

温兆和 10205501432, 数据科学算法作业7.

1. 解: (1). $A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 对其进行特征分解.

$$|\lambda E - A^T A| = 0: \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & -5 \\ -5 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0. (\lambda - 5)^2 - 25 = 0$$

解得 $\lambda_1 = 10, \lambda_2 = 0$

故矩阵 A 的奇异值为 $\sigma_1 = \sqrt{10}, \sigma_2 = 0$.

(2) 求: 矩阵 $A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征向量.

$\lambda = 10$: 求 $\begin{pmatrix} 10-5 & -5 \\ -5 & 10-5 \end{pmatrix} x = 0$ 基础解系:

解得: 其基础解系为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 单位化: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda = 0$: 求 $\begin{pmatrix} 0-5 & -5 \\ -5 & 0-5 \end{pmatrix} x = 0$ 基础解系:

解得: 其基础解系为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 单位化: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

求: 矩阵 $AA^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征向量.

$\lambda = 10$: 求: $\begin{pmatrix} 10-2 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 10-8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10-0 \end{pmatrix} x = 0$ 基础解系.

解得其基础解系为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 单位化: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda = 0$: 求: $\begin{pmatrix} 0-2 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 0-8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x = 0$ 的基础解系.

求得: 其基础解系为 $\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 单位化: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

故: $A = U \Sigma V^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{10} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}^T$

2. 解: (1). $Cov(\bar{x}, \bar{x}) = \frac{(1-\frac{4}{3})^2 + (-1-\frac{4}{3})^2 + (4-\frac{4}{3})^2}{3-1} = \frac{19}{3}$

$Cov(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = Cov(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) = \frac{(1-\frac{4}{3})(1-1) + (-1-\frac{4}{3})(4-1) + (4-\frac{4}{3})(3-1)}{3-1} = -5$

$Cov(\bar{x}, \bar{z}) = Cov(\bar{z}, \bar{x}) = \frac{(1-\frac{4}{3})(\frac{2}{3}-2) + (-1-\frac{4}{3})(3-2) + (4-\frac{4}{3})(1-2)}{3-1} = \frac{5}{2}$

$Cov(\bar{y}, \bar{y}) = \frac{(-1-1)^2 + (1-1)^2 + (3-1)^2}{3-1} = 4$

$Cov(\bar{y}, \bar{z}) = Cov(\bar{z}, \bar{y}) = \frac{(1-1)(\frac{2}{3}-2) + (-1-1)(3-2) + (3-1)(1-2)}{3-1} = -2$

$Cov(\bar{z}, \bar{z}) = \frac{(\frac{2}{3}-2)^2 + (3-2)^2 + (1-2)^2}{3-1} = 1$

故协方差矩阵 $\bar{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{19}{3} & -5 & \frac{5}{2} \\ -5 & 4 & -2 \\ \frac{5}{2} & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(2). 对 Σ 进行特征分解: $\Sigma = U \Lambda U^T$.

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 6.63920986 \times 10^{-1} & 7.47802731 \times 10^{-1} & 7.88860905 \times 10^{-1} \\ -3.34427548 \times 10^{-1} & 2.96914491 \times 10^{-1} & 8.94427191 \times 10^{-1} \\ 6.68855096 \times 10^{-1} & 5.93828982 \times 10^{-1} & 4.47213595 \times 10^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D = \text{diag.} (\underbrace{1.12964486 \times 10^{-2}}_{\lambda_1}, \underbrace{3.68847486 \times 10^{-2}}_{\lambda_2}, \underbrace{-1.08231017 \times 10^{-32}}_{\lambda_3})$$

计算前两个主成分: $\hat{x}_1 = (u_1 \ u_2) x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 6.39588643 \\ -3.42774638 \\ 4.32484713 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\hat{x}_2 = (u_1 \ u_2) x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2.53342781 \\ -1.3809957 \\ -1.71014455 \end{pmatrix}$$

7. 解: 对于 A, 求其特征值、特征向量:

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ -3 & \lambda + 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0: \lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = -2.$$

$\lambda = 0$: 解 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} x = 0$ 基础解系维数为 1

$\lambda = -2$: 解 $\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x = 0$ 基础解系维数为 1.

故 A 所有特征值代数重数等于几何重数, 可对角化.

对于 B: 求其特征值、特征向量.

$$|\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 & \lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

求得: $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 1$

$\lambda = 2$: 解: $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x = 0$. 基础解系维数为 2

$\lambda = 1$: 解: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x = 0$. 基础解系维数为 1

故, 矩阵 B 所有特征值代数重数等于几何重数, 可对角化.