

矩阵分析与应用 第三次作业

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6. 验证如下:

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 18 & 4 & -20 \\ 18 & 54 & 12 & -60 \\ 4 & 12 & 6 & -20 \\ -20 & -60 & -20 & 80 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 27 & -P & 54 \\ -P & 11 & -18 \\ 54 & -18 & 108 \end{pmatrix}$$

利用高斯消元法化简矩阵.

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 18 & 4 & -20 \\ 18 & 54 & 12 & -60 \\ 4 & 12 & 6 & -20 \\ -20 & -60 & -20 & 80 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 18 & 4 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{10}{3} & -\frac{20}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{20}{3} & \frac{40}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 18 & 4 & -20 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{10}{3} & -\frac{20}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{20}{3} & \frac{40}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{Rank}(A^T A) = 2.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{Rank}(A) = 2$$

$$A A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 27 & -P & 54 \\ -P & 11 & -18 \\ 54 & -18 & 108 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 27 & -P & 54 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{Rank}(A A^T) = 2$$

故可验证 $\text{Rank}(A^T A) = \text{Rank}(A) = \text{Rank}(A A^T)$

9. 解, 分两种情况进行讨论和计算

① 假设 $y = a_0 + a_1 x$

故令 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$x = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix}$

$b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

根据最小二乘法进行求解, 应有

$x = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$

其中, $A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 110 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore (A^T A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{11} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{110} \end{pmatrix}$

$A^T b = (106, 20)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 106 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{106}{11} \\ \frac{2}{11} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a_0 = \frac{106}{11}, a_1 = \frac{2}{11}$

② 假设 $y = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2$, 则有

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 25 \\ 1 & -4 & 16 \\ 1 & -3 & 9 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 \\ 1 & 5 & 25 \end{pmatrix}$

$x = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$

故此时, $A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 & 110 \\ 0 & 110 & 0 \\ 110 & 0 & 158 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow (A^T A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{178}{858} & 0 & -\frac{10}{858} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{110} & 0 \\ -\frac{10}{858} & 0 & \frac{1}{858} \end{pmatrix}$

则有 $A^T b = \begin{pmatrix} 106 \\ 20 \\ 688 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{18868}{858} \\ \frac{2}{11} \\ -\frac{372}{858} \end{pmatrix}$

对上面两式前结果进行代入, 若 $x = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则误差

$$\textcircled{1} E_1 = (Ax-b)^T(Ax-b) \\ = 162.9$$

②若 $x = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则代入可得, 误差为

$$E_2 = (Ax-b)^T(Ax-b) \\ = 1.62$$

\therefore 显然, $E_2 < E_1$, $y = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$ 更好能进行拟合

4. 解, 根据题意可知

$$\textcircled{a) } S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$$

$$\therefore [A(u_1)]_S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1u_1 + 1u_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[A(u_2)]_S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2u_1 - 1u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[A(u_3)]_S = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = -1u_1 + 7u_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore [A]_S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

(b) 根据相应的定理可知,

$$Q = [I_3]_{S'S}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_S, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_S, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_S \right\}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Q^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore [A]_{S'} = Q^{-1} [A]_S Q$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & -p \\ 1 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

7. 解, 由题意可知,

$$(a) T e_1 = e_1 \in \chi, T e_2 = e_1 + e_2 \in \chi$$

$$\text{故对于一向量 } e = \alpha e_1 + \beta e_2$$

$$\Rightarrow T e = T(\alpha e_1 + \beta e_2) = \alpha e_1 + \beta(e_1 + e_2) \\ = (\alpha + \beta)e_1 + \beta e_2$$

\therefore 有 $T e \in \chi$, 故 χ 在 T 下是不变的, 为不变子空间

$$(b) \therefore T|_{\chi}(e_1) = e_1, T|_{\chi}(e_2) = e_1 + e_2$$

$$\text{故 } [T|_{\chi}]_{\{e_1, e_2\}} = \left([T|_{\chi}(e_1)]_{\{e_1, e_2\}} \mid [T|_{\chi}(e_2)]_{\{e_1, e_2\}} \right) \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

correct

13) 设 $B = \{e_1, e_2, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_q\}$

根据前面的分析, $[T]_B = ([T(e_1)]_B \mid \dots \mid [T(y_1)]_B \mid \dots \mid [T(y_q)]_B)$

且有 $T(e_1) = e_1, T(e_2) = e_1 + e_2$

对于空间 $Y = \text{span} \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_q\}$

对其的可能表示为: $T(y_j) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \beta_{ij} e_i + \sum_{i=1}^q \gamma_{ij} y_i$

$$\text{则 } [T(y_j)]_B = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{1j} \\ \beta_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_{qj} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore [T]_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \beta_{11} & \dots & \beta_{1q} \\ 0 & 1 & \beta_{21} & \dots & \beta_{2q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma_{m1} & \dots & \gamma_{mq} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma_{q1} & \dots & \gamma_{qq} \end{pmatrix}$$

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