

HW5 Linear Algebra

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \quad (3-\lambda)((3-\lambda)(3-\lambda)-1)-1((3-\lambda)-1)+1(1-(3-\lambda))$$

$$(3-\lambda)(\lambda^2-6\lambda+8)+2(\lambda-2)=0$$

$$\rightarrow -\lambda^3+9\lambda^2-24\lambda+22+\lambda-2=0 \rightarrow -\lambda^3+9\lambda^2-23\lambda+20=0$$

* 1 *

$$\rightarrow (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-5)=0$$

$\lambda=2 \rightarrow A-2I=0$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow x_1 = -x_2 - x_3$$

$$\rightarrow v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\lambda=5 \rightarrow A-5I=0$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -x_2 + x_3 = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = x_3 \\ -2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = x_3 \end{cases} \rightarrow v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

می دانیم که $v_3 \perp v_1$ و $v_3 \perp v_2$ اما v_1 و v_2 برهم عمود نیستند و باید آن‌ها را Orthogonal کنیم

$$Z_1 = v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad Z_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

حال باید Z_1 و Z_2 و v_3 را یکدیگر کنیم

$$P = [Z_1 \ Z_2 \ Z_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A = PDP^T = PDP^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

درمورد

$$\lambda_1 v_1 \cdot v_r = (\lambda_1 v_1)^T v_r \stackrel{\text{قانون دوتایی}}{=} (B v_1)^T v_r$$

* (2) *

$$\stackrel{\text{تجانسی}}{=} (v_1^T B^T) v_r$$

$$\stackrel{\text{قانون دوتایی}}{=} v_1^T (B v_r) = v_1^T (\lambda_r v_r)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{قانون دوتایی}}{=} \lambda_r v_1^T v_r = \lambda_r v_1 \cdot v_r$$

$$\rightarrow (\lambda_1 - \lambda_r) (v_1 \cdot v_r) = 0 \xrightarrow{\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_r} v_1 \cdot v_r = 0 \rightarrow v_1 \perp v_r$$

$$* 10x_1^2 - 9x_1x_r - 13x_r^2 = [x_1 \ x_r] \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \end{bmatrix}$$

* (3) *

$$= [ax_1 + cx_r \quad bx_1 + dx_r] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} = ax_1^2 + cx_1x_r + bx_1x_r + dx_r^2$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 10 \\ b + c = -9 \xrightarrow{b=c} -9 \\ d = -13 \end{cases}$$

$$[x_1 \ x_r] \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -9 \\ -9 & -13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$* 10x_1^2 + 10x_1x_r - 10x_r^2 = ax_1^2 + (c+b)x_1x_r + dx_r^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 10 \\ b + c = 10 \xrightarrow{b=c} 10 \\ d = -10 \end{cases}$$

$$[x_1 \ x_r] \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 10 \\ 10 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$* 10x_1^2 + 13x_1x_r = ax_1^2 + (b+c)x_1x_r + dx_r^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 10 \\ b + c = 13 \xrightarrow{b=c} 13 \\ d = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$[x_1 \ x_r] \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 13 \\ 13 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q(x) = -13x_1^2 + 10x_1x_r - 10x_r^2$$

$$\text{Max}(Q(x)) = \lambda_{\text{max}} \stackrel{\text{قانون دوتایی}}{=} *$$

$$[x_1 \ x_r] \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -13 & 10 \\ 10 & -10 \end{bmatrix}}_A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_r \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow |A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} -13-\lambda & 10 \\ 10 & -10-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow -(\lambda+13)(\lambda+10) - 100$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 13\lambda - 140$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_r = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+14}}{1} = 1 \pm \sqrt{14} \rightarrow \text{Max}(Q(x)) = 1 + \sqrt{14}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & -\gamma \\ \gamma & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & \gamma & 0 \\ -\gamma & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3} \times \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & -\gamma \\ \gamma & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_0 & -1_0 \\ -1_0 & \omega \end{bmatrix} = B$$

$$\det(B - \lambda I) = 0 \rightarrow (\gamma_0 - \lambda)(\omega - \lambda) - 1_0 = 0 \rightarrow -\gamma_0 \lambda + \lambda^2 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda(\lambda - \gamma_0) = 0$$

$\lambda_1 = \gamma_0 \rightarrow B - \lambda_1 I = 0 : \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma_0 & -1_0 & 0 \\ -1_0 & -\gamma_0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma_0 & -1_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -\gamma \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{مک}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \end{bmatrix} = v_1$
 $\lambda_2 = 0 \rightarrow B - \lambda_2 I = 0 : \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_0 & -1_0 & 0 \\ -1_0 & \omega & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_0 & -1_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \gamma \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{مک}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \end{bmatrix} = v_2$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} & \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$D_{\text{مک}} = 1$
 $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$

* اکنون که ماتریس V را تشکیل دادیم باید ماتریس Σ را تکمیل دهیم

* در آخرین قدم ماتریس U را باید بسازیم

$$U_1 = \frac{Av_1}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\omega} \begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & -\gamma \\ \gamma & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} & 0 & \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

U_1, U_2, U_3 یکدیگر را متعامد و بسط خطی اند

$$A = U \Sigma V^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} & 0 & \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \omega & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} & \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 &= 32 \\
 x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 &= 18 \\
 x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 &= 25 \\
 -10x_1 - 40x_2 + x_4 &= 0
 \end{aligned}
 \rightarrow
 \begin{array}{cccccc|c}
 x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & M \\
 (2) & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 32 \\
 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 18 \\
 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 25 \\
 \hline
 -10 & -40 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0
 \end{array}
 \quad \text{الف} \quad (4) *$$

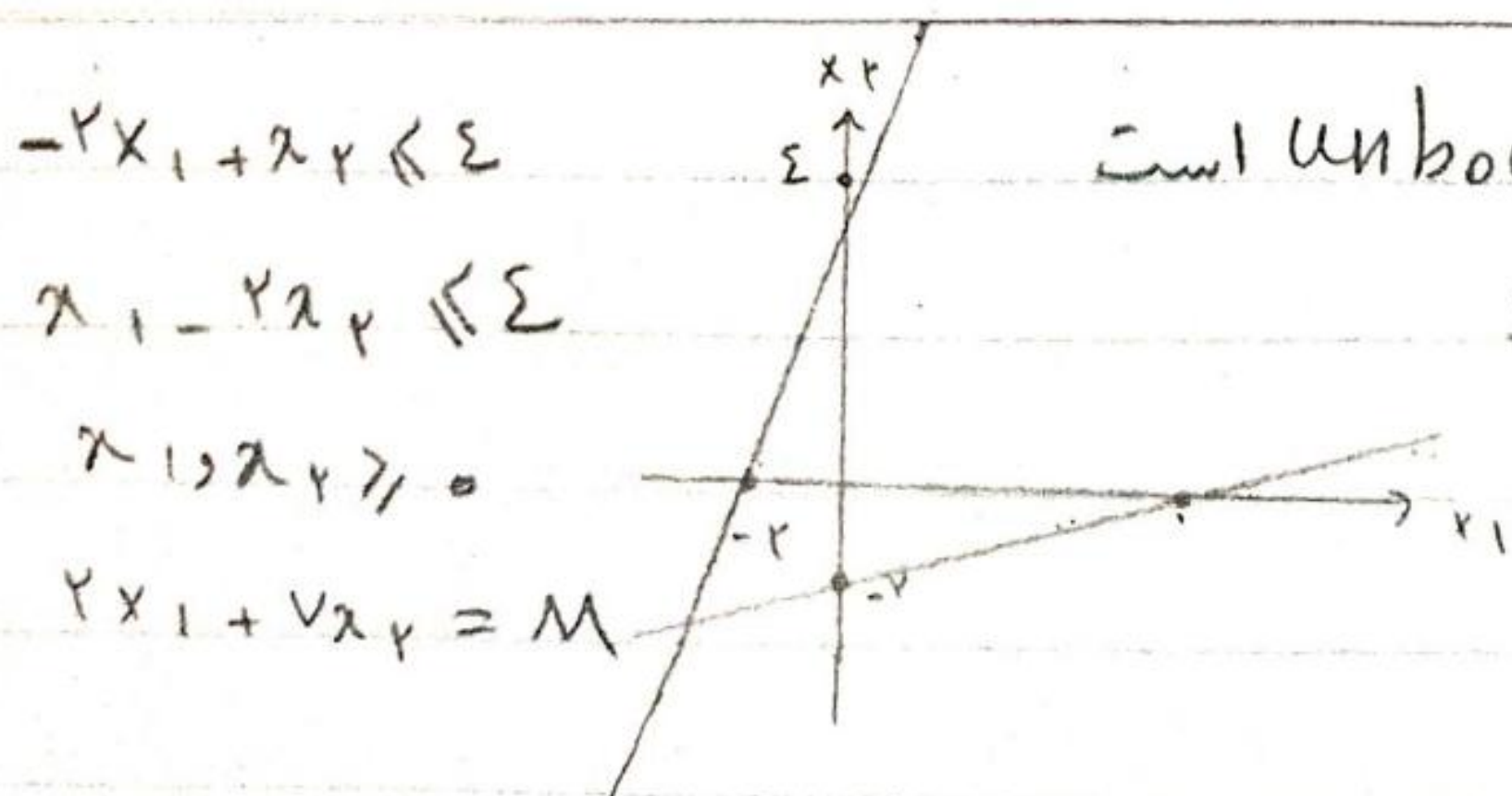
Basic Solution $\rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 32, x_4 = 18, x_5 = 25 \end{cases} \rightarrow X = x_1 \rightarrow \frac{32}{2} < \frac{18}{1} < \frac{25}{1}$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc|c}
 x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & M \\
 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 16 \\
 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\
 0 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 8 \\
 \hline
 0 & -20 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 128
 \end{array}
 \rightarrow \text{Basic solution} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 = 16, x_4 = 2, x_5 = 8 \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow X = x_2 \rightarrow \frac{16}{\frac{1}{2}} < \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} < \frac{8}{\frac{5}{2}}$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc|c}
 x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & M \\
 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{5} & 0 & -\frac{1}{5} & 0 & \frac{16}{5} \\
 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{5} & 1 & \frac{1}{5} & 0 & \frac{2}{5} \\
 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{5} & 0 & \frac{2}{5} & 0 & \frac{14}{5} \\
 \hline
 0 & 0 & 20 & 0 & 10 & 1 & 128
 \end{array}
 \rightarrow \text{Basic Solution} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{16}{5}, x_2 = \frac{14}{5}, x_3 = \frac{2}{5} \\ x_4 = x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$\rightarrow \text{Max} = 128$



ب چون محدود unbound است
 مساله جواب بهینه ندارد

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Maximize } 21x_1 + 20x_2 + 10x_3 \\
 &\text{subject to } 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 10x_3 \leq 20 \\
 &\quad 12x_1 + 2x_2 + 18x_3 \leq 24 \\
 &\text{and } x_1, x_2, x_3 \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(v)

Dual →

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Minimize } 20y_1 + 24y_2 \\
 &\text{subject to } 2y_1 + 12y_2 \geq 21 \\
 &\quad 5y_1 + 2y_2 \geq 20 \\
 &\quad 10y_1 + 18y_2 \geq 10 \\
 &\quad y_1, y_2 \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$