矩阵分析与应用

第十一讲 矩阵分解之一

信息与通信工程学院各務的

本讲主要内容

- 三角分解
- Givens变换
- HouseHolder变换
- QR分解

[3]入]在线性代数中应用Gauss消去法求解n元

线性方程组 Ax = b

其中:
$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T, b = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$$

Gauss消去法将系数矩阵化为上三角形矩阵,或将增广矩阵化为上阶梯形矩阵,而后回代求解。

定义4.1 如果n阶矩阵A能够分解为一个下三角矩阵L和一个上三角矩阵U的乘积,则称其为三角分解或LU分解。如果方阵A可分解成A=LDU,其中L为一个单位下三角矩阵,D为对角矩阵,则称A可作LDU分解。

定理4.1 矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 的分解式唯一的充要条件为A 的顺序主子式 $\Delta_k \neq 0$ 。 A = LDU ,其中L是单位下三角矩阵,U是单位上三角矩阵,D是对角矩阵,并且 $D = \operatorname{diag}(d_1, d_2, \cdots, d_n), d_k = \frac{\Delta_k}{\Delta_{k-1}}, k = 1, 2, \cdots, n \quad (\Delta_0 = 1)$

推论 设A是n阶非奇异矩阵,A有三角分解A=LU,

的充要条件是A的顺序主子式 $\Delta_k \neq 0$ $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$

分解原理:以n=4为例

$$\Delta_1(A) = a_{11} : a_{11} \neq 0 \implies c_{i1} = \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}} \quad (i = 2, 3, 4)$$

$$L_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ c_{21} & 1 & & \\ c_{31} & 0 & 1 & \\ c_{41} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, L_{1}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -c_{21} & 1 & & \\ -c_{31} & 0 & 1 & \\ -c_{41} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{1}^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & a_{24}^{(1)} \\ & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} \\ & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} = A^{(1)}$$

(2)
$$\Delta_2(A) = \Delta_2(A^{(1)}) = a_{11}a_{22}^{(1)}: a_{22}^{(1)} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{i2} = \frac{a_{i2}^{(1)}}{a_{22}^{(1)}} \quad (i = 3, 4)$$

$$L_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & c_{32} & 1 \\ 0 & c_{42} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, L_{2}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -c_{32} & 1 \\ 0 & -c_{42} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{2}^{-1}A^{(1)} = egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \ & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & a_{24}^{(1)} \ & & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} \ & & a_{43}^{(2)} & a_{44}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} = A^{(2)}$$

$$(3) \Delta_3(A) = \Delta_3(A^{(2)}) = a_{11}a_{22}^{(1)}a_{33}^{(2)}: a_{33}^{(2)} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{43} = \frac{a_{43}^{(2)}}{a_{33}^{(2)}}$$

$$L_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & c_{43} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, L_{3}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -c_{43} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{3}^{-1}A^{(2)} = egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \ & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & a_{24}^{(1)} \ & & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} \ & & & a_{44}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} = A^{(3)}$$

$$\mathbb{H}: \quad L_3^{-1}L_2^{-1}L_1^{-1}A = A^{(3)} \quad \Rightarrow A = L_1L_2L_3A^{(3)}$$

分解
$$A^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ & a_{22}^{(1)} & & \\ & & a_{33}^{(2)} & \\ & & & a_{44}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & * & * & * \\ & 1 & * & * \\ & & 1 & * \end{bmatrix} = DU$$

则
$$A = LDU$$

二、紧凑格式算法: $A = LDU = \tilde{L}U$ (Crout分解)

$$L = \tilde{L} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & l_{22} & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ 1 & \cdots & u_{2n} & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $(i,1)$ 元: $a_{i1} = l_{i1} \cdot 1 \Rightarrow l_{i1} = a_{i1} \quad (i = 1, \dots, n)$
 $(1,j)$ 元: $a_{1j} = l_{11} \cdot u_{1j} \Rightarrow u_{1j} = \frac{a_{1j}}{l_{11}} \quad (j = 2, \dots, n)$
 (i,k) 元: $a_{ik} = l_{i1} \cdot u_{1k} + \cdots + l_{i,k-1} \cdot u_{k-1,k} + l_{ik} \cdot 1 \quad (i \ge k)$
 $\Rightarrow l_{ik} = a_{ik} - \left(l_{i1} \cdot u_{1k} + \cdots + l_{i,k-1} \cdot u_{k-1,k} \right)$
 (k,j) 元: $a_{kj} = l_{k1} \cdot u_{1,j} + \cdots + l_{k,k-1} \cdot u_{k-1,j} + l_{kk} \cdot u_{kj} \quad (j > k)$
 $\Rightarrow u_{kj} = \frac{1}{l_{kk}} \left[a_{kj} - \left(l_{k1} \cdot u_{1j} + \cdots + l_{k,k-1} \cdot u_{k-1,j} \right) \right]$

计算框图:
$$\begin{vmatrix} l_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & u_{14} & \cdots & 第1框 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & u_{23} & u_{24} & \cdots & 第2框 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} & u_{34} & \cdots & 第3框 \\ l_{41} & l_{42} & l_{43} & l_{44} & \cdots & 第4框 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$

$$l_{i1} = a_{i1} \quad (i = 1, \dots, n)$$

$$u_{1j} = \frac{a_{1j}}{l_{11}} \quad (j = 2, \dots, n)$$

$$l_{ik} = a_{ik} - \left(l_{i1} \bullet u_{1k} + \dots + l_{i,k-1} \bullet u_{k-1,k}\right) \quad (i \ge k)$$

$$u_{kj} = \frac{1}{l_{11}} \left[a_{kj} - \left(l_{k1} \bullet u_{1j} + \dots + l_{k,k-1} \bullet u_{k-1,j}\right)\right] \quad (j \le k)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 计算框图:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2/5 & -4/5 & 0 \\ 2 & 1/5 & -2 & 5 \\ -4 & -2/5 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
5 & 2/5 & -4/5 & 0 \\
2 & 1/5 & -2 & 5 \\
-4 & -2/5 & 1 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & 2 & -7 \\
\hline$$

$$l_{i1} = a_{i1} \quad (i = 1, \dots, n)$$

$$u_{1j} = \frac{a_{1j}}{l_{11}}$$
 $(j = 2, \dots, n)$

$$l_{ik} = a_{ik} - (l_{i1} \cdot u_{1k} + \dots + l_{i,k-1} \cdot u_{k-1,k})$$
 $(i \ge k)$

$$u_{kj} = \frac{1}{l_{kk}} \left[a_{kj} - \left(l_{k1} \bullet u_{1j} + \dots + l_{k,k-1} \bullet u_{k-1,j} \right) \right] \qquad (j \le k)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & -2 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 计算框图:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2/5 & -4/5 & 0 \\ 2 & 1/5 & -2 & 5 \\ -4 & -2/5 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
5 & 2/5 & -4/5 & 0 \\
2 & 1/5 & -2 & 5 \\
-4 & -2/5 & 1 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & 2 & -7 \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\widetilde{L} = egin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 2 & 1/5 & 0 & 0 \ -4 & -2/5 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 2 & -7 \ \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \ 2/5 & 1 & & \ -4/5 & -2 & 1 & \ 0 & 5 & 2 & 1 \ \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} 5 & & & \ 1/5 & & \ & & 1 & \ & & & -7 \ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2/5 & -4/5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad A = \widetilde{L}U = LDU$$

QR分解

目的: 将分解为正交矩阵与上三角矩阵之积.

约定:本节涉及的矩阵为实矩阵,向量为实向量,数为实数.

一、Givens矩阵

$$T_{ij}(c,s) = \begin{bmatrix} I & & & & \\ & c & & s & \\ & & I & \\ & -s & & c & \\ & & & I \end{bmatrix} (i)$$
 $c^2 + s^2 = 1$

性质:

(1)
$$T_{ij}^{T}T_{ij} = I, \left[T_{ij}(c,s)\right]^{-1} = \left[T_{ij}(c,s)\right]^{T} = T_{ij}(c,-s), \quad \left|T_{ij}\right| = 1$$

(2)
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n \end{bmatrix}$$
, $T_{ij}x = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \eta_n \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \eta_i = c\xi_i + s\xi_j \\ \eta_j = -s\xi_i + c\xi_j \\ \eta_k = \xi_k (k \neq i, j) \end{cases}$

若
$$\xi_i^2 + \xi_j^2 \neq 0$$
, 取 $c = \frac{\xi_i}{\sqrt{\xi_i^2 + \xi_j^2}}$, $s = \frac{\xi_j}{\sqrt{\xi_i^2 + \xi_j^2}}$

则
$$\eta_i = \sqrt{\xi_i^2 + \xi_j^2} > 0, \quad \eta_j = 0$$

定理3: $x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists$ 有限个G-矩阵之积T, st. $Tx = |x|e_1$

推论: 设非零列向量 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 及单位列向量 $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

则存在有限个Givens矩阵之积,记作T,使得

$$Tx = |x|z$$

例:
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
 求**G**-矩阵之积**T**,使得 $Tx = |x|e_1$

解:
$$T_{12}(c,s)$$
 中, $c = \frac{3}{5}$, $s = \frac{4}{5}$. $T_{12}x = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$$T_{13}(c,s)$$
 中, $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. $T_{13}(T_{12}x) = \begin{bmatrix} 5\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |x|e_1$

$$T_{13}(c,s) + c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}. \quad T_{13}(T_{12}x) = \begin{bmatrix} 5\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |x|e_1$$

$$T = T_{13}T_{12} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ -4\sqrt{2} & 3\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ -3 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \qquad Tx = 5\sqrt{2}e_1$$

$$Tx = 5\sqrt{2}e_1$$

Householder矩阵

在平面 R^2 中,将向量 x 映射为关于 e_1 对称的向量y的变换,称为是关于 e_1 轴的镜像(反射)变换

设
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ,有

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ -\xi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{bmatrix} = (I - 2e_2e_2^T)x = Hx$$

其中, $e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$,H是正交矩阵,且 |H| = -1

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Householder矩阵

将向量 x 映射为关于 "与单位向量u正交的直线" 对称的向量y的变换, $x-y=2u(u^Tx)$

$$y = x - 2u(u^T x) = (I - 2uu^T)x = Hx$$

显然,H是正交矩阵

定义:设单位列向量 $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$,称 $H = I - 2uu^T$ 为Householder矩阵(初等反射矩阵),由H矩阵确定 的线性变换称为Householder变换。

Householder矩阵

$$H_{u} = I_{n} - 2uu^{T}$$

 $H_{u} = I_{n} - 2uu^{T}$ $(u \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$ 是单位列向量)

$$(1) H = H^T 对称$$

(1)
$$H = H^T$$
 $\forall M$ (2) $H^T H = I \perp \mathcal{K}$

(3)
$$H^2 = I$$
 对合 (4) $H^{-1} = H$ 旬 送

(4)
$$H^{-1} = H$$
 1 $\not\in$

$$(5) \det H = -1 \text{ a }$$

验证(5):

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -u^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 2u \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I - 2uu^T & 0 \\ u^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -u^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 2u \\ u^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 2u \\ 0^T & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} I - 2uu^T & 0 \\ u^T & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I & 2u \\ 0^T & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

定理4:
$$R^n$$
 中 $(n > 1)$, $\forall x \neq 0$, \forall 单位列向量 z $\Rightarrow \exists H_u$, st $H_u x = |x|z$

证明: (1)x = |x|z:n > 1时,取单位向量u使得 $u \perp x$,

于是 $H_u = I - 2uu^T : H_u x = Ix - 2uu^T x = x = |x|z$

(2)
$$x \neq |x|z$$
: 取 $u = \frac{x - |x|z}{|x - |x|z|}$, 有

$$H_{u}x = \left[I - 2\frac{(x - |x|z)(x - |x|z)^{T}}{|x - |x|z|^{2}}\right]x = x - \frac{2(x - |x|z,x)}{|x - |x|z|^{2}}(x - |x|z)$$

$$(x-|x|z,x) = |x|^2 - |x|(z,x) \qquad |x-|x|z|^2 = (x-|x|z,x-|x|z) = 2|x|^2 - 2|x|(z,x)$$

定理4:
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$$x \neq |x|z$$
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$$H_{u}x = \left[I - 2\frac{(x - |x|z)(x - |x|z)^{T}}{|x - |x|z|^{2}}\right]x = x - \frac{2(x - |x|z,x)}{|x - |x|z|^{2}}(x - |x|z)$$

$$= x - 1 \times (x - |x|z) = |x|z$$

例2:
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求H-矩阵 H 使得 $Hx = |x|e_1$

解:
$$|x| = 3, x - |x|e_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = I - \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2\\2 & 1 & -2\\2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Hx = 3e_1$$

G矩阵与H-矩阵的关系

定理5: G-矩阵 $T_{ij}(c,s)$ \Longrightarrow \exists H-矩阵 H_u 与 H_v , $\operatorname{st} T_{ij} = H_u H_v$

证明: $c^2 + s^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$ 取 $\theta = \arctan \frac{s}{c}$, 则 $\cos \theta = c$, $\sin \theta = s$

$$T_{ij}(c,s) = \begin{bmatrix} I & & & & \\ & \cos\theta & \sin\theta & \\ & I & \\ & -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & \\ & & I \end{bmatrix} (i)$$

$$v = \left[0 \cdots 0 \sin \frac{\theta}{4} \ 0 \cdots 0 \cos \frac{\theta}{4} \ 0 \cdots 0\right]^{T}$$

$$H_{v} = \begin{bmatrix} I & & & \\ & I & \\ & & I \\ & & & I \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} O & & & \\ & \sin^{2}\frac{\theta}{4} & & \sin\frac{\theta}{4}\cos\frac{\theta}{4} \\ & & \sin\frac{\theta}{4}\cos\frac{\theta}{4} & & \cos^{2}\frac{\theta}{4} \\ & & \sin\frac{\theta}{4}\cos\frac{\theta}{4} & & \cos^{2}\frac{\theta}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} I & & & \\ & \cos\frac{\theta}{2} & -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ & I \\ & -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} & -\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \\ & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & \sin \frac{3\theta}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cos \frac{3\theta}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$H_{u} = \begin{bmatrix} I & \cos \frac{3\theta}{2} & -\sin \frac{3\theta}{2} \\ & I & \\ -\sin \frac{3\theta}{2} & -\cos \frac{3\theta}{2} & I \end{bmatrix},$$

$$T_{ii}(c,s) = H_{u}H_{v} \qquad #$$

[注] H-矩阵不能由若干个G矩阵的乘积来表示。

例3: G-矩阵
$$T_{ij}(0,1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
中, $c = 0, s = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \pi/2$

$$H_u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, H_v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_u H_v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

四、QR分解

1. Schmidt正交化方法

定理6: $A_{m \times n}$ 可逆 \Rightarrow \exists 正交矩阵Q,可逆上三角矩阵R,使得A=QR。

证明: $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ 可逆 $\Rightarrow a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 线性无关, 正交化后可得:

$$\begin{cases}
b_1 = a_1 \\
b_2 = a_2 - k_{21}b_1 \\
\vdots \\
b_n = a_n - k_{n,n-1}b_{n-1} - \dots - k_{n1}b_1
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
a_1 = b_1 \\
a_2 = k_{21}b_1 + b_2 \\
\vdots \\
a_n = k_{n1}b_1 + \dots + k_{n,n-1}b_{n-1} + b_n
\end{cases}$$

例4: 求
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 的QR分解。

解:
$$b_1 = a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $b_2 = a_2 - 1 \times b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $b_3 = a_3 - \frac{1}{3}b_2 - \frac{7}{6}b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 0 \\ -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \qquad R = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{6} & \sqrt{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{7}{6} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{6} & \sqrt{6} & \frac{7}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

定理7: $A_{m\times n}$ 列满秩 \Rightarrow \exists 矩阵 $Q_{m\times n}$ 满足 $Q^HQ=I$,

可逆上三角矩阵 $R_{n\times n}$, 使得A=QR。

证明: 同定理6

2. G-变换方法

证明:略

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2. H-变换方法

定理10: $A_{n\times n}$ 可逆 \rightarrow 3 有限个H-矩阵之积S,

使得SA为可逆上三角矩阵。

证明:略