线性代数 (Linear Algebra)



## 第六章 Orthogonality and Least Squares

§ 6.4 The Gram-Schmidt Process Gram-Schmidt 过程

衡益

2020 年 12 月 23 日,中山大学南校区



## Gram-Schmidt 过程



• 什么是Gram - Schmidt 过程?

目标:找到给定空间W的一组正交基

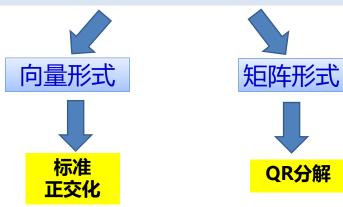
前提:已知该空间的一组非正交基

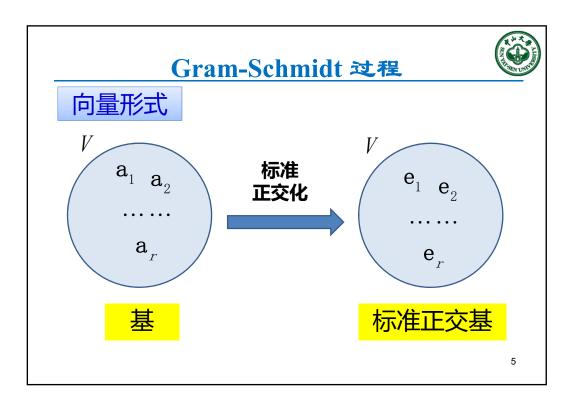
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## Gram-Schmidt 过程



Gram-Schmidt过程是用于产生ℝ<sup>n</sup>的任何非零子空间的正交或标准正交基的简单算法。







定理 对 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 中子空间 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 的一个基 $\{\mathbf{x}_1,\ldots,\mathbf{x}_p\}$ ,定义:

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{v}_1 &= \mathbf{x}_1 \\ &\mathbf{v}_2 &= \mathbf{x}_2 - \frac{\mathbf{x}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1} \, \mathbf{v}_1 \\ &\mathbf{v}_3 &= \mathbf{x}_3 - \frac{\mathbf{x}_3 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1} \, \mathbf{v}_1 - \frac{\mathbf{x}_3 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2}{\mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2} \, \mathbf{v}_2 \\ &\vdots \\ &\mathbf{v}_p &= \mathbf{x}_p - \frac{\mathbf{x}_p \cdot \mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1} \, \mathbf{v}_1 - \frac{\mathbf{x}_p \cdot \mathbf{v}_2}{\mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2} \, \mathbf{v}_2 - \dots - \frac{\mathbf{x}_p \cdot \mathbf{v}_{p-1}}{\mathbf{v}_{p-1} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{p-1}} \, \mathbf{v}_{p-1} \\ & \mathbb{B} \Delta \{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p\} \not\models \mathbb{B} \cap \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{E} , \quad \text{if } \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{E} , \quad \text{in } \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{E} , \quad \mathbf$$



定理 对 $1 \le k \le p$ , 取 $W_k = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k\}$ . 证明 令 $\mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{x}_1$ ,则有 $\mathrm{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1\} = \mathrm{Span}\{\mathbf{x}_1\}$ .

若对k < p,构造 $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k$ ,使得 $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$ 是 $\mathbb{W}_k$ 的一个正交基,定义 $\mathbf{v}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_{k+1} - \operatorname{proj}_{\mathbb{W}_k} \mathbf{x}_{k+1}$ ,

注意向量 $\operatorname{proj}_{\mathbb{K}} \mathbf{X}_{k+1}$ 属于 $\mathbb{W}_{k}$ , 因而属于 $\mathbb{W}_{k+1}$ ,

故 $\mathbf{v}_{k+1}$ 也属于 $W_{k+1}$ (因为 $W_{k+1}$ 是子空间,且减法封闭).

更进一步,由于 $\mathbf{x}_{k+1}$ 不属于 $W_k$ ,可得 $\mathbf{v}_{k+1} \neq \mathbf{0}$ .

因而 $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{k+1}\}$ 是(k+1)维空间 $W_{k+1}$ 中非零向量形成的正交基. 由4.5节基定理可知,这个集合是 $W_{k+1}$ 的正交基,

从而  $W_{k+1}$ =Span  $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{v}_{k+1}\}$  当 k+1=p时成立, 归纳证明结束  $\checkmark$ .

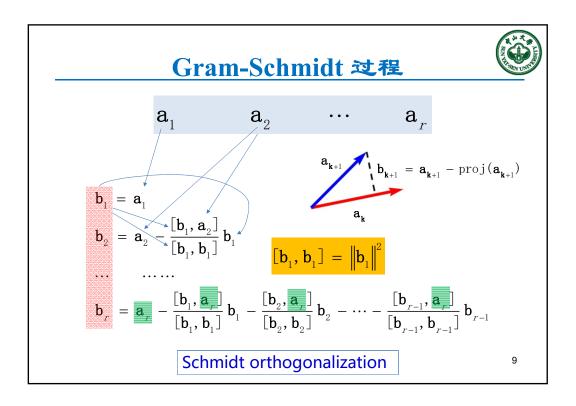
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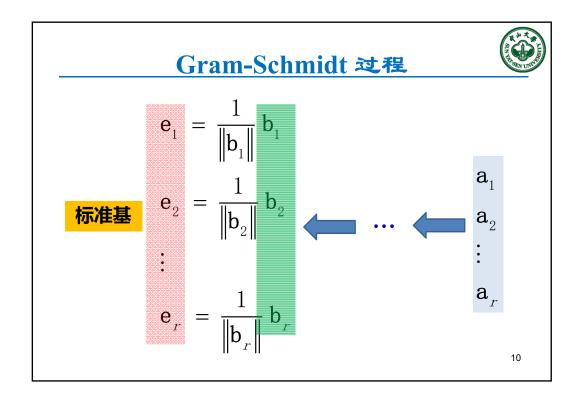
### Gram-Schmidt 过程



#### 4.5节基定理回顾

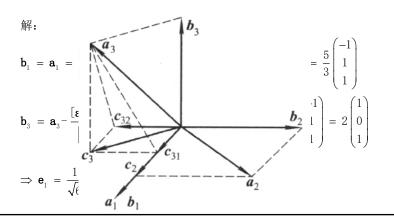
#### (基定理)







设 
$$\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{a}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 用Gram-Schmidt过程将该向量组正交化

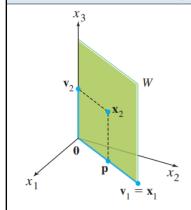


## Gram-Schmidt 过程举例



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设
$$W = \text{span}\{\mathbf{x_1}, \mathbf{x_2}\}, \mathbf{x_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, 利用Schmidt为 $M$ 构造正交基 $\{\mathbf{v_1}, \mathbf{v_2}\}.$$$



$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{15}{45} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



#### MATLAB算法-向量形式

```
function v=Schmidt_orthogonalization(a)
[m,n] = size(a);
b=zeros(m,n);
%正交化
b(:,1)=a(:,1);
for i=2:n
    for j=1:i-1
        b(:,i)=b(:,i)-dot(a(:,i),b(:,j))/dot(b(:,j),b(:,j))*b(:,j);
    end
    b(:,i)=b(:,i)+a(:,i);
end
%单位化
for k=1:n
    v(:,k)=b(:,k)/norm(b(:,k));
end
```

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### Gram-Schmidt 过程



## 定理

如果 $m \times n$ 矩阵A的列线性无关,那么A可以分解为A=QR, 其中Q是一个 $m \times n$ 矩阵,其列形成Co1A的一个标准正交基, R是一个 $m \times n$ 上三角可逆矩阵且在对角线上的元素为正数.

可以看做是Gram-schmidt过程的推论



R

## 矩阵形式

Q:标准正交矩阵; R:上三角矩阵

$$Q=egin{bmatrix} \mathbf{e}_1,\dots,\mathbf{e}_n \end{bmatrix}$$
  $R=egin{bmatrix} \langle \mathbf{e}_1,\mathbf{a}_1
angle & \langle \mathbf{e}_1,\mathbf{a}_2
angle & \langle \mathbf{e}_1,\mathbf{a}_3
angle & \dots \ 0 & \langle \mathbf{e}_2,\mathbf{a}_2
angle & \langle \mathbf{e}_2,\mathbf{a}_3
angle & \dots \ 0 & \langle \mathbf{e}_3,\mathbf{a}_3
angle & \dots \ \end{bmatrix}$ 

Q

## Gram-Schmidt 过程举例



## 例题

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{利用Gram-Schmidt正交化对A进行QR分解}$$



## 解析

利用Gram-Schmidt正交化求得A的标准向量基,

$$\therefore \mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{\sqrt{12}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} (\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{R}) = \mathbf{I} \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R},$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{12}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{\sqrt{12}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{12}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

## Gram-Schmidt 过程举例



#### MATLAB算法-矩阵形式

```
for j=1:n % Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization v=A(:,j); % v begins as column j of A for i=1:j-1 R(i,j)=Q(:,i)**A(:,j); % modify A(:,j) to v for more accuracy v=v-R(i,j)*Q(:,i); % subtract the projection (q_i^Ta_j)q_i=(q_i^Tv)q_i end v is now perpendicular to all of v is now p
```

线性代数 (Linear Algebra)



## 第六章 Orthogonality and Least Squares

§ 6.5 Least Squares Problems 最小二乘问题

衡益

2021 年 12 月 23 日,中山大学南校区

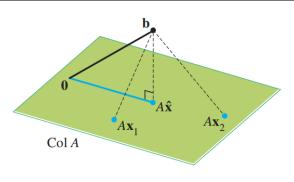


## 最小二乘估计



定义 对于 $A_{m\times n}$ 和 $b \in R^m$ ,方程Ax = b的最小二乘解是 $\hat{x}$ , 使得:

 $\left\|b \, - \, A\hat{x}\right\| \, \leq \, \left\|b \, - \, Ax\right\|.$ 



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### 最小二乘估计



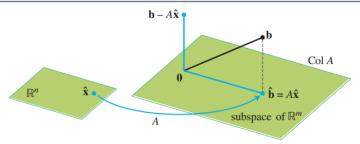
## 推导

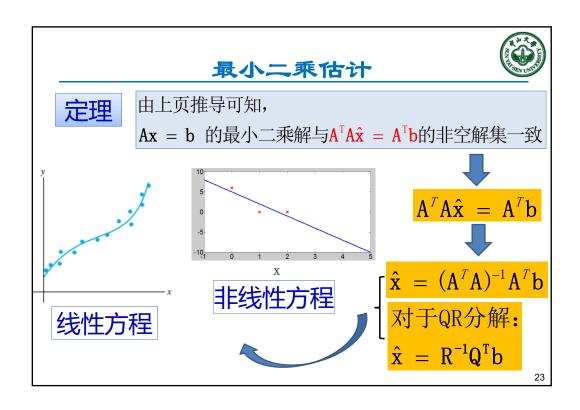
假设â满足Aâ = b.

由正交分解定理可知b-b正交于A的列向量, 即b-Ax 正交于A的所有列向量,故

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{A}\hat{\mathbf{x}}) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{T}A\hat{x} = A^{T}b$$







## 定理

矩阵A<sup>T</sup>A是可逆的充分必要条件是:
A的列是线性无关的,在这种情形下,
方程Ax=b有唯一最小二乘解<sup>x</sup>且它有下面的表示:  $\hat{x}=(A^TA)^{-1}A^Tb$ 



# 线性方程 例题

举例1: 找出离点(0,6),(1,0)和(2,0)最"近"的线。

设有直线 b = C + Dt 经过这三点

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} C \\ D \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Ax = b$$
 无解

$$\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{b} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 5, D = -3$$

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# 线性方程 例题

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{xAx} = \mathbf{b}$$
的最小二乘解



## 线性方程 例题

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

A<sup>T</sup>Ax=A<sup>T</sup>b的增广矩阵为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
故:  $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \mathbf{x}_4 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 即  $\mathbf{x}_1 = 3 - \mathbf{x}_4$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_2 = -5 + \mathbf{x}_4$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_3 = -2 + \mathbf{x}_4$ , 其中  $\mathbf{x}_4$ 是不受约束的.

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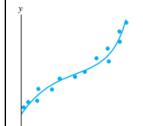
### 最小二乘估计



## 非线性方程

目的: 我们尝试将数据组

$$(x_1,y_1),\cdots,(x_k,y_k)$$



拟合到某个多项式  $y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n$  上。

理想中, 我们希望

$$a_0 + a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_1^n = y_1$$
  
 $a_0 + a_1 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_2^n = y_2$   
:

$$a_0+a_1x_k+\cdots+a_nx_k^n=y_k$$



## 非线性方程

$$y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n$$

## 观测向量 设计矩阵 系数矩阵

$$ec{b} = egin{bmatrix} oldsymbol{y}_1 \ dots \ oldsymbol{y}_k \end{bmatrix} \quad X = egin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^n \ dots & dots & dots & dots \ 1 & x_k & x_k^2 & \cdots & v_k^n \end{bmatrix} \quad ec{a} = egin{bmatrix} a_0 \ a_1 \ dots \ a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ec{a} = egin{bmatrix} a_0 \ a_1 \ dots \ a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 最小二乘估计



## 非线性方程

现在只需解方程

$$X \vec{a} = \vec{b}$$

但是基于数据组,  $X \vec{a} = \vec{b}$  可能矛盾,因此我们尝试寻找一个最佳拟合的多项式(也就是当  $||X\vec{a}-\vec{b}||$  被最小化时的多项式)。

根据之前提到的正则系引理,我们看到  $||Xec{a}-ec{b}||$  被最小化当且仅当  $X^T X \vec{a} = X \vec{b}$ 



## 最小二乘与QR分解法

给定一个 $m \times n$ 矩阵A,且具有线性无关的列,取A = QR,那么对每一个属于 $\mathbb{R}^m$ 的b,矩阵 Ax = b有唯一的最小二乘解,其解为:  $\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{R}^{-1} \mathbf{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{b}$ 

```
取\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{Q}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{b},
那么\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{Q}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{Q}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{b}
```

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## 最小二乘与QR分解法MATLAB代码

```
[m,n] = size(A);
[Q,R,P] = qr(A);
c = Q'*b;
% Determine rank of A (as before).
tol = max(size(A))*eps*abs(R(1,1));
r = 1;
while ( abs(R(r+1,r+1)) >= tol \& r < n); r = r+1; end
% Solve least squares problem to get y2
S = [R(1:r,1:r) \setminus R(1:r,r+1:n);
eye(n-r)];
t = [R(1:r,1:r) \setminus c(1:r);
zeros(n-r,1)];
y2 = S \ t; % solve least squares problem using backslash
% Compute x
y1 = R(1:r,1:r) \setminus (c(1:r) - R(1:r,r+1:n) * y2);
x = P*[y1;y2];
```



## QR分解例题

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $b = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 用QR分解和最小二乘法求Ax = b

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#### 最小二乘估计

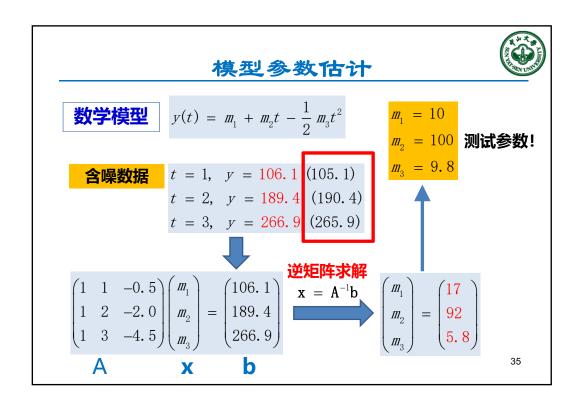
## 解析

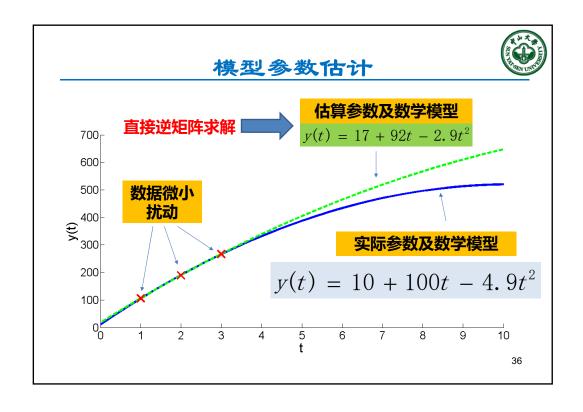
$$\therefore \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

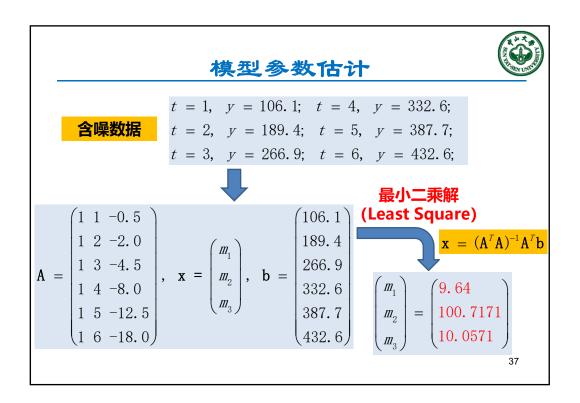
$$\mathbf{Q}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

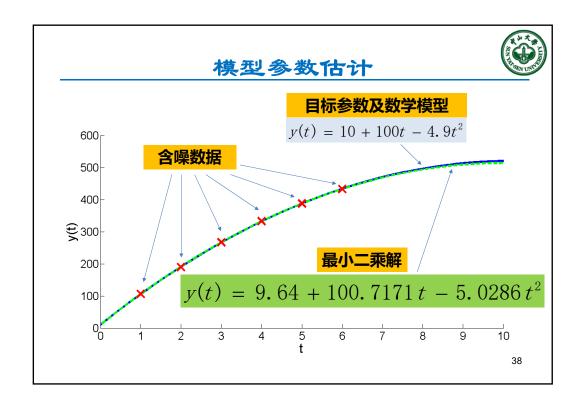
$$\therefore R\hat{x} = Q^Tb,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 4 & 5 \\
0 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 2
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
X_1 \\
X_2 \\
X_2
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
6 \\
-6 \\
4
\end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{\hat{x}} = \begin{pmatrix}
10 \\
-6 \\
2
\end{pmatrix}.$$











## 内积空间

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#### 内积空间



## 定义

内积空间是具有内积运算的线性空间。

在向量空间V中,对向量u,v内积运算满足下列公理:

- $1.\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} \rangle$
- $2. \langle \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle$
- 3.  $\langle c\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = c \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle$
- 4. ⟨u, u⟩ ≥ 0, 当且仅当u=0时⟨u, u⟩=0



#### 内积空间举例

例题 $1.\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = 4\mathbf{u}_1 V_1 + 5\mathbf{u}_2 V_2$ ,证明该式定义的是内积运算

证明:1.
$$\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = 4u_1v_1 + 5u_2v_2 = 5u_2v_2 + 4u_1v_1 = \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} \rangle$$

2. 
$$\langle \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = 4(u_1 + v_1) w_1 + 5(u_2 + v_2) w_2$$
  
=  $4u_1w_1 + 4v_1w_1 + 5u_2w_2 + 5v_2w_2$   
= $\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle$ 

3. 
$$\langle c\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = 4 (cu_1) v_1 + 5(cu_2)v_2$$
  
=  $c(4u_1v_1 + 5u_2v_2)$   
=  $c\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle$ 

4. 
$$\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u} \rangle = 4u_1^2 + 5u_2^2 \ge 0$$
,

当且仅当 $u_1 = u_2 = 0$ 时 $4u_1^2 + 5u_2^2 = 0$ .

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#### 内积空间



## 定义

#### 内积空间中:

1. 范数 (norm): 
$$\|\mathbf{v}\| = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle}$$

$$3.u \perp v: < u, v >= 0$$



#### 内积空间

## 例题

定义内积空间 $P_n$ , 对于 $P_n$ 中的p, q, 满足:  $\langle p, q \rangle = p(t_0) q(t_0) + p(t_1) q(t_1) + \cdots + p(t_n) q(t_n)$ .  $\hat{\varphi}p(t) = 12t^2, q(t) = 2t - 1$ .  $t_0 = 0, t_1 = \frac{1}{2}, t_2 = 1$ , 求向量p, q的长度.

解: 
$$||p||^2 = \langle p, p \rangle = [p(0)]^2 + [p(\frac{1}{2})]^2 + [p(1)]^2$$
  
= 0 + [3]<sup>2</sup> + [12]<sup>2</sup> = 153,  
∴  $||p|| = \sqrt{153}$ .  
同理  $\langle q, q \rangle = 2$ ,  $||q|| = \sqrt{2}$ .

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## 例题

同上对于内积空间P。,

$$\Rightarrow p(t) = 1, q(t) = t, r(t) = t^2.$$

$$|t_0| = -2, t_1| = -1, t_2| = 0, t_3| = 1, t_4| = 2,$$

利用Gram-Schmidt正交化构造P2空间的正交基.





$$\mathbf{m}: : p = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\1\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}, q = \begin{bmatrix} -2\\-1\\0\\1\\2 \end{bmatrix}, r = \begin{bmatrix} 4\\1\\0\\1\\4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

构造 $P_2$ 空间正交基 $v_0$ ,  $v_1$ ,  $v_2$ ,

$$\diamondsuit v_0 = p, :< p, q >= 0, :: v_1 = q,$$

由Gram-Schmidt可得
$$v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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#### 内积空间性质



## 性质

Cauchy-Schwarz不等式: |< u, v >| ≤ ||u|| ||v||

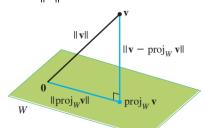
证明: (1)u = 0时,上式显然成立;

(2)**u** ≠ **0**时,设*呢*是u张成的子空间,有:

$$\left\| \operatorname{proj}_{\mathbf{W}} \mathbf{v} \right\| = \left\| \frac{<\mathbf{v},\mathbf{u}>}{<\mathbf{u},\mathbf{u}>} \mathbf{u} \right\| = \frac{\left|<\mathbf{v},\mathbf{u}>\right|}{\left|<\mathbf{u},\mathbf{u}>\right|} \left\| \mathbf{u} \right\| = \frac{\left|<\mathbf{v},\mathbf{u}>\right|}{\left\| \mathbf{u} \right\|^2} \left\| \mathbf{u} \right\| = \frac{\left|<\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}>\right|}{\left\| \mathbf{u} \right\|}$$

 $\left\| \because \left\| \operatorname{proj}_{\boldsymbol{y}} \mathbf{v} \right\| \leq \left\| \mathbf{v} \right\|, \therefore \frac{\left| < \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} > \right|}{\left\| \mathbf{u} \right\|} \leq \left\| \mathbf{v} \right\|,$ 

 $\left|< u, v > \right| \le \left\| u \right\| \left\| v \right\|$  得证.





#### 内积空间性质

## 性质

三角不等式: ||u+v|| ≤ ||u|| + ||v|

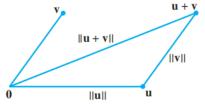
证明:

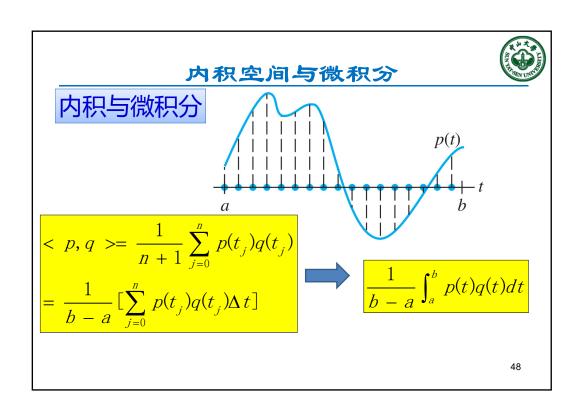
$$\|\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}\|^2 = \langle \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u} \rangle + 2\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v} \rangle$$

$$\leq \|\mathbf{u}\|^2 + 2|\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle| + \|\mathbf{v}\|^2$$

$$\leq \|\mathbf{u}\|^2 + 2\|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\| + \|\mathbf{v}\|^2 \qquad \text{Cauchy-Schwarz}$$

$$= (\|\mathbf{u}\| + \|\mathbf{v}\|)^2 \qquad \qquad \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$$







#### 内积空间与微积分

### 例题

定义内积空间C[0,1], 对于 $f,g \in C[0,1]$ 满足:

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{0}^{1} f(t)g(t)dt, \langle f, f \rangle = \int_{0}^{1} [f(t)]^{2}dt \geq 0;$$

设W为C[0,1]的子空间,由 $p_1(t)=1, p_2(t)=2t-1,$ 

 $p_3(t) = 12t^2$ .利用Grant-Schmidt正交化过程求w空间正交基。

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#### 内积空间与微积分

解: 
$$\Diamond q_1 = p_1$$
,

$$\therefore < p_2, q_1 > = \int_0^1 (2t - 1) (1) dt = (t^2 - t) \Big|_0^1 = 0,$$

$$\therefore \Leftrightarrow q_2 = p_2.$$

$$< p_3, q_1 > = \int_0^1 (12t^2) (1)dt = 4, < q_1, q_1 > = \int_0^1 (1)(1)dt = 1,$$

$$| < p_3, q_2 > = \int_0^1 (12t^2) (2t - 1)dt = 2, < q_2, q_2 > = \int_0^1 (2t - 1)^2 dt = 1/3.$$

$$| \text{...} \ \operatorname{proj}_{\mathbb{F}} p_{_{\! 3}} \ = \ \frac{<\ p_{_{\! 3}},\ q_{_{\! 1}}\ >}{<\ q_{_{\! 1}},\ q_{_{\! 1}}\ >}\ q_{_{\! 1}}\ + \ \frac{<\ p_{_{\! 3}},\ q_{_{\! 2}}\ >}{<\ q_{_{\! 2}},\ q_{_{\! 2}}\ >}\ q_{_{\! 2}}\ =\ 4q_{_{\! 1}}\ +\ 6q_{_{\! 2}},$$

$$\therefore q_3 = p_3 - 4q_1 - 6q_2 = 12t^2 - 12t + 2.$$



#### 内积空间应用

## 加权最小

## 二乘法

实际值: y, 拟合值: ŷ;

均方误差(sum of the squanres for error):

SS(E) = 
$$(y_1 - \hat{y}_1)^2 + \cdots + (y_n - \hat{y}_n)^2$$
;

加权均方误差:

WSS (E)=
$$w_1^2(y_1^2-\hat{y}_1^2)^2 + \cdots + w_n^2(y_n^2-\hat{y}_n^2)^2$$
;

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# 加权最小

$$\mathbf{W}\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & w_2 & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & w_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 y_1 \\ w_2 y_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_n y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\|\mathbf{W}\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{W}\hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{W}\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{W}\mathbf{A}\hat{\mathbf{x}}\|^2$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\mathbf{W}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{y}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$(\mathbf{W}\mathbf{A})^T \mathbf{W}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{W}\mathbf{A})^T \mathbf{W}\mathbf{y}$$



#### 内积空间应用

## 例题

找数据点(-2, 3), (-1, 5), (0, 5), (1, 4), (2, 3)的 最优拟合线 $y=\beta_0 + \beta_1 x$ .由于最后两个点的测量 误差较大,权重设为其他点的一半。

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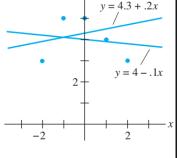


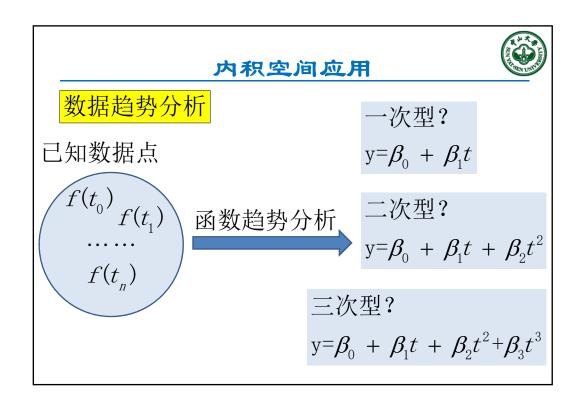
$$\mathbf{AZ:} \ \ \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta}_0 \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}; \ \mathbf{WX} \ = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbf{Wy} \ = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

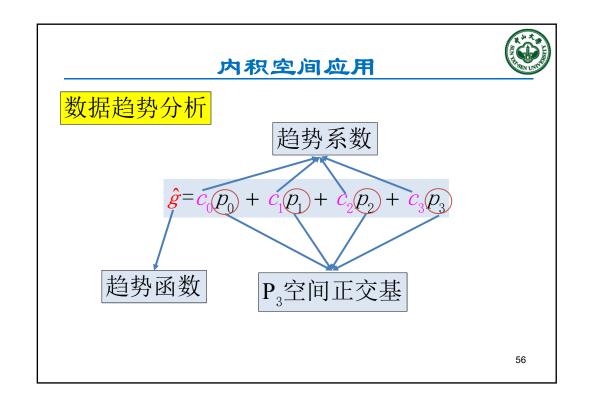
$$(\mathbf{W}\mathbf{X})^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -9 \\ -9 & 25 \end{pmatrix}, (\mathbf{W}\mathbf{X})^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 59 \\ -34 \end{pmatrix};$$

求解 $\begin{pmatrix} 14 & -9 \\ -9 & 25 \end{pmatrix}$  $\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta}_0 \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 59 \\ -34 \end{pmatrix}$ ,得到拟合直线:

y=4.3+0.2x (未加权的拟合直线为y=4-0.1x)





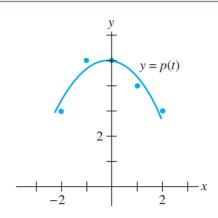




#### 内积空间应用

## 例题

对(-2,3),(-1,5),(0,5),(1,4),(2,3)进行 二次型函数拟合。



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#### 内积空间应用

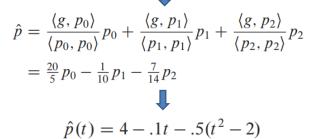


Data: g

## 解析

Polynomial:

Vector of values:



$$\hat{p}(t) = 4 - .1t - .5(t^2 - 2)$$

