

第 6 章 矩阵分解

矩阵分解

1. LR (LU) 分解

定理：若非奇异阵 \mathbf{A} 满足以下二者之一

(1) \mathbf{A} 的各阶顺序主子式

$$\Delta_k = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

(2) A 的元素满足

$$\begin{cases} |a_{11}| > |a_{12}| + |a_{13}| + \cdots + |a_{1n}| \\ |a_{ii}| \geq |a_{i1}| + \cdots + |a_{ii-1}| + |a_{ii+1}| + \cdots + |a_{in}| \\ (i = 2, 3, \cdots, n) \end{cases}$$

则 A 有三角分解: $A = LR$ 且分解是唯一的,
其中 L 为单位下三角形, R 为可逆上三角形.

证明思路:用数学归纳法找单位下三角矩阵 L 使得: $L^{-1}A=R$.

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{n-1} & B \\ C & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_{n-1} = L_{n-1} R_{n-1}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} E_{n-1} & O \\ -CA_{n-1}^{-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{n-1} & B \\ C & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{n-1} & B \\ O & a_{nn} - CA_{n-1}^{-1}B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\text{记 } d = a_{nn} - CA_{n-1}^{-1}B) = \begin{bmatrix} L_{n-1}R_{n-1} & B \\ O & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} L_{n-1} & O \\ O & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{n-1} & L_{n-1}^{-1}B \\ O & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore A &= \begin{bmatrix} A_{n-1} & B \\ C & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} E_{n-1} & O \\ CA_{n-1}^{-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_{n-1} & O \\ O & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{n-1} & L_{n-1}^{-1}B \\ O & d \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} L_{n-1} & O \\ CA_{n-1}^{-1}L_{n-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{n-1} & L_{n-1}^{-1}B \\ O & d \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

例：设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{求} A \text{的三角分解 } A = LR.$$

解法1:

$$A \xrightarrow[r_3 - 3r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + 4r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore E_3 E_2 E_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{E}_1^{-1} \mathbf{E}_2^{-1} \mathbf{E}_3^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \mathbf{LR}$$

解法2:

$$(A, E) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 - 3r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 + 4r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 & -11 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \quad L^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -11 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = LR = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

例2： 设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{用三角分解求解 } Ax = b.$$

解： 对 A 做三角分解： $A = LR$ ， 则

$$LRx = b, \text{ 令 } Rx = y, \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} Rx = y \\ Ly = b \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} = LR$$

$$\therefore Ly = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ 2y_1 + y_2 \\ 3y_1 - 4y_2 + y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Rx = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 \\ x_2 - 5x_3 \\ -24x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_1 &= 1 \\ 2y_1 + y_2 &= 2 \\ 3y_1 - 4y_2 + y_3 &= 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = y_1 \\ x_2 - 5x_3 = y_2 \\ -24x_3 = y_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

其他的三角分解:

(1) Crout分解

$A=LU$, 其中 L 为下三角矩阵, U 是单位上三角矩阵;

(2) LDU分解

$A=LDU$, 其中 L 为单位下三角矩阵, D 为对角矩阵,
 U 是单位上三角矩阵.

定理(Cholesky分解)

设 A 为 n 阶正定矩阵，则存在唯一的对角元素均为正数的下三角矩阵 G ，使得 $A = GG^T$ 。

证明：1) A 有LDU分解： $A = LDU$ ；

2) 由 A 对称知： $A = U^T DL^T$ ；

3) 再由 A 的LDU分解的唯一性知： $L=U^T$ 。故 $A = LDL^T$ 。

4) 证明 D 中对角线上的元素均正数；

5) $G = LD^{1/2}$ 即为所求；

6) 分解唯一。

例

求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & -3 \\ -2 & -3 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$ 的Cholesky分解.

解(待定系数法): 设 $G = \begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & 0 \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & g_{33} \end{pmatrix}$,

利用 $A = GG^T$ 求出 g_{ij} 即可.

满秩分解

2. 满秩分解

设 $\text{rank}(A) = r$, 若 $A_{m \times n} = B_{m \times r} C_{r \times n}$, 其中 B 列满秩, C 行满秩, 则称其为对 A 的满秩分解.

对 A 进行初等行变换可化为行阶梯型矩阵,

即存在可逆矩阵 P 使得 PA 为行阶梯型矩阵.

对 PA 进行分块: $PA = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ O \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 C 为矩阵 PA 的全部非零的 r 行

对 P^{-1} 进行相应的分块: $P^{-1} = (B \ D)$, 则有 $A = (B \ D) \begin{pmatrix} C \\ O \end{pmatrix} = BC$.

例4. 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } A \text{ 的满秩分解.}$$

解:

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

$$\therefore B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, A = BC$$

例5. 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{求} A \text{的满秩分解.}$$

解:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = BC$$

正交满秩分解定理

设 $\text{rank}(A) = r$, 则有分解: $A_{m \times n} = Q_{m \times r} R_{r \times n}$,

其中 Q 为列满秩且 $Q^T Q = E$, R 行满秩.

证明: 设 $A = BC$ 为 A 的满秩分解, 对 B 列向量组进行

Schmidt 正交单位化则有: $B_{m \times r} = Q_{m \times r} T_{r \times r}$,

其中 Q 为列满秩且 $Q^T Q = E$, T 可逆.

令 $R = TC$, 则 $A = QR$.

矩阵的谱分解

3. 谱分解

$$A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$$

$$\Lambda = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), \quad P^{-1} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)^T$$

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda_1 \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \cdots + \lambda_n \alpha_n \beta_n^T$$

称为 A 的谱分解, $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n\}$ 称为 A 的谱.

注意到: $\beta_i^T \alpha_j = \delta_{ij}$; $\alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \cdots + \alpha_n \beta_n^T = E$.

设 $A_i = \alpha_i \beta_i^T$ ($i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$), 则 (1) $A = \lambda_1 A_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n A_n$;

(2) $A_i^2 = A_i$ $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$; (3) $A_i A_j = O$ $i \neq j$.

例4、求

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{的谱分解.}$$

解:

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ 4 & -1 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda_1 = -1 \text{ 解 } (-E - A)x = 0 \text{ 得 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2 \text{ 解 } (2E - A)x = 0 \text{ 得 } \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4/3 & -1/3 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \beta_3^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = -\alpha_1 \beta_1^T + 2\alpha_2 \beta_2^T + 2\alpha_3 \beta_3^T$$

矩阵的奇异值分解

4. 奇异值分解

设 $\text{rank}(A_{m \times n}) = r$, 则半正定阵 $A^T A$ 的特征值 $\lambda_i \geq 0$
称 $\sigma_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i} > 0$ 为 A 的奇异值.

定理: 设

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{D} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

其中 $\mathbf{D} = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_r)$, $\sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_r > 0$,

则存在正交阵 $U_{m \times m}, V_{n \times n}$ 使得 $A = U \Sigma V^T$

$$\therefore V^T (A^T A) V = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & \lambda_r & & \\ & & & 0 & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{D}^2 & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 V 是正交阵. 令 $V = (V_1, V_2)$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix} A^T A (V_1, V_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{D}^2 & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} \end{pmatrix}$$

由前式可知

$$\begin{cases} V_1^T A^T A V_1 = D^2 \\ V_2^T A^T A V_2 = \mathbf{O}, \quad A V_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A = A V V^T = A(V_1, V_2) \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A V_1 V_1^T + A V_2 V_2^T$$

$$= A V_1 V_1^T$$

$$= A V_1 D^{-1} D V_1^T = U_1 D V_1^T$$

其中 $U_1 = A V_1 D^{-1}$

把 U_1 扩充成交阵 $U = (U_1, U_2)$

即求解方程 $U_1^T \mathbf{x} = 0$ 的基础解系,

再规范正交化即得 U_2

$$U\Sigma V^T = (U_1, U_2) \begin{pmatrix} D & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (U_1 D, O) \begin{pmatrix} V_1^T \\ V_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= U_1 D V_1^T = A$$

例5、求

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 的奇异值分解.}$$

解:

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad |\lambda E - A^T A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 6 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 6 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 7)$$

$$\lambda_1 = 7, \lambda_2 = 5 \quad \sigma_1 = \sqrt{7}, \sigma_2 = \sqrt{5}, \text{rank}(A) = 2$$

$$\therefore D = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{7} & \\ & \sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{7} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 7, 7E - A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 5, 5E - A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{标准正交化: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = V^T$$

$$\boldsymbol{U}_1 = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{V}_1\boldsymbol{D}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{7} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{7} & 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{7} & 3/\sqrt{5} \\ 3/\sqrt{7} & 1/\sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

解 $\boldsymbol{U}_1^T \boldsymbol{x} = 0$ 得 $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$, 单位化 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{35}} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

例6、求

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \text{的奇异值分解.}$$

解：

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -5 & 5 \\ -5 & 5 & -5 \\ 5 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A^T A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & 5 & -5 \\ 5 & \lambda - 5 & 5 \\ -5 & 5 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda - 15), \lambda = 0, 15$$

$$\therefore \sigma_1 = \sqrt{15}, D = \sqrt{15}, \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{15} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda=15, 15E - A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 5 & -5 \\ 5 & 10 & 5 \\ -5 & 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda=0, -A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 5 & -5 \\ 5 & -5 & 5 \\ -5 & 5 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

标准正交化:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$U_1 = AV_1D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

扩充 U_1 ,解 $U_1^T x = 0$ 得 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,单位化 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A = U\Sigma V^T$$

广义特征值

n 阶阵 A, B 为实对称阵, 且 B 为正定阵, 若

$$Ax = \lambda Bx \quad (x \neq 0)$$

则称 λ 为 A 相对与 B 的广义特征值, x 为 A 相对与 B 的广义特征向量,

$$|A - \lambda B| = 0$$

称为 A 相对与 B 的特征方程.

例7、 设

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 \boldsymbol{A} 相对与 \boldsymbol{B} 的广义特征值和特征向量。

解：

$$|A - \lambda B| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 - 2\lambda & 1 - \lambda \\ 1 - \lambda & 3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 1, 5$$

$$\lambda = 1, \text{ 解}(A - B)X = 0 \text{ 得 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 5, \text{ 解}(A - 5B)X = 0 \text{ 得 } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$