

QR Decomposition of an $n \times m$ Matrix

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Introduction

- ▶ QR decomposition is a method of decomposing a matrix A into:

$$A = QR$$

where:

- ▶ Q : an orthogonal (or unitary) matrix.
- ▶ R : an upper triangular matrix.
- ▶ Used in solving least squares problems, eigenvalue computations, etc.
- ▶ Applicable to any $n \times m$ matrix A where $n \geq m$.

QR Decomposition: Process Overview

1. Start with a matrix A of size $n \times m$.
2. Use either:
 - ▶ The Gram-Schmidt process, or
 - ▶ Householder reflections.
3. Produce Q , an $n \times n$ orthogonal matrix.
4. Produce R , an $n \times m$ upper triangular matrix.

Gram-Schmidt Process

1. Given matrix $A = [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m]$.
2. Initialize $q_1 = \frac{a_1}{\|a_1\|}$.
3. For $j = 2, \dots, m$:

$$q_j = a_j - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \text{proj}_{q_i}(a_j)$$

where:

$$\text{proj}_{q_i}(a_j) = \frac{q_i^T a_j}{q_i^T q_i} q_i.$$

4. Normalize q_j :

$$q_j = \frac{q_j}{\|q_j\|}.$$

5. Form $Q = [q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m]$.

Householder Reflections

- ▶ Use reflections to zero out entries below the diagonal.
- ▶ For each column j :
 1. Define a vector v such that:

$$v = x - \|x\|e_1$$

where x is the current column vector.

2. Construct the Householder matrix:

$$H = I - 2\frac{vv^T}{v^Tv}.$$

3. Apply H to zero out entries below the diagonal.
- ▶ Repeat for each column.

Example: QR Decomposition

- ▶ Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.
- ▶ Apply Gram-Schmidt or Householder method to find:

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Applications of QR Decomposition

- ▶ Solving least squares problems:

$$\min_x \|Ax - b\|.$$

- ▶ Eigenvalue computation using QR algorithm.
- ▶ Stability in numerical methods.

Thank You! Questions?