

第三次书面作业

1. $C = \begin{pmatrix} 35 & 44 \\ 44 & 56 \end{pmatrix}$, $d = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$, $x = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

2. $C = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 9 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $d = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$u = (0, 1, 0, 3)^T$, $v = (0, 0, 1, -1)^T$, $x_0 = (\frac{3}{5}, \frac{2}{15}, 0, 0)^T$

求解 $x_0 + au + bv$.

3. $2=5$ $H = I - 2\omega\omega^T$, $2\omega\omega^T (1, 0, 4, 6, 3, 4)^T = (0, 5, 0, 0, 3, 4)$

$\omega = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} (0, 5, 0, 0, 3, 4)$

4. $5c + 17s = 5s + 12c$, $17s = 7c$.

$s = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{26}$, $c = \frac{17\sqrt{2}}{26}$, $2 = \frac{13}{2}\sqrt{2}$

5. $-5x_1 + cx_2 = 0$.

$s = a + bi \rightarrow \begin{cases} -a_1a + b_1b + b_2c = 0 \\ -b_1a - a_1b + a_2c = 0 \end{cases}$

$x_i = a_i + b_i i$

$|x_1| = 0$ 取 $s=1$, $c=0$.

若 $|a|, |b|$ 线性相关, $c=1 \Rightarrow$ 求解
同一解

6. $a_j \neq 0$. 构造 Givens 矩阵 $Q = (Q_{ij})^{(n)} = 0$

记角度为 θ , a_i, a_j 在 x 的第 i, j 行时, 计算 $Q(i, j, \theta) x = 0$

算法. 对 x 除第一行外, 若 $0 \Rightarrow$ 处理

若 $y \downarrow$

$Q(i, j, \theta)$

同样地, 对 y 除... $P(1, k, \theta_k)$

$\prod_{k=n}^1 P(1, k, \theta_k) \prod_{j=1}^n Q(i, j, \theta_k)$

$Q \triangleq \prod_{j=1}^n Q(i, j, \theta_j)$

$\begin{cases} P \triangleq \prod_{k=1}^n P(1, k, \theta_k) \\ Qx = Py = 0 \end{cases}$

每个 Givens 矩阵为实数, $\theta \Rightarrow -\theta$

$P^{-1} = \prod_{k=n}^1 P(1, k, -\theta_k)$, $P^{-1}Qx = y$

1. 计算 $2 = \frac{\|x\|_2}{\|y\|_2}$

$H = I - 2\omega\omega^T$, $2(\omega^T x)\omega = x - \alpha y$

令 $\omega_0 = \alpha y - x$

计算 $\omega = \frac{\omega_0}{\|\omega_0\|_2} \Rightarrow H$

8. 同构性: HK 操作后 对 $k \rightarrow 1$ 满足要求:

$$(0, \dots, 0, a_{n-k+1}, \dots, a_n, a_{n+1}, \dots, a_m)^T$$

\downarrow

$$(0, \dots, 0, 2, a_{n-k+2}, \dots, a_n, 0, \dots, 0)^T$$

w_k 只有 $n-k+1$ 与 $m-n$ 项非 0.

对 $k-1$ 项均为 0.

x, w 非零分量不变 $(I - 2ww^T)x = x - 2(w^Tx)w = x$
不会破坏已符合要求的部分.

9. $L^TLz = L^Tp b$. L 下三角, 列满 rank. \Rightarrow 有唯一解

$$H \begin{pmatrix} L_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad L_1^TL_1z = L_1^Tp b$$

\rightarrow 解 $L_1^Tz_0 = L_1^Tp b$. 277.

$$\begin{cases} L_1z = z_0 \end{cases}$$

$$Ux = z. \quad \& \text{满足 } L^TLz = L^Tp b. \quad L^TLUx = L^Tp b$$

$$U^TL^TLUx = U^TL^Tp b$$

$$A^TAx = A^Tp b.$$

$$(3.14) \Rightarrow \text{III}$$

$$10. (3.1.4) \quad A^TAx = A^Tb \quad (\forall b)$$

$$\text{取 } b = e_i. \quad A^TAXL = \underline{A^TI}.$$

$$\Rightarrow X^TATA = A.$$

$$A^TAx = A^T \Rightarrow X^TATAx = X^TA^T$$

$$Ax = \text{---} \quad \text{①} \rightarrow \text{②}$$

$$A = X^TATA = (AX)^TA = AXA. \quad \text{①}$$

$$11. \quad g(a, b) \triangleq \arccos \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

用于生成左矢 $(a, b)^T$ 使 b 成为 0 的 θ . ~~157134~~

QR(A, Q):

$$Q = I$$

for $i = n-3$

if $A[i][i] \neq 0$

$$Q = Q * G(i-1, i, -g(A[i-1][i], A[i][i]))$$

$$A = G(i-1, i, \dots) * A.$$

for $i = 2:n$.

$$if A[i][i-1] > 0.$$

$$Q = Q \cdot G(i-1, i, -g(A[i-1][i-1], A[i][i-1]))$$

$$A = G(i-1, i, g(A[i-1][i-1], A[i][i-1])) \cdot A$$

12. pf: $\|x\|_2^2 = x^T x$. $\|x\|_2$

$$\|Ax - b\|_2 = \min_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|Ay + b\|_2$$

$$\|A(x + 2w) - b\|_2 \geq \|Ax - b\|_2$$

$$2w^T A^T (Ax - b) + 2^2 \|Aw\|^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall Aw.$$

$$\text{For } w \in \mathbb{R}^n, w^T w \geq 0$$

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

$$\text{If } A^T (Ax - b) \neq 0, \text{ then } (A^T (Ax - b))^T \neq 0.$$

$$\text{For } w \in \{ \pm e_i \}, w^T A^T (Ax - b) < 0$$

$$\text{As } 2 \rightarrow 0, \text{ value}$$

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