

Lecture 3. Orthonormal Columns in Q give $Q^T Q = I$

Q 的列向量为标准正交向量:

$$Q^T = \begin{bmatrix} q_1^T \\ q_2^T \\ \vdots \\ q_n^T \end{bmatrix} \quad Q = [q_1 \ q_2 \ \dots \ q_n] \Rightarrow Q^T Q = I$$

$Q Q^T$ 什么情况下等于 I ?

当 Q 是 Square 时。

$\therefore Q^T Q = I$, 当 Q 是 Square Matrix 时, $Q^T = Q^{-1}$,

$\therefore Q Q^T = Q Q^{-1} = I$.

此时 Q 称为正交矩阵, orthogonal matrix.

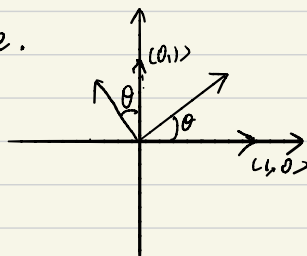
Square

• 旋转矩阵:

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{1} \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1 \quad \textcircled{2} -\cos\theta \sin\theta + \sin\theta \cos\theta = 0$$

Q 是正交矩阵。实现平面的 rotate.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix}$$



Q 有一个重要性质: 对于任意向量 x , 向量进行 Qx 后不会改变其长度。

证明: $\|Qx\|^2 = (Qx)^T (Qx) = x^T Q^T Q x = x^T x = x^2$

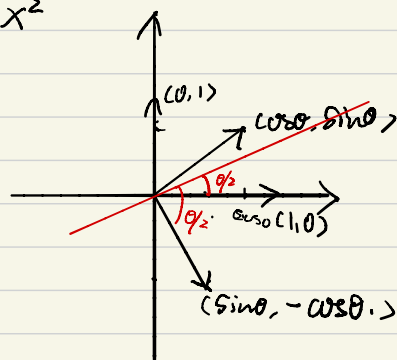
• 反射矩阵.

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Qx' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Qx'' = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & -\cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta \\ -\cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

效果是按红线为对称轴翻转。



Householder 从一个单位向量出发, $u^T u = 1$, 设 $H = I - 2uu^T$.

$$\begin{aligned} H^T H &= (I - 2UU^T)^T (I - 2UU^T) = (I^T - 2UU^T) (I - 2UU^T) \\ &= I^T I - 2UU^T - 2UU^T + 4UU^T U^T U \\ &= I - 4UU^T + 4UU^T U^T U \\ &= I - 4UU^T + 4UU^T = I, \quad H \text{ orthogonal.} \end{aligned}$$

H 是反射矩阵, 是一个正交矩阵。

- Hadamard. 是正交矩阵.

$$H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_4 = \begin{bmatrix} H_2 & H_2 \\ H_2 & -H_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_8 = \begin{bmatrix} H_4 & H_4 \\ H_4 & -H_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Always possible if $n/4$ is a whole number.

- 傅里叶矩阵.

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$