

② 假設 $\vec{\alpha} \in W_2^\perp$ 但 $\vec{\alpha} \notin W_1$

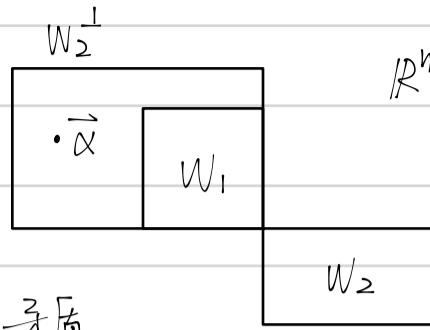
基 $W = \text{span}\{\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2\}$, 則:

$W \perp W_2$, 且 $\dim W = \dim W_1 + 1$

但 $\dim W + \dim W_2 = \dim W_1 + \dim W_2 + 1 = n+1 > n$. 矛盾.

$\therefore \forall \vec{\alpha} \in W_2^\perp$, 有 $\vec{\alpha} \in W_1$. 即 $W_2^\perp \subseteq W_1$.

綜合①, ②, $W_1 = W_2^\perp$. #



Thm. \mathbb{R}^n 中, $N(A) \perp C(A^T)$, 且 $\dim N(A) + \dim C(A^T) = n \Rightarrow N(A)$ 與 $C(A^T)$ 互為 \mathbb{R}^n 中的正交補

\mathbb{R}^m 中, $N(A^T) \perp C(A)$, 且 $\dim N(A^T) + \dim C(A) = m \Rightarrow N(A^T)$ 與 $C(A)$ 互為 \mathbb{R}^m 中的正交補

$\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n = N(A) + C(A^\perp)$, 有 $\vec{x} = \vec{x}_n + \vec{x}_r$, 其中 $\vec{x}_n \in N(A)$, $\vec{x}_r \in C(A^\perp)$ Figure 4.3

$$A\vec{x} = A\vec{x}_n + A\vec{x}_r = \vec{0} + A\vec{x}_r = A\vec{x}_r \in C(A)$$

this part is invertible.

$$(1) \quad \forall \vec{x}_n \in \text{nullspace} \xrightarrow{\text{映射 } A} A\vec{x}_n = \vec{0} \quad (\text{多對一})$$

$$(2) \quad \forall \vec{x}_r \in \text{row space} \xrightarrow{\text{映射 } A} A\vec{x}_r \in \text{column space}$$

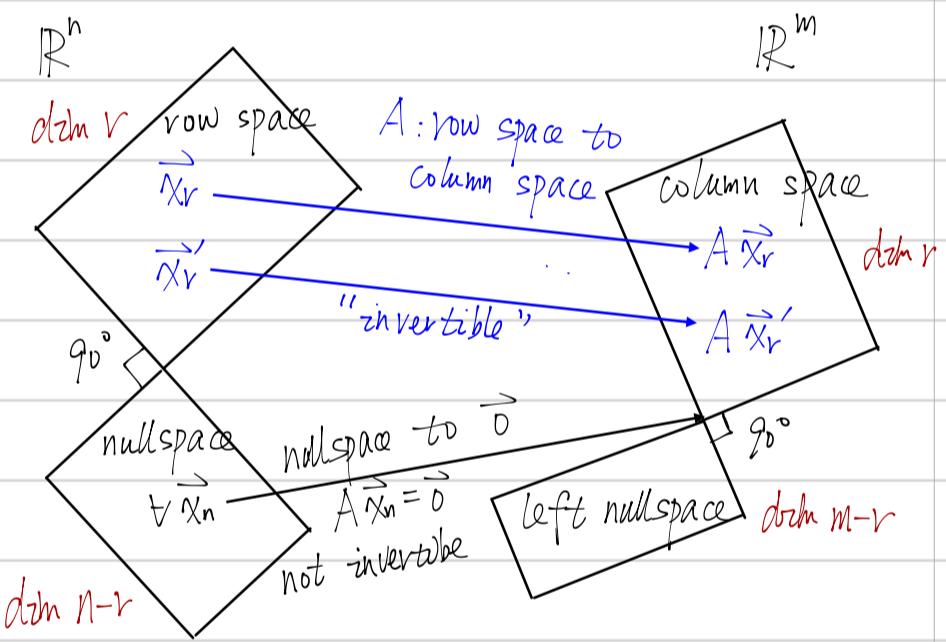
若 $\exists \vec{x}_r, \vec{x}'_r \in C(A^T)$, s.t. $A\vec{x}_r = A\vec{x}'_r$, 則

$$\{ A(\vec{x}_r - \vec{x}'_r) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x}_r - \vec{x}'_r \in N(A) \}$$

而 $N(A) \perp C(A^T)$. $\therefore \vec{x}_r = \vec{x}'_r$ (- ↪ 映射, 可逆)

注. 每個秩 r 之矩陣包含一個 $r \times r$ 可逆子矩陣

(Example 4).



$$\text{例. } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{x}_r + \vec{x}_n, \text{ where } \vec{x}_r = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{x}_n = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\vec{x}_r is in the row space.

\vec{x}_n is in the null space. $A\vec{x}_n = \vec{0}$.

(HW)

(1) 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in V$ 線性无关, 則 $V = \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$. 从而 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 V 的一组基.

(2) 若 $V = \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$, 且 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 線性无关, 从而 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 V 的一组基.

注. When the count is right, one property of a basis implies the other.

定理 $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$, $A = [\vec{\alpha}_1 \ \vec{\alpha}_2 \ \dots \ \vec{\alpha}_n]$, $\vec{\alpha}_j \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\dim \mathbb{R}^n = n$,

(1) 若 $\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n$ 线性无关, 则 $\mathbb{R}^n = \text{span}\{\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n\} = C(A)$ ($\forall \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 有解)

(2) 若 $\mathbb{R}^n = \text{span}\{\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n\}$, 则 $\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n$ 线性无关. ($A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 若有解, 则有唯一解)

existence

uniqueness

定理 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $\forall \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 有解 $\Leftrightarrow A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 若有解, 则有唯一解

pf. 左 $\Leftrightarrow C(A) = \mathbb{R}^n \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n \Leftrightarrow N(A) = \{\vec{0}\} \Leftrightarrow$ 右. $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 有唯一解, two parts

$\Leftrightarrow A \rightarrow R$ 没零行 \Leftrightarrow n 个主元 \Leftrightarrow 无自由变量 \Rightarrow

注. 以上都是 A 可逆的充要条件, 其它充要条件?

§4.2 正交投影

1. \mathbb{R}^3 中的投影.

$W_1 = \text{Z 轴: } \mathbb{R}^3$ 中的 1 维子空间; $W_1 = C(A_1)$, where $A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$W_2 = XY$ 平面: \mathbb{R}^3 中的 2 维子空间; $W_2 = C(A_2)$, where $A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Z 轴与 XY 平面正交, 且维数之和为 3 \Rightarrow 互为 \mathbb{R}^3 中的正交补.

$$\forall \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

(1) Z 轴上对 \vec{b} 的最佳逼近? (x, y, z 点到 Z 轴上何点最近?)

Find $\vec{p}_1 \in W_1 (= C(A_1))$, s.t. $(\vec{b} - \vec{p}_1) \perp W_1$ (正交投影)

\vec{b} 在 Z 轴上的投影: $\vec{p}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ z \end{bmatrix}$, 误差 $\vec{b} - \vec{p}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \perp$ Z 轴. $\Rightarrow \vec{b} - \vec{p}_1 \in W_1^\perp = W_2$

用矩阵 P_1 描述投影? $P_1: 3 \times 3$. $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \vec{p}_1 = P_1 \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P_1 \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(P_1) = 1, \quad P_1^2 = P_1$$

(2) \vec{b} 到 XY 平面的投影? Find $\vec{p}_2 \in W_2 (= C(A_2))$, s.t. $(\vec{b} - \vec{p}_2) \perp W_2$

$\vec{p}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \in W_2$, 误差 $\vec{b} - \vec{p}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ z \end{bmatrix} \perp W_2 \Rightarrow \vec{b} - \vec{p}_2 \in W_2^\perp = W_1$

矩阵 $P_2: 3 \times 3$. $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \vec{p}_2 = P_2 \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow P_2 \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{rank}(P_2) = 2, \quad P_2^2 = P_2.$$

(3) W_1 与 W_2 互为 \mathbb{R}^3 中正交补. $W_1 + W_2 = \mathbb{R}^3$.

$\forall \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^3 = W_1 + W_2$. $\exists \vec{p}_1 \in W_1, \vec{p}_2 \in W_2$, s.t. $\vec{b} = \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2$.

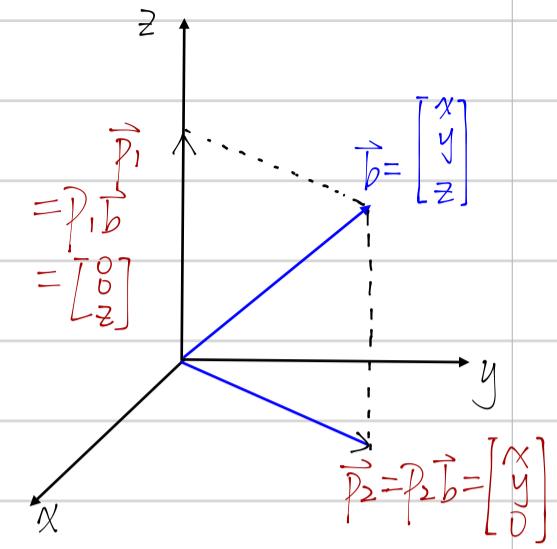
\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2 are just projections of \vec{b} th (1), (2).

Notice that: $P_1 + P_2 = I_3$. $\vec{b} = P_1 \vec{b} + P_2 \vec{b} = \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2$

当 P_1 将 \vec{b} 投影到 W_1 中时, $I_3 - P_1$ 恰好将 \vec{b} 投影到 W_1^\perp 中的向量 $\vec{b} - \vec{p}_1 = \vec{p}_2$.

\vec{p}_1 为 W_1 中对 \vec{b} 的最佳逼近, 误差 $\vec{b} - \vec{p}_1$ 为正交补 W_1^\perp 对 \vec{b} 的最佳逼近.

(1), (2) 计算其一即可



2. \mathbb{R}^m 中的正交投影.

W 为 \mathbb{R}^m 的 n 维子空间 ($n \leq m$), 取 W 一组基 $\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n \in \mathbb{R}^m$, 令 $A = [\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n]$, 则 $W = \text{span}\{\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n\} = C(A)$.

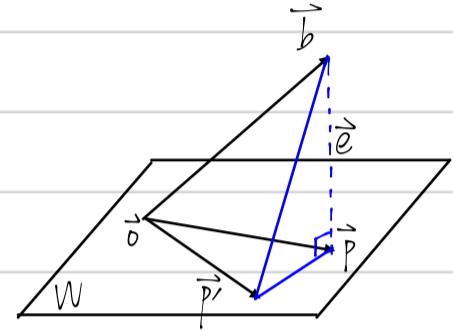
定义. 对 $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, 对 \vec{b} 到 W 上的投影 \vec{p} 满足: $\vec{p} \in W$, 且 $\vec{e} \perp W$, 其中 $\vec{e} := \vec{b} - \vec{p}$ 为投影误差.
若 $\vec{p} = P\vec{b}$, 称 $P \in M_{m \times m}(\mathbb{R})$ 为 投影矩阵.

定理. \vec{b} 到 W 上的投影是 W 中距离 \vec{b} 最近的点, 即误差的长度最小.

Pf. $\forall \vec{p}' \in W$, 有 $\vec{b} - \vec{p}' = \vec{b} - \vec{p} + \vec{p} - \vec{p}' = \vec{e} + (\vec{p} - \vec{p}')$
 $\Rightarrow \vec{e} \perp (\vec{p} - \vec{p}')$

$$\Rightarrow \|\vec{b} - \vec{p}'\|^2 = \|\vec{e}\|^2 + \|\vec{p} - \vec{p}'\|^2 \geq \|\vec{e}\|^2.$$

当 $\vec{p}' = \vec{p}$ 时, $\|\vec{b} - \vec{p}'\|^2$ 达到最小. #



定理. 当投影矩阵 P 将 $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 投影到子空间 $W = C(A)$ 中的 $\vec{p} = P\vec{b}$ 时, 其投影误差 $\vec{e} := \vec{b} - \vec{p}$ 即为 \vec{b} 在子空间 $W^\perp = N(A^T)$ 上的投影, 且对应的投影矩阵为 $I_m - P$.

Pf. 由题设知: $\vec{p} = P\vec{b} \in W$ 且 $\vec{e} \perp W$.

$$\therefore \vec{e} \in W^\perp, \text{ 且 } \vec{b} - \vec{e} = \vec{p} \perp W^\perp \Rightarrow \vec{e} \text{ 是 } \vec{b} \text{ 在子空间 } W^\perp \text{ 上的投影.}$$

易看出, $\vec{e} = \vec{b} - \vec{p} = (I_m - P)\vec{b}$, \therefore 对应的投影矩阵为 $I_m - P$. #

定理. 已知 $\mathbb{R}^m = W + W^\perp = C(A) + N(A^T)$. $\forall \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, 其可“唯一”地分解成 $\vec{b} = \vec{b}_1 + \vec{b}_2$, $\vec{b}_1 \in C(A)$, $\vec{b}_2 \in N(A^T)$
 更进一步地, \vec{b}_1 和 \vec{b}_2 分别为 \vec{b} 在 $C(A)$ 和 $N(A^T)$ 上的投影.

Pf. 取 \vec{b}_1 为 \vec{b} 在 $C(A)$ 上的投影, 令 $\vec{b}_2 = \vec{b} - \vec{b}_1$, 则 $\vec{b}_2 = \vec{b} - \vec{b}_1$ 为 \vec{b} 在 $N(A^T)$ 上的投影.

即 $\vec{b} = \vec{b}_1 + \vec{b}_2$ 且 $\vec{b}_1 \in C(A)$, $\vec{b}_2 \in N(A^T)$.

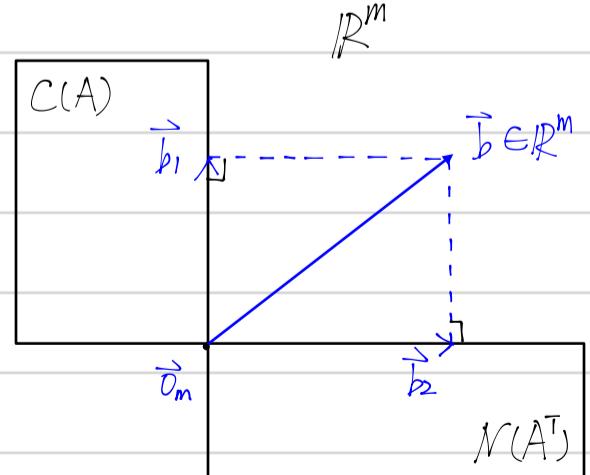
“唯一性”: 若 $\vec{b} = \vec{b}' + \vec{b}''$, 其中 $\vec{b}' \in C(A)$, $\vec{b}'' \in N(A^T)$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{b} - \vec{b}' = (\vec{b} - \vec{b}') + (\vec{b} - \vec{b}'') \in N(A^T)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{b} - \vec{b}' \in C(A) \cap N(A^T)$$

$$\Rightarrow C(A) \perp N(A^T), C(A) \cap N(A^T) = \{\vec{0}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{b}' = \vec{b}''$$



3. 求解子空间及投影矩阵 P .

(1) 一维子空间: $W = \text{span}\{\vec{\alpha}\}$ is a line in \mathbb{R}^m .

① 求 $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 在 W 中的投影 $\vec{p} \in W$.

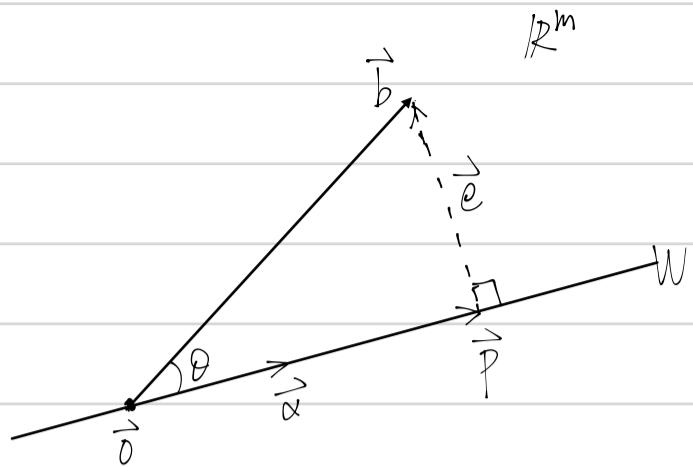
设 $\vec{p} = \hat{\alpha} \vec{\alpha}$, 则投影误差 $\vec{e} := \vec{b} - \vec{p} = \vec{b} - \hat{\alpha} \vec{\alpha}$

$$\vec{e} \perp \vec{\alpha} \Rightarrow (\vec{b} - \hat{\alpha} \vec{\alpha}) \cdot \vec{\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\alpha} = \frac{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{b}}{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\alpha}} = \frac{\vec{\alpha}^T \vec{b}}{\vec{\alpha}^T \vec{\alpha}} \quad (\text{实数})$$

$$\therefore \vec{p} = \frac{\vec{\alpha}^T \vec{b}}{\vec{\alpha}^T \vec{\alpha}} \vec{\alpha}$$

$$\text{Remark: } \hat{\alpha} = \frac{\|\vec{\alpha}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cos\theta}{\|\vec{\alpha}\|^2} = \|\vec{b}\| \cos\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\|\vec{\alpha}\|}$$

$$\therefore \vec{p} = \underbrace{\|\vec{b}\| \cos\theta}_{\vec{p} \text{ 的长度}} \underbrace{\frac{\vec{\alpha}}{\|\vec{\alpha}\|}}_{W \text{ 中单位向量}}$$



② 求投影矩阵 P . s.t. $\vec{p} = P \vec{b}$

$$\vec{p} = \vec{\alpha} \hat{\alpha} = \vec{\alpha} \frac{\vec{\alpha}^T \vec{b}}{\vec{\alpha}^T \vec{\alpha}} = \frac{\vec{\alpha} \vec{\alpha}^T}{\vec{\alpha}^T \vec{\alpha}} \vec{b}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{\vec{\alpha} \vec{\alpha}^T}{\vec{\alpha}^T \vec{\alpha}} \leftarrow \text{a rank one matrix} \quad , P \in M_{m \times m}(\mathbb{R}), \text{rank}(P)=1, P^2=P.$$

We are projecting onto a one-dimensional subspace. The line is the column space of P .

(2) n 维子空间 ($n \leq m$) $W = \text{span}\{\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n\} = C(A)$, $\vec{\alpha}_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

① 求 $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 在 W 中的投影 $\vec{p} \in W$.

设 $\vec{p} = \hat{\alpha}_1 \vec{\alpha}_1 + \hat{\alpha}_2 \vec{\alpha}_2 + \dots + \hat{\alpha}_n \vec{\alpha}_n = A \vec{\alpha} \in C(A)$, 则投影误差为 $\vec{e} = \vec{b} - \vec{p} = \vec{b} - A \vec{\alpha}$.

$\vec{e} \perp C(A) = \text{span}\{\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n\}$.

ii) 几何角度: $\vec{e} \perp \vec{\alpha}_i$, $i=1, \dots, n$. 于是有 $\begin{bmatrix} \vec{\alpha}_1^T \\ \vec{\alpha}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\alpha}_n^T \end{bmatrix} (\vec{b} - A \vec{\alpha}) = \vec{0}$

$$\text{即 } A^T (\vec{b} - A \vec{\alpha}) = \vec{0} \Rightarrow (A^T A) \vec{\alpha} = A^T \vec{b} \quad \text{normal equation.}$$

ii) 代数角度: $\vec{e} \in C(A)^\perp = N(A^T)$. $\therefore A^T \vec{e} = \vec{0}$.

$A \vec{\alpha} = \vec{b}$ 基础上左乘 $A^T \Rightarrow$ solvable.

$$\text{即 } (A^T A) \vec{\alpha} = A^T \vec{b}.$$

$\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow A^T A \in M_{n \times n}$ 可逆. (反证)

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\alpha} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \vec{b}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{p} = A \vec{\alpha} = A (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \vec{b}$$

② 投影矩阵 $P = A (A^T A)^{-1} A^T$. ($m \times m$) $P^2 = P$, $P^T = P$.

注: 当 $n=1$ 时, 与 i) 中结果相等.

: 上述问题也可理解为: 当 $\vec{b} \notin C(A)$ 时, $A \vec{\alpha} = \vec{b}$ 无解. 求 $\vec{\alpha} (= \vec{\alpha})$, s.t. $\|\vec{b} - A \vec{\alpha}\|$ 最小