

温兆和, 10205501432, 数据科学算法作业6.

2. 解: (1). 特征矩阵:  $\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 \\ -4 & \lambda-5 \end{pmatrix}$

特征方程:  $|\lambda E - A| = 0: (\lambda-2)(\lambda-5) - 4 = 0:$

得特征值:  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 6.$

(2). 第一步:  $v = Au = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$

$$u = \frac{v}{\|v\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = u^T A u = \frac{1}{10} (1 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{10} (14 \ 16) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 6.2$$

第二步:  $v = Au = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix}$

$$u = \frac{v}{\|v\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{386}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = u^T A u = \frac{1}{386} (5 \ 19) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix} = 6.03626943$$

第三步:  $v = Au = \frac{1}{\sqrt{386}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{386}} \begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ 115 \end{pmatrix}$

$$u = \frac{v}{\|v\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14066}} \begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ 115 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = u^T A u = \frac{1}{14066} (29 \ 115) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ 115 \end{pmatrix} = 6.006114034$$

$$u \approx \begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ 115 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{14066}}, \quad \lambda \approx 6.$$

3. 证: (1). ~~A~~ 由  $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$ .

$$(A - \sigma I)\alpha = A\alpha - \sigma I\alpha = \lambda\alpha - \sigma\alpha = (\lambda - \sigma)\alpha$$

故当  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda$ ,  $A - \sigma I$  特征值为  $\lambda - \sigma$ .

(2). 当  $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$ ,  $A^{-1}\alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda}\alpha$

又:  $A - \sigma I$  特征值是  $\lambda - \sigma$ .

故  $(A - \sigma I)^{-1}$  特征值为  $(\lambda - \sigma)^{-1}$ .

4. 证: (1) 第一步: 假设从  $(1, 0)^T$  开始.

$$\mu = 1 \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

第二步:  $\mu = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow v = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{34}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$

第三步:  $\mu = -\frac{29}{34} \approx -0.85$  已经比较接近  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  的一个特征值.

故  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  的一个特征值是  $-\frac{29}{34}$ .

(2) 选定随机向量  $u = (1, 0)^T$

$$(A - \mu I)v = u \Rightarrow v = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \mu = 1$$

$$u = \frac{v}{\|v\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故该特征值对应的特征向量接近于  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

6. 约: 用幂法求得 $A$ 第一个特征值:  $\lambda_1 = 7.87298335$  求对应特征向量

求  $A^{(1)} = A - \lambda_1 v_1 v_1^T$  的第一个特征值:  $\lambda_2 = 1$

求  $A^{(2)} = A^{(1)} - \lambda_2 v_2 v_2^T$  的第一个特征值:  $\lambda_3 = 1$

~~故  $A$  有三个特征~~

$$v_1 = (-0.19382266 \quad -0.81649658 \quad 0.54384383)$$

求  $A^{(1)} = A - \lambda_1 v_1 v_1^T$  的主特征值:  $\lambda_2 = 1$

约方程组, 求  $v_2$ :  $v_2 = (-0.47224729 \quad 0.40824829 \quad -0.78122713)$

求  $A^{(2)} = A^{(1)} - \lambda_2 v_2 v_2^T$  的主特征值:  $\lambda_3 = 0.12701665$

约方程组:  $A v_3 = \lambda v_3$ ,  $v_3 = (-0.8598926 \quad 0.40824829 \quad 0.30646033)$

$$7. \text{证: } (AA^T)^T = AA^T \quad (A^T A)^T = A^T A$$

故  $AA^T, A^T A$  对称

对任意向量  $x$

$$x^T A A^T A x = (A^T x)^T (A^T x) = \|A^T x\|_2^2 \geq 0 \quad (\text{范数非负性})$$

故  $AA^T$  半正定.

同理,  $A^T A$  半正定

$$9. \text{约: 第一步: } v = A u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u = \frac{v}{\|v\|_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = u^T A u = \frac{8}{3}$$



再用同样方法, 经第二步迭代得:  $\lambda_1 \approx 2.45735475$   
(该步中  $u = (\frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{17}{12} \quad \frac{7}{6})^T$ )

~~10.4.1~~:

10.4.1: 通过写代码, 有

```
import numpy as np
from numpy.linalg import solve
mat = np.array([[2, 1, 0],
                 [1, 3, 1],
                 [0, 1, 4]])
```

```
egu = 3 - 3**0.5
```

```
A_comma = mat - egu * np.eye(3)
```

```
u = np.array([1, 1, 1])
```

```
for i in range(1000):
```

```
    x = solve(A_comma, u)
```

```
    u = x / np.linalg.norm(x)
```

```
lam da = u print
```

```
print(u)
```

Ans:  $u = (0.78867513 \quad -0.57735027 \quad 0.21132487)^T$