

$$1. A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 35 & 44 \\ 44 & 56 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^T b = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot a + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot b \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$3. w = \frac{x-y}{\|x-y\|} = \frac{1}{5\sqrt{10}} (0, 5, 0, 0, -3, -4)^T$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & 0 & & 15 & 20 \\ & & 1 & & \\ & 15 & & 16 & -12 \\ & 20 & & -12 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{25}$$

$$4. \alpha = 13/\sqrt{2} \quad \text{or} \quad -13/\sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c \\ s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 17 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{26} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -17 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{26}$$

$$5. \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -s x_1 + c x_2 = 0 \\ c^2 + s^2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{不妨 } \|x\|_2 \neq 0$$

只要一个解, 故让 $c \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = \frac{|x_1|}{\|x\|_2} \\ s = \frac{x_2}{\|x\|_2} \cdot \text{sgn } x_1 \end{cases} \quad x_1 = 0 \text{ 时} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = 0 \\ s = 1 \end{cases}$$

6. 仅需考虑如何把 e_i 变成 x (则可将 $x \rightarrow e_i \rightarrow y$)

$$i) \text{ 找 } G_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \text{ 使 } G_1 \begin{pmatrix} x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} =: \begin{pmatrix} x_{n-1}^{(1)} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k) \text{ 找 } G_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \text{ 使 } G_k \begin{pmatrix} x_{n-k}^{(k-1)} \\ x_{n-k+1}^{(k-1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} =: \begin{pmatrix} x_{n-k}^{(k)} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{实际的 } \tilde{G}_k = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-k-1} & & \\ & G_k & \\ & & I_{k-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$7. \text{ 取 } \alpha = \frac{\|x\|_2}{\|y\|_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (I - \alpha w w^T) \frac{x}{\|x\|_2} = \frac{y}{\|y\|_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow w = \frac{\frac{x}{\|x\|_2} - \frac{y}{\|y\|_2}}{\left\| \frac{x}{\|x\|_2} - \frac{y}{\|y\|_2} \right\|_2}$$

$$8. L^{(0)} = L = (l_{ij}^{(0)})_{m \times n} \quad i < j \text{ 时 } l_{ij}^{(0)} = 0$$

$$i) \text{ 找 } H_1 \text{ 使 } H_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ l_{nn}^{(0)} \\ \vdots \\ l_{m1}^{(0)} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ * \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ m-n \end{matrix} \quad \text{注意 } H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & \\ & * \end{pmatrix} \text{ 不影响前 } n-1 \text{ 行}$$

记 $H_1 L^{(0)} = L^{(1)}$ 仍下三角

$$k) \text{ 找 } H_k \text{ 使 } H_k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ l_{n-k+1, n-k+1}^{(k-1)} \\ \vdots \\ l_{m, n-k+1}^{(k-1)} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ l_{n-k+1, n-k+1}^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ l_{n-k+2, n-k+1}^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ l_{n, n-k+1}^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} n-k \\ m-n \end{matrix}$$

注: H_k 仅影响第 $n-k+1$ 行与 $n+1 \sim m$ 行
记 $H_k L^{(k-1)} = L^{(k)}$ 仍下三角
且不影响第 $n-k+2 \sim n$ 列
因为这些列 H_k 影响的均为 0

把 $n-k+1$ 列的 $n+1 \sim m$ 行
送给 $n-k+1$ 行的对角元

$$9. U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad m \geq n \text{ 时由 } 8. \text{ 有可找到 } H \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \text{ 正交使 } HL = \begin{pmatrix} L \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} \quad L \text{ 下三角可逆}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|Lz - Pb\|_2^2 = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} L \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} z - HPb \right\|_2^2 = \|Lz - s\|_2^2 + \|t\|_2^2 \geq \|t\|_2^2$$

$$\text{其中 } HPb = \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix}_{m-n}$$

$$\text{其中 } z = L^{-1}s \text{ 取等}$$

$$\|Ax - b\|_2 = \|LUx - Pb\|_2 = \|Lz - Pb\|_2 \quad \text{同上}$$

$$10. A = P \Sigma Q \quad (\text{SVD}) \quad \Sigma = \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_k, 0, \dots, 0)_{m \times n} \quad \sigma_1 \geq \sigma_2 \geq \dots \geq \sigma_k > 0$$

$$\|Ax - b\| = \|\Sigma(Qx) - P^T b\|_2 \quad Y := QxP \quad z := Qx \quad c := P^T b$$

$$AXA = P \Sigma (QXP) \Sigma Q$$

$$AXA = A \Leftrightarrow \Sigma Y \Sigma = \Sigma$$

$$(AX)^T = AX \Leftrightarrow \Sigma Y = (\Sigma Y)^T$$

$$\|Ax - b\| = \|\Sigma z - c\|$$

$$x = Xb \Leftrightarrow z = Yc$$

$$\text{故不妨 } A = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_k \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} := \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} \begin{matrix} k \\ n-k \end{matrix} \quad \det A_1 \neq 0$$

$$A^T A x = A^T b \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_k^2 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} x b = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sigma_k \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} b$$

$$\text{设 } b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}_{n-k}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{pmatrix}_{n-k}^T \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 (X_1 b_1 + X_2 b_2) = b_1 \\ b_1, b_2 \text{ 任意} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 x_1 = 0 \\ A_1 x_2 = I_k \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$AXA = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 X_1 A_1 & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{即证 } A_1 X_1 A_1 = A_1 \Leftrightarrow A_1 X_1 = I_k \text{ 已证}$$

$$(AX)^T = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^T A_1^T & 0 \\ x_2^T A_1^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad AX = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 X_1 & A_1 X_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } A_1 X_2 = 0, A_1 X_1 = I_k = (A_1 X_1)^T \text{ 可得}$$

不考虑上三角部分形状

$$11. \text{ ① 将 } A \text{ 变为 } \begin{pmatrix} * & & \\ * & \diagup & * \\ & & * \end{pmatrix}$$

第一步: 找 $\tilde{G}_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ 使

$$\tilde{G}_1 \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{n-1} \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\beta_{n-1}^2 + \beta_n^2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } G_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-2} & \\ & \tilde{G}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } A^{(1)} = G_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & & & & \\ \beta_2 & \ddots & & & * \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \beta_{n-2} & & * \\ & & * & & * \\ & & 0 & & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{会在下三角的 } (n, n-1) \text{ 引入非 0}$$

$$A^{(1)}(n-1, 1) = \sqrt{\beta_{n-1}^2 + \beta_n^2}$$

但消去了 $(n, 1)$ 元

第 k 步: 找 $\tilde{G}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ 使

$$\tilde{G}_k \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{n-k} \\ \sqrt{\beta_{n-k}^2 + \beta_{n-k+1}^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\beta_{n-k}^2 + \dots + \beta_{n-k+1}^2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } G_k = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-k-1} & & \\ & \tilde{G}_k & \\ & & I_{k-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } A^{(k)} = G_k A^{(k-1)} \text{ 如下, 在 } A(s+1, s) \text{ 引入非 0 但消去了 } A(s+1, 1) \quad (s = n-k, \dots, n-1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \alpha_1 & & & \\ & \beta_2 & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \beta_{n-k-1} & \\ & & & * & \\ & & & 0 & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & \alpha_{n-k-1} & \\ & & & & & & * & \\ & & & & & & * & \\ & & & & & & & * & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{② 经过 ① 后 } A \text{ 化为 } A^{(n-1)} = \begin{pmatrix} * & & \\ * & \diagup & * \\ & & * \end{pmatrix} \text{ 记为 } B^{(0)} := (b_{ij}^{(0)})_{n \times n}$$

再由上而下消去次对角线

$$k \text{ 步: 找 } \tilde{H}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2} \quad \tilde{H}_k \begin{pmatrix} b_{k,k}^{(k-1)} \\ b_{k+1,k}^{(k-1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{k,k}^{(k)} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{记 } H_k := \begin{pmatrix} I_{k-1} & & \\ & \tilde{H}_k & \\ & & I_{n-k-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则 } H_k A^{(k-1)} = A^{(k)} = \begin{pmatrix} * & & * \\ & \ddots & * \\ & & * \\ & & & * \\ & & & & * \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} k \text{ 行} \\ k \text{ 列} \end{matrix}$$

$$n-1 \text{ 步后化为 } \begin{pmatrix} * & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & * \end{pmatrix} \text{ 上三角 } R$$

$$Q^T = (H_{n-1} \dots H_1)(G_{n-1} \dots G_1)$$

$$Q^T A = R \Rightarrow A = QR$$

$$12. x \in X_{L_s} \Rightarrow \left. \frac{d}{d\alpha} \|A(x + \alpha w) - b\|_2^2 \right|_{\alpha=0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2w^T A^T (Ax - b) = 0 \quad \forall w \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow A^T (Ax - b) = 0 \quad \square$$