Sa se gaseasca solutia in sensul celor moi mici patrate folosind descompunerea QR cedaptata (varianta Givens ru matrici de rotatie)

 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 30 & 3 \\ 40 & 29 \\ 0 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$

Pars 1; se transf col 1 in f sup δ $a_{21} \rightarrow 0$ se fol rotatia R_{12} $a_{31} \rightarrow 0$ $R_{13} = I$ ptr ca $a_{31} = 0$

$$R_{12} \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} c & s & 0 \\ -s & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 30 & 3 \\ 40 & 29 \\ 0 & 20 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= 6 \left(\begin{array}{c} 30c + 40s & 3c + 29s \\ -30s + 40c & -3s + 29c \\ 6 & 20 \end{array} \right)$$

$$C \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} 1 \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} 8 \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} 4 \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} 301 - 301 + 400000$$
 $C^2 + 1^2 = 1 = C = 3/5 = 20.6 , 124/5 = 0.8$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $R_{12}'A = \begin{pmatrix} 50 & 25 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$

Pas 2:
$$(R_{12}A)_{32} = 20$$

se fol matricea R₂₃ = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \kappa & s \end{pmatrix}$

$$R_{23}(R_{12} \cdot A) = \begin{pmatrix} 50 & 25 \\ 0 & 15c + 205 \\ 0 & -155 + 20c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$CM 1 Se aleg a. ? -151+20C20,$$
 $C^2+3^2=1 \Rightarrow S=0.8 C=0.6$

$$R_{23}R_{12}A = \begin{bmatrix} 50 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^{T}$$

$$Q^{T}$$

$$Q = R_{12}^{T} R_{23}^{T} = \begin{cases} 0.6 & -0.48 & 0.64 \\ 0.8 & 0.36 & -0.48 \\ 0 & 0.8 & 0.6 \end{cases}$$

Golutia sist se obtine rejolvænd sist $R = (Q^T b)_{1:2}$ $Q^T \cdot b = \begin{pmatrix} 75 \\ 25 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$50 \times 1 + 25 \times 275$$
 25×225
 $30 \times 1 + 25 \times 25$

Listemul de ecuafii normale ATA X = AT6

$$A^{T} \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 30 & 40 & 0 \\ 3 & 29 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 30 & 3 \\ 40 & 29 \\ 0 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \geq$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2500 & 1250 \\ 1250 & 1250 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{T} \times b^{2} \begin{pmatrix} 30 & 40 & 0 \\ 3 & 29 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 33 \\ 69 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3750 \\ 2500 \end{pmatrix}$$

Gist de ec. normale:

$$2500 + 1 + 1250 = 3750$$

$$1250 + 1 + 1250 = 2500$$

Ptr cazul cand sistemal nu are solutie closica:

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 33 \\ 69 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q^{T} \cdot \mathcal{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 75 \\ 33 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Johntia in sensul celor mai mici patrati se obtine regolvand sixtemul 50 x + 25 x - To

$$x_1 = 0.84$$
 $x_2 = 1.32$

Rejolvarea en sistemul de ecuatii normale: ATB = (3750) 2700)

Fist de ec. normale $2500 \times_1 + 1250 \times_2 = 3750$ $1250 \times_1 + 1250 \times_2 = 2700$

= $\chi_{1} = 0.84$, $\chi_{2} = 1.32$