最优化理论与方法期末课程实验报告

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实验目标

设计一种算法计算矩阵所有特征值与特征向量。

实验步骤

设有矩阵 A 为 n 阶方阵 ($A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$),现要求 A 的所有特征值与特征向量。 1. 使用如下幂法迭代式求矩阵 A 的最大特征值 eigval 及其对应特征向量 eigvec:

$$u_k = \frac{v_k}{\|v_k\|_{\infty}}, v_{k+1} = Au_k$$

$$\begin{cases} eigvec = \lim_{k \to +\infty} u_k \\ eigval = \lim_{k \to +\infty} \|v_k\|_{\infty} \end{cases}$$

代码如下:

```
def powerIteration(m):
    x = torch.rand((m.size()[0],))
    n = 0
    err = float('inf')
    x m = torch.max(x)
    eig_vec = torch.zeros((m.size()[0],))
    eig_val = 0
    while n < N MAX and err >= VAL ERR:
         x_u = x / x_m
         x = torch.matmul(m, x u)
         eig_val = torch.max(x)
         eig vec = x u
         err = abs(eig_val - x_m)
         x_m = eig_val
         n += 1
    return eig_vec, eig_val
```

2. 使用特征向量计算对应的 Householder 矩阵 H, 并对矩阵 A 做正交相似变换:

$$B = HAH^T$$

3. 取以上变换后的矩阵 B 右下角子矩阵 (去掉第一行与第一列后剩下的矩阵)作为新的矩阵 A, 重复步骤 1、2, 直到矩阵 A 只剩一个元素,则结束,代码如下:

```
def main(mat):
    n = mat.size()[0]
    eig_vec_list = []
    eig_val_list = []
    H_list = []
    r1_list = []
    evectmp_list = []
    for i in range(n):
         eig_vec, eig_val = powerIteration(mat)
         eig_val_list.append(eig_val)
         if i == 0:
              eig_vec_list.append(eig_vec)
         else:
              evectmp_list.append(eig_vec)
              eval_idx = len(eig_val_list) - 1
              for H_mat, r1_vec, evectmp in zip(reversed(H_list), reversed(r1_list),
reversed(evectmp_list)):
                                  r1_vec.dot(evectmp)
                                                                (eig_val_list[eval_idx]
eig_val_list[eval_idx - 1])
                   alpha = alpha.unsqueeze(0)
                   tmp_vec = torch.cat((alpha, evectmp)).view(-1, 1)
                   final_vec = torch.matmul(H_mat, tmp_vec)
         H = getHouseholderMatrix(eig_vec) # 获得 Householder 矩阵
         A = torch.matmul(torch.matmul(H, mat), H.mT) # 用 Householder 矩阵对原始矩
阵做正交相似变换
         mat = A[1:, 1:]
         r1 = A[0, 1:]
         H_list.append(H)
         r1_list.append(r1)
         if mat.size()[0] == 1:
              eig_val_list.append(mat[0][0])
              break
    return eig_val_list, eig_vec_list
```

实验结果

以一下矩阵为例, 计算其所有特征值:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3, -1, 1 \\ 2, 0, 1 \\ 1, -1, 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

计算所有特征值结果为:

[2.0364983 1.9635155 0.99999976]

而调用 python 接口 numpy.linalg.eig 做验证对比,其结果为:

可见在误差范围内两者几乎一样,算法是通过的。

在计算出所有特征值后,可用消元法解线性方程组,得出所有特征向量,这里不做另外展示了。

实验分析

本实验使用收缩技术,假设已经求出了矩阵 A 的一个特征值 λ_1 及相应特征向量 x1, 即:

$$Ax_1 = \lambda_1 x_1$$

然后构造一个 Householder 变换矩阵, 使得:

$$Hx_1 = \sigma e_1, \ e_1 = [1, 0, ..., 0]^T$$

然后可得:

$$HAH^T e_1 = HA(\frac{1}{\sigma})x_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma}HAx_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma}H\lambda_1x_1 = \frac{\lambda_1}{\sigma}(\sigma e_1) = \lambda_1 e_1$$

易知上式中 HAH^Te_1 即为 HAH^T 的第一列,所以有:

$$HAH^T = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1, r_1^T \\ \mathbf{0}, A_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $A_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1)\times(n-1)}$, $r_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$.

因为 Householder 矩阵 H 是正交矩阵,而正交相似变换不改变矩阵的特征值,所以求矩阵 A 的其余特征值变为求 n-1 阶矩阵 A1的特征值,那么如此不断的对所求矩阵进行收缩,对收缩后的矩阵继续用幂法,即可求出所有特征值。

附:实验编程代码

def main(mat):

```
import numpy as np
import torch
N_MAX = 50
VAL\_ERR = 1e-5
# 用幂法求矩阵 m 的最大特征值及对应特征向量
def powerIteration(m):
    x = torch.rand((m.size()[0],))
    n = 0
    err = float('inf')
    x m = torch.max(x)
    eig_vec = torch.zeros((m.size()[0],))
    eig_val = 0
    while n \le N_MAX and err \ge VAL_ERR:
         x_u = x / x_m
         x = torch.matmul(m, x_u)
         eig_val = torch.max(x)
         eig\_vec = x\_u
         err = abs(eig val - x m)
         x_m = eig_val
         n += 1
         print(fn: {n}, eig_vec: {eig_vec}, eig_val: {eig_val}')
    return eig_vec, eig_val
# 求 Householder 矩阵
def getHouseholderMatrix(vec):
    n = vec.size()[0]
    I = torch.eye(n)
    e1 = torch.zeros(n)
    e1[0] = 1
    v = vec + torch.norm(vec) * e1
    w = v / torch.norm(v)
    H = I - 2 * torch.matmul(w.view(-1, 1), w.view(1, -1))
    return H
```

```
eig vec list = []
    eig val list = []
    H_list = []
    r1_list = []
    evectmp_list = []
    for i in range(n):
         print(f'epoch: {i+1} ======
         eig vec, eig val = powerIteration(mat)
         eig_val_list.append(eig_val)
         if i == 0:
              eig_vec_list.append(eig_vec)
         else:
              evectmp_list.append(eig_vec)
              eval idx = len(eig\ val\ list) - 1
              for
                    H_mat,
                               r1_vec,
                                                           zip(reversed(H_list),
                                                                                   reversed(r1_list),
                                          evectmp
                                                      in
reversed(evectmp list)):
                   alpha = r1 vec.dot(evectmp) / (eig val list[eval idx] - eig val list[eval idx - 1])
                   alpha = alpha.unsqueeze(0)
                   tmp_vec = torch.cat((alpha, evectmp)).view(-1, 1)
                   final_vec = torch.matmul(H_mat, tmp_vec)
         H = getHouseholderMatrix(eig vec) # 获得 Householder 矩阵
         A = torch.matmul(torch.matmul(H, mat), H.mT) # 用 Householder 矩阵对原始矩阵做正
交相似变换
         mat = A[1:, 1:]
         r1 = A[0, 1:]
         H list.append(H)
         r1_list.append(r1)
         if mat.size()[0] == 1:
              eig_val_list.append(mat[0][0])
              break
    return torch.stack(eig val list).numpy(), eig vec list
if __name__ == '__main__':
    # mat = torch.rand((10, 10))
    mat = torch.tensor([[3, -1, 1], [2, 0, 1], [1, -1, 2]], dtype=torch.float32)
    print(f'mat: {mat}')
    eig vals, eig vecs = main(mat)
```

n = mat.size()[0]

```
print(feig_vals={eig_vals}')

# test_evals, test_evecs = torch.eig(mat, eigenvectors=True)
# print(f'test_evals: {test_evals}')

# print(f'test_evects: {test_evecs}')

test2_evals, test2_evecs = np.linalg.eig(mat)
print(f'test2_evals: {test2_evals}')

print(f'test2_evecs: {test2_evecs}')
```