

# 第三爷 初等变换阵与特殊矩阵

- 一、初等变换阵
- 二、高斯变换阵
- 三、Householder变换阵
- 四、几种特殊矩阵



# 一、初等变换阵

1、初等变换阵的一般定义

定义 设 $U,V \in R^n, \alpha \in R$ 是实常数, I是n阶单位阵,形如  $E(U,V;\alpha) = I - \alpha UV^T$  称为初等变换阵(初等矩阵).

(单位阵和一个秩 的矩阵之差)



(1) 
$$\det(E(U,V;\alpha)) = 1 - \alpha V^T U$$

# 初等方阵都是初等变换阵





# 二、Gauss变换阵

设向量 
$$\bar{l}_j = (0, ..., 0, l_{j+1,j}, l_{j+2,j}, ..., l_{n,j})^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$e_j = (0, ..., 0, 1, 0, ..., 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

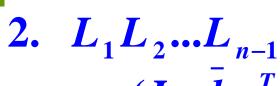
定义Gauss变换阵为

定义Gauss变换阵为 
$$L_{j} = I - \bar{l}_{j}e_{j}^{T} = I - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ l_{j+1 \ j} \\ \vdots \\ l_{n \ j} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=I-\bar{l}_2e_2^T$$



$$\begin{array}{ll}
\overline{\mathbf{I}} : & L_{j} L_{j}^{-1} = (I - \bar{l}_{j} e_{j}^{T})(I + \bar{l}_{j} e_{j}^{T}) \\
&= I - \bar{l}_{j} e_{j}^{T} + \bar{l}_{j} e_{j}^{T} - \bar{l}_{j} e_{j}^{T} \bar{l}_{j} e_{j}^{T} = I = L_{j}^{-1} L_{j}
\end{array}$$



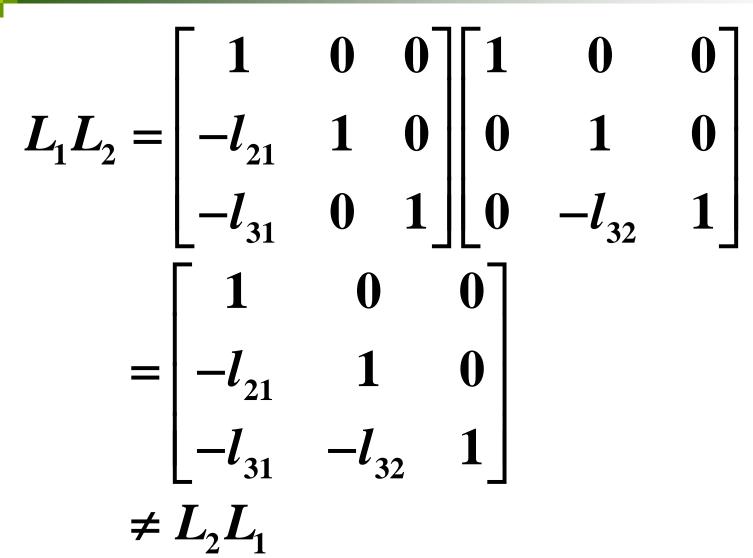
$$= (I - \bar{l}_{1}e_{1}^{T})(I - \bar{l}_{2}e_{2}^{T})...(I - \bar{l}_{n-1}e_{n-1}^{T})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -l_{21} & 1 \\ -l_{31} & -l_{32} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ -l_{n1} & -l_{n2} & -l_{n3} & \dots & -l_{n,n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 
$$L_{1}^{-1}L_{2}^{-1}...L_{n-1}^{-1}$$

$$= (I + \bar{l}_{1}e_{1}^{T})(I + \bar{l}_{2}e_{2}^{T})...(I + \bar{l}_{n-1}e_{n-1}^{T})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ l_{21} & 1 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 1 \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & l_{n3} & \dots & l_{n,n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$





### Gauss变换阵的作用:

1. 
$$\forall x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_j, x_{j+1}, ..., x_n)^T \neq 0, \exists x_j \neq 0$$

定义消元乘数 
$$m_{ij} = \frac{x_i}{x_j}$$
,  $(i = j + 1, j + 2, ..., n)$ 

其中 
$$\bar{l}_j = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ m_{j+1,j} \\ \vdots \\ m_{n,j} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_j x = y = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_j, 0, ..., 0)^T$$

例: 
$$x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$$
,  $x \neq 0$ 

$$L_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -m_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ -m_{3,1} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad m_{1} = \frac{x_{i}}{x_{1}}, (i = 2,3)$$

$$L_{1}x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{x_{2}}{x_{1}} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{x_{3}}{x_{1}} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 2. 用 $L_j$ 左乘矩阵A,  $L_jA$ 相当于对A的第j行以下各行进行初等行变换。
- 3. 用 $L_i$ 右乘矩阵A,只改变A的第j列

例: 
$$AL_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -m_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ -m_{31} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} - a_{12}m_{21} - a_{13}m_{31} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} - a_{22}m_{21} - a_{23}m_{31} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} - a_{32}m_{21} - a_{33}m_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$



例: 设  $x = (1,3,-6,9)^T$ ,求一Gauss变换阵L,使

$$L_2 x = (1,3,0,0)^T$$
.

解: 
$$L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $m_{i2} = x_i/x_2 \ (i = 3,4)$   $-m_{32} = -x_3/x_2 = 2$   $-m_{42} = -x_4/x_2 = -3$ 

$$m_{i2}=x_i/x_2$$
 (i=3,4)  
 $-m_{32}=-x_3/x_2=2$   
 $-m_{42}=-x_4/x_2=-3$ 

$$L_{2}x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# 三、初等反射阵(Householder变换阵)

定义 设非零向量 $W \in \mathbb{R}^n, W = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)^T$ 且满足条件|W|,=1,形如

$$H = E(W, W, 2) = I - 2WW^{T}$$

的n阶方阵称为初等反射阵,或称为Householder 变换阵.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2w_1^2 & -2w_1w_2 & \cdots & -2w_1w_n \\ -2w_2w_1 & 1 - 2w_2^2 & \cdots & -2w_2w_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -2w_nw_1 & -2w_nw_2 & \cdots & 1 - 2w_n^2 \end{bmatrix}$$



例: 
$$W = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^T \in \mathbb{R}^3, ||W||_2 = 1$$

$$H = I - 2WW^{T} = I - 2 \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

# 定理: Householder矩阵的性质:

- (1) 非奇异  $\det(H) = 1 2W^T W =$
- (2) 对称正交

$$H = H^{T}$$

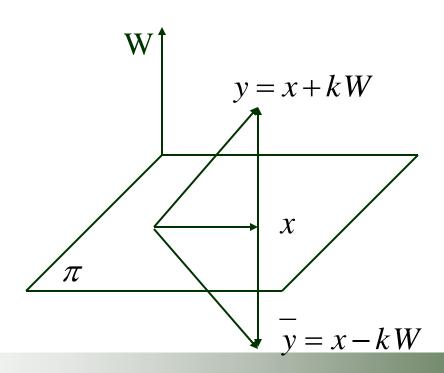
$$HH^{T} = H^{2} = (I - 2WW^{T})(I - 2WW^{T})$$

$$= I - 4WW^{T} + 4WW^{T}WW^{T} = I$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2w_1^2 & -2w_1w_2 & \cdots & -2w_1w_n \\ -2w_2w_1 & 1 - 2w_2^2 & \cdots & -2w_2w_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -2w_nw_1 & -2w_nw_2 & \cdots & 1 - 2w_n^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

### (3) 镜映射 - 几何意义

平面 $\pi$  方程  $W^T x = 0 \quad \forall x \in \pi$ 若  $x \in \pi$  ,  $Hx = (I - 2WW^T)x = x - 2WW^T x$ 若  $y \notin \pi$  ,  $Hy = H(x + kW) = x + k(I - 2WW^T)W$  $= x + kW - 2kWW^TW = x - kW = y$ 

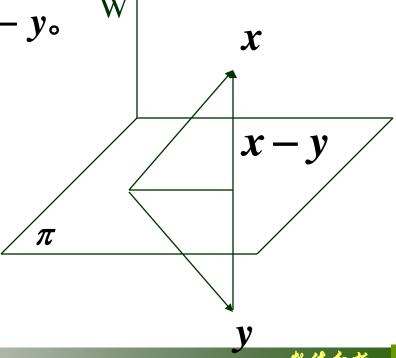




定理 设两个不相等的n维向量 $x, y \in R^n, x \neq y$ ,但  $||x||_2 = ||y||_2$ ,则存在householder阵

$$H = I - 2\frac{UU^T}{\left\|U\right\|_2^2}$$

使Hx = y, 其中U = x - y。



证: 若设
$$W = \frac{U}{\|U\|_2}$$
,则有 $\|W\|_2 = 1$ ,因此

$$H = I - 2WW^{T} = I - 2\frac{UU^{T}}{\left\|U\right\|_{2}^{2}}$$

$$(x - y) \quad T \quad T$$

$$= I - 2\frac{(x-y)}{\|x-y\|_{2}^{2}}(x^{T} - y^{T})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= I - 2\frac{(x-y)}{\|x-y\|_{2}^{2}}(x^{T} - y^{T}) \\
&Hx = x - 2\frac{(x-y)}{\|x-y\|_{2}^{2}}(x^{T} - y^{T})x \\
&= x - 2\frac{(x-y)(x^{T}x - y^{T}x)}{\|x-y\|_{2}^{2}} \\
&\exists |x-y||_{2}^{2}
\end{aligned}$$

因为
$$\|x-y\|_2^2 = (x^T - y^T)(x-y) = 2(x^T x - y^T x)$$

代入上式后即得到
$$Hx = y$$

代入上式后即得到
$$Hx = y$$
  $x^T x = y^T y,$   $x^T y = y^T x$ 

# 1. Householder变换可以将给定的向量变为一个与 $| \text{任一个} e_i \in \mathbb{R}^n (i=1,2,\cdots,n) |$ 同方向的向量。

即:  $\forall x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n, x \neq 0$ ,可构造H阵,使

$$Hx = y = -\sigma_{i}e_{i} = (0, ..., 0, -\sigma_{i}, 0, ..., 0)^{T} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$$

$$\sharp + \sigma_{i} = sign(x_{i}) ||x||_{2} = sign(x_{i}) (\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k}^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad sign(x_{i}) = \begin{cases} 1 & x_{i} \ge 0 \\ -1 & x_{i} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{U = x - y = x + \sigma_i e_i = (x_1, \dots, x_i + \sigma_i, \dots, x_n)^T,$$

### 构造初等反射阵

构造初等反射阵
$$H = I - 2WW^{T} = I - 2\frac{UU^{T}}{\|U\|^{2}} = I - \frac{1}{\rho}UU^{T}$$
有 $Hx = y = -\sigma_{i}e_{i}$ 

其中 
$$\underline{\rho} = \frac{1}{2}U^T U = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + \dots + (x_i + \sigma_i)^2 + \dots + x_n^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2x_i\sigma_i + 2\sigma_i^2) = \underline{\sigma_i(x_i + \sigma_i)}$$

例 已知向量 $x = (2,0,2,1)^T$ ,试构造Householder阵, 使 $Hx = Ke_3$ ,其中 $e_3 = (0,0,1,0)^T \in R^4, K \in R$ 。

解: 
$$\sigma_3 = sign(x_3) ||x||_2 = \sqrt{4+0+4+1} = 3$$
, 因 $x_3 = 2 > 0$ ,

故取
$$K = -\sigma_3 = -3$$
 于是 $y = -\sigma_3 e_3 = Ke_3 = (0,0,-3,0)^T$ ,

$$U = x - y = (2,0,5,1)^T$$
,  $\rho = \sigma_3(\sigma_3 + x_3) = 3(3+2) = 15$ 

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}U^T U = \sigma_i(x_i + \sigma_i)$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}U^{T}U = \sigma_{i}(x_{i} + \sigma_{i})$$

$$H = I - \frac{1}{\rho}UU^{T} = \frac{1}{15}\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 & -10 & -2\\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0\\ -10 & 0 & -10 & -5\\ -2 & 0 & -5 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

# 2. 构造H阵,将向量 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)^T$ 的后面n - k个分量约化为零 $(1 \le k < n)$ 。

即: 任给定 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \neq 0$ ,构造 $H_k \in R^{n \times n}$ ,使  $H_k x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}, -\sigma_k, 0, \dots, 0)^T$ 

推导: 
$$\forall x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \neq 0$$

$$y = (x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, -\sigma_k, 0, \dots, 0)^T$$

$$\sigma_k = sign(x_k) \left(\sum_{i=k}^n x_i^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad sign(x_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & x_k \geq 0 \\ -1 & x_k < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$U^{(k)} = x - y = (0, \dots, 0, x_k + \sigma_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)^T$$

$$H_k = I - \frac{1}{\rho_k} U^{(k)} (U^{(k)})^T$$

其中 
$$\rho_k = \frac{1}{2}U^{(k)T}U^{(k)} = \sigma_k(\sigma_k + x_k)$$

### 数值分析

特别,取k=1.

$$\forall x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n, x \neq 0, \text{可构造}H阵,使$$
$$Hx = y = -\sigma_1 e_1 = (-\sigma_1, 0, \dots, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

其中
$$\sigma_1 = sign(x_1) \|x\|_2 = sign(x_1) (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad sign(x_1) = \begin{cases} 1 & x_1 \ge 0 \\ -1 & x_1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$U^{(1)} = x + \sigma_1 e_1 = (\sigma_1 + x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T,$$

# 可构造初等反射阵

$$H_1 = I - 2WW^T = I - 2\frac{U_1U_1^T}{\|U_1\|^2} = I - \frac{1}{\rho}U_1U_1^T$$

有
$$H_1x = y = -\sigma_1e_1$$

其中 
$$\rho_1 = \frac{1}{2}U_1^T U_1 = \frac{1}{2}((x_1 + \sigma_1)^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2)$$
  
=  $\frac{1}{2}(2x_1\sigma_1 + 2\sigma_1^2) = \sigma_1(x_1 + \sigma_1)$ 



# H<sub>k</sub>阵的另一种形式(可进行降维处理)

 $H_k$ 阵对向量x的前k-1个分量的作用就如同是一个 (k-1)阶的单位阵的作用。  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{x}^{(1)} \\ \boldsymbol{x}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{x}^{(1)} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1})^T \in \boldsymbol{R}^{k-1}$$
$$\boldsymbol{x}^{(2)} = (x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)^T \in \boldsymbol{R}^{n-k+1}$$

令单位阵 $I^{(1)} \in R^{(k-1)\times(k-1)}$ ,  $I^{(2)} \in R^{(n-k+1)(n-k+1)}$ , 对 $x^{(2)}$ 构造一个(n-k+1)阶的初等阵 $H_k^{(2)}$ ,使

$$H_k^{(2)} x^{(2)} = -\sigma_k e_1^{(k)}$$

其中 $e_1^{(k)} = (1,0,\dots,0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n-k+1}$ ,用前面介绍的方法 构造 $H_k^{(2)}$ 。

$$\forall x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$H_k^{(2)} = I^{(2)} - \frac{1}{\rho_k} U^{(k)} (U^{(k)})^T \in R^{(n-k+1)\times(n-k+1)}$$

$$U^{(k)} = (\sigma_k + x_k, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n-k+1}$$

$$\sigma_k = sign(x_k)(\sum_{i=k}^n x_i^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$u_1^{(k)} = \sigma_k + x_k$$

$$\rho_{k} = \frac{1}{2} (U^{(k)})^{T} U^{(k)} = \sigma_{k} (\sigma_{k} + x_{k}) = \sigma_{k} u_{1}^{(k)}$$

则有
$$H_k^{(2)} x^{(2)} = -\sigma_k e_1^{(k)} = (-\sigma_k, 0, 0, \cdots, 0)^T$$



显然 $H_k$ 也是对称正交阵。

因而 
$$H_k x = \begin{bmatrix} I^{(1)} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & H_k^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^{(1)} \\ x^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I^{(1)} x^{(1)} \\ H_k^{(2)} x^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $H_k$ 阵对向量x的前k-1个分量的作用就如同是一个 (k-1)阶的单位阵的作用。  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 

例:已知向量 $x = (2,2,1)^T$ ,试构造初等反射阵 使y = Hx最后一个元素为零。

k=2,构造H,

第一种方法

第一种方法  
直接求H<sub>2</sub> 
$$\sigma_2 = sign(x_2)(x_2^2 + x_3^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{5}$$
$$U^{(2)} = (\mathbf{0}, \sigma_2 + x_2, x_3)^T = (\mathbf{0}, 2 + \sqrt{5}, \mathbf{1})^T$$
$$\rho_2 = \sigma_2(x_2 + \sigma_2) = 5 + 2\sqrt{5}$$

于是 
$$H_2 x = (x_1, -\sigma_2, 0)^T = (2, -\sqrt{5}, 0)^T$$
  
计算  $H_2$ ,  $H_2 = I - \frac{1}{\rho_2} U^{(2)} (U^{(2)})^T$ 

$$H_{2} = \frac{1}{5+2\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 5+2\sqrt{5} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & -(4+2\sqrt{5}) & -(2+\sqrt{5})\\ 0 & -(2+\sqrt{5}) & (4+2\sqrt{5}) \end{bmatrix}$$

对
$$x^{(2)}=(2,1)^{T}$$
  
构造 $H_{2}^{(2)}$ 

用降维法 
$$\sigma_2 = sign(x_2)(x_2^2 + x_3^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{5}$$

対
$$x^{(2)} = (2,1)^{\mathrm{T}}$$
 
$$U^{(2)} = (\sigma_2 + x_2, x_3) = (2 + \sqrt{5}, 1)^T$$
 构造 $H_2^{(2)}$  
$$\rho_2 = \sigma_2 u_1^{(2)} = 5 + 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$H_{2}^{(2)} = I^{(2)} - \frac{1}{\rho_{2}} (U^{(2)}) (U^{(2)})^{T} = \frac{1}{5 + 2\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} -(4 + 2\sqrt{5}) & -(2 + \sqrt{5}) \\ -(2 + \sqrt{5}) & (4 + 2\sqrt{5}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} I^{(1)} & 0 \\ 0 & H_{2}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & & \\ 0 & & \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & & \\ 0 & & \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{4+2\sqrt{5}}{5+2\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{5+2\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & -\frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{5+2\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4+2\sqrt{5}}{5+2\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_2 x = (x_1, -\sigma_2, 0)^T = (2, -\sqrt{5}, 0)^T$$



### 矩阵的正交分解

定理

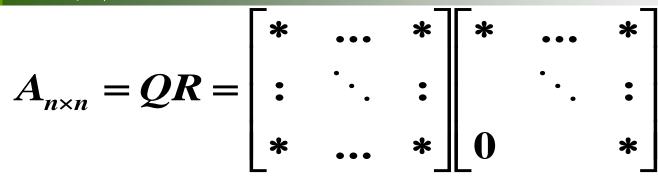
 $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  是列满秩矩阵 (m > n, r(A) = n),

存在分解式A = QR, 其中 $Q \in R^{m \times n}$ 列法正交矩阵,

 $R \in R^{n \times n}$  非奇异上三角阵。若限定R阵对角元符号,

则分解式是唯一的。

当m = n时, $Q \in R^{n \times n}$ 正交阵, $R \in R^{n \times n}$ 非奇异上三角阵。



$$A_{m imes n} = QR = egin{bmatrix} * & \dots & * \ dots & \ddots & dots \ * & \dots & * \end{bmatrix}_{m imes n} egin{bmatrix} * & \dots & * \ 0 & \ddots & dots \ n imes n \end{bmatrix}_{n imes n}$$

$$A_{m imes n} = QR = egin{bmatrix} * & ... & * \ : & \ddots & : \ * & ... & * \end{bmatrix}_{m imes m} egin{bmatrix} * & ... & * \ 0 & ... & 0 \ \end{bmatrix}$$



### 1、用Householder变换对A作QR分解

### 有两种情况

### (1) $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 非奇异

构造Householder阵 $H_k \in R^{n \times n} (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$ 则 $H_{n-1}H_{n-2}\cdots H_2H_1A = R(上三角阵)$ 

 $A = H_1^{-1}H_2^{-1}\cdots H_{n-1}^{-1}R = H_1H_2\cdots H_{n-1}R = QR$ 其中

$$Q = H_1 H_2 \cdots H_{n-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
为正交阵  $\mathbb{R} = Q^{-1} A = Q^T A = H_{n-1} H_{n-2} \cdots H_2 H_1 A$ 

$$H_k^{-1} = H_k^T = H_k, Q^{-1} = Q^T = H_{n-1}H_{n-2}\cdots H_2H_1$$



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

$$Q = H_1 H_2 \cdots H_{n-1} \in R^{n \times n}$$
为正交阵
 $R = Q^{-1}A = Q^T A = H_{n-1} H_{n-2} \cdots H_2 H_1 A$ 

$$H_k^{-1} = H_k^T = H_k, Q^{-1} = Q^T = H_{n-1}H_{n-2}\cdots H_2H_1$$

化矩阵
$$A \in R^{n \times n}$$
为上三角阵, $A = \begin{bmatrix} * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ * & \cdots & * \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ * & \cdots & * \end{bmatrix}$ 

只须依次将各列对角线下元素化为零

# (2) $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, m > n, r(A) = n$ 列满秩

构造Householder阵 $H_k \in R^{m \times m} (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 

则
$$H_nH_{n-1}\cdots H_2H_1A=R=egin{bmatrix} *&\cdots&* & & & \\ &\ddots& & & \\ & &\ddots& & \\ & & & * \end{bmatrix}=egin{bmatrix} \overline{R} & & & & \\ \hline R & & & & \\ & & & & \\ \hline O & & & \\ & & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

 $R \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 上三角阵

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

其中

$$Q = H_1 H_2 \cdots H_{n-1} H_n \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$
为正交阵

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{Q}^T A = \mathbf{H}_n \mathbf{H}_{n-1} \cdots \mathbf{H}_2 \mathbf{H}_1 A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$$

 $Q \cdot Q^T$ 是m阶正交矩阵,R是长方形上三角阵

### 数值分析

 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ , Schmidt 正交化方法和Householder方法结果一样。  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  (m > n, r(A) = n) Sm 法和H法结果不一样。

Sm法
$$\begin{bmatrix} A \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q \\ R \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m \times n \qquad m \times n \qquad n \times n$$

$$H$$

$$A \\ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Q \\ Q \\ O \end{bmatrix}, \quad \overline{R} \in R^{n \times n}$$

$$m \times n \qquad m \times m \qquad m \times n$$

# Matlab调用格式:

[q,r]=qr(a), [q,r]=qr(a,0)%紧凑格式,经济大小分解



例:用Householder方法求矩阵A的正交分解,

即A=QR,其中
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -\frac{10}{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

法一: 
$$x = (-2,1,2)^T$$
,  $y = (3,0,0)^T$ ,  $u = x - y = (-5,1,2)^T$ 

$$H = I - 2\frac{uu^{T}}{u^{T}u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} 25 & -5 & -10 \\ -5 & 1 & 2 \\ -10 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 5 & 10 \\ 5 & 14 & -2 \\ 10 & -2 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$HA = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} 33 & -14 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = R \qquad Q = H = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 5 & 10 \\ 5 & 14 & -2 \\ 10 & -2 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

法二: 
$$x_1 = (-2,1,2)^T$$
,  $y_1 = (-3,0,0)^T$ ,  $u_1 = x_1 - y_1 = (1,1,2)^T$ 

$$H_{1} = I - 2\frac{u_{1}u_{1}^{T}}{u_{1}^{T}u_{1}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_1 A = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -33 & 14 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = A_2$$

$$x_2 = (14/11, 3/11, -4/11)^T, y_2 = (14/11, -5/11, 0)^T, u_2 = x_2 - y_2 = (0, 8/11, -4/11)^T$$

$$H_{2} = I - 2\frac{u_{2}u_{2}^{T}}{u_{2}^{T}u_{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = H_1 H_2 = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -5 & -10 \\ -5 & -14 & 2 \\ -10 & 2 & -11 \end{bmatrix}, R = Q^T A = \frac{1}{11} \begin{bmatrix} -33 & 14 \\ 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# 四、几种特殊矩阵

### (1)三角阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

当
$$i > j$$
时, $a_{ij} = 0$ , $A$ 为上三角阵;  
当 $i < j$ 时, $a_{ij} = 0$ , $A$ 为下三角阵.

若A为上(下)三角阵则A<sup>-1</sup>是上(下)三角阵 (A可逆),则A<sup>T</sup>是下(上)三角阵

若B是与A同阶的上(下)三角阵;则AB也是 上(下)三角阵。

# (2)上Hessenberg(海森伯格)阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

当
$$i>j+1$$
时, $a_{ij}=0$ , $A=$ 
 $\vdots$ 
 $\vdots$ 
 $\vdots$ 
 $\vdots$ 
 $\vdots$ 

### (3)三对角阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$



# (4)严格对角占优阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$|a_{ii}| > \sum_{\substack{j=1\\ i\neq i}}^{n} |a_{ij}| \qquad i = 1, 2, ..., n$$

例 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 严格对角占优阵 是非奇异矩阵

# 对角占优阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ :

$$|a_{ii}| \geq \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ i \neq i}}^{n} |a_{ij}|$$

$$i = 1, 2, ..., n$$

角 占优阵
$$A \in R^{n \times n}$$
:
$$|a_{ii}| \ge \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ j \neq i}}^{n} |a_{ij}| \qquad i = 1, 2, ..., n$$

$$\emptyset \qquad A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$