矩阵变换和计算

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主要内容

- 2.1 矩阵的三角分解及其应用
- 2.2 特殊矩阵的特征系统
- 2.3 矩阵的Jordan分解
- 2.4 矩阵的奇异值分解

矩阵的三角分解及其应用

Gauss消去法 矩阵的LU分解 特殊矩阵

对称矩阵的Cholesky分解 三对角矩阵的三角分解

选主元技巧

Gauss列主元消去法 带列主元的LU分解

条件数与方程组的性态

矩阵的QR分解

Gauss消去法与矩阵的LU分解

以下系数矩阵对应的线性方程组哪个容易求解?或者哪个容易计算行列式和特征值?

$$egin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & -2 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 4 & 7 \\
0 & -2 & -9 \\
0 & 0 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 4 & 7 \\
6 & -2 & -9 \\
-5 & 8 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

对角矩阵

上(下)三角矩阵

满矩阵

转化

Gauss消去法: 方程组角度

例 Gauss消去法求解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 4 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 &= 11 \\ 8x_1 + 7x_2 + 9x_3 + 5x_4 &= 29 \\ 6x_1 + 7x_2 + 9x_3 + 8x_4 &= 30 \end{cases}$$

Gauss消去法: 方程组

 $4x_2 + 6x_3 + 8x_4 = 18 r_4^{(1)}$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 4 & r_1^{(0)} \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 11 & r_2^{(0)} \\ 8x_1 + 7x_2 + 9x_3 + 5x_4 = 29 & r_3^{(0)} \\ 6x_1 + 7x_2 + 9x_3 + 8x_4 = 30 & r_4^{(0)} \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 4 & r_1^{(0)} \\ x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 & r_2^{(1)} \\ 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 4 & r_3^{(2)} \\ 2x_4 = 2 & r_4^{(3)} \end{cases}$$

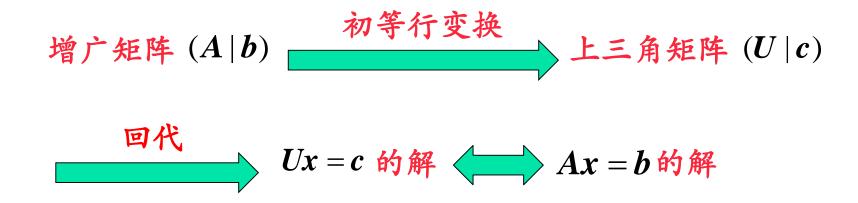
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 4 & r_1^{(0)} \\ -4r_1^{(0)} + r_2^{(0)} \\ -4r_1^{(0)} + r_3^{(0)} \\ -3r_1^{(0)} + r_4^{(0)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 4 & r_1^{(0)} \\ x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 & r_2^{(1)} \\ 3x_2 + 5x_3 + 5x_4 = 13 & r_3^{(1)} - 4r_2^{(1)} + r_4^{(1)} \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 4 & r_1^{(0)} \\ x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 & r_2^{(1)} \\ 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 4 & r_3^{(2)} \end{cases}$$

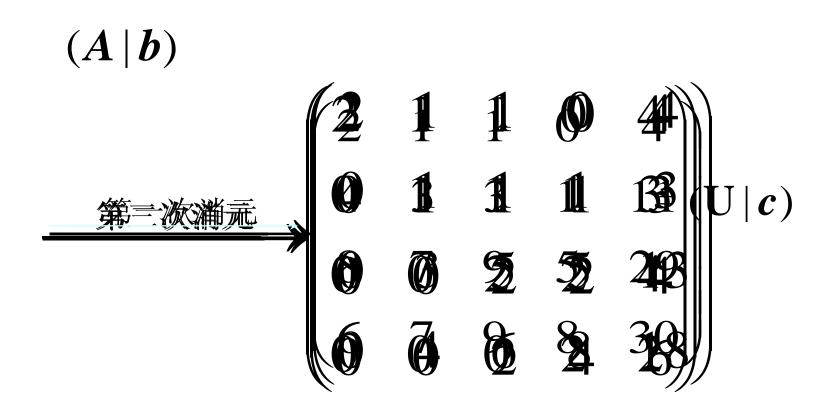
 $2x_3 + 4x_4 = 18 \ r_4^{(2)}$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4 \implies x_1 = 1$$
 $x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3 \implies x_2 = 1$
 $2x_3 + 2x_4 = 4 \implies x_3 = 1$
 $2x_4 = 2 \implies x_4 = 1$
上述为回代求解过程,得 $x = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$ 。

Gauss消去法: 增广矩阵



Gauss消去法: 增广矩阵



Gauss消去法: 矩阵变换

三次消元过程写成矩阵的形式

$$L_{1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -2 & 1 & & \\ -4 & & 1 & \\ -3 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 & \\ 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 & \\ 6 & 7 & 9 & 8 & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 5 & \\ 0 & 4 & 6 & 8 & \end{pmatrix}$$

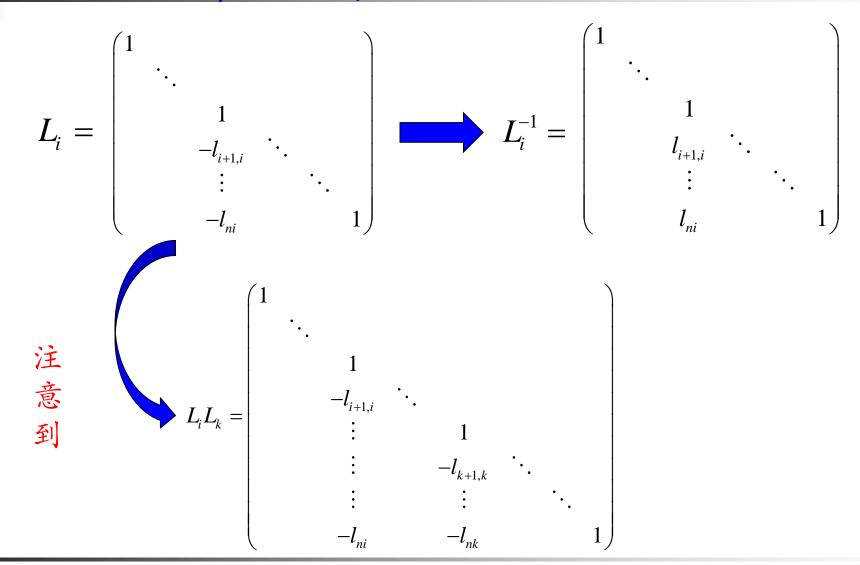
$$\boldsymbol{L}_{2}(\boldsymbol{L}_{1}\boldsymbol{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & -3 & 1 & \\ & -4 & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{L}_{3}(\boldsymbol{L}_{2}\boldsymbol{L}_{1}\boldsymbol{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{U}$$

进而

$$\boldsymbol{L}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -2 & 1 & & \\ -4 & 1 & \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{L}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 1 & & \\ -3 & 1 & \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{L}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{L}_{1}^{-1} \boldsymbol{L}_{2}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 2 & 1 & & \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
\boldsymbol{L}_{1}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ 2 & 1 & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\$$

Gauss矩阵性质



刚才的计算过程可以表示为

$$L_{3}^{-1}L_{23}^{1}L_{12}^{-1}L_{1}^{-1}A = U_{1}^{-1}L_{2}^{-1}L_{3}^{-1}$$

令

$$\boldsymbol{L} = \boldsymbol{L}_{1}^{-1} \boldsymbol{L}_{2}^{-1} \boldsymbol{L}_{3}^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

从而有

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 8 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 6 & 7 & 9 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵LU分解

对于n阶方阵A,如果存在n阶单位下三角矩阵L和n 阶上三角矩阵U,使得

$$A = LU$$

则称其为矩阵A的 LU 分解,也称Doolittle分解。

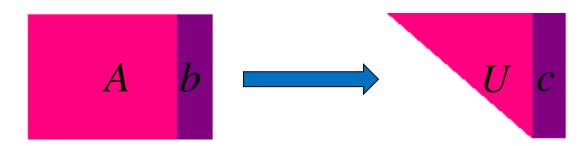
LU分解方法求解线性方程组



$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow (LU)x = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1k} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_{1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2k}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} & b_{2}^{(1)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{kkk}^{(t2)} & \cdots & a_{knn}^{(k(t2))} & b_{k}^{(t2)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{nk}^{(t2)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(n(t2))} & b_{n}^{(n(t2))} \end{pmatrix}$$

将A化为上三角阵,再回代求解Ux=c



第一步: 第i行-第1行
$$\times \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}}$$
, $i = 2, \dots, n$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & b_n \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} & b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(1)} & b_n^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

运算量(乘除法): (n-1)*(n+1)

第k步: 第i行-第k行×
$$l_{i,k} \left(= \frac{a_{ik}^{(k-1)}}{a_{kk}^{(k-1)}} \right), i = k+1, \dots, n$$

运算量: (n-k)*(1+n-k+1)=(n-k)(n-k+2)

回代法求解线性方程组Ux=c

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \\
& a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\
& & \ddots & \vdots \\
& & a_{nn}^{(n-1)} & x_n
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
b_1 \\
b_2^{(1)} \\
\vdots \\
b_n^{(n-1)}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_{k} = \frac{b_{k}^{(k-1)} - a_{k,k+1}^{(k-1)} x_{k+1} - \dots - a_{kn}^{(k-1)} x_{n}}{a_{kk}^{(k-1)}} \quad k = n, n-1, \dots, 1$$

第k步计算量(乘除法次数)为: n-k+1

Gauss消去法求解n阶线性方程组的总计算量(乘除法次数)为:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (n-k)(n-k+2) = \frac{1}{3}n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 - \frac{5}{6}n \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n} (n-k+1) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & \frac{n^3}{3} + n^2 - \frac{n}{3} \end{cases}$$

当n较大时,它和 同阶的。5825 (n=25)

$$L_{n-1}\cdots L_2L_1A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1k} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2k}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2k}^{(k+1)} & \cdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2}^{(1)} & \cdots &$$

$$n-1$$
步以后,有 $L_{n-1}L_{n-2}\cdots L_2L_1A=U$

$$A = LU$$

$$L = L_{1}^{-1}L_{2}^{-1}\cdots L_{n-1}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & & \\ \vdots & l_{32} & \ddots & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & 1 \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & \cdots & l_{n,n-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad l_{ik} = \frac{a_{ik}^{(i-1)}}{a_{ii}^{(i-1)}} \qquad U = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & a_{nn}^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

回代法求解线性方程组Ly=b

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & & \\ \vdots & l_{32} & \ddots & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & 1 \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & \cdots & l_{n,n-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y_k = b_k - l_{k1} y_1 - \cdots - l_{k,k-1} y_{k-1}$$

第k步计算量(乘除法次数)为: k-1

回代法求解线性方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & a_{nn}^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_n^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

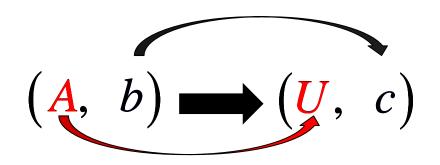
$$x_{k} = \frac{b_{k}^{(k-1)} - a_{k,k+1}^{(k-1)} x_{k+1} - \dots - a_{kn}^{(k-1)} x_{n}}{a_{kk}^{(k-1)}} \quad k = n, n-1, \dots, 1$$

第k步计算量(乘除法次数)为: n-k+1

LU分解法求解n阶线性方程组的总计算量(乘除法次数)为:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (n-k)(n-k+1) &= \frac{1}{3}n^3 - \frac{1}{3}n \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n} (k-1) &= \frac{n(n-1)}{2} & \frac{n^3}{3} + n^2 - \frac{n}{3} \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n} (n-k+1) &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \end{cases}$$

对于单个线性方程组Ax = b



$$Ux = c$$

$$A = LU$$

$$Ly = b$$

$$Ux = y$$

计算量相同

例:对于多个线性方程组
$$Ax = b_1, \ldots, b_m$$

$$Ly_1 = b_1 \qquad Ux = y_1 \qquad LU$$

$$A = LU$$

$$Ly_m = b_m \quad Ux = y_m$$

·价次

例:对于迭代公式 $Ax^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)}, x^{(0)}$ 给定,求 $x^{(m)}$

m
$$(A, x^{(0)}) \Rightarrow (U, y^{(0)})$$
 次 $Ux^{(1)} = y^{(0)}$ 上 \vdots $(A, x^{(m-1)}) \Rightarrow (U, y^{(m-1)})$ 解 $Ux^{(m)} = y^{(m-1)}$

$$A = LU$$

$$Ly^{(0)} = x^{(0)}$$

$$Ux^{(1)} = y^{(0)}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$Ly^{(m)} = x^{(m-1)}$$

$$Ux^{(m)} = y^{(m)}$$

右端项无法直接列出,LU分解方法节省计算量

例:对于线性方程组 $A^2B^2x=b$

1、首先计算系数矩阵,再LU分解方法

$$\frac{10}{3}n^3 \qquad C = A^2B^2 \quad Cx = b$$

V 2、单个矩阵递进计算

$$\frac{4}{3}n^3$$
 $AABBx = b$ $Az_1 = b$, $Az_2 = z_1$, $Bz_3 = z_2$, $Bx = z_3$

∨ 3、LU分解算法

$$\frac{2}{2}n^{3} A = L_{1}U_{1}, B = L_{2}U_{2} L_{1}U_{1}L_{1}U_{1}L_{2}U_{2}L_{2}U_{2}x = b$$

LU分解可执行条件

主元
$$a_{kk}^{(k-1)} \neq 0$$

A的k阶顺序主子式

$$oldsymbol{A} = egin{pmatrix} oldsymbol{L}_1^* & oldsymbol{O} \\ * & oldsymbol{L}_2^* \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} oldsymbol{U}_1 & oldsymbol{U}_2 \\ oldsymbol{O} & oldsymbol{U}_3 \end{pmatrix} = egin{pmatrix} oldsymbol{L}_1^* oldsymbol{U}_1 & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{D}_{k} = \det(\boldsymbol{L}_{1}^{*}\boldsymbol{U}_{1}) = \det(\boldsymbol{L}_{1}^{*}) \det(\boldsymbol{U}_{1}) = \det(\boldsymbol{U}_{1}) = a_{11}^{(0)} a_{22}^{(1)} \cdots a_{k-1,k-1}^{(k-2)} a_{kk}^{(k-1)}$$

$$D_{k-1} = a_{11}^{(0)} a_{22}^{(1)} \cdots a_{k-1,k-1}^{(k-2)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{D}_0 = 1, \quad \text{MI} \ a_{kk}^{(k-1)} = \frac{\mathbf{D}_k}{\mathbf{D}_{k-1}}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

LU分解存在唯一性定理

矩阵LU分解存在唯一性

如果n阶矩阵A的前n-1阶顺序主子式均不为零,则必有单位下三角矩阵L和上三角矩阵U,使得A=LU,而且L和U是唯一存在的。

P85 习题2 下述矩阵能否LU分解, 是否唯一?

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

A的前2阶顺序主子式为1,0 不能做LU分解!

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{L}_{1}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

B的前2阶顺序主子式为1,0 可以LU分解,但不唯一!

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 & 15 \\ 6 & 15 & 46 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 & 1 \\ -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{L_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ & 1 \\ & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

C的前2阶顺序主子式为1,1 可以LU分解,且唯一!

Doolittle公式

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & u_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{1k} = a_{1k}, & k = 1, ..., n, \\ l_{k1} = \frac{a_{k1}}{u_{11}}, & k = 2, ..., n. \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_{ij} = a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} u_{kj}, & j = i, ..., n, \\ a_{ji} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{jk} u_{ki}, & j = i+1, ..., n. \end{cases}$$

LU分解存储

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad L_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ l_{21} & \ddots & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ l_{21} & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \cdots & \\ l_{n1} & a_{n2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$egin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \ l_{21} & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \ dots & \ddots & \ddots & dots \ l_{n1} & \cdots & l_{n,n-1} & u_{nn} \ \end{pmatrix}$$

Crout分解

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & & & \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ & 1 & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$egin{pmatrix} l_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \ l_{21} & l_{22} & \ddots & dots \ dots & \ddots & \ddots & u_{n-1,n} \ l_{n1} & \cdots & l_{n,n-1} & l_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

LDU分解

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & & \\ & d_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ & 1 & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

LDU存储

$$egin{pmatrix} d_1 & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \ l_{21} & d_2 & \ddots & dots \ dots & \ddots & \ddots & u_{n-1,n} \ l_{n1} & \cdots & l_{n,n-1} & d_n \end{pmatrix}$$

J分解法求矩阵逆

利用LU分解求矩阵A的逆

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 9 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

利用LU分解求矩阵A的逆
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 9 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ -3 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
设矩阵A的逆为

解:设矩阵A的逆为

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

求解

$$A = LU = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ly_1 = e_1, Ux_1 = y_1, x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 4 & -3, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$Ly_2 = e_2, Ux_2 = y_2, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{2}, -1, -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$Ly_3 = e_3, Ux_3 = y_3, x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1, -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

 $Ly_4 = e_4, Ux_4 = y_4, x_4 = \left(\frac{1}{4}, 0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T$

$$AA^{-1} = I \iff Ax_1 = e_1, Ax_2 = e_2, Ax_3 = e_3, Ax_4 = e_4$$

存在的问题:

- > 有些有解的问题,不能用Gauss消元求解。
- \rightarrow 如果某个 $a_{kk}^{(k-1)}$ 很小的话,会引入大的误差。

改进: 选主元策略

Gauss列主元消去法与带列主元的LU分解

例:在一台八位十进制的计算机上,用Gauss消去法解线性方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10^{-8} & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 3.712 & 4.623 \\ -2 & 1.072 & 4.643 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

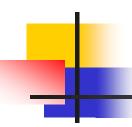
解

$$(\mathbf{A} \mid \mathbf{b}) = \begin{pmatrix} 10^{-8} & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3.712 & 4.623 & 2 \\ -2 & 1.072 & 4.643 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\hat{\mathbf{g}} \equiv \mathring{\mathbf{g}} \tilde{\mathbf{g}} \tilde{\mathbf{g}} \tilde{\mathbf{g}}} \begin{pmatrix} 10^{-8} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & 1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0.2} \times \mathbf{10^9} & \mathbf{0.3} \times \mathbf{10^9} & 0.1 \times \mathbf{10^9} \\ \mathbf{0} & 0.4 \otimes \mathbf{10^9} & 0.6 \otimes \mathbf{10^9} & 0.2 \otimes \mathbf{10^9} \end{pmatrix} = (\boldsymbol{U} \mid \boldsymbol{c})$$

 $\rightarrow Ux = c$ 有无穷多解

小主元作除数导致舍入误差使解面目全非!

> 原方程组有唯一解 det(A) ≠ 0



为避免小主元作除数、或0作分母,在Gauss消去法中增加选主元的过程

列选主元过程

- ▶ 在第k列主对角元以下(含主对角元)元素中挑选绝对值最大的数(称为列主元)
- > 通过初等行交换,使得该数位于主对角线上

Gauss列主元消去法

将在消元过程中,每一步都按列选主元的Guass消去法称之为Gauss列主元消去法.

例:用Gauss列主元消去法解上述方程组

$$(\mathbf{A} \mid \mathbf{b}) = \begin{pmatrix} 10^{-8} & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3.712 & 4.623 & 2 \\ -2 & 1.072 & 4.643 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

用回代法求 Ux = c 的解得 $\tilde{x} = (-0.49105820, -0.05088607, 0.36725739)^T$

带列主元的LU分解

$$\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\
8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\
6 & 7 & 9 & 8
\end{pmatrix}$$

最后次海溯走淌当、黄籍纲型辞新角画带的维乘毫换连牒Æ;L3:

上述过程可以表示为 $L_3P_3L_2P_2L_1P_1A = U$

 $L_3P_3L_2P_2L_1P_1$ 并不是一个单位下三角矩阵. 改写为

$$L_3(P_3L_2P_3^{-1})(P_3P_2L_1P_2^{-1}P_3^{-1})(P_3P_2P_1)A = U$$

由 P_i 的定义知 $P_i^{-1} = P_i$, 进而,有

$$\widetilde{L}_{2} = P_{3}L_{2}P_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & \frac{2}{7} & 1 & \\ & \frac{3}{7} & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{L}_{1} = \mathbf{P}_{3}\mathbf{P}_{2}\mathbf{L}_{1}\mathbf{P}_{2}\mathbf{P}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

L的下标比P的下标小

 \tilde{L}_i 与 L_i 结构相同,只是下三角部分的元素进行相应的对调



$$\boldsymbol{L}_{3}\tilde{\boldsymbol{L}}_{2}\tilde{\boldsymbol{L}}_{1}(\boldsymbol{P}_{3}\boldsymbol{P}_{2}\boldsymbol{P}_{1})\boldsymbol{A}=\boldsymbol{U}$$

进一步, 得 PA = LU 其中

$$P = P3P2P1 =
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = L1-1L2-1L3-1 =
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{3}{4} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{2}{7} & 1 & 0 \\
\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{7} & \frac{1}{3} & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 & 107 & 019 & 110 & 010 \\ 107 & 119 & 010 & 110 \\ 107 & 034 & 0314 \\ 0 & 177 & 09 & 05 \\ 118 & 070093 & 08 \end{pmatrix} =$$

F

 \boldsymbol{A}

L

 \boldsymbol{U}

一般情形

如果A为n阶方阵,进行列主元LU分解过程为

$$L_{n-1}P_{n-1}\cdots L_2P_2L_1P_1A = U \longrightarrow (L_{n-1}\widetilde{L}_{n-2}\cdots \widetilde{L}_2\widetilde{L}_1)(P_{n-1}\cdots P_2P_1)A = U$$

$$\not \perp \ \, P \widetilde{L}_k = P_{n-1}\cdots P_{k+1}L_kP_{k+1}\cdots P_{n-1} \ \, \Leftrightarrow$$

$$L = (L_{n-1}\widetilde{L}_{n-2}\cdots \widetilde{L}_2\widetilde{L}_1)^{-1} \quad P = P_{n-1}\cdots P_2P_1 \quad \text{if} \quad PA = LU$$

矩阵列主元LU分解

对任意n阶矩阵A,均存在置换矩阵P、单位下三角矩阵L和上三角矩阵U,使得PA = LU (P,L可以不同,分解不唯一)

LU分解不一定存在。

列主元LU分解一定存在,但不一定唯一(P、L不唯一)。

列主元LU分解法求线性方程组

$$A = LU$$
 $det(A) = det(L) det(U) = det(U)$

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow L(Ux) = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Lc = b \\ Ux = c \end{cases}$$

$$PA = LU$$
 $\det(P)\det(A) = \det(PA) = \det(L)\det(U) = \det(U)$ $\det(P) = (-1)^s, s$ 为换行次数

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow PAx = Pb \Leftrightarrow L(Ux) = Pb \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Lc = Pb \\ Ux = c \end{cases}$$

用Gauss列主元消去法解如下方程组并给出PA=LU分解。

解:

$$(A \mid b) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 选列主元,交换第1和第3行
 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

用回代法求的解得:
$$x = \left(-\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{1}{12}, \frac{5}{2}\right)^T$$
。

求相应的PA=LU分解

第一次选列主元,交换第1行和第3行,左乘置换矩阵 P_1

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

第一次消元,消去第一列主对角元以下的非零元,左乘 L_1

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & -6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

第二次选列主元,交换第2行和第3行,左乘置换矩阵 P_2

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & -6 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

第二次消元,消去第二列主对角元以下的非零元,左乘 L_2

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = U$$

4

则分解应为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

即有: PA = LU

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

对称正定矩阵Cholesky分解

将对称正定阵A做LU分解,得到L和U,进一步

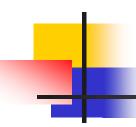
$$U = \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{ij} \\ \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{11} \\ \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \end{array}\right) \left($$

即
$$A = L(D\tilde{U})$$
,由 A 对称,得 $L(D\tilde{U}) = \tilde{U}^T(DL^T)$
由 A 的 LU 分解的唯一性 $\longrightarrow L = \tilde{U}^T$ 即 $A = LDL^T$

记
$$D^{1/2}=$$
 则 $\widetilde{L}=LD^{1/2}$ 是下三角矩阵 $A=\widetilde{L}\widetilde{L}^T$

$$A = \widetilde{L}\widetilde{L}^T$$

对称正定阵的分解为:



对称正定矩阵Cholesky分解

对任意n阶对称正定矩阵A,均存在下三角矩阵L使 $A=LL^{T}$ 成立,称其为对称正定矩阵A的Cholesky分解. 进一步地,如果规定L的对角元为正数,则L是唯一确定的。

计算对称正定矩阵的Cholesky分解: > 证明过程

▶ 直接分解方法

Cholesky分解法

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & & & \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & l_{21} & \cdots & l_{n1} \\ & l_{22} & \cdots & l_{n2} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & l_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{11} = l_{11}^{2} \implies l_{11} = \sqrt{a_{11}}$$

$$a_{21} = l_{21}l_{11} \implies l_{21} = a_{21}/l_{11}$$

$$a_{n1} = l_{n1}l_{11} \implies l_{n1} = a_{n1}/l_{11}$$

$$a_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{jk}^{2} + l_{jj}^{2}, j = 1, \dots n$$

$$a_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik}l_{jk} + l_{ij}l_{jj}, i = j+1, \dots, n$$

$$l_{jj} = \left(a_{jj} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{jk}^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, j = 1, \dots, n \qquad l_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik} l_{jk}}{l_{jj}}, i = j+1, \dots, n$$

平方根法求解线性方程组

$$A = LL^{T}$$

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow L(L^{T}x) = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ly = b \\ L^{T}x = y \end{cases}$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = \det(\mathbf{L}) \det(\mathbf{L}^T) = \prod_{k=1}^n l_{kk}^2$$

平方根法求解线性方程组

Step1. 对矩阵A进行Cholesky分解,即 $A=LL^T$

$$l_{jj} = \left(a_{jj} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{jk}^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \neq 1, 2, \dots, n \qquad l_{ij} = \left(a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik} l_{jk}\right) / l_{jj} , i = j+1, j+2, \dots, n$$

计算次序为 $l_{11}, l_{21}, \dots, l_{n1}, l_{22}, l_{32}, \dots, l_{n2}, \dots, l_{nn}$ 计算量 (乘除法次数)

Step2. 求解下三角形方程组 Ly=b

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} j(n-j+1) = \frac{n^3}{6} + \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{n}{3}$$

$$y_1 = b_1/l_{11}, y_i = \left(b_i - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} y_k\right)/l_{ii}$$
 , $i = 2,3,\cdots,n$ 平方根法通常是数值

Step3. 求解上三角线性方程组 $L^Tx = y$

平方根法通常是数值稳定的,不必选主元

$$x_n = y_n / l_{nn}, x_i = \left(y_i - \sum_{k=i+1}^n l_{ki} x_k \right) / l_{ii}, \quad i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 1$$

三对角矩阵的三角分解

设三对角矩阵

如果矩阵A可以进行LU分解A=LU,其中

$$m{L} = egin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & & \\ l_2 & 1 & & & & \\ & l_3 & \ddots & & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 & & \\ & & & l_n & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad m{U} = egin{pmatrix} u_1 & d_1 & & & & \\ u_2 & d_2 & & & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & & u_{n-1} & d_{n-1} & \\ & & & & u_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
b_{1} & c_{1} & & & & \\
a_{2} & b_{2} & c_{2} & & & \\
& \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\
& & a_{n-1} & b_{n-1} & c_{n-1} \\
& & & a_{n} & b_{n}
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_{i} = d_{i}$$

$$d_{i} = l_{i}$$

$$d$$

计算次序 $u_1 \rightarrow l_2 \rightarrow u_2 \rightarrow l_3 \rightarrow u_3 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow l_n \rightarrow u_n$

追赶法求解三角形线性方程组

Step1. 对矩阵A进行LU分解,公式如下:

$$\begin{cases} d_i = c_i, & i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1; \\ u_1 = b_1, & i = 2, 3, \dots, n; \\ l_i = a_i / u_{i-1}, & i = 2, 3, \dots, n; \\ u_i = b_i - l_i c_{i-1}, & i = 2, 3, \dots, n. \end{cases}$$

LU分解计算量: 乘除法2(n-1),加减法n-1

Step2. 求解下三角形方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ l_2 & 1 & & & \\ & l_3 & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & 1 & \\ & & & l_n & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_{n-1} \\ f_n \end{pmatrix} \qquad y_1 = f_1 \\ l_i \cdot y_{i-1} + y_i = f_i \\ y_i = f_i - l_i \cdot y_{i-1} \\ y_i = f_i - l_i \cdot y_{i-1} \\ \text{计算量: 乘除法n-1,加减法n-1}$$

$$y_1 = f_1$$

$$l_i \cdot y_{i-1} + y_i = f_i$$

$$y_i = f_i - l_i \cdot y_{i-1}$$
 计算量·乘降法n-1 加减法n-1

Step3. 求解上三角形方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_{1} & d_{1} & & & \\ & u_{2} & d_{2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & u_{n-1} & d_{n-1} \\ & & & u_{n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} \\ y_{n} \end{pmatrix} \qquad x_{n} = y_{n} / u_{n}$$

$$u_{i} \cdot x_{i} + d_{i}x_{i+1} = y_{i}$$

$$x_{i} = (y_{i} - d_{i}x_{i+1}) / u_{i}$$

解方程计算量: 乘除法2(n-1)+1,加减法n-1

追赶法适用条件

设具有三对角形式的矩阵A,满足条件

$$(1) |b_1| > |c_1| > 0$$

对角占优

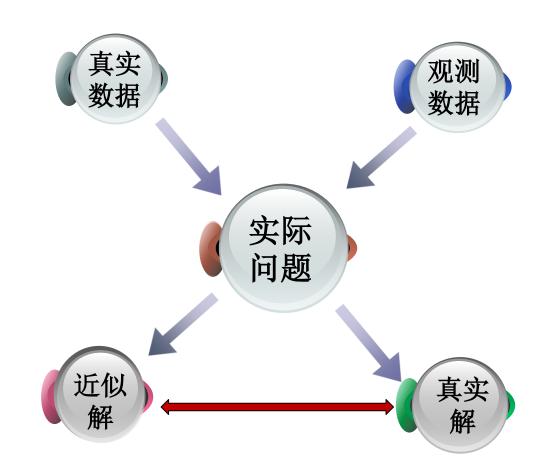
$$(2) \qquad |b_n| > |a_n| > 0$$

(3)
$$|b_i| \ge |a_i| + |c_i|$$
, $a_i c_i \ne 0, i = 2, 3, \dots n-1$

则方程组Ax = f可用追赶法求解,且解存在唯一.

- 计算量小,共8n-7次四则运算
- 存储量小,仅需要4个一维数组a,b,c,f,其中d,l,u,x分别存在c,a,b,f中。
- 当A为对角占优时,数值稳定(中间数有界)

条件数与方程组的性态



例题:线性方程组解变化

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 6.00001 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 8.00001 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow x = (1, 1)^T$$

问题的小的改变导致解的大的改变

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 6.00001 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 8.00002 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow x = (-2,2)^{T}$$

病态、良态矩阵

病态、良态

- ➤ 如果线性方程组Ax=b中,A或b的元素的微小变化就会引起方程组解的巨大变化,则称方程组为病态方程组,矩阵A称为病态矩阵.
- > 否则称方程组为良态方程组,矩阵称为良态矩阵

敏度定义及目的

敏度分析

研究计算问题的原始数据有微小的改变将会引起解的多大变化。

敏度分析目的:

寻找刻画问题"病态"标准的量。

例:线性方程组敏度分析

求解Ax=b时,A和b的误差对解X有何影响?

$$\frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} ?????? \left(\frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|b\|}, \frac{\|\delta A\|}{\|A\|} \right)$$

简单情形:

系数矩阵A 精礦 $差\delta A$ 常向量b有误 $差\delta b$ 得到的解有误 δx

$$\frac{\|\boldsymbol{\delta}\|\boldsymbol{x}\|\boldsymbol{x}\|}{\|\boldsymbol{x}\|\|\boldsymbol{x}\|} = \frac{\|\boldsymbol{\delta}\boldsymbol{b}\|}{\|\boldsymbol{b}\|} = \frac{\|\boldsymbol{\delta}\boldsymbol{b}\|}{\|\boldsymbol{b}\|}$$

$$||Sx|| = ||A^{-1} \cdot Sb|| \le ||A^{-1}|| ||Sb||$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$||b|| = ||Ax|| \le ||A|| ||x||$$

矩阵条件数

矩阵条件数

设A为非奇异矩阵, $\|\cdot\|$ 为矩阵的算子范数,则称 $\operatorname{cond}(A) = \|A\| \|A^{-1}\|$

为矩阵A的条件数。

常用的条件数为:

$$\operatorname{cond}_{\infty}(A) = ||A||_{\infty} ||A^{-1}||_{\infty} \quad \operatorname{cond}_{1}(A) = ||A||_{1} ||A^{-1}||_{1}$$

cond₂(
$$\mathbf{A}$$
) = $\|\mathbf{A}\|_{2} \|\mathbf{A}^{-1}\|_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^{H}\mathbf{A})}{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{A}^{H}\mathbf{A})}}$

分别称为矩阵A的∞-条件数、1-条件数和2-条件数。

矩阵条件数性质

- (1) 非负性?? $\operatorname{cond}(A) \ge 1$ $\operatorname{cond}(A) = ||A^{-1}|| ||A|| \ge ||A^{-1}A|| = ||I|| = 1$
- (2) 齐次性? $\operatorname{cond}(\alpha A) = \operatorname{cond}(A), \alpha \neq 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ $\operatorname{cond}(\alpha A) = \|\alpha A\| \cdot \|(\alpha A)^{-1}\| = |\alpha| \cdot \|A\| \cdot \frac{1}{|\alpha|} \cdot \|A^{-1}\| = \|A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\| = \operatorname{cond}(A)$
- (3) 三角不等式?? $\operatorname{cond}(A + B) = ||A + B|||(A + B)^{-1}|| ||A|||A^{-1}|| + ||B||||B^{-1}|| = \operatorname{cond}(A) + \operatorname{cond}(B)$
- (4)相容性?? $\operatorname{cond}(AB) \leq \operatorname{cond}(A) \cdot \operatorname{cond}(B)$

$$cond(AB) = ||AB|| ||(AB)^{-1}|| \le ||A|| \cdot ||B|| \cdot ||A^{-1}|| \cdot ||B^{-1}|| = cond(A) \cdot cond(B)$$

矩阵条件数性质

- (5) $\operatorname{cond}(A) = \operatorname{cond}(A^{-1})$ $\operatorname{cond}(A^{-1}) = ||A^{-1}|| \cdot ||(A^{-1})^{-1}|| = ||A^{-1}|| \cdot ||A|| = \operatorname{cond}(A)$
- (6) 如果U为酉 (正交) 矩阵,则 $\operatorname{cond}_2(\boldsymbol{U}\boldsymbol{A}) = \operatorname{cond}_2(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{U}) = \operatorname{cond}_2(\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{U})$

$\frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} \le \operatorname{cond}(A) \frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|b\|}$

- \triangleright cond(A) 越大,解的相对误差界可能越大,对求解线性方程组来说就越可能呈现病态。
- \triangleright cond(A) 多大A算病态,通常没有具体的定量标准;
- \triangleright cond(A)越小,解的相对误差界越小,呈现良态。

病态矩阵

例:对称正定矩阵H的条件数 $cond_{\infty}(H)$

解:

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \qquad H^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 72 & -240 & 180 \\ -240 & 900 & -720 \\ 180 & -720 & 600 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{aligned} \|H\|_{\infty} &= \frac{13}{12} \\ \|H^{-1}\|_{\infty} &= 1860 \\ &\text{cond}_{\infty}(H) = 2.015 \times 10^{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$||H||_{\infty} = \frac{13}{12}$$
 $||H^{-1}||_{\infty} = 1860$
 $\operatorname{cond}_{\infty}(H) = 2.015 \times 10^{3}$

例: 数据拟合和函数逼近中的Hilbert矩阵

$$H_{n} = (h_{ij})_{n \times n} = \left(\frac{1}{i+j-1}\right)_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \cdots & \frac{1}{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{n} & \frac{1}{n+1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2n-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{cond}_{2}(\boldsymbol{H}_{4}) = 1.5514 \times 10^{4} \\ \text{cond}_{2}(\boldsymbol{H}_{6}) = 1.4951 \times 10^{7} \\ \text{cond}_{2}(\boldsymbol{H}_{8}) = 1.525 \times 10^{10}$$

cond₂(
$$\mathbf{H}_4$$
) = 1.5514×10⁴
cond₂(\mathbf{H}_6) = 1.4951×10⁷
cond₃(\mathbf{H}_6) = 1.525×10¹⁰

例题分析

在前面的例子中 $\delta b = (0, 0.00001)^T$,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 6.00001 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\beta \not = A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 300000.5 & -300000 \\ -100000 & 100000 \end{pmatrix}$

则A的条件数为:

cond_∞(
$$\mathbf{A}$$
) = $||\mathbf{A}||_{\infty} ||\mathbf{A}^{-1}||_{\infty}$
= 8.00001×600000.5
 $\approx 4.8 \times 10^{6}$

解的相对误差界为:

$$\frac{\|\delta x\|_{\infty}}{\|x\|_{\infty}} \le \operatorname{cond}_{\infty}(A) \frac{\|\delta b\|_{\infty}}{\|b\|_{\infty}}$$

$$\approx 4.8 \times 10^{6} \times \frac{0.00001}{8.00001}$$

$$\approx 6 \approx 600\%$$

系数矩阵和右端项均扰动

$$\frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} = \frac{\|(A + \delta A)^{-1}(\delta b - \delta A x)\|}{\|x\|}$$

$$\leq \|(A + \delta A)^{-1}\| \left(\frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|x\|} + \|\delta A\| \right)$$

$$\leq \|A^{-1}\| \|(I + \delta A A^{-1})^{-1}\| \left(\frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|x\|} + \|\delta A\| \right)$$

$$\leq \frac{\|A^{-1}\|}{1 - \|\delta A\| \|A^{-1}\|} \left(\frac{\|A\| \|\delta b\|}{\|b\|} + \|\delta A\| \right)$$

$$\leq \frac{\|A^{-1}\| \|A\|}{1 - \|\delta A\| \|A^{-1}\|} \left(\frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|b\|} + \frac{\|\delta A\|}{\|A\|} \right).$$

 $=\frac{\|(A+\delta A)^{-1}(\delta b-\delta Ax)\|}{\|x\|}$ $\leq \|(A+\delta A)^{-1}\|\left(\frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|x\|}+\|\delta A\|\right)$ βA βB βA βA βB βA βB βA βB βB

$$\left\|A^{-1}
ight\|\left\|\delta A
ight\|<1,$$

$$\frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} \le \frac{\|A\| \|A^{-1}\|}{1 - \|A^{-1}\| \|\delta A\|} \left(\frac{\|\delta A\|}{\|A\|} + \frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|b\|} \right)$$

解的余量与相对误差间的关系

 $\pi \| b - A \widetilde{x} \|$ 为近似解 \widetilde{x} 的余量。 $\pi \| x - \widetilde{x} \|$ 为近似解 \widetilde{x} 的误差。

余量与误差

设Ax = b,A为非奇异矩阵,b为非零向量,则方程组近似解 \mathfrak{A} 的事后误差估计式为

$$\frac{1}{\operatorname{cond}(A)} \frac{\|\boldsymbol{b} - A\widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}\|}{\|\boldsymbol{b}\|} \le \frac{\|\widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}} - \boldsymbol{x}\|}{\|\boldsymbol{x}\|} \le \operatorname{cond}(A) \frac{\|\boldsymbol{b} - A\widetilde{\boldsymbol{x}}\|}{\|\boldsymbol{b}\|}$$

- ▶ 若cond(A)≈1时,余量的相对误差可作为解的相对误差的一个好的度量
- ▶ 对于病态方程组,虽然余量的相对误差已经很小,但解的相对误差仍然很大。

条件数与矩阵奇异性

条件数几何意义

设方阵A非奇异,则

当矩阵A十分病态时,就说明A已十分接近一个奇异矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 6.00001 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \det(A) = 0.00002$$

矩阵的QR分解

问题

■ 回忆:求解线性方程组与矩阵的三角分解

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{U}} \begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$

• 问题:条件数与方程组的性态

$$cond(A) = cond(LU) \le cond(L) \cdot cond(U)$$

LU分解是否能保持条件数?

例题:条件数变化

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $cond_2(\mathbf{A}) \approx 4.89894$ $cond_2(\mathbf{L}) \approx 14.9224, cond_2(\mathbf{U}) \approx 14.2208.$

矩阵的LU分解不一定保证条件数!

解决方法

利用正交变换实现矩阵分解

$$A = QR$$

Q为正交阵, R为上三角阵

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \xrightarrow{A = QR} \begin{cases} Qy = b \\ Rx = y \end{cases} \longleftrightarrow \mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{b}$$

QR分解

QR分解

如果 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} (m \ge n), r(A) = n,$

$$A = Q \begin{pmatrix} R_I \\ O \end{pmatrix} = QR$$

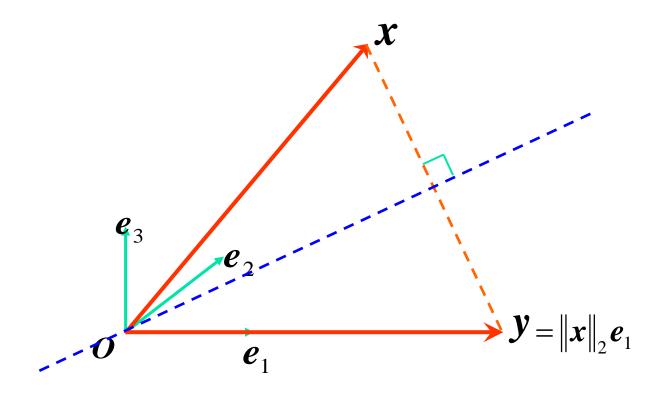
其中Q为正交阵, R_1 为对角元非零的上三角矩阵。

矩阵消元的几何观点

$$egin{aligned} A = egin{pmatrix} \times & \times & \times \\ \times & \times & \times \\ \times & \times & \times \end{pmatrix} & \xrightarrow{\text{А = } (oldsymbol{a}_1, oldsymbol{a}_2, \cdots, oldsymbol{a}_n)}} egin{pmatrix} \times & \times & \times \\ 0 & \times & \times \\ 0 & \times & \times \end{pmatrix} & \xrightarrow{\text{А = } (oldsymbol{a}_1, oldsymbol{a}_2, \cdots, oldsymbol{a}_n)}} egin{pmatrix} \times & \times & \times \\ 0 & \times & \times \\ 0 & \times & \times \end{pmatrix} = oldsymbol{R} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \stackrel{\text{A = } (oldsymbol{a}_1, oldsymbol{a}_2, \cdots, oldsymbol{a}_n)}{\otimes (oldsymbol{a}_1, oldsymbol{a}_2, \cdots, oldsymbol{a}_n)} & \stackrel{\text{A = } (oldsymbol{a}_1, oldsymbol{a}_2, \cdots, oldsymbol{a}_n)}{\otimes (oldsymbol{a}_1, oldsymbol{a}_1, oldsymbol{a}_$$

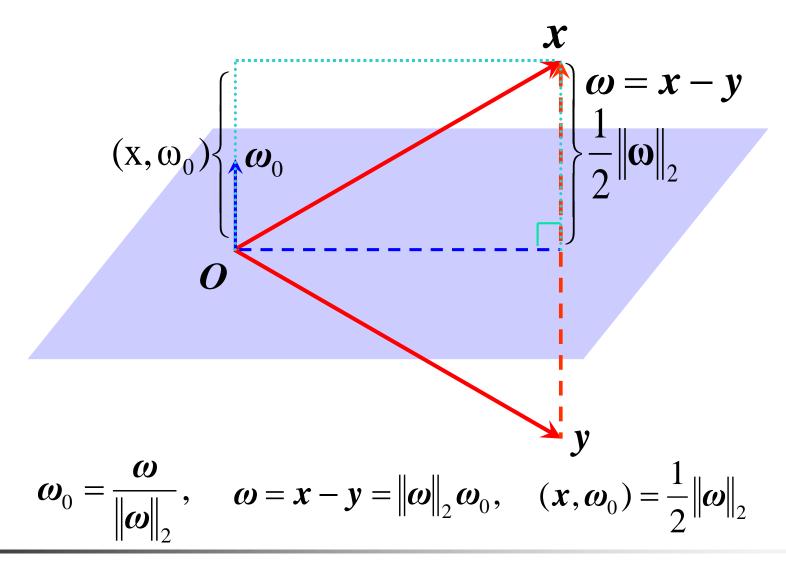
几何上看,就是把空间中的一个向量通过正交变换,变为落在第一个坐标轴上的向量。

镜面反射



如何将任意非零向量x变为落在第一个坐标轴 e_1 上的向量 $y = ||x||_2 e_1$?





Householder矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_0 = \frac{\boldsymbol{\omega}}{\|\boldsymbol{\omega}\|_2}, \quad \boldsymbol{\omega} = \boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{y} = \|\boldsymbol{\omega}\|_2 \boldsymbol{\omega}_0, \quad \|\boldsymbol{\omega}\|_2 = 2(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{\omega}_0) = 2\boldsymbol{\omega}_0^T \boldsymbol{x}$$

$$\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} = 2(\mathbf{\omega}_0^T \mathbf{x})\mathbf{\omega}_0 = 2\mathbf{\omega}_0(\mathbf{\omega}_0^T \mathbf{x}) = 2\frac{\mathbf{\omega}(\mathbf{\omega}^T \mathbf{x})}{\|\mathbf{\omega}\|_2^2} = 2\frac{(\mathbf{\omega}\mathbf{\omega}^T)\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{\omega}^T\mathbf{\omega}}$$

$$y = x - 2 \frac{\omega \omega^T}{\omega^T \omega} x = (I - \frac{2}{\omega^T \omega} \omega \omega^T) x := H(\omega) x$$

Householder矩阵

设 ω ∈ \mathbf{R}^n , ω ≠0, 称初等矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \boldsymbol{I} - \frac{2}{\boldsymbol{\omega}^T \boldsymbol{\omega}} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}^T$$

为Householder矩阵

Householder矩阵的性质

1. 对称性: $H(\boldsymbol{\omega})^T = H(\boldsymbol{\omega})$

$$\boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{\omega})^{T} = \left(\boldsymbol{I} - \frac{2}{\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T} \boldsymbol{\omega}} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{T}\right)^{T} = \boldsymbol{I} - \frac{2}{\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T} \boldsymbol{\omega}} \left(\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{T}\right)^{T} = \boldsymbol{I} - \frac{2}{\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T} \boldsymbol{\omega}} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}^{T} = \boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{\omega})$$

2. 正交性: $H(\omega)^T H(\omega) = I$

$$H(\boldsymbol{\omega})^{T}H(\boldsymbol{\omega}) = \left(\boldsymbol{I} - \frac{2}{\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T}\boldsymbol{\omega}}\boldsymbol{\omega}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T}\right)^{2} = \boldsymbol{I} - \frac{2}{\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T}\boldsymbol{\omega}}\boldsymbol{\omega}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T} - \frac{2}{\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T}\boldsymbol{\omega}}\boldsymbol{\omega}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T} + \left(\frac{2}{\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T}\boldsymbol{\omega}}\right)^{2}\left(\boldsymbol{\omega}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T}\right)\left(\boldsymbol{\omega}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T}\right)$$

$$= \boldsymbol{I} - \frac{4}{\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T}\boldsymbol{\omega}}\boldsymbol{\omega}\boldsymbol{\omega}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T} + \frac{4}{\left(\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T}\boldsymbol{\omega}\right)^{2}}\boldsymbol{\omega}\left(\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T}\boldsymbol{\omega}\right)\boldsymbol{\omega}^{T} = \boldsymbol{I}$$

3. 如果 $H(\omega)x = y$, 则 $\|y\|_2 = \|x\|_2$ (长度不变)

$$\|\mathbf{y}\|_{2}^{2} = \mathbf{y}^{T} \mathbf{y} = (\mathbf{H}(\boldsymbol{\omega})\mathbf{x})^{T} (\mathbf{H}(\boldsymbol{\omega})\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^{T} (\mathbf{H}(\boldsymbol{\omega})^{T} \mathbf{H}(\boldsymbol{\omega}))\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{x} = \|\mathbf{x}\|_{2}^{2}$$

4. $H(\omega)$ 的特征值为 n-1 个1和一个 -1。 $|H(\omega)|=-1$

Householder矩阵的性质

没
$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, x \neq y, \|x\|_2 = \|y\|_2, \quad 取\omega = x - y \quad \text{则}$$

$$H(\omega)x = y$$

设
$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n$$
且 $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$,取 $\mathbf{\omega} = \mathbf{x} \pm \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \mathbf{e}_1$ 则
$$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{\omega}) \mathbf{x} = \mp \|\mathbf{x}\|_2 \mathbf{e}_1.$$

设
$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbf{C}^n$$
且 $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$,取 $\mathbf{\omega} = \mathbf{x} - \alpha \mathbf{e}_1$,其中 $|\alpha| = ||\mathbf{x}||_2$,
且 $\alpha \mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{e}_1$ 为实数,则 $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{\omega})\mathbf{x} = \alpha \mathbf{e}_1$.

事实上,变换后的向量可以为 $\pm ||x||_2 e_1$

- 1、正负号的选取
- 2、正负号强制选取
- 3、向量x的数量级较大

例:求Householder矩阵H,使得Hx=y.

(1)
$$x = (-3,0,4)^T, y = (0,0,5)^T$$

$$\omega = x - y = (-3, 0, -1)^{T} \quad \omega^{T} \omega = 10$$

$$H(\omega) = I - 2\frac{\omega\omega^{T}}{\omega^{T}\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{10} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (-3, 0, -1) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} & 0 & -\frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{5} & 0 & \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

例: 求Householder矩阵H, 使得Hx=y.

(2)
$$x = (i, -2i, 0, 2)^T, y = (\alpha, 0, 0, 0)^T$$

确定 α , 需满足 $|\alpha| = ||x||_2 = \sqrt{1+4+0+4} = 3$, $\alpha x^H e_1 = -\alpha i$ 故 $\alpha = \pm 3i$

以
$$\alpha = 3i$$
 为例. $\omega = x - y = (-2i, -2i, 0, 2)^T$ $\omega^H \omega = 12$

$$H(\omega) = I - 2\frac{\omega\omega^{H}}{\omega^{H}\omega} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{12} \begin{pmatrix} -2i \\ -2i \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (2i, 2i, 0, 2) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 2i \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 2i \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -2i & -2i & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad ||a_1||_2 = 3,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_1 = \boldsymbol{a}_1 - \|\boldsymbol{a}_1\|_2 \boldsymbol{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q_{1} = \boldsymbol{H}(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1}) = \boldsymbol{I} - \frac{2}{\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1}} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{-2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Q_{1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & -\frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{13}{3} \\ 0 & -1 & -\frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & \boldsymbol{b}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{A}_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

利用Householder变换求A的分解,其中
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

$$\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \ \|\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}_1\|_2 = \sqrt{2},$$

$$\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_2 = \widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}_1 - \|\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}_1\|_2 \boldsymbol{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \sqrt{2} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\widetilde{\boldsymbol{Q}}_{2} = \boldsymbol{H}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{2}) = \boldsymbol{I} - \frac{2}{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{2}} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{2} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{2}^{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\widetilde{\boldsymbol{Q}}_{2}\boldsymbol{A}_{2} = (\boldsymbol{H}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{2})\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}_{1}, \boldsymbol{H}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{2})\widetilde{\boldsymbol{a}}_{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 3\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\boldsymbol{Q}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \boldsymbol{0}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \widetilde{\boldsymbol{Q}}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

计算矩阵QR分解(续)

$$Q_{2}Q_{1}A = Q_{2}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & \boldsymbol{b}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ 0 & A_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & \boldsymbol{b}^{\mathrm{T}} \\ 0 & \widetilde{\boldsymbol{Q}}_{2}A_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & -\frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 3\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{R}$$

$$\boldsymbol{Q} = (\boldsymbol{Q}_2 \boldsymbol{Q}_1)^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{-2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{-2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = QR = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & -\frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 3\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵QR分解 (续)

$$A = QR = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & -\frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 3\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & -\frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 3\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{Q}\tilde{R}$$