]^T$, $\alpha_2 = [-1 \ 0 \ 1]^T$

Schmidt 标准正交化得

$$\beta_1 = \left[\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad 0 \right]^T, \quad \beta_2 = \left[\frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \quad \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right]^T$$

于是

$$V = [V_1 \quad V_2] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}$$

4-3(2) 已知

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

求 B 的谱分解.

$B = B^H$, 所以 B 是正规矩阵.

$$|\lambda I - B| = (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 2) \longrightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \quad \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1.$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2 \text{ 对应的特征向量 } \xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}^T,$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1 \longrightarrow \alpha_2 = [1 \quad 0 \quad -1]^T, \quad \alpha_3 = [1 \quad -1 \quad 0]^T$$

将 α_2, α_3 正交化和单位化得

$$\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}^T, \quad \xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$G_1 = \xi_1 \xi_1^H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_2 = \xi_2 \xi_2^H + \xi_3 \xi_3^H &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &+ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{-1}{3} \\ \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{-1}{3} \\ \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{-1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

于是 $A = 2G_1 - G_2$.

4-6

已知

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

求 A 的奇异值分解.

$$AA^H = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda_1 = 4, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 0.$$

所以 A 的奇异值为 $\sigma_1 = 2, \sigma_2 = 1$. 属于 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 的单位特征向量为

$$\eta_1 = [1 \quad 0 \quad 0]^T, \quad \eta_2 = [0 \quad 1 \quad 0]^T, \quad \eta_3 = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]^T$$

记 $U = [\eta_1 \quad \eta_2 \quad \eta_3]$, $U_1 = [\eta_1 \quad \eta_2]$ 计算

$$V_1 = A^H U_1 \Delta^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} = V. \quad \text{所以}$$

$$A = U D V^H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix}.$$

4 -7

已知

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 8 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

是单纯矩阵, 求 a , 并且求矩阵 A 的谱分解表达式.

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -8 & \lambda - 2 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 6 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 6)^2$$

特征值: $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 6, \lambda_3 = -2.$

对于特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 6$,

$$6I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ -8 & 4 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

A 为单纯矩阵, $\text{rank}(6I-A)=1$, 所以 $a=0$.

特征值 $\lambda = 6$ 的特征向量为

$$\xi_1 = [1 \quad 2 \quad 0]^T, \quad \xi_2 = [0 \quad 0 \quad 1]^T$$

$\lambda_3 = -2$ 对应的特征向量 $\xi_3 = [-1 \ 2 \ 0]^T$,

$$P = [\xi_1 \ \xi_2 \ \xi_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \beta_3^T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1/2 & 1/4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$


$$G_1 = \xi_1 \beta_1^T + \xi_2 \beta_2^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_2 = \xi_3 \beta_3^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/4 & 0 \\ -1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = 6G_1 - 2G_2.$$

5-3

对 $\alpha \in C^n, A \in C^{n \times n}$, 设 $\|A\|$ 是诱导范数, 且 $\det A \neq 0$, 试证:

$$(1) \quad \|A^{-1}\| \geq \|A\|^{-1}, \quad (2) \quad \|A^{-1}\|^{-1} = \min_{\alpha \neq 0} \frac{\|A\alpha\|}{\|\alpha\|}.$$


$$1 = \|I\| = \|AA^{-1}\| \leq \|A\| \|A^{-1}\| \rightarrow \|A^{-1}\| \geq \|A\|^{-1}.$$

$$\|A^{-1}\| = \max_{\alpha \neq 0} \frac{\|A^{-1}\alpha\|}{\|\alpha\|} = \max_{\alpha \neq 0} \frac{\|A^{-1}\alpha\|}{\|AA^{-1}\alpha\|} = \max_{\beta \neq 0} \frac{\|\beta\|}{\|A\beta\|}$$

$$= \left(\min_{\beta \neq 0} \frac{\|A\beta\|}{\|\beta\|} \right)^{-1} \rightarrow \|A^{-1}\|^{-1} = \min_{\alpha \neq 0} \frac{\|A\alpha\|}{\|\alpha\|}.$$

5-5

设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 是正实数, $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in R^n$,

证明: $\|\alpha\| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i |x_i|^2 \right)^{1/2}$ 是向量范数.

注意

$$\begin{aligned} \|\alpha + \beta\| &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i |x_i + y_i|^2 \right)^{1/2} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left| \sqrt{a_i} x_i + \sqrt{a_i} y_i \right|^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left| \sqrt{a_i} x_i \right|^2 \right)^{1/2} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left| \sqrt{a_i} y_i \right|^2 \right)^{1/2} = \|\alpha\| + \|\beta\| \end{aligned}$$

或者令

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{a_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{a_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

则

$$\|\alpha\| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i |x_i|^2 \right)^{1/2} = \|A\alpha\|_2$$

5-6

设 A 是正定 Hermite 矩阵, 证明: 若 $\alpha \in C^n$, 则 $\|\alpha\| = (\alpha^H A \alpha)^{1/2}$ 是 α 的向量范数.
(椭圆范数)

提示:

A 正定, 所以存在可逆矩阵 Q 使得 $A = Q^H Q$

$$\|\alpha\| = (\alpha^H A \alpha)^{1/2} = (\alpha^H Q^H Q \alpha)^{1/2} = \|Q\alpha\|_2$$

$$\|\alpha + \beta\| = \|Q(\alpha + \beta)\|_2 \leq \|Q\alpha\|_2 + \|Q\beta\|_2 = \|\alpha\| + \|\beta\|$$

例：对于任意的 $A \in C^{m \times n}$,

$$\|A\|_{m_\infty} = \max\{m, n\} \max_{i,j} |a_{ij}| \quad \text{是矩阵范数.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|AB\| &= \max\{m, l\} \max_{i,j} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \right| \quad (B \in C^{n \times l}) \\ &\leq \max\{m, l\} \max_{i,j} \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{ik}| |b_{kj}| \\ &\leq \underbrace{\max\{m, l\}} \cdot n \max_{i,k} |a_{ik}| \max_{k,j} |b_{kj}| \\ &\leq \underbrace{\max\{m, n\}} \cdot \max_{i,k} |a_{ik}| \cdot \underbrace{\max\{l, n\}} \max_{k,j} |b_{kj}| \\ &= \|A\| \|B\| \end{aligned}$$

例：对于任意的 $A \in C^{m \times n}$,

$\|A\| = \sqrt{mn} \max_{i,j} |a_{ij}|$ 是矩阵范数.

$$\begin{aligned} \|AB\| &= \sqrt{ml} \max_{i,j} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \right| && (B \in C^{n \times l}) \\ &\leq \sqrt{ml} \max_{i,j} \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{ik}| |b_{kj}| \\ &\leq \sqrt{ml} \cdot n \max_{i,k} |a_{ik}| \max_{k,j} |b_{kj}| \\ &= \sqrt{mn} \cdot \max_{i,k} |a_{ik}| \cdot \sqrt{nl} \max_{k,j} |b_{kj}| \\ &= \|A\| \|B\| \end{aligned}$$

例： 设 $\|\cdot\|$ 是 $C^{n \times n}$ 上的矩阵范数，证明： 对

任意的 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 都有 $\rho(A) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|A^k\|^{\frac{1}{k}}$.

$$\rho(A) = \max \left\{ |\lambda_j(A)|, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n \right\}$$

$$\rho(A)^k = \rho(A^k) \leq \|A^k\| \rightarrow \rho(A) \leq \|A^k\|^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

$$\text{令 } \bar{A} = (\rho(A) + \varepsilon)^{-1} A, \quad \varepsilon > 0 \rightarrow \rho(\bar{A}) < 1,$$

$$\rightarrow \|\bar{A}^k\| \rightarrow 0. \rightarrow \text{存在 } N > 0, \text{ 使得 } \|\bar{A}^k\| < 1, k > N$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \|A^k\| \leq (\rho(A) + \varepsilon)^k \rightarrow \|A^k\|^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq \rho(A) + \varepsilon, k > N$$