

温永和 10205501432. 数学基础作业 6

1. 解: $A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 35 & 44 \\ 44 & 56 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^T b = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$

问题转化为求线性方程组 $A^T A x = A^T b$

$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{35} & 0 \\ \frac{44}{\sqrt{35}} & \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{35}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{35} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{35}} \end{pmatrix}$

先解: $\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{35} & 0 \\ \frac{44}{\sqrt{35}} & \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{35}} \end{pmatrix} y = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{\sqrt{35}} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{35}} \end{pmatrix}$

再解: $\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{35} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{35}} \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{\sqrt{35}} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{35}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{得 } x = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

故: $x_{LS} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

2. 解: $A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^T b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

问题转换为求线性方程组 $A^T A x = A^T b$. 由于这个方程组比较简单, 可以直接求解:

$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 6 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & \frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$

得齐次方程组的基础解系为

$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T, \quad x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$

故该最小二乘问题的全部解为 ~~非齐次方程组特解为~~

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

故原方程组的解为 $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}k_1 - \frac{1}{3}k_2 \\ 1 + k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

即为该最小二乘问题的全部解:

3. 证: 由于 $x = Xb$ 最小化 $\|Ax - b\|_2$

$$Xb \in \mathcal{R}(X) \quad \text{故} \quad A^T A X b = A^T b$$

$$(A^T A X - A^T) b = 0.$$

假设 $A^T A X - A^T \neq 0$. 则 $\text{rank}(A^T A X - A^T) > 0$.

则方程组 $(A^T A X - A^T)x = 0$ 解空间的维数小于 m 与 b 的任意性不符. 故 $A^T A X - A^T = 0$.

$$A^T A X = A^T \Leftrightarrow X^T A^T A X = X^T A^T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (AX)^T A X = (AX)^T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow AX = ((AX)^T (AX))^T = (AX)^T (AX) = (AX)^T$$

$$\text{由} \begin{cases} A^T A X = A^T \\ A^T X^T A^T = A^T \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} AX = (AX)^T = X^T A^T \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故} \quad (AXA)^T = A^T \quad AXA = A$$

4. 证: 假设 $\alpha \in X_{LS}$. 则当 $\alpha \neq 0$ 时.

$$\|A(\alpha + \alpha w) - b\|_2^2 \geq \|A\alpha - b\|_2^2.$$

$$\text{故此时 } \alpha^2 \|Aw\|_2^2 + 2\alpha w^T A^T (A\alpha - b) \geq 0.$$

$$\text{令 } f(\alpha) = \alpha^2 \|Aw\|_2^2 + 2\alpha w^T A^T (A\alpha - b).$$

易知: 当 $\alpha = 0$, $f(\alpha) = 0$. 由二次函数的性质,

即使 $\alpha \neq 0$ 时 $f(\alpha) \geq 0$ 只能使抛物线对称轴与 y 轴重合.

$$\text{故 } -\frac{2\alpha w^T A^T (A\alpha - b)}{2\|Aw\|_2^2} = 0.$$

由 α, w 的任意性, 必有 $A^T(A\alpha - b) = 0$.

$$\text{故 } A^T A\alpha = A^T b.$$

5. (1) 证: 由盖氏圆盘定理, 有

$$|\lambda - 5| \leq 2 \Rightarrow 3 \leq \lambda \leq 7$$

$$|\lambda - 2| \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 \leq \lambda \leq 3$$

$$|\lambda - 3| \leq 1 \Rightarrow 2 \leq \lambda \leq 4.$$

由于这三个盖氏圆盘连通, 故三个特征值都在这三个盖氏圆盘组成的区域中.

$$\text{故 } \lambda_1 \leq 7, \quad \lambda_3 \geq 1$$

$$\text{故有 } \frac{|\lambda_1|}{|\lambda_3|} \leq 7.$$

(2) 见代码.