

Ch3 Proj. least square orth. QR & Q.R.

A with cols l.i.

proj CCA) $P = A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$ (A^T A 对称)

填空题多做几遍

ch3 最小二乘. QR分解

ch4 三对角行列式的计算 (递推公式, 递归)

ch5. most important. 特征值 对称化. 正交对称化

幂等矩阵.

ch6. SVD (填空5分或大题15分)

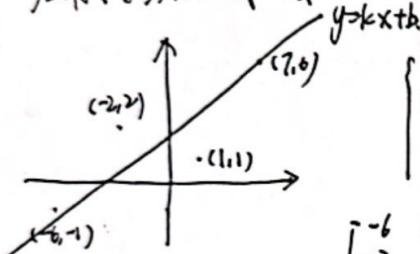
正交 (一个大题, 小题两题) 共20分,
二次型

最小二乘

$$Ax=b$$

$$A^T A x = A^T b. \text{ 写成增广 } [A^T | A^T b], \text{ 求解,}$$

应用: 拟合直线



$$\begin{cases} -1 = -6k + b \\ 2 = -2k + b \\ 1 = 1k + b \\ 6 = 7k + b \end{cases}$$



$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \quad \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1,1) (2,4)

$$\begin{cases} 1 = a + b + c \\ 4 = 4a + 2b + c \\ \vdots \end{cases} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

不要硬算, 想办法简化.

QR分解 $A_{\text{min}} = Q_{\text{min}} R_{\text{min}}$ (只要线性无关即可)

QR分解, 每列验证是否与前列正交.

$$u_3 = v_3 - \frac{w_1^T v_3}{w_1^T w_1} w_1 - \frac{w_2^T v_3}{w_2^T w_2} w_2$$

分解时可以不按长度, 怎么方便怎么来

$$A = QR \quad R = Q^T A, \text{ 是上三角.}$$

三对角

递推, 不要跳步

可以用数学归纳法

特征值与对称化

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \text{ (特征值)}$$

几何意义: 线性无关的特征向量

几何意义: 可对角化

例: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda = \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3$

$$A - 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \text{ 个自由列, } 1 \text{ 个线性关系} \\ \text{几何意义: } 1 < 2 \end{matrix}$$

实对称矩阵一定可以正交对角化. (谱定理) $A = Q \Lambda Q^T$

验证 e-values: 加起来的 trace 比

$$\text{正交化. } A = U \Lambda U^T \quad A^H = A$$

二次型和正交

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = Q \Lambda Q^T \quad f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -2x_1^2 - 4x_2^2 - 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_3$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix} = Q \Lambda Q^T$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}x_3\right)^2 - 4x_2^2 - 5\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}x_1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}x_3\right)^2 \quad y = Qx$$

$$A = LDL^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

SVD. $A = U \Sigma V^T$

U : e-vectors of AA^T

V : e-vectors of $A^T A$

step 1: find evals and e-vectors (ortho) $A^T A$ to get V .

step 2: By $Av_i = \sigma_i u_i$, find $u_1 \sim u_r$

step 3: find an orthonormal basis for $N(A^T)$ for the rest cols in U .



$$|A+B| \neq |A|+|B| \quad |AB| = |A||B|$$

$$|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} \quad |A^T| = |A|$$

$$|I_n - AB| = |I_n - BA| \rightarrow \text{proof}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix} = |A||B|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_2 = C_2 - AC_1} \begin{bmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ B & I_n - BA \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|I_m||I_n - BA| = |I_m||I_n - AB|$$

证

Ch 5

$$1. A, A^T \text{ e-vals 相同, e-vectors 不同. } \begin{bmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 = r_1 - A r_2} \begin{bmatrix} I_m - AB & 0 \\ B & I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \sim A^T$$

$$2. A \text{ e-vals } \lambda, A^T \text{ e-vals } \frac{1}{\lambda}, \text{ same e-vectors.}$$

$$3. A \text{ e-vals } \lambda, f(A) \text{ e-vals } f(\lambda), \text{ same e-vectors.}$$

$$4. \text{tr}(A+B) = \text{tr}(A) + \text{tr}(B) \quad \text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$$

$$* 5. \text{if } A \text{ and } B \text{ 都可对角化, } AB \text{ 可对角化当且仅当 } AB=BA$$

$$6. \text{e-vals of } A+B \neq \text{e-vals of } A + \text{e-vals of } B$$

特征向量不变

$$7. A \sim B, \text{ then } A^T \sim B^T, A^{-1} \sim B^{-1}, A+A^{-1} \sim B+B^{-1}, A^k \sim B^k, A+I \sim B+I, \text{ but } A+A^T \text{ not similar to } B+B^T$$

$$(A \sim A^T)$$

Ch 6

$$1. A, B \text{ pos. def, } A+B \text{ pos. def}$$

$$2. A, B \text{ pos. def, } A \cdot B \text{ not pos. def (unless } AB=BA)$$

$$3. A \text{ pos. def, } A^{-1} \text{ pos. def.}$$

$$4. A \text{ pos. semidef, } A+kI \text{ (} k>0 \text{) pos. def}$$

e-vals: normal:

$$1. \text{Hermitian: } A^H = A \quad \lambda \text{ are real}$$

$$2. \text{Skew-Hermitian: } A^H = -A \quad \lambda \text{ are imaginary (虚数)}$$

$$3. \text{Unitary: } U^H U = I \quad |\lambda| = 1$$

$$4. \text{rank-1 } A = UV^T, \text{ e-vals are 0 with null vector } n-1$$

$$A = U^T V$$

几何意义

可正交除非 $U^T V = 0$ (orthogonal)

$$5. A^H A, A A^H, \text{ e-vals are real and } \lambda \geq 0$$

$$6. \text{Projection matrices } P = A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T, \text{ e-vals}$$

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ null vector } n-r \quad \lambda = 1 \text{ null vector } r$$

$$7. \text{Idempotent matrices } A^2 = A \text{ (投影也是幂等矩阵)}$$

$$\lambda = 0 \text{ null vector } n-r \quad \lambda = 1 \text{ null vector } r$$

$$\text{rank}(A+B) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) - n$$

$$\text{rank}(A+B) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) - n$$

$$n = \text{rank}(I) \leq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A+I) \leq n$$



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