

$$1. Ax = \lambda x \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \|x\|_2 = 1$$

$$y^T A = \lambda y^T \Rightarrow Ay = \lambda y \quad \text{取 } y = x \text{ 即可} \Rightarrow \text{cond}(\lambda) = \|y\|_2 = 1$$

$$2. A = A^T \Rightarrow \exists P \text{ 正交} \quad A = PJP^T \quad J = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

固定 $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$\beta = (A - a_{kk}I)v = P(J - a_{kk}I)P^T v \quad \|v\|_2 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \exists \lambda_i = a_{kk} \text{ 已证毕}$$

$$\textcircled{2} a_{kk} \notin \{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^n \Rightarrow J - a_{kk}I \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow v = (A - a_{kk}I)^{-1} \beta$$

$$1 = \|v\|_2 = \|(A - a_{kk}I)^{-1} \beta\|_2 = \|P(J - a_{kk}I)^{-1}P^T \beta\|_2 \leq \|(J - a_{kk}I)^{-1}\|_2 \cdot \|\beta\|_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\beta\|_2 \geq \frac{1}{\max_i |\lambda_i - a_{kk}|^{-1}} = \min_i |\lambda_i - a_{kk}|$$

$$\text{取 } v = e_k \Rightarrow \beta = (A - a_{kk}I)e_k = [a_{k1}, a_{k2}, \dots, a_{k,k-1}, 0, a_{k,k+1}, \dots, a_{kn}]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq k}}^n |a_{jk}|^2 \right)^{1/2} \geq \min_i |\lambda_i - a_{kk}|$$

$$3. A = PJP^T \quad P \text{ 正交} \quad J = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \quad \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n > 0$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_2 = \lambda_n^{-1} \Rightarrow \|E\|_2 < \lambda_n$$

$$F := P^T E P \Rightarrow \|F\|_2 < \lambda_n$$

$$\text{recall: } \|B\|_2 = \max_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \|x\|_2 = 1 \\ x \neq 0 \text{ 时不取等}}} |x^T B x| \quad \text{if } B = B^T$$

$$\Rightarrow |x^T F x| \leq \|F\|_2 \cdot x^T x < \lambda_n x^T x \leq x^T J x$$

$$\Rightarrow x^T (J + F) x > 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\text{令 } y = Px \Rightarrow y^T (A + E) y > 0 \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$$

$$4. A = P \Sigma Q \quad A A^T = P(\Sigma \Sigma^T) P^T \sim \Sigma \Sigma^T \\ A^T A = Q^T(\Sigma^T \Sigma) Q \sim \Sigma^T \Sigma$$

$$\Sigma \Sigma^T = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sigma_r^2 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} \quad \Sigma^T \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \sigma_r^2 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times m}$$

$$5. A = P J P^T \quad J = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad P \text{ 正交}$$

$$\hat{Q} = \text{diag}(\text{sgn}(\lambda_1), \dots, \text{sgn}(\lambda_n))$$

$$\Rightarrow A = P \begin{pmatrix} |\lambda_1| & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & |\lambda_n| \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} (Q P^T) \quad \text{SVD 分解}$$

6. 定理 2.1.4 & 题 4.

$$7. \text{ 由 } \|\cdot\|_2 \text{ 正交不变性, 不妨 } A = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_n \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

$$\text{令 } U = \text{Span}\{e_j\}_{j=i}^n \quad \dim U = n - i + 1 \quad \dim X = i \Rightarrow \dim(X \cap U) \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists u \neq 0 \quad u \in X \cap U \Rightarrow u = \sum_{j=i}^n c_j e_j \Rightarrow \|Au\|_2 / \|u\|_2 = \left(\frac{\sum_{j=i}^n c_j^2 \sigma_j^2}{\sum_{j=i}^n c_j^2} \right)^{1/2} \leq \sigma_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \min_{\substack{u \in X \\ u \neq 0}} \frac{\|Au\|}{\|u\|} \leq \sigma_i \quad \forall X \in \mathcal{S}_i^n$$

$$\text{而 } X = \text{Span}\{e_j\}_{j=1}^i \text{ 时 } \frac{\|Au\|}{\|u\|} = \left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^i c_j^2 \sigma_j^2}{\sum_{j=1}^i c_j^2} \right)^{1/2} \geq \sigma_i, \forall u \in X$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{X \in \mathcal{S}_i^n} \min_{\substack{u \in X \\ u \neq 0}} \frac{\|Au\|_2}{\|u\|_2} = \sigma_i \quad \text{另一个同理}$$

8. 代入即可

9. $Q = [q_1 \dots q_n] \quad A Q = [A q_1 \dots A q_n]$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & & \\ \beta_1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \beta_{n-1} & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \quad QT = [\alpha_1 q_1 + \beta_1 q_2, \beta_1 q_1 + \alpha_2 q_2 + \beta_2 q_3, \dots, \beta_{n-1} q_{n-1} + \alpha_n q_n]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 q_1 + \beta_1 q_2 = A q_1 \\ \beta_i q_i + \alpha_{i+1} q_{i+1} + \beta_{i+1} q_{i+2} = A q_{i+1} \\ \beta_{n-1} q_{n-1} + \alpha_n q_n = A q_n \end{cases}$$

取适当的 q_i q_{k+1} 为 $A q_k$ 在 $\{q_1, \dots, q_k\}$ 的垂直空间的投影
(单位长度)

故对 $\{q_1, \dots, q_k, A q_k\}$ 最后一位做正交化即可

$$q_{k+1} = A q_k - \sum_{i=1}^k \langle A q_k, q_i \rangle q_i$$

适当的 q_i 可以通过一步 Householder 变换得到

10. $A \xrightarrow{\text{左} U_1} \begin{pmatrix} * & * & \dots & * \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & * & & \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{右} V_1} \begin{pmatrix} * & * & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & & \\ \vdots & * & & & \\ 0 & & & & \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots$

即 $U_k = \begin{pmatrix} I_{k-1} & \\ & * \end{pmatrix}$ 将第 k 列的 $k+1 \sim m$ 行打至 (k, k) 处

$V_k = \begin{pmatrix} I_k & \\ & * \end{pmatrix}$ 将第 k 行的 $k+2 \sim n$ 列打至 $(k, k+1)$ 处

$$U = U_1 \dots U_{n-1} \quad V = V_{n-2} \dots V_1$$

11. $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon & \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} - \alpha_2 I = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 & \varepsilon \\ \varepsilon & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

找 $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \\ \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} \sin \theta = -\varepsilon / \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^2} \\ \cos \theta = (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) / \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^2} \end{cases}$

$G :=$
则 $GAG^T(2,1) = \frac{-\varepsilon^3}{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^2 + \varepsilon^2} = O(\varepsilon^3)$

取 Wilkinson 位移时 $\det(A - \mu I) = 0$ (μ 为位移)

$$GAG^T(2,1) = \varepsilon \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta (a_1 - a_2)$$

$$\text{而 } \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 - \mu \\ \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow GAG^T(2,1) = 0$$

$$12. \alpha_{qq}^{(k+1)} = \alpha_{qq}^{(k)} - c^2(-2t\alpha_{pq}^{(k)} + t^2(\alpha_{qq}^{(k)} - \alpha_{pp}^{(k)}))$$

$$= \alpha_{qq}^{(k)} - c^2(-2t\alpha_{pq}^{(k)} + t(1-t^2)\alpha_{pq}^{(k)})$$

$$= \alpha_{qq}^{(k)} - \frac{1}{1+t^2}(-2t\alpha_{pq}^{(k)} + t(1-t^2)\alpha_{pq}^{(k)})$$

$$= \alpha_{qq}^{(k)} + t\alpha_{pq}^{(k)}$$

$$13. \begin{pmatrix} c & s \\ -s & c \end{pmatrix} C = \begin{pmatrix} c\alpha_{11} + s\alpha_{21} & c\alpha_{12} + s\alpha_{22} \\ -s\alpha_{11} + c\alpha_{21} & -s\alpha_{12} + c\alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix} =: \tilde{C}$$

$$\text{对称} \Leftrightarrow c(\alpha_{21} - \alpha_{12}) = s(\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{22})$$

$$c = \frac{\alpha_{11} + \alpha_{22}}{\sqrt{\dots}} \quad s = \frac{\alpha_{21} - \alpha_{12}}{\sqrt{\dots}} \quad \text{即可}$$

算法: 用 Jacobi $\tilde{C} = P \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} P^T$ 若 $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$ 则令 $P \leftarrow P \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow C = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{pmatrix}}_U \underbrace{P \begin{pmatrix} \operatorname{sgn} \lambda_1 & \\ & \operatorname{sgn} \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}}_\Sigma \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} |\lambda_1| & \\ & |\lambda_2| \end{pmatrix}}_{V^T} P^T$$

注: $\operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 0 \\ -1 & x < 0 \end{cases}$ (为了 U 可逆)

14. ①按 13 对子阵操作即可

② 即证 $\beta_{pp}^2 + \beta_{qq}^2 = \alpha_{pp}^2 + \alpha_{qq}^2 + \alpha_{pq}^2 + \alpha_{qp}^2$

由 $\|U \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{pp} & \alpha_{pq} \\ \alpha_{qp} & \alpha_{qq} \end{pmatrix} V^T\|_F^2 = \|\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{pp} & \alpha_{pq} \\ \alpha_{qp} & \alpha_{qq} \end{pmatrix}\|_F^2$ 即得
(U 与 V 正交阵)

15. 不妨 $m > n$

① 用 Householder 变换把 A 变成 $\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{A} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{matrix} n \\ m-n \end{matrix}$

② 对 \tilde{A} 找最大的 $\alpha_{pq}^2 + \alpha_{qp}^2$ 用 14. 方法 (至收敛)

16. $\Leftrightarrow csx^Tx + (c^2 - s^2)x^Ty - scy^Ty = 0$

① $x^Ty = 0$ 则取 $c=1$ $s=0$ 即可

② $x^Ty \neq 0$ 令 $t = \tan \theta$ $(1-t^2)x^Ty + t(x^Tx - y^Ty) = 0$ (*)

$$\Delta = (x^Tx - y^Ty)^2 + 4(x^Ty)^2 \geq 0$$

取 t 为 (*) 的根即可

17. 若 $AV = [P_1 \dots P_n]$ 列之间正交 令 $q_k = P_k / \|P_k\|_2$

$$\Sigma := \begin{pmatrix} \|P_1\|_2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \|P_n\|_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q := [q_1 \dots q_n]$$

$$\Rightarrow AV = Q\Sigma$$

算法: 循环遍历 2 个列向量 调用 16. 的方法 直至达到精度

定义: $E([P_1 \dots P_n]) = \sum_{i < j} (P_i^H P_j)^2$ ($= 0 \Leftrightarrow \{P_i\}$ 两两正交)

对 s 与 t 列用 16. 题算法时 能量下降了

$$E - \tilde{E} = (P_s^H P_t)^2 + \sum_{i \neq s, t} [(P_i^H P_s)^2 - (P_i^H \tilde{P}_s)^2 + (P_i^H P_t)^2 - (P_i^H \tilde{P}_t)^2] \quad (*)$$

其中 $[\tilde{P}_s \ \tilde{P}_t] = [P_s \ P_t] \begin{pmatrix} c & s \\ -s & c \end{pmatrix}$ 代入发现 (*) $= (P_s^H P_t)^2$

故若每次选 s, t 使 $(P_s^H P_t)^2 = \max_{i < j} (P_i^H P_j)^2$ 则 (以下推导同 Jacobi)

$$E(P^{(k)}) = E(P^{(k-1)}) - \max_{i < j} (P_i^{(k-1)H} P_j^{(k-1)})^2$$

$$\text{又 } E(P^{(k-1)}) \leq n(n-1) \max_{i < j} (P_i^{(k-1)H} P_j^{(k-1)})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E(P^{(k)}) \leq (1 - \frac{1}{N}) E(P^{(k-1)}) \quad N = \frac{1}{2} n(n-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} E(P^{(k)}) = 0$$

18. $D = \text{diag}(d_1, \dots, d_n)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D^T A D \text{ 上次对角为 } \beta_1 \frac{d_2}{d_1}, \dots, \beta_{n-1} \frac{d_n}{d_{n-1}} \\ \text{下次对角为 } \gamma_1 \frac{d_1}{d_2}, \dots, \gamma_{n-1} \frac{d_{n-1}}{d_n} \end{array} \right\} \left(\frac{d_{k+1}}{d_k} \right)^2 = \frac{\gamma_k}{\beta_k} > 0$$

$$\text{再取 } d_1 = 1 \text{ 即得 } d_{k+1} = \left(\prod_{i \leq k} \frac{\gamma_i}{\beta_i} \right)^{1/2}$$

19. (1) (*) $\beta_i \xi_{i-1} + \alpha_i \xi_i + \beta_{i+1} \xi_{i+1} = \lambda \xi_i \quad (i=1, \dots, n) \quad \text{令 } \beta_1 = \beta_{n+1} = 0$

若 $\xi_1 = 0$ 则取 $i=1 \Rightarrow \xi_2 = 0$ (用到 $\beta_2 \neq 0$)

$i=2 \Rightarrow \xi_3 = 0$ ($\beta_3 \neq 0$) $\dots \Rightarrow x=0$ 矛盾

$\xi_n = 0$ 同理

(2) (归纳内) 1° $i=2$ 即 $\beta_2 \xi_2 = -P_1(\lambda) = \lambda - \alpha_1$ 即 (*) 中 $i=1$ 时

2° 假设 $i < k$ 成立 $i=k$ 时 $P_{k-1}(\lambda) = (\alpha_{k-1} - \lambda) P_{k-2}(\lambda) - \beta_{k-1}^2 P_{k-3}(\lambda)$

$$= (\alpha_{k-1} - \lambda) (-1)^{k-2} \prod_{i=2}^{k-1} \beta_i \xi_{k-1} + \beta_{k-1}^2 (-1)^{k-2} \prod_{i=2}^{k-2} \beta_i \xi_{k-2}$$

$$= (-1)^k \prod_{i=2}^{k-1} \beta_i [(\alpha_{k-1} - \lambda) \xi_{k-1} + \beta_{k-1} \xi_{k-2}] = (-1)^{k-1} \prod_{i=2}^k \beta_i \cdot \xi_k$$

20.

记 $T = \text{diag}(T_1, \dots, T_m)$ T_i 均不可约对称三对角

由课本讨论, T_i 无重特征值 $\Rightarrow m \geq k$

而 T_i 与 T_{i+1} 之间即次对角元 $= 0 \Rightarrow$ 次对角元至少 $k-1$ 个 0

$$21. (1) x^T T x = -\sum x_i^2 - (x_1 - x_2)^2 - (x_2 - x_3)^2 - (x_3 - x_4)^2 \leq 0 \quad \text{且取等} \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$(2) \text{特征值为 } 2\left(\cos \frac{j\pi}{5} - 1\right) \quad j=1, 2, 3, 4$$

2个

$$22. \begin{cases} (T - \tilde{\lambda} I) y_k = z_{k-1} \\ z_k = y_k / \mu_k \end{cases} \quad \mu_k \text{ 为 } y_k \text{ 的绝对值最大分量}$$

23. 对 $B \cdot B^T$ (三对角对称) 用二分法

$$27. (A + Bi)(u + vi) = \lambda(u + vi) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda u = Au - Bv \\ \lambda v = Av + Bu \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -v \\ u \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -v \\ u \end{pmatrix}$$

特征值相同 (M 重数是 C 的两倍)

C 有特征向量 $u + vi \Leftrightarrow M$ 有 $\sim \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} -v \\ u \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{注: } \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} -v \\ u \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} u = -cv \\ v = cu \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{矛盾}$$