

定理 $A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $N(A) = N(A^T A)$

pf. ① $\forall \vec{x} \in N(A)$, 有 $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$$\therefore (A^T A)\vec{x} = A^T(A\vec{x}) = \vec{0}, \therefore \vec{x} \in N(A^T A)$$

$$\therefore N(A) \subseteq N(A^T A)$$

② $\forall \vec{x} \in N(A^T A)$, 有 $A^T A \vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$$\therefore \vec{x}^T A^T A \vec{x} = 0 \Rightarrow (A\vec{x})^T (A\vec{x}) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } (A\vec{x}) \cdot (A\vec{x}) = 0 \therefore A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore N(A^T A) \subseteq N(A)$$

综合①, ②, 有 $N(A) = N(A^T A)$. \square

推论 (1) 当 A 的列线性相关时, $\exists \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$, s.t. $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$. 即 $\vec{x} \in N(A) = N(A^T A)$. $\therefore A^T A$ 的列也线性相关.

(2) \dots 无关时, $N(A) = \{\vec{0}\}$. $\therefore N(A^T A) = \{\vec{0}\}$. $\therefore A^T A$ 的列线性无关.

此时 $A^T A: n \times n$, 对称, 可逆.

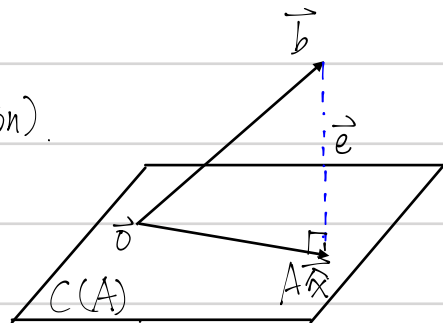
§4.3 最小二乘逼近

上节: 给定 $W=C(A)$ 为 \mathbb{R}^m 的子空间, $\forall \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, 求其在 $C(A)$ 上的投影 $\vec{p} = A\vec{x}$. $\Rightarrow A^T A \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$
 本节: 重点放在 \vec{x} 上, 欲求 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$, 当 $\vec{b} \notin C(A)$ 时, 无解, 转为求解 $A^T A \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$.

定义. 设 $A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$, $n \leq m$ (too many equations), 设 $\text{rank}(A) = n$ (列满秩), 则 $C(A)$ 为 \mathbb{R}^m 的 n 维子空间。

取 $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, 当 $\vec{b} \notin C(A)$ 时, $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 无解。

使得误差 $\|\vec{b} - A\vec{x}\|$ 达到最小的解 \vec{x} 称为最小二乘解 (least squares solution)。



备注 (1) 由 §4.2, $\vec{p} = A\vec{x}$ 为 \vec{b} 在 $C(A)$ 上的正交投影

\vec{x} 满足: $A^T A \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$ (normal equation)

(2) 另一种理解: $\mathbb{R}^m = C(A) + N(A^T)$, \vec{b} 可分解为 $\vec{b} = \vec{p} + \vec{e}$

其中 $\vec{p} \in C(A)$, 而 $\vec{e} \in N(A^T)$, 去掉 \vec{e} 后, 先将 \vec{b} 投影到 $\vec{p} \in C(A)$, 再求解 $A\vec{x} = \vec{p}$.

(3) 设 $A = [\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n]$. 若 $\{\vec{\alpha}_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 两两正交, 则

$$(A^T A)_{ij} = \vec{\alpha}_i \cdot \vec{\alpha}_j = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } i \neq j \\ \|\vec{\alpha}_i\|^2, & \text{if } i = j \end{cases} \Rightarrow A^T A = \text{diag}(\|\vec{\alpha}_1\|^2, \|\vec{\alpha}_2\|^2, \dots, \|\vec{\alpha}_n\|^2) \text{ 对角阵}$$

$$(A^T A) \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b} \text{ 化为 independent equations: } \begin{cases} \|\vec{\alpha}_1\|^2 \hat{x}_1 = \vec{\alpha}_1 \cdot \vec{b} \\ \|\vec{\alpha}_2\|^2 \hat{x}_2 = \vec{\alpha}_2 \cdot \vec{b} \\ \vdots \\ \|\vec{\alpha}_n\|^2 \hat{x}_n = \vec{\alpha}_n \cdot \vec{b} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}_j = \frac{1}{\|\vec{\alpha}_j\|^2} (\vec{\alpha}_j \cdot \vec{b}), \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n. \text{ 易求解.}$$

(§4.4. Gram-Schmidt 正交化)

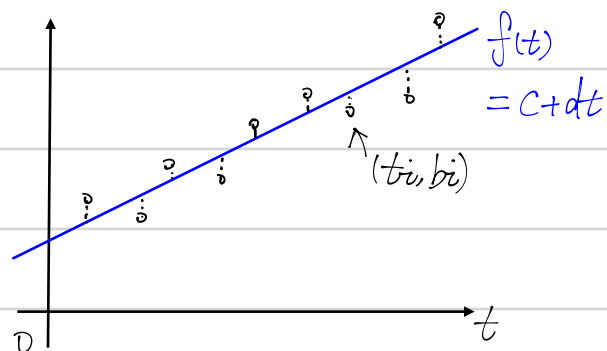
2. Fitting a Straight Line

例. 给定平面上 m 个离散点 (t_i, b_i) , $i=1, \dots, m$, $\{t_i\}$ 两两不同. 求解一条直线 $f(t) = c + dt$.

拟合这些点, 使得误差 $e_1^2 + e_2^2 + \dots + e_m^2$ 达到最小, 其中 $e_i = b_i - f(t_i)$, $i=1, 2, \dots, m$. (最小二乘法)

解. $f(t_i) = c + dt_i$, We try to solve:

$$\begin{cases} c + dt_1 = b_1 \\ c + dt_2 = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ c + dt_m = b_m \end{cases} \Rightarrow A\vec{x} = \vec{b}, \text{ 其中 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t_1 \\ 1 & t_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & t_m \end{bmatrix}, \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$



通常情况下 $\vec{b} \notin C(A)$, 上式无解. 令 $\vec{e} = [e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m]^T$

求解 $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$, s.t. $e_1^2 + e_2^2 + \dots + e_m^2 = \|\vec{e}\|^2$ 达到最小.

1) 思路一

$$\vec{e} = \vec{b} - A\vec{x} \quad \therefore \|\vec{e}\|^2 = \|\vec{b} - A\vec{x}\|^2$$

$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 的最小二乘解 \vec{x} 可使 $\|\vec{b} - A\vec{x}\|^2$ 达到最小.

而 $\{t_i, i=1, \dots, m\}$ 两两不同, $\therefore A$ 列满秩. 从而 $A^T A$ 可逆.

由 §4.2 知, 需求解 $A^T A \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$ 来得到 \vec{x} .

2) 思路二

$$e_1^2 + e_2^2 + \dots + e_m^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m (b_i - c - d t_i)^2 \quad \text{记为 } E(c, d) \quad \text{再记 } A = [\vec{\alpha}_1 \ \vec{\alpha}_2]$$

在 E 的极小点处, 应有 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial c} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial d} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial E}{\partial c} = \sum_{i=1}^m 2(b_i - c - d t_i)(-1) = 0 & \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m (b_i - c - d t_i) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial E}{\partial d} = \sum_{i=1}^m 2(b_i - c - d t_i)(-t_i) = 0 & \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m t_i(b_i - c - d t_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha}_1 \cdot \vec{e} = 0 \\ \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \vec{\alpha}_2 \cdot \vec{e} = 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \vec{e} \perp C(A) \quad \text{即需求解 } \vec{b} \text{ 在 } C(A) \text{ 上的投影 } A\vec{x}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow m c + \left(\sum_{i=1}^m t_i \right) d = \sum_{i=1}^m b_i$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^m t_i \right) c + \left(\sum_{i=1}^m t_i^2 \right) d = \sum_{i=1}^m t_i b_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} m & \sum_{i=1}^m t_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m t_i & \sum_{i=1}^m t_i^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m b_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^m t_i b_i \end{pmatrix} \quad (*) \quad \text{i.e.} \quad (A^T A) \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$$

注. 3种方法均可推出 normal equation: $(A^T A) \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$.

① (geometry). 残差(residual) $\vec{e} = \vec{b} - A\vec{x}$ 正交于 $C(A)$.

② (linear algebra). $\vec{e} \in C(A)^\perp = N(A^T)$.

③ (calculus). $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$ 是总误差 $E(\vec{x}) = \|\vec{b} - A\vec{x}\|^2$ 的最小值点 (令 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial c} = \frac{\partial E}{\partial d} = 0$)

求解 $(A^T A) \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$:

(1) 若 A 的列正交, 则 $(A^T A) \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$ 易于求解

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t_1 \\ 1 & t_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & t_m \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{当 } \underline{t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_m = 0} \text{ 时, 两列正交} \Rightarrow A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} m & \\ & \sum_{i=1}^m t_i^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{此时 } (*) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m c = \sum_{i=1}^m b_i \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^m t_i^2 \right) d = \sum_{i=1}^m t_i b_i \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m b_i \\ d = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m t_i b_i \right) / \sum_{i=1}^m t_i^2 \end{cases}$$

(2) 一般情形.

可将 t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n 平移: $t_i \rightarrow \hat{t}_i = t_i - \bar{t}$, 其中 $\bar{t} = \frac{1}{n}(t_1 + t_2 + \dots + t_n)$ 平均值.

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{t}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n t_i - n\bar{t} = 0.$$

$$\text{此时, } c = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n b_i, \quad d_i = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{t}_i b_i \right) / \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{t}_i^2$$

$$\text{the best straight line: } f(t) = c + d\hat{t} = c + d(t - \bar{t})$$

1.. The Big Picture for Least Squares.

$A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ ($n \leq m$), A 列满秩; $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $\vec{b} \notin C(A)$. 求 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 的最小二乘解 $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$$\text{右边: } \mathbb{R}^m = C(A) + N(A^T)$$

$\vec{p} := A\vec{x} \in C(A)$ 为 \vec{b} 到 $C(A)$ 投影

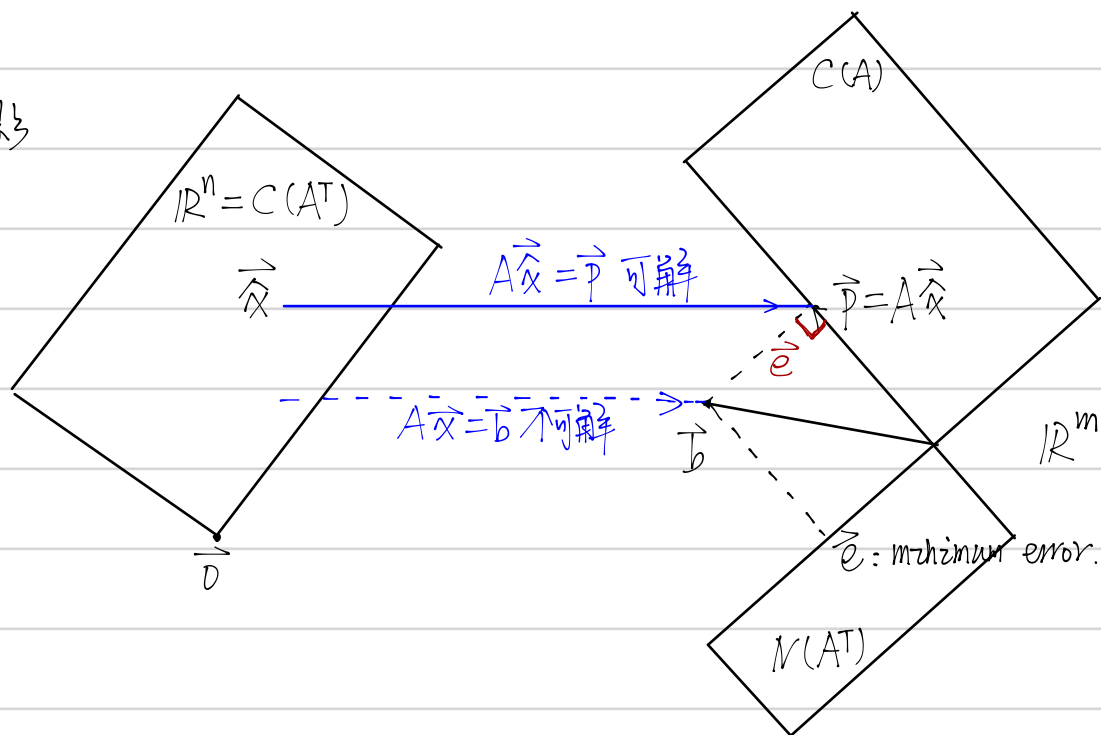
$$\vec{e} = \vec{b} - \vec{p} \in C(A)^\perp = N(A^T)$$

$$\text{左边: } \mathbb{R}^n = C(A^T) + N(A)$$

A 列满秩 $\therefore N(A) = \{\vec{0}\}$.

$$\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n = C(A^T)$$

$$A^T \vec{e} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow A^T A \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$$



3. 一般的多项式拟合.

给定平面上的离散点 (t_i, b_i) , $i=1, 2, \dots, m$. $\{t_i, i=1, 2, \dots, m\}$ 两两不同. ($n \leq m$)

用曲线 $f(t) = c_0 + c_1 t + \dots + c_{n-1} t^{n-1}$ 拟合这些点, s.t.

$$e_1^2 + e_2^2 + \dots + e_m^2 \text{ 达到最小, 其中 } e_i = b_i - f(t_i)$$

We try to solve m equations for an exact fit: $f(t_i) = b_i, i=1, \dots, m$

$$\begin{cases} c_0 + c_1 t_1 + \dots + c_{n-1} t_1^{n-1} = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_0 + c_1 t_m + \dots + c_{n-1} t_m^{n-1} = b_m \end{cases} \Rightarrow A\vec{x} = \vec{b},$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t_1 & \dots & t_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & t_2 & \dots & t_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & t_m & \dots & t_m^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{e} = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ \vdots \\ e_m \end{bmatrix} = \vec{b} - A\vec{x}, \quad e_1^2 + e_2^2 + \dots + e_m^2 = \|\vec{e}\|^2 = \|\vec{b} - A\vec{x}\|^2.$$

也可对 $E(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{n-1})$ 求偏导 $\rightarrow A^T A \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b}$

$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 的最小二乘解 \vec{x} 可使 $e_1^2 + \dots + e_m^2$ 达到最小.

We need to solve $A^T A \vec{x} = A^T \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T \vec{b}.$

A 的列线性无关 $\Rightarrow A^T A$ 可逆