

Problem 1. [10 pt] For $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, verify the following inequalities and give examples of a nonzero vector or matrix for which equality is achieved.

(a) $\|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_2 \leq \sqrt{m} \|x\|_\infty$;

(b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|A\|_\infty \leq \|A\|_2 \leq \sqrt{m} \|A\|_\infty$;

(c) Show the equivalence between induced matrix norms $\|\cdot\|_p$ and $\|\cdot\|_q$ for $1 \leq p < q \leq \infty$.

(A): 设 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)^T$

则 $\|x\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} |x_i|$

$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2} \geq \sqrt{\max_{1 \leq i \leq m} x_i^2} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} |x_i| = \|x\|_\infty$

另证:

$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2} \leq \sqrt{m \cdot \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} x_i^2} = \sqrt{m} \cdot \|x\|_\infty$

故 $\|x\|_\infty \leq \|x\|_2 \leq \sqrt{m} \|x\|_\infty$

等号取于: $x = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T$

$m \times \begin{matrix} \boxed{} \\ \boxed{} \\ \vdots \\ \boxed{} \end{matrix}$

(B): $\|A\|_\infty = \max_{\|x\|_\infty \leq 1} \|Ax\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} \sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}|$

取 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\text{sign}(a_{i1}), \dots, \text{sign}(a_{in}))^T$.

则 $\|Ax\|_2 \geq \frac{\|A\|_\infty}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \|A\|_2 \geq \frac{\|A\|_\infty}{\sqrt{n}}$

取: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\|A\|_\infty = n$ $\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{n}$

右边的不等式:

$\|Ax\|_2 \leq \sqrt{m} \|Ax\|_\infty \leq \sqrt{m} \|A\|_\infty \|x\|_\infty \leq \sqrt{m} \|A\|_\infty \|x\|_2$.

同时取 $\|x\|_2$. 得 $\|A\|_2 \leq \sqrt{m} \|A\|_\infty$.

取: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\|A\|_\infty = 1$ $\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{m}$

$$(c): \forall p, 1 \leq p \leq \infty. \quad (\text{10分})$$

$$\|x\|_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \geq \|x\|_\infty$$

$$\|x\|_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq n^{\frac{1}{p}} \|x\|_\infty \leq n \|x\|_\infty$$

$$\text{故 } \| \cdot \|_p \leq \| \cdot \|_\infty \text{ 对 } \forall n$$

$$\text{故 } \| \cdot \|_p \text{ 之间均对 } \forall n \quad (1 \leq p \leq \infty) \quad (\text{10分})$$

$$\text{证: } \exists \alpha, \beta, \text{ s.t. } \alpha \|x\|_q \leq \|x\|_p \leq \beta \|x\|_q$$

$$\|A\|_p = \sup_{\|x\|_p=1} \|Ax\|_p \leq \beta \sup_{\|x\|_p=1} \|Ax\|_q \leq \beta \|A\|_q \sup_{\|x\|_p=1} \|x\|_q \leq \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \|A\|_q$$

$$\text{类似地 } \|A\|_q \leq \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \|A\|_p$$

$$\text{故 } \|A\|_p \text{ 与 } \|A\|_q \text{ 对 } \forall n$$

Problem 2. [10 pt] For each of the following statement, find an example matrix.

- (a) a matrix whose singular values are the same as its eigenvalues;
- (b) a matrix whose singular values are the same as the absolute values of its eigenvalues (the matrix has at least one negative eigenvalue);
- (c) a matrix whose singular values are not the same as the absolute values of its eigenvalues;

$$(a): I_n \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad I_n = I_n \cdot I_n^T \quad \text{奇异值分解}$$

$$\text{奇异值: } \{1, 1, \dots, 1\}$$

$$\text{特征值: } \{1, 1, \dots, 1\}$$

$$(b): A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{奇异值 } \{1, 2\}$$

$$\text{特征值 } \{1, -2\}$$

$$(c): A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{特征值 } \{1\}$$

$$\text{奇异值: } \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ 与 } \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Theorem I. Given a matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. The singular values of A are denoted as $\{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^{\min(m,n)}$ with their corresponding left and right singular vectors being $\{u_i\}_{i=1}^{\min(m,n)}$ and $\{v_i\}_{i=1}^{\min(m,n)}$. For any r with $0 \leq r \leq \min(m,n)$, the matrix A_r as defined,

$$A_r = \sum_{i=1}^r u_i \sigma_i v_i^*,$$

satisfies

$$\|A - A_r\|_F = \inf_{\substack{B \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n} \\ \text{rank}(B) \leq r}} \|A - B\|_F.$$

Problem 3. [20 pt] Prove the Theorem I.

课上已证命题: $\|A - A_r\|_2 = \inf_{\substack{B \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n} \\ \text{rank}(B) \leq r}} \|A - B\|_2 = \sigma_{r+1}$

证明 Frobenius 范数的情形

△ 3/2 证: $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. $\text{rank}(B) = k$. 则 $\sigma_{k+i}(A) = \sigma_i(A-B)$ $\forall i$.
 $i=1$ 已证 (即 1 范数的命题).

对于一般的 i :

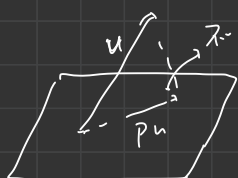
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_i(A-B) &= \sigma_i(A-B) + \sigma_i(B-B_k) \quad (B_k \text{ 类似于 } A_k \text{ 定义}) \\ &= \sigma_i(A-B - (A-B)_{i-1}) + \sigma_i(B-B_k) \\ &\geq \sigma_i(A-B - (A-B)_{i-1} + B-B_k) \\ &= \sigma_i(A - (A-B)_{i-1} - B_k) \\ &\geq \sigma_i(A - A_{k+i-1}) \\ &= \sigma_{k+i}(A) \end{aligned}$$

3/2 证得证.

$$\text{于是 } \|A - A_k\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=k+1}^r \sigma_i(A)^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{r-k} \sigma_i(A-B)^2 \leq \|A-B\|_F^2. \quad \square$$

Problem 4. [15 pt] Let $P \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$ be a nonzero projector. Show that $\|P\|_2 \geq 1$, with equality if and only if P is an orthogonal projector.

$$P^2 = P$$



由于 $P \neq 0$ 故

$$\exists v \in \mathbb{C}^m \text{ s.t. } P v = v$$

$$\|P v\|_2 = \|v\|_2$$

$$\|P\|_2 = \sup_{\|x\|_2=1} \|P x\|_2 \geq \|P \frac{v}{\|v\|_2}\|_2 = 1$$

若 P 正. 则 $P^* = P$. Hermitian 矩阵可相似化.

故特征值与奇异值在相差一个符号的意义下相同

$$\text{奇异值} = \sqrt{\sigma(P^*P)} = \sqrt{\sigma(P P^*)} = \sqrt{\sigma(P)} = |\sigma(P)|$$

又 $P \neq 0$ 故 奇异值为 $\{1, 0\}$. 故 $\|P\|_2 = 1$.

若 $\|P\|_2 = 1$ 则 P 为正交. 即 $P^2 = P$. $\|P\|_2 = 1$ 时 P 为对称阵
(由 Schur 定理. 任何复矩阵可上三角化).

不妨 P 为上三角矩阵, 且 对角元按前面均为 0.

后面均为 1 排列, 否则用置换阵左右乘, 转成该形式.

$$P = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & x_1 \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & x_2 \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & x_3 \end{array} \right] \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} A \in \mathbb{C}^{m_1 \times m_1} \\ C \in \mathbb{C}^{m_2 \times m_2} \\ m_1 + m_2 = m \end{array}$$

$$P = P^2 = \begin{bmatrix} A^2 & AB \\ 0 & C^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{则 } A^2 = A \quad C^2 = C \quad AB = B.$$

若 $A \neq 0$.

设 $\max |j-i| = t \neq 0$. 且 $A_{ij}^* = A_{ji}$ $j-i=t$
 $A_{ij} \neq 0$.

则 $\forall i = 1, \dots, m_1 - t$

$$A_{i, i+t}^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{m_1} \underbrace{A_{i,k} A_{k, i+t}} = \sum_{k=1}^{m_1} 0 = 0.$$

故 $A^2 \neq A$ 矛盾

故 $A = 0$.

对于 C : 设 $C = I + D$

$$C^2 = C \Rightarrow I^2 + 2D + D^2 = I + D$$

$$\Rightarrow D^2 = -D$$

类似 A 的情况是 $D^2 = -D$ (这里不影响结论为 0).

△ 对于 B , 由 $A=0$ $C=I$, $AB=B \Rightarrow B=0$.

于是 $P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$, 为正交投影 \square