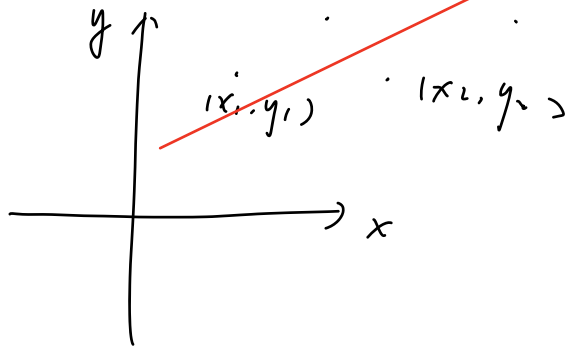


周四下午 4-5 pm. 腾讯会议. office hour.

\mathbb{R}^n , 内积. 距离

最小 = 乘法, QR 分解.

问题: (1)



找到 $y = kx + b = f(x)$, 找 (k, b)

使得: $\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - \underline{f(x_i)}|^2$ 最小, $= q(?)$

代入 k, b , 关于 k, b 的二次式
(配方)

(2) 找 $y = a_1 + a_2 x + a_3 x^2 = f(x)$

使得 $\sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - f(x_i)|^2$ 最小,

$$(1) \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ 1 & x_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n \\ \parallel & \parallel \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b \\ k \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 \text{ 最小}$$

$$\|A\| \quad \|y\|$$

$$q \left(A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} b \\ b \end{pmatrix} - y \right) \text{ 最小.}$$

$$(2) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = a.$$

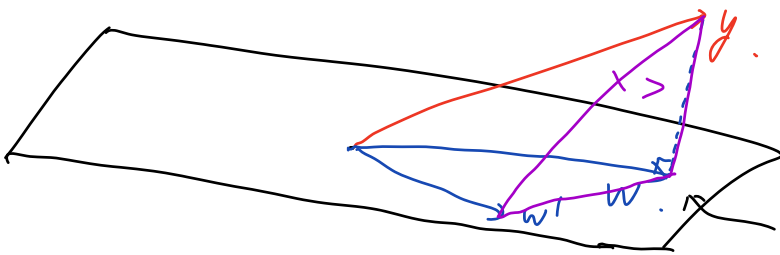
$$\|Aa - y\|^2 \text{ 最小.}$$

列向量线性无关

$$\text{rk } A = 3$$

$$(2) \text{ 几何上} \quad A = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$$

$$\| \underbrace{a_1 w_1 + a_2 w_2 + a_3 w_3}_{\tilde{w}} - y \|^2$$



$$w \in \text{Span}(w_1, w_2, w_3)$$

$$W \text{ dim} = 3$$

$W \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 子空间.

Claim, 存在 $y = w + v$, $w \in W$

且 $v \perp w_1, v \perp w_2, v \perp w_3$

$\langle v, x \rangle = 0, \forall x \in W$.

2) $\forall w' \in W$,

$$|y - w'|^2 = |w + v - w'|^2$$

$$= |(w - w') + v|^2$$

$$w - w' \in W \quad = \langle \underline{w - w'} + v, \underline{w - w'} + v \rangle$$

$$= \underline{|w - w'|^2} + |v|^2$$

$$\geq |v|^2, \quad \text{等号成立当且仅当} \\ w = w'$$

正交补: $W \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 子空间.

$$W^\perp = \left\{ v \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \begin{array}{l} \langle v, w \rangle = 0 \\ \forall w \in W \end{array} \right\}$$

验证: ① W^\perp 是子空间.

$0 \in W^\perp$, \langle, \rangle 双线性性. \Rightarrow

W^\perp 加法封闭, 数乘封闭.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad W \cap W^\perp = \{0\}.$$

pf: $\forall v \in W \cap W^\perp,$

$$\langle v, v \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \underline{W + W^\perp = \mathbb{R}^n}$$

pf: (Gram-Schmidt)
 $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k.$

W 存在标准正交基.

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^k \langle y, v_i \rangle v_i$$

$$\text{则 } \langle w, v_j \rangle$$

$$= \langle y, v_j \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle y - w, v_j \rangle = 0.$$

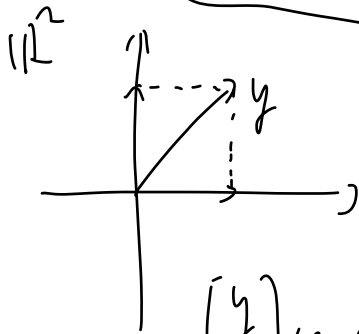
$$\Rightarrow y - w \in W^\perp.$$

$$y = w + (y - w)$$

$$\underbrace{\quad}_W + \underbrace{\quad}_{W^\perp}$$

$$\Rightarrow W \oplus W^\perp = \mathbb{R}^n.$$

(练习: $(W^\perp)^\perp = W$)



$$[y]_{\{e_1, e_2\}} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle y, e_1 \rangle \\ \langle y, e_2 \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

③ \Rightarrow 求解算法.

$R, 3 \times 3$
上三角. 对角线 $\neq 0$

$$A = (w_1, w_2, w_3) = \underbrace{(v_1, v_2, v_3)}_{Q_1} \cdot R_1$$

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = Q_1 \cdot \left(R_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = w, \quad [w]_{\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle y, v_1 \rangle \\ \langle y, v_2 \rangle \\ \langle y, v_3 \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{R_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = Q_1^T \cdot y}$$

$$A = QR = \underbrace{(Q_1, a_2)}_{Q} \left[\begin{array}{c} R_1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\underline{Q \in O(n)}$$

计算机程序中. $\dots Q_3 Q_2 Q_1 A = R$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \\ Q^T \end{array} \quad \underbrace{\dots Q_i}_{Q_i \in O(n)}$$

对 (A, y) 同时作 Q_1, Q_2, \dots
左乘

$$R \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = Q^T y.$$

抽象内积: V \mathbb{R} -线性空间.

定义: 函数 $B: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 双线性型
是指 $(v, w) \mapsto B(v, w)$

$$B(v_1 + v_2, w) = B(v_1, w) + B(v_2, w)$$

$$B(c \cdot v, w) = c \cdot B(v, w)$$

$$B(v, w_1 + w_2) = B(v, w_1) + B(v, w_2)$$

$$B(v, c \cdot w) = c \cdot B(v, w)$$

对一般 K ,

$\dim \{ B \mid B \text{ 双线性} \} \stackrel{!}{=} \underline{\underline{(\dim V = n)}}$

定义: (对称性) $B(v, w) = B(w, v)$

定义: (半正定性) $B(v, v) \geq 0, \forall v \in V$
(正定性). $B(v, v) > 0, \forall v \neq 0.$

定义: 内积: 对称正定双线性型.

例子: $(\mathbb{R}^n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ 标准内积

定义为 \mathbb{E}^n , Euclidean space.

例子: $V = M_n(\mathbb{R})$. $B(x, y) = \text{tr}(x^T y)$

例子: $V = C^\infty([0, 1])$

$$B(f, g) = \int_0^1 f(t) g(t) dt.$$

(Cauchy) 成立. $|B(x, y)|^2 \leq B(x, x) \cdot B(y, y)$

$$\left| \int_0^1 f g dt \right|^2 \leq \left(\int_0^1 f^2 dt \right) \cdot \left(\int_0^1 g^2 dt \right)$$

性质: $\dim V < \infty$, V 有标准正交基.

Pf: (Gram-Schmidt)

性质: V 有标准正交基 $C: \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

$$\langle [v]_C, [w]_C \rangle = B(v, w)$$

Pf: $[v]_C = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = x, \quad v = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i$

$$[w]_C = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = y, \quad w = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i v_i$$

$$B(v, w) = B\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i, \sum_{j=1}^n y_j v_j\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j B(v_i, v_j)$$

$$B(v_i, v_j) = \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow \\ (x^T G y)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

性质 (唯一性) $\dim V = n$. B 内积.

$$F: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 是 } (V, B)$$

$$v \mapsto [v]_C \text{ 到 } (\mathbb{R}^n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$$

的 同构.

$$B(v, w) = \langle F(v), F(w) \rangle$$

性质: 对双线性型 B . 基 $C = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$

$B(v_i, v_j)$ 唯一确定 B

$$\{ B \text{ 双线性型} \} \xrightarrow{\cong} M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$B \longmapsto \left(\underbrace{B(v_i, v_j)}_{n \times n} \right)$$

$$\dim \{ \text{对称双线性型 } B \} = ? \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$B(v_i, v_j) = B(v_j, v_i)$$

定义: $G = (B(v_i, v_j))_{n \times n}$ 是 B 在基 C 下的 Gram 矩阵.

$$\text{对称: } G = G^T.$$

正定 : $x^T G x > 0, \forall x \neq 0, \in \mathbb{R}^n.$

半正定 : $x^T G x \geq 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

正交多项式 $\mathbb{R}[x]$ 上有内积

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) \underbrace{w(x)} dx$$

$w(x) > 0$, weight function.

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cdot g(x) dx$$

$\mathbb{R}[x]$ 上有基, $1, x, x^2, x^3, \dots$

$$\int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot 1 dx = 2. \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$x = \left(\int_{-1}^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = x, \quad \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx}$$

$x^2 - \dots$

$$P_0(x) = 1$$

$$P_1(x) = x$$

$$P_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}(3x^2 - 1)$$

\vdots

$$\int_{-1}^1 (P_0)^2 dx = 2$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 (P_n(x))^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}$$

验证:

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2-1)^n$$

$$P_n(1) = 1$$

$$B(P_n, P_m) = \begin{cases} 0 & m \neq n \\ \frac{2}{2n+1} & m = n \end{cases}$$

(Legendre polynomial)

对比较“好”的 $w(x)$, 有类似公式

对于 (V, B) 考虑, 有某些关于 B 的性质的线性变换.

V, B 内积

"保持"

定义: $O(V) = \left\{ T: V \rightarrow V \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{线性} \\ \text{性} \end{array} \right\}$

$$\underline{B(T(v), T(w)) = B(v, w)} \quad \} \quad \}$$

当 $(V = \mathbb{R}^n, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$, $O(V) = O(n)$

一般 $\dim V = n$, $O(V)$ 和 $O(n)$ 有一一对应.

$n=1$. $A \in O(1)$, $A = (a)$

$$(ax)(ax) = x^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = 1 \\ \forall x. \Rightarrow a = \pm 1$$

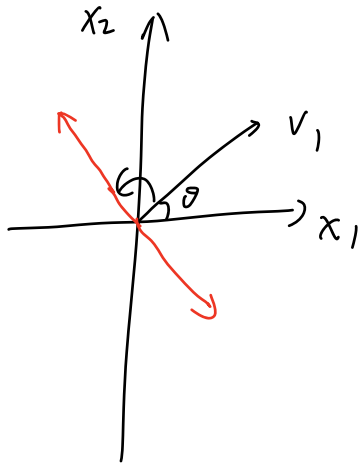
$$O(1) = \{ \pm 1 \}$$

$n=2$.

$$A = [v_1, v_2]$$

$A \in O(2)$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

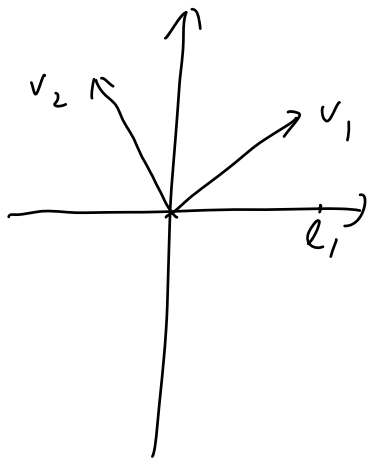


$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

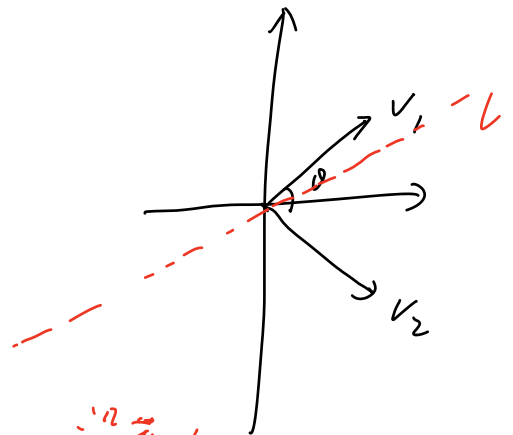
$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 或 } \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \\ -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$



逆时针
旋转



L 斜率 = $\tan \frac{\theta}{2}$ 沿着 L 的反射

对于 V , $\dim V = 2$. $T \in O(V)$

在标准正交基 (w_1, w_2) 下, 有

$(T)_c =$ 前一个 称 T 为旋转
后一个 称 T 为反射.

QR 分解:

$Q_1 \cdots Q_k Q, A$

Givens

$$\begin{bmatrix} * \\ * \\ * \\ * \end{bmatrix}$$

旋转

$$\begin{bmatrix} * \\ * \\ * \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} * \\ * \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Householder

反射.

-