

# 数值分析

主讲教师: 贺慧霞

北京航空航天大学数学科学学院



## 第三章 矩阵特征值与特征向量的算法

----3.3.1 矩阵的QR分解



### 矩阵的QR分解

定理:设A是一个n阶实方阵,那么A可分解为一个正交矩阵Q和一个上三角矩阵R的乘积,即正交三角分级,简称QR分解:

A = QR.



## 3.3.1 矩阵的QR分解

定义2 设列向量 $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,且 $w^T w = 1$ ,称矩阵  $H(w) = I - 2ww^T$ 

为初等反射矩阵,矩阵也称为豪斯霍尔德(Householder)矩阵. 如果记 $w=(w_1,w_2,...,w_n)$ ,则有

$$H(w) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2w_1^2 & -2w_1w_2 & \cdots & -2w_1w_n \\ -2w_2w_1 & 1 - 2w_2^2 & \cdots & -2w_2w_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -2w_nw_1 & -2w_nw_2 & \cdots & 1 - 2w_n^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$
 (3.1)

#### 初等反射矩阵的几何意义:

考虑以w为法向量且过原点O的超平面 $S: w^T x = 0$ .

对任意向量 $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , 则v = x + y, 其中 $x \in S$ ,  $y \in S^{\perp}$ ,于是

$$Hx=(I-2ww^T)x=x-2ww^Tx=x$$
.

对于 $y \in S^{\perp}$ , 易知 y / / w

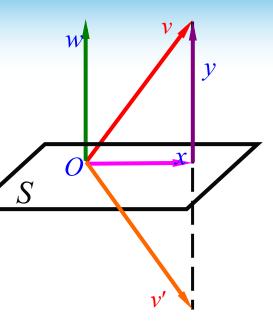
$$Hy = (I - 2ww^T)y = y - 2w ||y|| = y - 2y = -y$$

从而对任意向量 $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,总有

$$Hv=H(x-y)=Hx-Hy=v'$$
.

其中v'为v关于平面S的镜面反射.

通过Householder变换可以把一个矩阵上三角化和拟上三角化





### 定理1 设有初等反射矩阵,其中 $H=I-2ww^T$ ,其中 $w^Tw=1$ ,则

- (1) H是对称矩阵,即 $H^T=H$ .
- (2) *H*是正交矩阵,即*H*-1=*H*.
- (3) 设A为对称矩阵,那么  $A_1=H^{-1}AH=HAH$ ,即亦是对称矩阵.

证明: 对称性显然,只证出的正交性.

$$H^{T}H=H^{2}=(I-2ww^{T})(I-2ww^{T})=I-4ww^{T}+4w(w^{T}w)w^{T}=I.$$

设向量
$$u\neq 0$$
,则显然  $H=I-2\frac{uu^T}{\|u\|_2^2}$  是一个初等反射矩阵.



定理2 设x,y为两个不相等的n维向量, $||x||_2=||y||_2$ ,则存在一个初等反射矩阵H,使Hx=y.

证明: 
$$\Rightarrow w = \frac{x-y}{\|x-y\|_2}$$
, 则得到一个初等反射矩阵

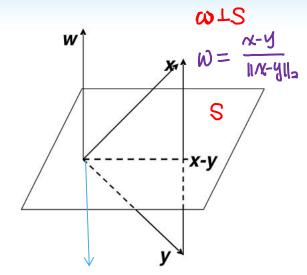
$$H = I - 2ww^{T} = I - 2\frac{x - y}{\|x - y\|_{2}^{2}}(x^{T} - y^{T}).$$
  $x \cdot y = y \cdot x \Leftrightarrow x^{T}y = y^{T}x$ 

**丽且** 
$$Hx = x - 2\frac{x - y}{\|x - y\|_2^2}(x^T - y^T)x = x - 2\frac{(x - y)(x^T x - y^T x)}{\|x - y\|_2^2}.$$

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

所以 
$$Hx = x - (x - y) = y.$$





$$y = Hx = (1 - 2ww3)x = x - 2(w3x)w$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi - y = 2(\omega^{T} x) \omega$$

· X和Y关于S对称.

显然, w是使Hx=y成立的唯一长度等于1的向量(不计符号).



引理3.1: 设有非零向量s和单位向量e,则必存在Householder

矩阵H使得 $Hs=\alpha e$ ,其中 $\alpha$ 是实数且 $|\alpha|=\sqrt{s^Ts}$ .

证明: 取单位向量
$$w = \frac{1}{\rho}(s - \alpha e)$$
.其中 $\rho = \sqrt{(s - \alpha e)^T(s - \alpha e)}$ ,

则有 
$$Hs = (I - 2ww^T)s = s - \frac{2}{\rho}w(s^T - \alpha e^T)s$$

$$= s - \frac{2}{\rho}w(\alpha^2 - \alpha e^T s)$$

因为 
$$\rho^2 = (s - \alpha e)^T (s - \alpha e) = 2(\alpha^2 - \alpha e^T s)$$

所以 
$$Hs = s - \rho w = \alpha e$$



 $\forall s = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n) \neq 0, \quad \text{ûtherefore} \quad (0, 0, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T,$ 

第i个位置为1,其余位置为0.

u = s - ce, 如果 c = s 问题 s - ce 时有数数写可能会 散失,所以取 c = s 记录 s

则 
$$H = I - \frac{1}{\rho} u u^T$$
,  
使得  $Hs = ce$ .

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} \| \mathbf{u} \|_{2}^{2} w = \frac{x - y}{\| x - y \|_{2}}, \quad H = I - 2ww^{T}$$

## 【例】 设 $x=(3,5,1,1)^T$ ,则 $||x||_2=6$ . 构造镜面反射H,使得

$$Hx = -\operatorname{sgn}(x_1) ||x||_2 (1,0,0,0)^T$$
.

[
$$||x||_2 = 6$$
,  $c = -\operatorname{sgn}(x_1) ||x||_2 = -6$ ,  $u = x - c\vec{e}_1 = (9,5,1,1)^T$ ,  $||u||_2^2 = 108$ ,  $\rho = 54$ ,

所以 
$$H = I - \frac{uu^{T}}{\rho} =$$

$$\begin{cases}
H = I - \frac{1}{\rho} uu^{T}; \\
c = -sgn(s_{i}) ||s||_{2}; (若s_{i} = 0, 取c = ||s||_{2}); \\
u = s - ce_{i} \\
\rho = \frac{1}{2} ||u||_{2}^{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$A = (s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n)$$

如果 $s_1 \neq \vec{0}$ ,则存在 $H_1$ ,s.t.

$$H_1 s_1 = c_1 e_1, \quad e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T$$

$$A_{2} = H_{1}A_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} & a_{12}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(2)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & a_{n2}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{H_{2}}$$

$$S_{2}^{(2)} = (o, Q_{12}^{(2)}, Q_{32}^{(2)}, \cdots, Q_{n2}^{(2)})^{T}, |\lambda| \exists H_{2}, S_{1}^{+}$$

$$H_{2}S_{2}^{(2)} = (o, G_{2}, o, \cdots, O) = C_{2}e_{2}$$



定理:设A是一个n阶实方阵,那么A可分解为一个正交矩阵Q和一个上三角矩阵R的乘积,A=QR

证明: 
$$A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$$
  $e_r = (0, ..., 0, 1, 0, ..., 0)^T$  (1在第 $r$ 个位置上)

第 1 步: (1) 设 $a_{i1}$ (i = 2,3,...,n)不全为零,令

$$s_1 = (a_{11}, a_{21}, ..., a_{n1})^T$$
  $c_1 = -sign(a_{11})\sqrt{s_1^T s_1}$ 
 $u_1 = s_1 - c_1 e_1$  (若 $a_{11} = 0$ ,则取 $c_1 = \sqrt{s_1^T s_1}$ )
则  $H_1 = I - 2u_1 u_1^T / (u_1^T u_1)$ 



$$\boldsymbol{H}_1 = \boldsymbol{I} - 2\boldsymbol{u}_1\boldsymbol{u}_1^T / (\boldsymbol{u}_1^T\boldsymbol{u}_1)$$

由引理知 
$$H_1 S_1 = c_1 e_1 = (c_1, 0, ..., 0)^T$$

所以有 
$$A_2 = H_1 A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & a_{12}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(2)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & a_{n2}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 若
$$a_{i1} = 0$$
 ( $i = 2,3,...,n$ ) 则取 $H_1 = I$  此时有 $A_2 = H_1A = A$ 



## 第 2 步: (1) 设 $a_{i2}^{(2)}$ (i=3,4,...,n)不全为零,令

$$s_2 = (0, a_{22}^{(2)}, \dots, a_{n2}^{(2)})^T$$
  $c_2 = -sign(a_{22}^{(2)})\sqrt{s_2^T s_2}$ 

$$u_2 = s_2 - c_2 e_2$$
 (若 $a_{22}^{(2)} = 0$ ,则取 $c_2 = \sqrt{s_2^T s_2}$ )

构成的Householder阵为: 
$$H_2 = I - 2u_2u_2^T / (u_2^Tu_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & W_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $W_1$ 是 $(n-1)\times(n-1)$ 的矩阵,

并有 
$$H_2S_2 = c_2e_2 = (0, c_2, 0, ..., 0)^T$$



所以有 
$$A_3 = H_2 A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & a_{12}^{(2)} & a_{13}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(2)} \\ 0 & c_2 & a_{23}^{(3)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(3)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^{(3)} & \dots & a_{3n}^{(3)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & a_{n3}^{(3)} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 若
$$a_{i2}^{(2)} = 0$$
 ( $i = 3, 4, ..., n$ )
则取 $H_2 = I$  此时有 $A_3 = H_2 A_2 = A_2$ 



## 第 3 步: 一般情形,设上述方法已经过得到 $A_r$ ,即

$$A_{r} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{1} & \dots & a_{1,r-1}^{(2)} & a_{1,r}^{(2)} & a_{1,r+1}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{1,n}^{(2)} \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ & c_{r-1} & a_{r-1,r}^{(r)} & a_{r-1,r+1}^{(r)} & \dots & a_{r-1,n}^{(r)} \\ & & a_{r,r}^{(r)} & a_{r,r+1}^{(r)} & \dots & a_{r,n}^{(r)} \\ & & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ & & & \cdots & \cdots \\ & & & a_{n,r}^{(r)} & a_{n,r+1}^{(r)} & \dots & a_{n,n}^{(r)} \end{pmatrix}$$



(1) 设
$$a_{ir}^{(r)}(i=r,r+1,...,n)$$
不全为零,令

构成的Householder阵为:
$$H_r = I - 2u_r u_r^T / (u_r^T u_r) = \begin{bmatrix} I_{r-1} & 0 \\ 0 & W_{r-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中
$$I_{r-1}$$
是 $(r-1)\times(r-1)$ 的单位矩阵,

$$W_{r-1}$$
是 $(n-r+1)\times(n-r+1)$ 的矩阵,

并有 
$$H_r s_r = c_r e_r = (0, ..., 0, c_r, 0, ..., 0)^T$$



那么,

$$A_{r+1} = H_r A_r = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & \dots & a_{1,r-1}^{(2)} & a_{1,r}^{(2)} & a_{1,r+1}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{1,n}^{(2)} \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ & c_{r-1} & a_{r-1,r}^{(r)} & a_{r-1,r+1}^{(r)} & \dots & a_{r-1,n}^{(r)} \\ & & c_r & a_{r,r+1}^{(r+1)} & \dots & a_{r,n}^{(r+1)} \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ & & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ & & 0 & a_{n,r+1}^{(r+1)} & \dots & a_{n,n}^{(r+1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 若
$$a_{ir}^{(r)} = 0$$
 ( $i = r + 1,...,n$ )
则取 $H_r = I$  此时有 $A_{r+1} = H_r A_r = A_r$ 



第4步:于是,当r = n - 1时, $A_n = H_{n-1}H_{n-2}...H_1A$ 是上三角阵。

于是得 
$$A = H_1 H_2 ... H_{n-2} H_{n-1} A_n$$

则有 A = QR. 完成证明。

## 矩阵的QR分解

定理:设A是一个n阶实方阵,那么A可分解为一个正交矩阵Q和一个上三角矩阵R的乘积,即:

$$A = QR$$
.

当R对角线上的元素为正数时,分解唯一.



【例】用初等反射矩阵将矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
分解为QR形式.

【解】 第 1 步: 设将A 的第一列变为与 $e_1$ 平行的向量,

$$d_{1} = \sqrt{1^{2} + 2^{2} + 2^{2}} = 3,$$

$$c_{1} = -3,$$

$$u_{1} = s_{1} + 3e_{1} = (4, 2, 2)^{T},$$

$$h_{1} = \frac{\|u_{1}\|_{2}^{2}}{2} = 12,$$

$$h_1 = \frac{\| u_1 \|_2^2}{2} = 12,$$

$$H_{1} = I - \frac{u_{1}u_{1}^{T}}{h_{1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (4 \quad 2 \quad 2)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$H_{1}A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$s_{2} = (0,0,-3)^{T},$$

$$d_2 = \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + (-3)^2} = 3$$
,  $c_2 = 3$ ,  $u_2 = s_2 - 3e_2 = (0, -3, -3)^T$ ,

$$h_2 = \frac{\|\mathbf{u}_2\|_2^2}{2} = 9, \quad H_2 = I - h_2^{-1} \mathbf{u}_2 \mathbf{u}_2^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{2}\boldsymbol{H}_{1}\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 
$$A = QR$$

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$$A = QR$$
,  
其中 $Q = H_1H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$   $R = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$



### 避免矩阵相乘的QR分解:

记
$$A_1 = A$$
, 并记 $A_r = [a_{ij}^{(r)}]_{n \times n}$ , 令 $Q_1 = I$ 
对于  $r = 1, 2, ..., n - 1$ 执行

1.若
$$a_{ir}^{(r)}$$
  $(i = r + 1, ..., n)$ 全为零,则令 $Q_{r+1} = Q_r, A_{r+1} = A_r$ 转 (5); 否则转 (2); 则则 = (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r + a_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r + a_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r + a_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r + a_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r + a_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r + a_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r + a_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r + a_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r + a_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r + a_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r + a_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r + a_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r - G_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r - G_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r - G_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r - G_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r - G_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r - G_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r - G_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r - G_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r - G_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r - G_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r - G_r$  (  $a_r - G_r$  ) =  $a_r - G_r$  ( $a_r - G_$ 

$$\begin{cases} d_r = \sqrt{\sum_{i=r}^n (a_{ir}^{(r)})^2}; & = 2C_r^2 \sqrt{2}C_r C_{rr}^{r} \\ = 2h_r \end{cases}$$

$$2.計算 \begin{cases} c_r = -sign(a_{rr}^r)d_r \\ h_r = c_r^2 - c_r a_{rr}^{(r)} = \frac{1}{2}\|U_r\|_2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$( \overline{A} a_{rr}^r = 0, \quad \mathbb{R} c_r = d_r );$$

 $3. \diamondsuit u_r = (0, \dots, 0, a_{rr}^r - c_r, a_{r+1,r}^r, \dots, a_{nr}^r)^T$ 



4.计算
$$(Q_{r+1} = Q_r H_r, A_{r+1} = H_r A_r)$$
 分析 过程

$$\begin{cases} \omega_r = Q_r u_r \\ Q_{r+1} = Q_r - \omega_r u_r^T / h_r \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_r = Q_r u_r \\ Q_{r+1} = Q_r - \omega_r u_r^T / h_r \end{cases} \qquad \qquad = Q_r - 2 \frac{Q_r U_r U_r^T}{\|U_r\|_2^2} = Q_r - Q_r U_r \frac{U_r^T}{h_r}$$

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{p}_r = \boldsymbol{A}_r^T \boldsymbol{u}_r / \boldsymbol{h}_r \\ \boldsymbol{A}_{r+1} = \boldsymbol{A}_r - \boldsymbol{u}_r \boldsymbol{p}_r^T \end{cases}$$

$$A_{r+1} = H_r A_r = \left[ I - \frac{2 u_r u_r^T}{\|u_r\|_2^2} \right] A_r$$

$$= A_r - \frac{u_r u_r^T A_r}{h_r} = A_r - u_r \frac{(A_r^T u_r)^T}{h_r} P_r$$

## 5. 继续.



#### 二、实矩阵Schur(舒尔)分解

定理: 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ , 则存在正交矩阵 $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,

满足: 
$$Q^T A Q = \begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} & \cdots & R_{1m} \\ & R_{22} & \cdots & R_{2m} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & R_{mm} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中R;; 为实数或具有一对复共轭特征值的2阶方阵



$$R_{jj} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_j & \beta_j \\ -\beta_j & \alpha_j \end{bmatrix}, |\lambda I - R_{jj}| = (\lambda - \alpha_j)^2 + \beta_j^2 = 0$$

特征值为 $\lambda = \alpha_i \pm i\beta_i$ , 其中i为虚单位

矩阵  $\begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} & \cdots & R_{1m} \\ & R_{22} & \cdots & R_{2m} \\ & \ddots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$ 称为A的Schur标准形

上面定理说明:只要求得矩阵A的Schur标准形, 就很容易求得矩阵A的全部特征值。



#### 三、矩阵的拟上三角化

定义: 称 $H \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 为上Hessenberg矩阵(拟上三角矩阵), 当且仅当i > j + 1时,  $h_{ii} = 0$ .

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} & \cdots & h_{1,n-2} & h_{1,n-1} & h_{1,n} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} & \cdots & h_{2,n-2} & h_{2,n-1} & h_{2,n} \\ 0 & h_{32} & h_{33} & \cdots & h_{3,n-2} & h_{3,n-1} & h_{3,n} \\ 0 & 0 & h_{43} & \cdots & h_{4,n-2} & h_{4,n-1} & h_{4,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & h_{n-1,n-2} & h_{n-1,n-1} & h_{n-1,n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & h_{n,n-1} & h_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$



#### Householder矩阵将矩阵约化为上Hessenberg矩阵

定理: 设A是一个n阶实方阵,则存在Householder

矩阵 $U_1, U_2, \ldots, U_{n-2}$ 使得:

$$U_{n-2}...U_2U_1AU_1U_2...U_{n-2}=U_0AU_0=H.$$

H为上Hessenberg矩阵.



### 证明:矩阵的拟上三角化的步骤:

1.设
$$a_{i1}$$
  $(i = 3, 4, ..., n)$ 不全为零,令  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} & a_{i2} & a_{in} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{2n} \end{pmatrix}$   $S_1 = (0, a_{21}, a_{31}, ..., a_{n1})^T$   $c_1 = -sign(a_{21})\sqrt{S_1^T S_1}$   $c_1 = -sign(a_{21})\sqrt{S_1^T S_1}$ 

$$u_1 = S_1 - c_1 e_2$$
 (若 $a_{21} = 0$ ,则取 $c_1 = \sqrt{S_1^T S_1}$ ) 发火  $H_1$ , st  $S_1$  [ ]  $e_2$ 

构成的Householder阵为: 
$$H_1 = I - 2u_1u_1^T / (u_1^Tu_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & W_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $W_1$ 是 $(n-1)\times(n-1)$ 的矩阵,

并有 
$$H_1S_1 = c_1e_2 = (0, c_1, 0, ..., 0)^T$$



#### 做的是相似变换, 保特征值

因而得 
$$A^{(2)} = H_1 A H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(2)} \\ c_1 & a_{22}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(2)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & a_{n2}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

若
$$a_{i1} = 0$$
  $(i = 3, 4, ..., n)$  则取 $H_1 = I$  此时有  $A^{(2)} = H_1 A H_1 = A$  
$$S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 32 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



2.设
$$a_{i2}^{(2)}$$
 ( $i = 4,5,...,n$ )不全为零,令

$$S_2 = (0, 0, a_{32}^{(2)}, \dots, a_{n2}^{(2)})^T$$
  $c_2 = -sign(a_{32}^{(2)})\sqrt{S_2^T S_2}$ 

$$u_2 = S_2 - c_2 e_3$$
 (若 $a_{32}^{(2)} = 0$ , 则取 $c_2 = \sqrt{S_2^T S_2}$ )

构成的Householder阵为: 
$$H_2 = I - 2u_2u_2^T / (u_2^Tu_2) = \begin{bmatrix} I_2 & 0 \\ 0 & W_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $I_2$ 是2×2的单位阵, $W_2$ 是(n-2)×(n-2)的矩阵。

可得 
$$H_2S_2 = c_2e_3 = (0,0,c_2,...,0)^T$$



于是得到 
$$A^{(3)} = H_2 A^{(2)} H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12}^{(2)} & a_{13}^{(3)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(3)} \\ c_1 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(3)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(3)} \\ 0 & c_2 & a_{33}^{(3)} & \dots & a_{3n}^{(3)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & a_{n3}^{(3)} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix}$$

若 
$$a_{i2}^{(2)} = 0$$
  $(i = 4,5,...,n)$    
则取  $H_2 = I$  此时有  $A^{(3)} = H_2 A^{(2)} H_2 = A^{(2)}$ 



3.一般情形,设上述方法已经得到 $A_r$  (r ≥ 2)

设
$$a_{ir}^{(r)}$$
  $(i = r + 1, r + 2, ..., n)$ 不全为零,令

$$S_r = (0, ..., 0a_{r+1r}^{(2)}, ..., a_{nr}^{(2)})^T$$
  $c_r = -sign(a_{r+1r}^{(r)})\sqrt{S_r^T S_r}$ 

$$u_r = S_r - c_r e_{r+1}$$
 (若 $a_{r+1r}^{(r)} = 0$ ,则取 $c_r = \sqrt{S_r^T S_r}$ )

构成的Householder阵为: 
$$H_r = I - 2u_r u_r^T / (u_r^T u_r) = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & W_r \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $I_r$ 是 $r \times r$ 的单位矩阵, $W_r$ 是 $(n-r) \times (n-r)$ 的矩阵, 类键求W

并有 
$$H_r S_r = c_r e_{r+1} = (0, ..., 0, c_r, 0, ..., 0)^T$$



4.当r=n-1时,就得到拟上三角矩阵 $A^{n-1}$ 

$$A = H_{n-2}H_{n-3}...H_2H_1AH_1H_2...H_{n-3}H_{n-2} = P^TAP$$
  
其中  $P = H_1H_2...H_{n-3}H_{n-2}$ 为正交矩阵。

特别当A是实对称矩阵时, $A^{(n-1)}$ 也是对称的,因而是三对角的。

$$\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & c_1 \\ c_1 & a_{22}^{(2)} & c_2 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ c_{n-2} & a_{n-1 \cdot n-1}^{(n-1)} & a_{n \cdot n-1}^{(n-1)} \\ & a_{n \cdot n-1}^{(n-1)} & a_{nn}^{(n-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$A^{(r+1)} = H_r A^{(r)} H_r = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}^{(r)} & A_{12}^{(r)} W_k \\ 0 & W_r y_r & W_r A_{22}^{(r)} W_r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}^{(r+1)} & A_{12}^{(r+1)} \\ 0 & y_{r+1} & A_{22}^{(r+1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

- ※ 把A变成Hessenberg矩阵(拟上三角矩阵)的目是减少QR方法的计算量;
- ❖ 把A变成Hessenberg矩阵(拟上三角矩阵)能够减少QR方法 计算量的主要原因是
  - 1. 对拟上三角矩阵作QR分解时,Q一定是拟上三角矩阵;
  - 2.  $RQ (=A_{k+1})$  的乘积为拟上三角矩阵。



上Hessenberg矩阵.

【解】第-5%化。(1)构造
$$W_1 = I - h_1^{-1} u_1 u_1^T$$
,使得 $W_1 y_1 = c_1 e_1$ .

$$c_1 = -\operatorname{sgn}(a_{21}) || y_1 ||_2 = 3, \quad u_1 = y_1 - c_1 e_1 = (-5, 1, 2)^T,$$

$$h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \| \mathbf{u}_1 \|_2^2 = 15, \quad W_1 = \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 5 & 10 \\ 5 & 14 & -2 \\ 10 & -2 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \quad W_1 \mathbf{y}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

(2)约化计算: 
$$\Rightarrow H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & W_1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,

(1)构造
$$W_2 = I - h_2^{-1} u_2 u_2^T$$
,使得 $W_2 y_2 = c_2 e_1$ . = (C<sub>2</sub>, o)<sup>T</sup>

$$c_2 = -\operatorname{sgn}(a_{32}) || y_2 ||_2 = 4.13506534,$$

$$u_2 = y_2 - c_2 e_1 = (-6.95728757, 3.022222222)^T,$$

$$h_2 = \frac{1}{2} || \mathbf{u}_2 ||_2^2 = 28.7688387,$$

$$W_2 = I - h_2^{-1} u_2 u_2^T = \begin{pmatrix} -0.682509702 & 0.730876532 \\ 0.730876532 & 0.682509702 \end{pmatrix},$$

(2)约化计算: 
$$\Rightarrow H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & 0 \\ 0 & W_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,

$$\mathbf{A}^{(3)} = \mathbf{H}_2 \mathbf{A}^{(2)} \mathbf{H}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1.333333333 & 0.04478410 & 2.68704607 \\ 3 & 5.111111111 & -0.91658127 & -2.89305284 \\ 0 & 4.13506535 & 5.75820296 & 2.70782190 \\ 0 & 0 & 2.95884478 & 5.13068592 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 同QR分解一样,在计算 $A^{(n-1)}$ 时,不必要计算出 $H_i$

记  $A^{(i)} = A$ ,并记  $A^{(r)}$  的第 r 列至第 n 列的元素为  $a_{ij}^{(r)}$   $(i=1,2,\cdots,n;j=r,r+1,\cdots,n)$  。 对于  $r=1,2,\cdots,n-2$  执行

- (1) 若  $a_{ir}^{(r)}(i=r+2,r+3,\cdots,n)$  全为零,则令  $A^{(r-1)}=A^{(r)}$ ,转(5);否则转(2)。
- (2) 计算

$$d_r = \sqrt{\sum_{i=r+1}^{n} (a_{ir}^{(r)})^2}$$

$$c_r = -\operatorname{sgn}(a_{r+1,r}^{(r)}) d_r$$
 (若  $a_{r-1,r}^{(r)} = 0$ ,则取  $c_r = d_r$ )
$$h_r = c_r^2 - c_r a_{r+1,r}^{(r)}$$



(3) 
$$\diamondsuit u_r = (0, \dots, 0, a_{r+1,r}^{(r)} - c_r, a_{r+2,r}^{(r)}, \dots, a_{nr}^{(r)})^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

(4) 计算

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{p}_r &= \boldsymbol{A}^{(r) \mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{u}_r / h_r \\ \boldsymbol{q}_r &= \boldsymbol{A}^{(r)} \boldsymbol{u}_r / h_r \\ t_r &= \boldsymbol{p}_r^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{u}_r / h_r \\ \boldsymbol{\omega}_r &= \boldsymbol{q}_r - t_r \boldsymbol{u}_r \\ \boldsymbol{A}^{(r+1)} &= \boldsymbol{A}^{(r)} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_r \boldsymbol{u}_r^{\mathrm{T}} - \boldsymbol{u}_r \boldsymbol{p}_r^{\mathrm{T}} \end{aligned}$$

(5)继续。

当此算法执行完后,就得到与原矩阵 A 相似的拟上三角矩阵  $A^{(n-1)}$ 



## 小结

## 一、矩阵的QR分解

定理: 设4是一个n阶实方阵,那么A可分解为一个正交矩阵Q和一个上三角矩阵R的乘积,即:
A=QR.

## 二、矩阵的拟上三角分解

定理: Householder(豪斯霍尔德)约化矩阵为上Hessenberg矩阵

设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 是一个n阶实方阵,则存在初等反射矩阵 $H_1, H_2, \dots, H_{n-1}$ ,使得 $H_{n-1} \cdots H_2 H_1 A H_1 H_2 \cdots H_{n-1} = H_0^T A H_0 = H \text{ (上 Hessenberg 矩阵).}$ 

作业

1.D设A是对称矩阵,入和 x (11x11/1=1)是A的特征值及对应的特征而易, 2设 门为一个正交矩阵,使得

证明: B=HAHT的第一行第一列除了几外其余均为O.

② 对于矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & |o| & 2 \\ |o| & 5 & -8 \\ 2 & -8 & |1 \end{pmatrix}$  ,对这特征向某,

求一初等反射矩阵 H, st HX= e1,并计算 B=HAHT.

2. **国初等互射互换**将
Householder变换.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} 分解为 QR形式, Q正刻, R上三角.$ 

