

Math 390

Thursday, March 11

Householder Reflector, QR Decomposition

Given  $\underline{v} \Rightarrow P = I_n - \frac{2}{\langle \underline{v}, \underline{v} \rangle} \underline{v} \underline{v}^*$

Facts  $P$  Hermitian ( $P = P^*$ ),  $P$  unitary ( $P^* P = I_n$ )  
 ( $\Rightarrow P^2 = I$ )

Theorem Given  $\underline{x}$ , define  $\underline{v} = \underline{x} \pm \|\underline{x}\| \underline{e}_1$ ,  $P$  Householder for  $\underline{v}$ ,  
 then  $P \underline{x} = \mp \|\underline{x}\| \underline{e}_1$  ( $P$  "zeros out"  $\underline{x}$ )

Proof

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \underline{v}, \underline{v} \rangle &= (\underline{x} \pm \|\underline{x}\| \underline{e}_1)^* (\underline{x} \pm \|\underline{x}\| \underline{e}_1) \\ &= (\underline{x}^* \pm \|\underline{x}\| \underline{e}_1^*) (\underline{x} \pm \|\underline{x}\| \underline{e}_1) \\ &= \underline{x}^* \underline{x} \pm \|\underline{x}\| \underline{x}^* \underline{e}_1 \pm \|\underline{x}\| \underline{e}_1^* \underline{x} + \|\underline{x}\|^2 \underline{e}_1^* \underline{e}_1 \\ &= \underline{x}^* \underline{x} \pm \|\underline{x}\| \underline{x}^* \underline{e}_1 \pm \|\underline{x}\| \underline{e}_1^* \underline{x} + \underline{x}^* \underline{x} (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \underline{x}^* \underline{x}$$

$$= 2 \underline{v}^* \underline{x}$$

$$P_{\underline{v}} \underline{x} = \left( I_n - \frac{2}{\langle \underline{v}, \underline{v} \rangle} \underline{v} \underline{v}^* \right) \underline{x}$$

$$= \underline{x} - \frac{2}{2 \underline{v}^* \underline{x}} \underline{v} \underline{v}^* \underline{x}$$

$$= \underline{x} - \underline{v} = \underline{x} - (\underline{x} \pm \|\underline{x}\| \underline{e}_1) = \mp \|\underline{x}\| \underline{e}_1$$

Why "reflector"?

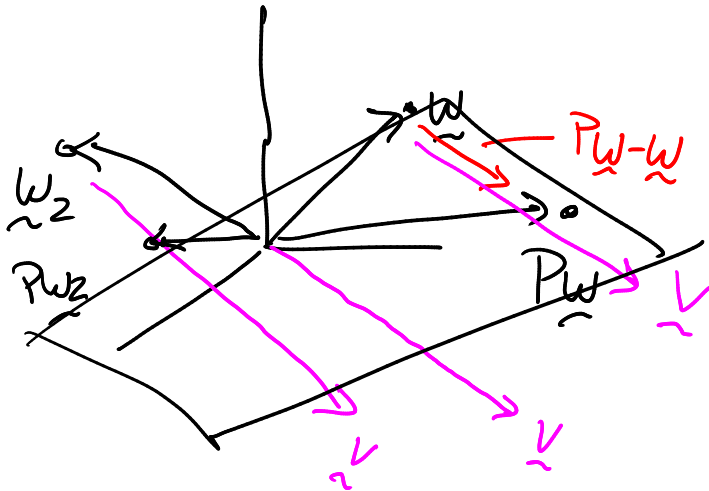
Comparing  $\underline{w}$  &  $P_{\underline{v}} \underline{w}$

$$P_{\underline{v}} \underline{w} - \underline{w} = I_n \underline{w} - \frac{2}{\langle \underline{v}, \underline{v} \rangle} \underline{v} \underline{v}^* \underline{w} - \underline{w}$$

$$= - \frac{2}{\langle \underline{v}, \underline{v} \rangle} \underline{v} \langle \underline{v}, \underline{w} \rangle = - \frac{2 \langle \underline{v}, \underline{w} \rangle}{\langle \underline{v}, \underline{v} \rangle} \underline{v}$$

What points  $\underline{w}$  do not move at all?

When is  $\frac{-2 \langle \underline{v}, \underline{w} \rangle}{\langle \underline{v}, \underline{v} \rangle} = 0$ ? Points w/  $\langle \underline{v}, \underline{w} \rangle = 0$   
 $\underline{w} \perp \underline{v}$ .



scalar multiple of  $\underline{v}$