第二章 矩阵的分解

2.1 QR分解



定理1: 设满秩方阵 $A \in R^{n \times n}$,则存在正交矩阵Q及正线上三角阵R,满足A = QR,且分解唯一. 证明:r(A) = n,故A的n个列向量 x_1, \dots, x_n 线性无关, $A = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$,由正交化过程得 R^n 的一组标基 (z_1, \dots, z_n) ,且

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (z_1, \dots, z_n) \begin{pmatrix} ||y_n|| & (x_2, z_1) & \dots & (x_n, z_1) \\ & ||y_2|| & \dots & (x_n, z_2) \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & & ||y_n|| \end{pmatrix}$$

令 $Q = (z_1, \dots, z_n), R$ 为另外一因子,则A = QR. 而 $Q^TQ = (z_1, \dots, z_n)^T(z_1, \dots, z_n) = (z_i^T z_j)_{n \times n} = I_n$, 故Q为正交阵.

唯一性: 设 $A = Q_1 R_1 = Q_2 R_2$, 由 $Q_1 = Q_2 R_2 R_1^{-1} = Q_2 D$, $D = R_2 R_1^{-1}$, D仍然是正线上三角阵, 而

 $I = Q_1^T Q_1 = (Q_2 D)^T (Q_2 D) = D^T Q_2^T Q_2 D = D^T D,$ 从而D为正交矩阵,但又是正线上三角阵,故D = I,所以 $R_1 = R_2$,进而 $Q_1 = Q_2$.



推论1: 设满秩方阵 $A \in C^{n \times n}$,在存在酉矩阵U及正线上三角阵R,满足A = UR,且分解唯一.

推论2: 列满秩阵 $A \in R^{m \times n}(C^{m \times n})$,则存在正交矩阵Q(酉矩阵U) $\in R^{m \times m}(C^{m \times m})$,使得

$$A = QR(UR), R = {R_1 \choose 0}_{m \times n} (n \le m).$$

证明: r(A) = n ,其n个列向量 x_1, \dots, x_n 线性无关,故可扩充为 R^m 的一组基 $x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots, x_m$.令 $B = (x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots, x_m) = (A, K)$ 为m阶满秩方阵,由定理1知存在正交阵 $Q \in R^{m \times m}$ 及正线上三角阵 $S \in R^{m \times m}$,使B = QS.令 $S = (R, S_1)$,R为 $m \times n$ 阶阵(列满秩),所以

 $B = (A, K) = QS = Q(R, S_1) = (QR, QS_1).$ 所以A = QR,这里 $R = {R_1 \choose 0}, R_1$ 为正线上三角阵.

推论2: 列满秩阵 $A \in R^{m \times n}(C^{m \times n})$,则存在正交矩阵Q(酉矩阵U) $\in R^{m \times m}(C^{m \times m})$,使得

$$A = QR(UR), R = {R_1 \choose 0}_{m \times n} (n \le m).$$

注:在上述定理中,如果令 U_1 是U的前n列,则 $A = U_1R_1,R_1$ 为正线上三角阵.

例: 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求 QR 分解.

解: 设
$$A = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$
,其中 $x_1 = (1, 2, 1)^T$,

$$x_2 = (2,1,2)^T$$
, $x_3 = (3,2,1)^T$, 可以验证 $r(A) = 3$,所以 A 满秩.由正交化过程得

$$y_1 = (1,2,1)^T, y_2 = (1,-1,1)^T, y_3 = (\frac{1}{2},0,\frac{1}{2})^T.$$

单位化:

$$z_{1} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^{T}, z_{2} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{T}, z_{3} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{T}.$$



令
$$Q = (z_1, z_2, z_3), 则$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \|y_1\| & (x_2, z_1) & (x_3, z_1) \\ 0 & \|y_2\| & (x_3, z_2) \\ 0 & 0 & \|y_3\| \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{6} & \sqrt{6} & \frac{7}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以A = QR.

例:用QR分解方法求解相容方程组Ax = b,其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解: 设
$$A = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$
, 其中 $x_1 = (-3, 1, 1, 1)^T$, $x_2 = (1, 1, -1, -1)^T$, $x_3 = (1, 0, -2, 1)^T$. 标准化得 $z_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}}(-3, 1, 1, 1)^T$, $z_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(0, 2, -1, -1)^T$, $z_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 0, -1, 1)^T$. 令 $U = (z_1, z_2, z_3)$,由

$$(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (z_1, z_2, z_3) \begin{pmatrix} ||y_1|| & (x_2, z_1) & (x_3, z_1) \\ 0 & ||y_2|| & (x_3, z_2) \\ 0 & 0 & ||y_3|| \end{pmatrix}$$

得
$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{3} & \frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$
.则 $A = UR$.

所以
$$URx = b \Rightarrow x = R^{-1}U^{H}b = (-\frac{5}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 3)^{T}$$
.

定义1: 设 $u \in \mathbb{C}^n$ 是单位向量,即 $u^H u = 1$,称

$$H = I - 2uu^H$$

为Householder矩阵或初等反射矩阵.

称由Householder矩阵确定的变换

$$y = Hx$$

为Householder变换或初等反射变换.



Household矩阵的性质: 设 $H \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 是

Householder矩阵,则

$$(1)H^{H} = H, H^{H}H = I = H^{2}$$
 (Hermite, 西, 对合矩阵);

(2)
$$H^{-1} = H$$
;

(3)
$$\begin{bmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & H \end{bmatrix}$$
是 $n + r$ 阶Householder矩阵;

(4)
$$\det H = -1$$
.

证明: (3)
$$\begin{bmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & H \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & I - 2uu^H \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & O \\ O & I_n \end{bmatrix} -$$

$$2\begin{bmatrix}0\\u\end{bmatrix}[0^T, u^H] = I_{r+n} - 2\widetilde{u}\widetilde{u}^H,$$

其中
$$\tilde{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ u \end{bmatrix}$$
是单位向量.

证明: (4)因为

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -2u^H & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & u \\ 2u^H & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & u \\ 0^T & 1 - 2u^H u \end{bmatrix}$$
 所以det $H = \det\begin{bmatrix} I & u \\ 2u^H & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 - 2u^H u = -1.$

定理2: 设e是单位向量, $\forall x \in \mathbb{C}^n$,存在 Householder矩阵H,使得 $Hx = \rho e$,其中 $|\rho| = ||x||_2$,且 $\rho x^H e$ 是实数.

证明: 当
$$x = 0$$
时,任选单位向量 u ,则 $Hx = (I - 2uu^H)0 = 0 = 0e$ 当 $x = \rho$ e时,取单位向量 u 满足 $u^Hx = 0$,则有 $Hx = (I - 2uu^H)x = x - 0 = x = \rho$ e



当
$$x \neq \rho$$
e时,取 $u = \frac{x - \rho e}{\|x - \rho e\|_2}$,则有

$$Hx = \left(I - 2\frac{(x - \rho e)(x - \rho e)^H}{\|x - \rho e\|_2^2}\right)x$$

$$= x - 2 \frac{(x - \rho e)(x - \rho e)^{H}}{(x - \rho e)^{H}(x - \rho e)} x = \rho e$$

定理得证.



推论3: $\forall x \in \mathbb{C}^n$,存在Householder矩阵 $H = I - 2uu^H$,使得 $Hx = \rho e_1$,其中 $|\rho| = ||x||_2$,且 $\rho x^H e_1$ 是实数.

推论4: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,存在Householder矩阵

$$H = I - 2uu^T$$
,其中 $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $u^Tu = 1$,

使得 $Hx = \rho e_1$,其中 $|\rho| = \pm ||x||_2$.

例:用Householder变换下列向量与e₁共线.

$$(1)x = (1,2,2)^T$$
; $(2)x = (-2i, i, 2)^T$.

$$\mathbf{M}$$: $(1)\rho = ||x||_2 = 3$,

$$u = \frac{x - \rho e_1}{\|x - \rho e_1\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \begin{bmatrix} -2\\2\\2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -1\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = I - 2uu^{T} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, Hx = 3e_{1}.$$

例:用Householder变换下列向量与e₁共线.

$$(1)x = (1,2,2)^T$$
; $(2)x = (-2i, i, 2)^T$.

解: $(2)||x||_2 = 3$,为使 $|\rho| = ||x||_2 = 3且\rho x^H e_1$ 是实数,可取 $\rho = 3i$,所以

$$u = \frac{x - \rho e_1}{\|x - \rho e_1\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \begin{bmatrix} -5i \\ i \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

例:用Householder变换下列向量与e₁共线.

$$(1)x = (1,2,2)^T$$
; $(2)x = (-2i, i, 2)^T$.

$$\mathbf{\hat{H}}: H = I - 2uu^{T} = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 5 & 10i \\ 5 & 14 & -2i \\ -10i & 2i & 11 \end{bmatrix}, Hx =$$

 $3ie_1$.

注: 可试在(1)中取 $\rho = -3$,(2)中取 $\rho = -3i$ 计算.

定理3:任意 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 都可以做QR分解.

证明:将A进行列分块, $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$.由定理2,存在n阶Householder矩阵 H_1 ,使得 $H_1a_1 = \rho_1e_1$.于是

$$H_1 A = (H_1 a_1, H_1 a_2, \cdots, H_1 a_n) = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 & * \\ 0 & B_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $B_{n-1} \in \mathbb{C}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}, \diamondsuit B_{n-1} = (b_2, b_3, \cdots, b_n).$
则存在 $n-1$ 阶Householder矩阵 \widetilde{H}_2 ,使得 $\widetilde{H}_2 b_2 = \rho_2 \widetilde{e}_1$,这里 $\widetilde{e}_1 = (1,0,\cdots,0)^T \in \mathbb{C}^{(n-1)}$;

$$i H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \widetilde{H}_2 \end{bmatrix}, 则 H_2 是 n 阶 Householder 矩阵且$$

$$H_2(H_1A) = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 & * & * \\ 0 & \widetilde{H}_2B_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 & * & * \\ & \rho_2 & * \\ 0 & C_{n-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中 $C_{n-2} \in \mathbb{C}^{(n-2)\times(n-2)}$,继续下去,在n-1步得

$$H_{n-1}\cdots H_2H_1A = \begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 & * & * \\ & \ddots & * \\ 0 & & \rho_n \end{bmatrix} = R$$

因为 H_k 都是n阶Householder矩阵,所以

$$A = H_1 H_2 \cdots H_{n-1} R = : QR$$

这里Q是酉矩阵,R是上三角矩阵($\overline{\Lambda}$ 一定可逆).

例:求矩阵
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
的 QR 分解.

例:求矩阵
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
的QR分解.

解:已知 $a_1 = (0,0,2)^T$,取 $\rho_1 = ||a_1||_2 = 2.$ 令

$$u_1 = \frac{a_1 - \rho_1 e_1}{\|a_1 - \rho_1 e_1\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -1\\0\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_1 = I - 2u_1u_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

已知
$$b_2 = (4,3)^T$$
,取 $\rho_2 = ||b_2||_2 = 5.$ 令

$$\widetilde{u}_1 = \frac{b_2 - \rho_2 \widetilde{e}_1}{\|b_2 - \rho_2 \widetilde{e}_1\|_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{bmatrix} -1\\3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\widetilde{H}_2 = I - 2\widetilde{u}_1 \widetilde{u}_1^T = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
H₂ = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \widetilde{H}_2 \end{bmatrix}$,则

$$H_2 H_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = R$$

A的QR分解为

$$A = H_1 H_2 R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$