



# 矩阵论

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## 上讲回顾

### ❖ 第11讲 矩阵三角分解

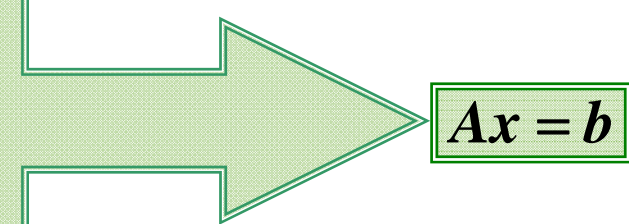
- Gauss消元法的矩阵形式
- $LU$ 分解与 $LDU$ 分解
- 其他三角分解



# Gauss消元法的矩阵形式

## ❖ $n$ 元线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}\xi_1 + a_{12}\xi_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}\xi_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}\xi_1 + a_{22}\xi_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}\xi_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}\xi_1 + a_{n2}\xi_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}\xi_n = b_n \end{cases}$$



$$Ax = b$$

$$L = L_1 L_2 \cdots L_{n-1}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ c_{21} & 1 & & & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & & \\ c_{n-11} & c_{n-12} & & 1 & & \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & & & c_{nn-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{(n-1)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \\ & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & a_{nn}^{(n-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$





# Gauss消元法的矩阵形式

## Step1:

- 令  $c_{i1} = \frac{a_{i1}^{(0)}}{a_{11}^{(0)}}$
- 构造Frobenius矩阵  $L_1$

$$A^{(1)} = L_1^{-1} A^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \\ \mathbf{0} & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & a_{n2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

## Step2:

- 令  $c_{i2} = \frac{a_{i2}^{(1)}}{a_{22}^{(1)}}$
- 构造Frobenius矩阵  $L_2$

$$A^{(2)} = L_2^{-1} A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & a_{13}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \\ & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ & & a_{33}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{3n}^{(2)} \\ & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & a_{n3}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

## Step r:

- 令  $c_{ir} = \frac{a_{ir}^{(r-1)}}{a_{rr}^{(r-1)}}$
- 构造Frobenius矩阵  $L_r$

$$A^{(r)} = L_r^{-1} A^{(r-1)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1r}^{(0)} & a_{1r+1}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \\ & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ & & a_{rr}^{(r-1)} & a_{rr+1}^{(r-1)} & \cdots & a_{rn}^{(r-1)} \\ & & & a_{r+1r+1}^{(r)} & \cdots & a_{r+1n}^{(r)} \\ & & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & a_{nr+1}^{(r)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(r)} \end{bmatrix}$$



## LU分解与LDU分解

- ❖ 可采用如下方法将分解完全确定
  - $L$ 为单位下三角矩阵
  - $U$ 为单位上三角矩阵
  - 将 $A$ 分解为 $LDU$ 
    - $L, U$ 分别为单位下三角, 单位上三角矩阵
    - $D$ 为对角阵  $D = \text{diag}[d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n]$

$$d_k = \frac{\Delta_k}{\Delta_{k-1}}$$

$$(k = 1, 2, \dots, n) \quad \Delta_0 = 1$$



## 其他三角分解

### ❖ 定义 设 $A$ 具有唯一的 $LDU$ 分解

#### ■ $A$ 的Doolittle分解

- 将  $D, U$  结合起来得  $A = L\hat{U}$  ( $\hat{U} = DU$ )

#### ■ $A$ 的Crout分解

- 将  $L, D$  结合起来得  $A = \hat{L}U$  ( $\hat{L} = LD$ )

### ❖ 厄米正定矩阵的Cholesky分解

- $$A = GG^H$$



# 其他三角分解

## ❖ Crout分解算法

$$\hat{L} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & & & \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ & 1 & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

先算列后算行

$$\begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & u_{23} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} & \cdots & u_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & l_{n3} & & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$





## 第12讲 矩阵的QR分解

- ❖ Givens矩阵与Givens变换
- ❖ Householder矩阵与Householder变换
- ❖ QR分解







## Givens矩阵与Givens变换

❖ 由Givens矩阵所确定的线性变换称为Givens变换

- 亦称初等旋转变换
- **Note1:** 存在  $\theta$  , 使得  $c = \cos(\theta), s = \sin(\theta)$
- **Note2:** 平面直角坐标系中绕原点旋转  $\theta$  变换

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}$$

- **Note3:** 实Givens矩阵可推广为复初等旋转矩阵



# Givens矩阵与Givens变换

## ❖ 性质

■ (1)  $[T_{ij}(c, s)]^{-1} = [T_{ij}(c, s)]^T = T_{ij}(c, -s)$   $-s = -\sin(\theta) = \sin(-\theta)$

$$\det[T_{ij}(c, s)] = 1$$

■ (2)  $\mathbf{x} = [\xi_1 \quad \xi_2 \quad \cdots \quad \xi_n]^T$   $\mathbf{y} = T_{ij}\mathbf{x} = [\eta_1 \quad \eta_2 \quad \cdots \quad \eta_n]^T$

$$\xi_i^2 + \xi_j^2 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \eta_i = \sqrt{\xi_i^2 + \xi_j^2} \\ \eta_j = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{选 } c = \frac{\xi_i}{\sqrt{\xi_i^2 + \xi_j^2}}, \quad s = \frac{\xi_j}{\sqrt{\xi_i^2 + \xi_j^2}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \eta_i = c\xi_i + s\xi_j \\ \eta_j = -s\xi_i + c\xi_j \\ \eta_k = \xi_k \quad (k \neq i, j) \end{cases}$$

$$T_{ij}\mathbf{x} = \left[ \xi_1 \quad \xi_2 \quad \cdots \quad \sqrt{\xi_i^2 + \xi_j^2} \quad \cdots \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad \xi_n \right]^T$$



# Givens矩阵与Givens变换

## ❖ 定理1.

- 设  $\mathbf{x} = [\xi_1 \ \xi_2 \ \cdots \ \xi_n]^T \neq \mathbf{0}$
- 存在有限个Givens矩阵的乘积 $\mathbf{T}$ , 使得  $\mathbf{T}\mathbf{x} = |\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{e}_1$
- 其中:
  - $\mathbf{x}$ 为实数时  $|\mathbf{x}| = \sqrt{\|\mathbf{x}\|_2^2} = \sqrt{\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{x}}$
  - $\mathbf{x}$ 为复数时  $|\mathbf{x}| = \sqrt{\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{x}}$
  - $\mathbf{e}_1 = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0]^T$





# Givens矩阵与Givens变换

❖ [证明] 若  $\xi_1 \neq 0$

■ 构造  $\mathbf{T}_{12}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s}) : \mathbf{c} = \frac{\xi_1}{\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2}}, \mathbf{s} = \frac{\xi_2}{\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2}}$



$$\mathbf{T}_{12}\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2} & \mathbf{0} & \xi_3 & \xi_4 & \cdots & \xi_n \end{bmatrix}^T$$

■ 构造  $\mathbf{T}_{13}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s}) : \mathbf{c} = \frac{\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2}}{\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2}}, \mathbf{s} = \frac{\xi_3}{\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2}}$



$$\mathbf{T}_{13}\mathbf{T}_{12}\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \xi_4 & \cdots & \xi_n \end{bmatrix}^T$$



# Givens矩阵与Givens变换

- 依此类推，构造

$$\mathbf{T}_{1k}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{s}) : \mathbf{c} = \frac{\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \dots + \xi_k^2}}{\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \dots + \xi_k^2}}, \mathbf{s} = \frac{\xi_k}{\sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \dots + \xi_k^2}}$$

↓

$$\mathbf{T}_{1k} \left\langle \mathbf{T}_{1k-1} \left\{ \mathbf{T}_{1k-2} \left[ \dots \mathbf{T}_{13} (\mathbf{T}_{12} \mathbf{x}) \right] \right\} \right\rangle = \left[ \sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \dots + \xi_k^2} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \xi_{k+1} \quad \dots \quad \xi_n \right]^T$$

- 直至  $k=n$
- 令  $\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{T}_{1n} \mathbf{T}_{1n-1} \mathbf{T} \dots \mathbf{T}_{12}$
- 则  $\mathbf{T}\mathbf{x} = \left[ \sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2 + \dots + \xi_n^2} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{0} \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{0} \right]^T = |\mathbf{x}| \mathbf{e}_1$
- 从第一个不为零的开始运用该法总可得到同样结论



# Givens矩阵与Givens变换

## ❖ 推论

- 对于任何非零列向量  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n$  及任何单位列向量  $\mathbf{z} (|\mathbf{z}|=1)$

- 均存在着有限个Givens矩阵的乘积  $\mathbf{T}$

- 使得  $\mathbf{T}\mathbf{x} = |\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}$

- [证明]

- 对于  $\mathbf{x}$ , 存在有限个Givens矩阵, 使得  $\mathbf{T}^{(1)}\mathbf{x} = |\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{e}_1$
- 对于  $\mathbf{z}$ , 存在有限个Givens矩阵, 使得  $\mathbf{T}^{(2)}\mathbf{z} = |\mathbf{z}|\mathbf{e}_1 = \mathbf{e}_1$

$$\mathbf{T}^{(1)} = \mathbf{T}_{1n}^{(1)} \mathbf{T}_{1n-1}^{(1)} \cdots \mathbf{T}_{13}^{(1)} \mathbf{T}_{12}^{(1)}$$

$$\mathbf{T}^{(2)} = \mathbf{T}_{1n}^{(2)} \mathbf{T}_{1n-1}^{(2)} \cdots \mathbf{T}_{13}^{(2)} \mathbf{T}_{12}^{(2)}$$



# Givens矩阵与Givens变换

$$\mathbf{T}^{(1)}\mathbf{x} = |\mathbf{x}| \mathbf{T}^{(2)}\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{T}^{(2)}(|\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z})$$

→

$$\left(\mathbf{T}^{(2)}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{T}^{(1)}\mathbf{x} = |\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}$$

⇒

$$\left(\mathbf{T}_{1n}^{(2)} \mathbf{T}_{1n-1}^{(2)} \cdots \mathbf{T}_{12}^{(2)}\right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{T}_{1n}^{(1)} \mathbf{T}_{1n-1}^{(1)} \cdots \mathbf{T}_{12}^{(1)}\right) \mathbf{x} = |\mathbf{x}|\mathbf{z}$$

$$= \left(\mathbf{T}_{12}^{(2)}\right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{T}_{13}^{(2)}\right)^{-1} \cdots \left(\mathbf{T}_{1n}^{(2)}\right)^{-1} \mathbf{T}_{1n}^{(1)} \mathbf{T}_{1n-1}^{(1)} \cdots \mathbf{T}_{12}^{(1)}$$

$$= \left(\mathbf{T}_{12}^{(2)}\right)^{\text{T}} \left(\mathbf{T}_{13}^{(2)}\right)^{\text{T}} \cdots \left(\mathbf{T}_{1n}^{(2)}\right)^{\text{T}} \mathbf{T}_{1n}^{(1)} \mathbf{T}_{1n-1}^{(1)} \cdots \mathbf{T}_{12}^{(1)}$$

为有限个**Givens**矩阵的乘积

即证





## Householder矩阵与Householder变换

❖ 平面直角坐标系中，将向量 $\mathbf{x}$ 关于 $\mathbf{e}_1$ 轴作镜像变换，则得到

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ -\xi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{bmatrix} = (\mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{e}_2\mathbf{e}_2^T)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}$$

❖ 将其推广至 $n$ 维，可定义

- 设有单位列向量 $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 
  - 则称 $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T$ 为Householder矩阵（初等反射矩阵）
  - 由Householder矩阵所确定的线性变换（ $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}$ ）称为Householder变换



# Householder矩阵与Householder变换

## ❖ 性质

- $\mathbf{H}^T = \mathbf{H}$  (实对称) •  $\mathbf{H}^T = (\mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T)^T = \mathbf{I} - 2(\mathbf{u}^T)^T \mathbf{u}^T = \mathbf{H}$
- $\mathbf{H}^{-1} = \mathbf{H}^T$  (正交)
- $\mathbf{H}^2 = \mathbf{I}$  (对合) •  $\mathbf{H}^2 = (\mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T)(\mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T) = \mathbf{I} - 2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T - 2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T + 4\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T = \mathbf{I}$
- $\mathbf{H}^{-1} = \mathbf{H}$  (自逆)
- $\det \mathbf{H} = -1$  •  $\det(\mathbf{H}) = \det[\mathbf{I} + (-2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T)] = 1 + \mathbf{u}^T(-2\mathbf{u}) = 1 - 2 = -1$

引理: 设  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ , 则  $\det(\mathbf{I}_m + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}) = \det(\mathbf{I}_n + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A})$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_n & \mathbf{B} \\ -\mathbf{A} & \mathbf{I}_m \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_n & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_m + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix} = \det(\mathbf{I}_m + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B})$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_n & \mathbf{B} \\ -\mathbf{A} & \mathbf{I}_m \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_n + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_m \end{bmatrix} = \det(\mathbf{I}_n + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A})$$



# Householder矩阵与Householder变换

## ❖ 定理2

- 对任何非零列向量  $x \in R^n$  及单位列向量  $z \in R^n$
- 存在Householder矩阵  $H$ , 使得  $Hx = |x|z$

• [证明] 当  $x = |x|z$  时 选  $u$  满足  $u^T x = 0$

$$Hx = (I - 2uu^T)x = x = |x|z$$

当  $x \neq |x|z$  时

$$\text{选 } u = \frac{x - |x|z}{|x - |x|z|}$$

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

$$Hx = \left( I - 2 \frac{(x - |x|z)(x^T - |x|z^T)}{|x - |x|z|^2} \right) x = x - (x - |x|z) = |x|z$$

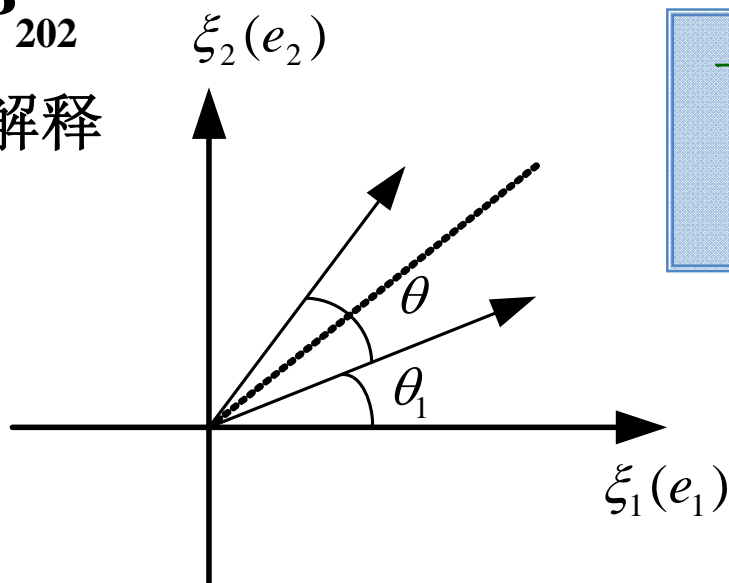


# Householder矩阵与Householder变换

## ❖ 定理3

- 初等旋转矩阵（**Givens**矩阵）是两个初等反射矩阵的乘积

- 证明参见P<sub>202</sub>
- 简要几何解释



一种反射变换  
即可代替  
旋转变换







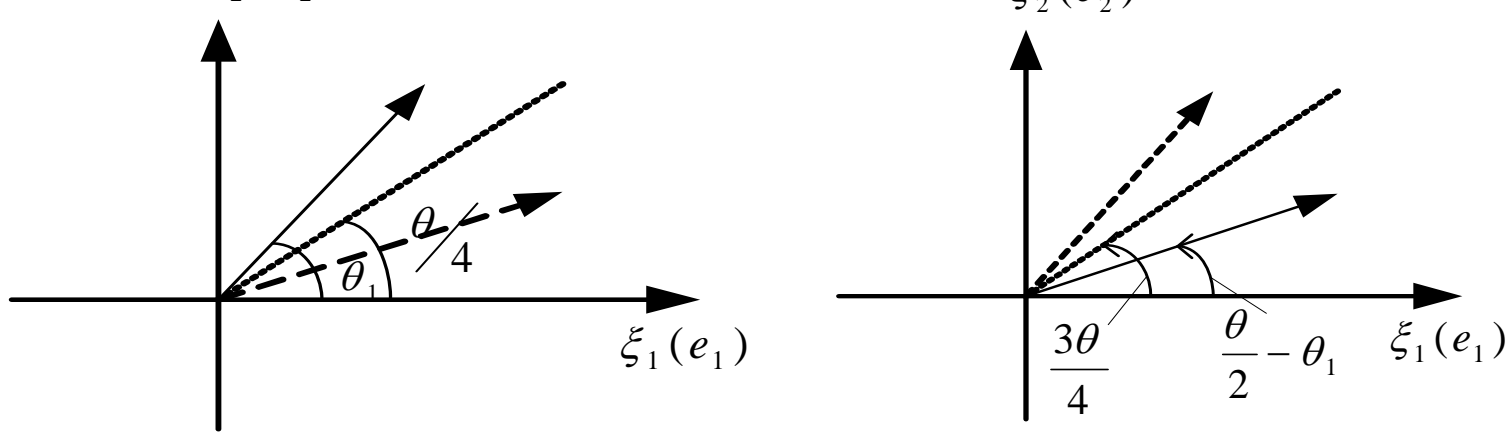
# Householder矩阵与Householder变换

- ❖ 实际上该反射变换对应的对称轴与  $\theta_1$  有关
- ❖ 旋转变换应由两次反射变换的作用来代替

- 沿  $\theta/4$  对称轴作反射变换，则原向量  $\theta_1$  沿方向转至  $-\theta_1 + \theta/2$ 

$$\left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \theta_1\right) + 2\left(\frac{\theta}{4} + \theta_1\right) = \theta_1 + \theta$$

- 沿  $3\theta/4$  对称轴作反射变换，则向量反射至





## Householder矩阵与Householder变换

❖ 旋转变换可用两个反射变换的连续作用来代替

- 即  $\mathbf{T}_{ij} = \mathbf{H}_v \mathbf{H}_u$

❖ 但反射变换不可能用多个旋转变换的连续作用来代替

- 因为  $\det(\mathbf{T}_{ij}) \equiv 1, \det(\mathbf{H}) \equiv -1$

- 两个-1的乘积可得1，但多个1的乘积只能是1，不是-1



# QR分解

## ❖ 定义

- 如果实（复）矩阵**A**可化为正交（酉）矩阵**Q**与实（复）上三角矩阵**R**的乘积
  - 即  $A = QR$
  - 则称上式为**A**的**QR**分解

## ❖ 定理

- 设**A**是**n**阶的非奇异矩阵，则存在正交（酉）矩阵**Q**与实（复）上三角矩阵**R**
  - 使得  $A = QR$
  - 且除去相差一个对角元素的绝对值（模）全为1的对角因子外，上述分解唯一



# QR分解

## ❖ [证明]

- 设A记为  $A = [a_1 \ a_2 \ \cdots \ a_n]$
- A非奇异，则  $a_1, a_2, a_3 \dots a_n$  线性无关
- 采用Gram-schmidt正变化方法将它们正变化，

可得

$$k_{ij} = \frac{(a_i, a_j)}{(b_j, b_j)} \leftarrow (a_i, b_j) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} b_1 = a_1 & q_1 = \frac{b_1}{|b_1|} \\ b_2 = a_2 - k_{21}b_1 & q_2 = \frac{b_2}{|b_2|} \\ b_3 = a_3 - k_{31}b_1 - k_{32}b_2 & \vdots \rightarrow (q_i, q_j) = \delta_{ij} \\ \vdots & \\ b_n = a_n - k_{n1}b_1 - k_{n2}b_2 - \cdots - k_{nn-1}b_{n-1} & q_n = \frac{b_n}{|b_n|} \end{array} \right.$$





# QR分解

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{❖ 可得 } [a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots \ a_n] &= [b_1 \ b_2 \ \dots \ b_n] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k_{21} & \dots & k_{n1} \\ & 1 & \dots & k_{n2} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= [b_1 \ b_2 \ \dots \ b_n] C \\
&= [q_1 \ q_2 \ \dots \ q_n] \begin{bmatrix} |b_1| & & & \\ & |b_2| & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & |b_n| \end{bmatrix} C \\
&= QR
\end{aligned}$$

正交（酉）矩阵

实（复）上三角矩阵



# QR分解

## ❖ 唯一性

### ■ 采用反证法

- 设存在两个QR分解  $A = QR = Q_1R_1$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 &= QD^{-1} \\ R_1 &= DR \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = Q_1R_1R^{-1} = Q_1D$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & \cdots & d_{1n} \\ & d_{22} & \cdots & d_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & d_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

D为上三角矩阵

D为酉（正交）矩阵

$$I = Q^H Q = (Q_1 D)^H (Q_1 D) = D^H D$$

$d_{12} = 0; d_{13} = d_{23} = 0; \cdots \Rightarrow$  D是对角元素绝对值（模）全为1的对角阵



## ❖ 定理5

- 设 $A$ 是 $m \times n$ 的实（复）矩阵，且其 $n$ 个列线性无关，则 $A$ 具有分解 $A=QR$ ，其中
  - $Q$ 是 $m \times n$ 阶实（复）矩阵，且满足 $Q^T Q = I$  ( $Q^H Q = I$ )
  - $R$ 是 $n$ 阶实（复）非奇异上三角矩阵
  - 除了相差一个对角元素的绝对值（模）全为1的对角阵因子外，上述分解唯一



## ❖ 求QR分解的方法

### ■ [方法一]采用Givens方法

- 将n阶非奇异矩阵A写为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}^{(1)\top} \\ * \end{bmatrix}^\top$
- 存在有限个Givens矩阵的乘积 $T_1$ ，使得

$$T_1 \mathbf{b}^{(1)} = |\mathbf{b}^{(1)}| \mathbf{e}_1 \rightarrow T_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11}^{(1)} & \mathbf{a}_{12}^{(1)} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{1n}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{0} & & & \\ \vdots & & \mathbf{A}^{(1)} & \\ \mathbf{0} & & & \end{bmatrix}$$





# QR分解

- $A^{(1)}$  写成  $A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}^{(2)\top} \\ * \end{bmatrix}^\top \rightarrow$  存在  $T_2$ , 使得

$$T_2 A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{22}^{(2)} & \mathbf{a}_{23}^{(2)} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{2n}^{(2)} \\ \mathbf{0} & & & \\ \vdots & & A^{(2)} & \\ \mathbf{0} & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

- $A^{(n-2)}$  写成  $A^{(n-2)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}^{(n-1)\top} \\ * \end{bmatrix}^\top \rightarrow$  存在  $T_{n-1}$ , 使得

$$T_{n-1} A^{(n-2)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{n-1,n-1}^{(n-1)} & \mathbf{a}_{n-1,n}^{(n-1)} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{a}_{nn}^{(n-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$



# QR分解

■ 令 
$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{n-2} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{T}_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{n-3} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{T}_{n-2} \end{bmatrix} \cdots \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{T}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{T}_2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{T}_1$$

■ 则

$$\mathbf{T}\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11}^{(1)} & \mathbf{a}_{12}^{(1)} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{1n}^{(1)} \\ & \mathbf{a}_{22}^{(2)} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{2n}^{(2)} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & \mathbf{a}_{nn}^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{T}^{-1}\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{R}$$

■ 其中

- $\mathbf{R}$ 为上三角矩阵
- $\mathbf{Q}$ 为正交矩阵



## QR分解

- [方法二]采用Householde方法

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}^{(1)} & * \end{bmatrix} \text{ 存在 } \mathbf{H}_1, \text{ 使得}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_1 \mathbf{b}^{(1)} = |\mathbf{b}^{(1)}| \mathbf{e}_1 \rightarrow \mathbf{H}_1 \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} |\mathbf{b}^{(1)}| \mathbf{e}_1^n & \mathbf{A}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}^{(2)} & * \end{bmatrix} \text{ 存在 } \mathbf{H}_2, \text{ 使得 } \mathbf{H}_2 \mathbf{A}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} |\mathbf{b}^{(2)}| \mathbf{e}_1^{n-1} & \mathbf{A}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} \dots$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{(n-2)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}^{(n-1)} & \mathbf{b}^{(n)} \end{bmatrix} \text{ 存在 } \mathbf{H}_{n-1}, \text{ 使得 } \mathbf{H}_{n-1} \mathbf{A}^{(n-2)} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{n-1,n-1}^{(n-1)} & \mathbf{a}_{n-1,n}^{(n-1)} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{a}_{nn}^{(n-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$



# QR分解

$$\blacksquare \text{ 令 } S = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{n-2} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{H}_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{n-3} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{H}_{n-2} \end{bmatrix} \cdots \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{H}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{H}_2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_1$$

$$\mathbf{H}_u = \mathbf{I}_{n-l} - 2\mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T \quad (\mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{R}^{n-l}, \mathbf{u}^T\mathbf{u} = 1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_l & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{H}_u \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_l & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_{n-l} \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^T \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I}_n - 2 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{u} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}^T & \mathbf{u}^T \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I}_n - 2\mathbf{v}\mathbf{v}^T$$

$$(\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{R}^{n-l}, \mathbf{v}^T\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u}^T\mathbf{u} = 1)$$

- 是n阶Householder矩阵
- 即S为有限个Householder矩阵的连乘积





# QR分解

## ■ [方法三] Gram-schmidt正交归一化方法

- 对于  $\mathbf{A} = [\mathbf{a}_1 \quad \mathbf{a}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{a}_n]$
- 各列向量线性无关可进行正交化

$$\mathbf{q}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{a}_1}{|\mathbf{a}_1|} \quad \mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{a}_1$$

$$\mathbf{q}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{a}_2 + \mathbf{k}_{21}\mathbf{q}_1}{|\mathbf{a}_2 + \mathbf{k}_{21}\mathbf{q}_1|}, \mathbf{k}_{21} = -\langle \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{q}_1 \rangle \quad \mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{a}_2 + \mathbf{k}_{21}\mathbf{q}_1$$

⋮

$$\mathbf{q}_l = \frac{\mathbf{a}_l + \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{k}_{lj}\mathbf{q}_j}{|\mathbf{a}_l + \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{k}_{lj}\mathbf{q}_j|}, \mathbf{k}_{lj} = -\langle \mathbf{a}_l, \mathbf{q}_j \rangle \quad \mathbf{y}_l = \mathbf{a}_l + \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{k}_{lj}\mathbf{q}_j$$



# QR分解

$$\mathbf{q}_i^H \mathbf{q}_j = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q} = [\mathbf{q}_1 \quad \mathbf{q}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{q}_n], \text{ 满足 } \mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{I}$$

■ 改写:

$$\mathbf{a}_1 = \mathbf{q}_1 |y_1|$$

$$\mathbf{a}_2 = \mathbf{q}_2 |y_2| - \mathbf{k}_{21} \mathbf{q}_1$$

⋮

$$\mathbf{a}_l = \mathbf{q}_l |y_l| - \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \mathbf{k}_{lj} \mathbf{q}_j$$

$$[\mathbf{a}_1 \quad \mathbf{a}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{a}_n] = [\mathbf{q}_1 \quad \mathbf{q}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{q}_n] \begin{bmatrix} |y_1| & -\mathbf{k}_{21} & -\mathbf{k}_{31} & \cdots & -\mathbf{k}_{n1} \\ & |y_2| & -\mathbf{k}_{32} & \cdots & -\mathbf{k}_{n2} \\ & & |y_3| & \cdots & \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & |y_n| \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{R}$$



# 作业

❖ p219-220

■ 1、7、8