

Problema 07: Determinar la descomposición ortogonal de "y" con respecto a "u"

a) $y = (2, -2)$ $u = (1, 3)$

Para resolver este problema, recordemos la definición vista en clase:

Def. Sea W un subespacio de \mathbb{R}^n . Entonces toda "y" en \mathbb{R}^n puede escribirse únicamente de la forma:

$$y = \hat{y} + z \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Descomposición ortogonal} \\ \text{y } \hat{y} \in W \text{ y } z \in W^\perp \end{array} \right.$$

donde " \hat{y} " está en W y " z " en W^\perp . De hecho, si $\{u_1, \dots, u_p\}$ es cualquier base ortogonal de $W \Rightarrow$

$$y: \quad \hat{y} = \frac{y \cdot u_1}{u_1 \cdot u_1} \cdot u_1 + \dots + \frac{y \cdot u_p}{u_p \cdot u_p} \cdot u_p \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{y} \text{ proyección de "y"} \\ \text{en el sub-esp. gen. por "u"} \end{array} \right.$$

$$z = y - \hat{y} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{componente ortogonal} \\ \text{de "y"} \end{array} \right.$$

Entonces, para (a): Sea $y = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$ y $u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Lo primero que haremos será encontrar \hat{y}

$$\Rightarrow \text{Proy}_u(y) = \hat{y} = \frac{y \cdot u}{u \cdot u} \cdot u = \frac{-2}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \cancel{\text{}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle y, u \rangle &= y \cdot u = (2, -2) \cdot (1, 3) = 2 - 6 = -4 \\ \langle u, u \rangle &= (1, 3) \cdot (1, 3) = 1 + 9 = 10 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\langle y, u \rangle}{\langle u, u \rangle} u = \frac{-4}{10} u = -\frac{2}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Ahora, hay que construir a $z = y - \hat{y}$

$$\Rightarrow z = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{2}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{10}{5} + \frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{10}{5} + \frac{6}{5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{12}{5} \\ -\frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{4}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ La Descomposición ortogonal es:

$$y = \hat{y} + z = -\frac{2}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{4}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Para (b)

$$\text{Sea } y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad y \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Proy}_u(y) = \frac{\langle y, u \rangle}{\langle u, u \rangle} \cdot u = \frac{4}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \hat{y}$$

$$\langle y, u \rangle = (3, 2, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 1) = 3 + 2 - 1 = 4$$

$$\langle u, u \rangle = (1, 1, 1) \cdot (1, 1, 1) = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

Ahora, hay que construir $z = y - \hat{y}$

$$\Rightarrow z = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{4}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9/3 \\ 6/3 \\ -3/3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4/3 \\ 4/3 \\ 4/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5/3 \\ 2/3 \\ -7/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ la descomposición ortogonal será: $y = z + \hat{y} = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

Para (c)

$$\text{Sea } y = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Proy}_{u_1}(y) = \hat{y} = \frac{\langle y, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} \cdot u_1 + \frac{\langle y, u_2 \rangle}{\langle u_2, u_2 \rangle} \cdot u_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{9}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ -11 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\langle y, u_1 \rangle = (4, -2, 3) \cdot (1, 2, 1) = 4 - 4 + 3 = 3$$

$$\langle y, u_2 \rangle = (4, -2, 3) \cdot (1, -1, 1) = 4 + 2 + 3 = 9$$

$$\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle = (1, 2, 1) \cdot (1, 2, 1) = 1 + 4 + 1 = 6$$

$$\langle u_2, u_2 \rangle = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow z = y - \hat{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ -11 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12/3 \\ -2/3 \\ 3/3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 13/3 \\ -11/3 \\ 11/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 \\ 9/3 \\ 14/3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 9 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problema #2 Construir una base ortogonal y una base ortonormal pa' las siguientes bases bajo el producto interno indicado:

(a) $v_1 = (1, 2, -1)$, $v_2 = (4, 2, 1)$, $v_3 = (1, 0, 1)$; con $\langle X, Y \rangle = 2x_1y_1 + 3x_2y_2 + x_3y_3$
donde $X = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ y $Y = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$

Para este problema, lo primero que haremos será demostrar que el prod. interno propuesto es, en efecto, producto interno. Para ello, recordemos que hay una def. para verificarlo:

Def. Sea X un espacio vectorial sobre K . El prod. interno sobre X es una función $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: X \times X \rightarrow K$ tq:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{.) } \langle X+Y, Z \rangle &= \langle X, Z \rangle + \langle Y, Z \rangle & \therefore \langle X, Y \rangle &= \langle Y, X \rangle \\ \text{..) } \langle \alpha X, Y \rangle &= \alpha \langle X, Y \rangle & \therefore \langle X, X \rangle &\geq 0 \quad y \quad \langle X, X \rangle = 0 \iff X = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Para cada $x, y, z \in X, \alpha \in K$

Para (a) Sea $\langle X, Y \rangle = 2x_1y_1 + 3x_2y_2 + x_3y_3$

$$\Rightarrow \langle Y, X \rangle = 2y_1x_1 + 3y_2x_2 + y_3x_3 \text{ por comunitatividad del producto en los reales}$$

$$\therefore \text{Se cumple que } \langle X, Y \rangle = \langle Y, X \rangle$$

Ahora, hay que ver qué pasa con la linealidad en la primera entrada:

$$\Rightarrow \langle \alpha X + \beta Z, Y \rangle = \alpha \langle X, Y \rangle + \beta \langle Z, Y \rangle \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in K \quad y \quad X, Y, Z \in X$$

$$\text{Supongamos } X = (x_1, x_2, x_3), Y = (y_1, y_2, y_3) \text{ y } Z = (z_1, z_2, z_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha X + \beta Z = \alpha(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \beta(z_1, z_2, z_3) = (\alpha x_1 + \beta z_1, \alpha x_2 + \beta z_2, \alpha x_3 + \beta z_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \alpha X + \beta Z, Y \rangle = 2[(\alpha x_1 + \beta z_1)y_1] + 3[(\alpha x_2 + \beta z_2)y_2] + (\alpha x_3 + \beta z_3)y_3$$

$$= 2\alpha x_1 y_1 + 2\beta z_1 y_1 + 3\alpha x_2 y_2 + 3\beta z_2 y_2 + \alpha x_3 y_3 + \beta z_3 y_3$$

$$= \alpha(2x_1 y_1 + 3x_2 y_2 + x_3 y_3) + \beta(2z_1 y_1 + 3z_2 y_2 + z_3 y_3)$$

$$= \alpha \langle X, Y \rangle + \beta \langle Z, Y \rangle \quad \therefore \langle \alpha X + \beta Z, Y \rangle = \alpha \langle X, Y \rangle + \beta \langle Z, Y \rangle$$

Ahora, hay que revisar que $\langle X, X \rangle \geq 0$ y que $\langle X, X \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \langle X, X \rangle = 2X_1X_1 + 3X_2X_2 + X_3X_3 = 2X_1^2 + 3X_2^2 + X_3^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall X_1, X_2, X_3 \in \mathbb{R}$$

por se exp. cuadrado

y $\langle X, X \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = 0$ pues $2X_1^2 + 3X_2^2 + X_3^2 \geq 0$

$$\therefore X = 0 \text{ para que } \langle X, X \rangle = 0$$

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Bien, ya que comprobamos que $\langle X, Y \rangle = 2X_1Y_1 + 3X_2Y_2 + X_3Y_3$ es prod. interno
pasaremos a encontrar las bases ortogonales y ortonormales ss

Sea $V_1 = (1, 2, -1)$ $V_2 = (4, 7, 1)$ y $V_3 = (1, 0, 1)$

Continuación Problema #2

Base ortogonal de (a):

Procedemos por Gram-Schmidt:

Sean $\mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\mathbf{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sea } \mathbf{u}_1 = \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \mathbf{u}_2 = \mathbf{v}_2 - \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle} \mathbf{u}_1 \\ \mathbf{u}_3 = \mathbf{v}_3 - \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle} \mathbf{u}_1 - \frac{\langle \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle} \mathbf{u}_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$\mathbf{u}_1 = (1, 2, -1)$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle = 2(4)(1) + 3(7)(2) + (-1)(1) = 8 + 42 + 1 = 51$$

$$\langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle = 2(1)(1) + 3(2)(2) + (-1)(-1) = 2 + 12 + 1 = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{u}_2 = \mathbf{v}_2 - \frac{51}{15} \mathbf{u}_1 = (4, 7, 1) - \frac{51}{15} (1, 2, -1) = \frac{15}{15} (4, 7, 1) - \frac{51}{15} (1, 2, -1)$$

$$\underline{\mathbf{u}_2 = \left(\frac{9}{15}, \frac{3}{15}, \frac{66}{15} \right) = \frac{1}{5} (3, 1, 22)}$$

Ahora: \mathbf{u}_3

$$\Rightarrow \langle \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle = 2(1)(1) + 3(0)(2) + (1)(-1) = 2 + 0 - 1 = 1$$

$$\langle \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_1 \rangle = 15$$

$$\langle \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle = 2(1)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + 3(0)\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + (1)\left(\frac{22}{5}\right) = \left(\frac{10}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + 0 + \frac{22}{5} = \frac{13}{5} + \frac{22}{5} = \frac{35}{5} = 7$$

$$\langle \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_2 \rangle = 2\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{22}{5}\right)\left(\frac{22}{5}\right) = \frac{18}{25} + \frac{3}{25} + \frac{484}{25} = \frac{505}{25} = \frac{101}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{u}_3 = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{15} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) - \frac{35}{101} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3/5 \\ 1/5 \\ 22/5 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1099/1515 \\ -307/1515 \\ -694/1515 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{u}_1 = (1, 2, -1)$$

$$\mathbf{u}_2 = (3/5, 1/5, 22/5)$$

$$\mathbf{u}_3 = \left(\frac{1099}{1515}, -\frac{307}{1515}, -\frac{694}{1515} \right)$$

Ahora, obtenemos la normalización de los vectores U_1, U_2, U_3

$$\text{tg } e_1 = \frac{U_1}{\|U_1\|} \quad e_2 = \frac{U_2}{\|U_2\|} \quad e_3 = \frac{U_3}{\|U_3\|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Para } e_1: \|U_1\| = \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-2)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{1+4+1} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Para e_2 :

$$\|U_2\| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{25} + \frac{1}{25} + \frac{4}{25}} = \sqrt{19.76}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{19.76}} \begin{pmatrix} 3/5 \\ 1/5 \\ 2/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Para e_3 :

$$\|U_3\| = \left(\left(\frac{1099}{1515} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-807}{1515} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-694}{1515} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2} = 0.881 = \sqrt{0.7771}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.7771}} \begin{pmatrix} 1099/1515 \\ -807/1515 \\ -694/1515 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ es la base ortogonal

Continuación problema #2

b) $U_1 = (4, 1)$ $U_2 = (1, 0)$ $\langle U, V \rangle = 3U_1V_1 + 2U_2V_2$
 donde $U = (U_1, U_2)$ y $V = (V_1, V_2)$

Lo primero que haremos será demostrar que $\langle U, V \rangle$ es producto interno

\Rightarrow probaremos:

i) $\langle U, V \rangle = \langle V, U \rangle$

\Rightarrow Sabemos que $\langle U, V \rangle = 3U_1V_1 + 2U_2V_2$ y sean $U_1, U_2, V_1, V_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$\Rightarrow U_1V_1 = V_1U_1$ y $U_2V_2 = V_2U_2$ (commutatividad del prod. en reales)

$\therefore \langle U, V \rangle = 3U_1V_1 + 2U_2V_2 = 3V_1U_1 + 2V_2U_2 = \langle V, U \rangle$

ii) Linealidad en primera entrada, i.e. $\langle \alpha U + \beta W, V \rangle = \alpha \langle U, V \rangle + \beta \langle W, V \rangle$

\Rightarrow Sea $U = (U_1, U_2)$ $V = (V_1, V_2)$ y $W = (W_1, W_2)$

$\alpha U + \beta W = \alpha(U_1, U_2) + \beta(W_1, W_2) = (\alpha U_1, \alpha U_2) + \beta(W_1, W_2) = (\alpha U_1 + \beta W_1, \alpha U_2 + \beta W_2)$

así:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \alpha U + \beta W, V \rangle &= 3(\alpha U_1 + \beta W_1)V_1 + 2(\alpha U_2 + \beta W_2)V_2 = \underline{3\alpha U_1 V_1} + \underline{3\beta W_1 V_1} + \underline{2\alpha U_2 V_2} + \underline{2\beta W_2 V_2} \\ &= \alpha(3U_1V_1 + 2U_2V_2) + \beta(3W_1V_1 + 2W_2V_2) \\ &= \alpha \langle U, V \rangle + \beta \langle W, V \rangle \end{aligned}$$

iii) finalmente, corroboraremos que $\langle U, U \rangle \geq 0$ y que $\langle U, U \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow U = \vec{0}$

$\Rightarrow \langle U, U \rangle = 3U_1^2 + 2U_2^2 = 3U_1^2 + 2U_2^2$ y como $U_1^2 \geq 0, U_2^2 \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow \langle U, U \rangle \geq 0$

Ahora, solo hay una forma de que $\langle U, U \rangle = 0$ y esa es si $\vec{U} = (0, 0) = \vec{0}$

pues $3U_1^2 + 2U_2^2 \geq 0$

$\therefore \langle U, U \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{U} = \vec{0}$

En este punto, ya podemos construir nuestra Base ortogonal, procediendo por Gram-Schmidt:

Sea $v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ y $v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, recordemos que por G-S =

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 = v_1 \\ u_2 = v_2 - \frac{\langle v_2, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} \cdot u_1 \\ u_3 = v_3 - \frac{\langle v_3, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} u_1 - \frac{\langle v_3, u_2 \rangle}{\langle u_2, u_2 \rangle} u_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle v_2, u_1 \rangle = 3v_1 \cdot v_1 + 2v_2 \cdot v_1 = 3(1)(4) + 2(0)(1) = 12 + 0 = 12$$

$$\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle = 3u_1^2 + 2u_2^2 = 3(16) + 2(1) = 48 + 2 = 50$$

$$u_2 = v_2 - \frac{\langle v_2, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} u_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{12}{50} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{50}{50} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{48}{50} \\ \frac{12}{50} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{50} \\ -\frac{12}{50} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_2 = \frac{1}{50} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B^L = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{50} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -12 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Finalmente, podemos obtener nuestra base ortogonal si normalizamos B^L
i.e. obtenemos el unitario de u_1 y u_2

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}_1 = e_1 = \frac{u_1}{\|u_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|u_1\| = \sqrt{4^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{16 + 1} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$\hat{u}_2 = e_2 = \frac{u_2}{\|u_2\|} = \frac{50}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 2/50 \\ -12/50 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|u_2\| = \sqrt{(2/50)^2 + (12/50)^2} = \sqrt{4/2500 + 144/2500} = \sqrt{148/2500} = \frac{\sqrt{148}}{\sqrt{2500}} \approx \frac{12}{50}$$

$$\therefore B^E = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{50}{12} \begin{pmatrix} 2/50 \\ -12/50 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Continuación Problema #2

$$V_1 = (2, -1, 4) \quad V_2 = (1, 0, 2) \quad V_3 = (3, -1, 5) \quad V = \mathbb{R}^3$$

Aquí, utilizaremos $\langle u, v \rangle$ usual i.e. $= u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + u_3v_3$ para $V = \mathbb{R}^3$

Procedemos por Gram-Schmidt

$$\Rightarrow U_1 = V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle V_2, U_1 \rangle = (1)(2) + (0)(-1) + (2)(4) = 2 + 0 + 8 = 10$$

$$U_2 = V_2 - \frac{\langle V_2, U_1 \rangle}{\langle U_1, U_1 \rangle} U_1$$

$$\langle U_1, U_1 \rangle = 2^2 + (-1)^2 + 4^2 = 4 + 1 + 16 = 21$$

$$U_2 = V_2 - \frac{10}{21} U_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{10}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/21 \\ 0 \\ 4/21 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 20/21 \\ -10/21 \\ 40/21 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_3 = V_3 - \frac{\langle V_3, U_1 \rangle}{\langle U_1, U_1 \rangle} U_1 - \frac{\langle V_3, U_2 \rangle}{\langle U_2, U_2 \rangle} U_2$$

$$\langle V_3, U_1 \rangle = (3)(2) + (-1)(-1) + (5)(4) = 6 + 1 + 20 = 27$$

$$U_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{27}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{6}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 2/21 \\ 0 \\ 4/21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle U_1, U_1 \rangle = 21$$

$$U_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 63/21 \\ -21/21 \\ 105/21 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 54/21 \\ -27/21 \\ 108/21 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 6/210 \\ 0 \\ 12/210 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle V_3, U_2 \rangle = (3)(1/21) + (-1)(10/21) + (5)(2/21) = 3/21 - 10/21 + 10/21 = 3/21 = 1/7$$

$$U_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 90/210 \\ 60/210 \\ -30/210 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 6/210 \\ 0 \\ 12/210 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle U_2, U_2 \rangle = (1/21)^2 + (10/21)^2 + (2/21)^2 = 1/441 + 100/441 + 4/441 = 105/441$$

$$U_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 84/210 \\ 0 \\ -42/210 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 0 \\ -1/5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B^\perp = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{21} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Para la base ortogonal, encontramos el unitario de u_1, u_2 y u_3

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{u}_1 = \frac{u_1}{\|u_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\|u_1\| = \sqrt{(2)^2 + (-1)^2 + (4)^2} = \sqrt{4+1+16} = \sqrt{21}$$

$$\boxed{\hat{u}_2 = \frac{u_2}{\|u_2\|} = \frac{21}{\sqrt{105}} \begin{pmatrix} 1/21 \\ 10/21 \\ 2/21 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{105}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\|u_2\| = \sqrt{(1/21)^2 + (10/21)^2 + (2/21)^2} = \sqrt{1/441 + 100/441 + 4/441}$$

$$= \sqrt{105/441} = \frac{\sqrt{105}}{\sqrt{441}} = \frac{\sqrt{105}}{21} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\|u_2\|} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{105}}{21}} = \frac{21}{\sqrt{105}}$$

$$\boxed{\hat{u}_3 = \frac{u_3}{\|u_3\|} = \sqrt{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 0 \\ -1/5 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\|u_3\| = \sqrt{(2/5)^2 + (0)^2 + (-1/5)^2} = \sqrt{4/25 + 1/25} = \sqrt{5/25} = \sqrt{1/5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\|u_3\|} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore B^e = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{21}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{105}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Problema #3

Encontrar una solución de mínimos cuadrados de $Ax=b$ mediante factorización QR para:

$$(a) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

En clase vimos que podemos construir a la matriz Q por medio del proceso de Gram-Schmidt

\Rightarrow tomamos a los columnas de A como los vectores en $X = \{x_1, x_2\}$

$$\text{Así: } x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$u_1 = x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle x_2, u_1 \rangle = (-1)(2) + (2)(-3) + (-1)(3) = -2 - 6 - 3 = -11$$

$$\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle = (-1)^2 + (2)^2 + (-1)^2 = 1 + 4 + 1 = 6$$

$$u_2 = x_2 - \frac{\langle x_2, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} u_1$$

$$u_2 = x_2 - \frac{-11}{6} u_1 = x_2 + \frac{11}{6} u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{11}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 17/6 \\ -18/6 \\ 18/6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -11/6 \\ 22/6 \\ -11/6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/6 \\ 4/6 \\ 2/6 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad B^\perp = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Ahora, necesitamos la base ortogonal para dar forma a Q

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}_1 = \frac{u_1}{\|u_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|u_1\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (2)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{1+4+1} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\hat{u}_2 = \frac{u_2}{\|u_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{24}} \begin{pmatrix} 1/6 \\ 4/6 \\ 2/6 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{24}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|u_2\| = \sqrt{(1/6)^2 + (4/6)^2 + (2/6)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{36} + \frac{24}{36} + \frac{49}{36}} = \sqrt{74/36} = \frac{\sqrt{74}}{\sqrt{36}} = \frac{\sqrt{74}}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\|u_2\|} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{74}}$$

Por lo tanto, podemos construir R tq Q es la matriz con columnas compuestas por la Base Ortonormal

$$\Rightarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{6} & 1/\sqrt{24} \\ 2/\sqrt{6} & 4/\sqrt{24} \\ -1/\sqrt{6} & 7/\sqrt{24} \end{pmatrix} \quad y \quad Q^t = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{6} & 2/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{24} & 4/\sqrt{24} & 7/\sqrt{24} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore R = Q^t A = \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{6} & 2/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{24} & 4/\sqrt{24} & 7/\sqrt{24} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{6} + 4/\sqrt{6} + 1/\sqrt{6} & -2/\sqrt{6} - 6/\sqrt{6} - 3/\sqrt{6} \\ -1/\sqrt{24} + 8/\sqrt{24} - 7/\sqrt{24} & 2/\sqrt{24} - 12/\sqrt{24} + 7/\sqrt{24} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 6/\sqrt{6} & -11/\sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 11/\sqrt{24} \end{pmatrix}$$

Fundamente, podemos buscar la sol. por minimos cuadrados $\hat{x} = R^{-1} Q^t b$

$$R^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 6/\sqrt{6} & -11/\sqrt{6} \\ 0 & 11/\sqrt{24} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{f_1 \leftarrow f_1 + \frac{\sqrt{24}}{6} f_2} \begin{pmatrix} 6/\sqrt{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 11/\sqrt{24} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{\sqrt{24}}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_1 \leftarrow \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} f_1$$

$$F_2 \leftarrow \frac{\sqrt{24}}{11} F_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{24}}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{24}}{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

Ahora, busquemos:

$$\hat{x} = R^{-1} Q^t b$$

$$\therefore R^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{24}}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{24}}{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \quad \hat{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{24}}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{24}}{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{6} & 2/\sqrt{6} & -1/\sqrt{6} \\ 1/\sqrt{24} & 4/\sqrt{24} & 7/\sqrt{24} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Continuación Problema #3

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Inicio (a) : final

$$Y_a \text{ tenemos } \hat{x} = R^{-1}Q^t b$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{74}}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{74}}{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{74}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{74}} & \frac{7}{\sqrt{74}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{74}}{6} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{74}} \right) & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{74}}{6} \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{74}} \right) & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{74}}{6} \left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{74}} \right) \\ 0 + \frac{\sqrt{74}}{11} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{74}} \right) & 0 + \frac{\sqrt{74}}{11} \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{74}} \right) & 0 + \frac{\sqrt{74}}{11} \left(\frac{7}{\sqrt{74}} \right) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{6} + \frac{4}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{1}{11} & \frac{4}{11} & \frac{7}{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 7 \\ \frac{1}{11} & \frac{4}{11} & \frac{7}{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0+1+7 \\ \frac{4}{11} + \frac{4}{11} + \frac{14}{11} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

y después de mucha álgebra:

$$\therefore \hat{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Podemos decir que cuando no es posible encontrar una sol. para $Ax=b$, en casos como cuando el sistema está sobredeterminado $\Rightarrow \hat{x}$ es el vector que mejor se ajusta a los datos, en el sentido de mínimos cuadrados.

exacta

Problema #3 | inciso (b)

Encontrar una solución de mínimos cuadrados de $Ax=b$ mediante fact. QR

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad y \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Procederemos por Gram-Schmidt:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = x_1 = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\langle x_2, u_1 \rangle = (1)(2) + (0)(-2) + (3)(2) \\ = 2 + 0 + 6 = 8$$

$$u_2 = x_2 - \frac{\langle x_2, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} u_1$$

$$\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle = (2)^2 + (-2)^2 + (2)^2 = 4 + 4 + 4 = 12$$

$$\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} \Rightarrow = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$u_2 = x_2 - \frac{2}{3} u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/3 \\ 0 \\ 9/3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4/3 \\ -4/3 \\ 4/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/3 \\ 0 \\ 9/3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4/3 \\ -4/3 \\ 4/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2/3 \\ 4/3 \\ 5/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{u_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\therefore B^\perp = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Encontramos la base ortonormal:

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}_1 = \frac{u_1}{\|u_1\|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{u}_1 = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{3} \\ -1/\sqrt{3} \\ 1/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$\|u_1\| = \sqrt{4+4+4} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}_2 = \frac{u_2}{\|u_2\|}$$

$$\|u_2\| = \sqrt{(-1/3)^2 + (4/3)^2 + (5/3)^2} = \sqrt{1/9 + 16/9 + 25/9} = \sqrt{42/9} = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{u}_2 = \frac{3}{\sqrt{42}} \begin{pmatrix} -1/3 \\ 4/3 \\ 5/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{u}_2 = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} -1/\sqrt{42} \\ 4/\sqrt{42} \\ 5/\sqrt{42} \end{pmatrix}}}$$

Por lo tanto, ya podemos encontrar Q

$$\Rightarrow Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{42}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{42}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{y} \quad Q^t = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{42}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{42}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = Q^t A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{42}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{42}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + 0 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{42}} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{42}} + \frac{10}{\sqrt{42}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{42}} + 0 + \frac{15}{\sqrt{42}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{14}{\sqrt{42}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Finalmente, hay que construir R^{-1}

$$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{14}{\sqrt{42}} & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{f_1 \leftarrow f_1 - \frac{4\sqrt{42}}{14\sqrt{3}} f_2} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & 1 & \frac{-4\sqrt{14}}{14} \\ 0 & \frac{14}{\sqrt{42}} & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f_1 \leftarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} f_1 \\ f_2 \leftarrow \frac{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}}{14} f_2 \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{-4\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}}{28} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}}{14} \end{array} \right) \therefore R^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{-4\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}}{14 \cdot 2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}}{14} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R \cdot R^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{14}{\sqrt{42}} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{-4\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}}{14 \cdot 2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}}{14} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{-4\sqrt{14}}{14} + \frac{4\sqrt{14}}{14} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_{2 \times 2}$$

$$\therefore \hat{x} = R^{-1} Q^t b$$

Continuación problema #3(b)Álgebra Matricial
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Inciso (b) | final

Ya tenemos que $\hat{x} = RQ^+ b$, con \hat{x} como el vector que mejor se approxima a la solución de $A\hat{x} = b$.

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x} = \left(\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{-4\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}}{14+2} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}}{14} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{14}\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{x} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \frac{9}{14} & \frac{-1}{14} & \frac{-3}{14} \\ \frac{-1}{14} & \frac{4}{14} & \frac{5}{14} \end{array} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{56}{14} \\ \frac{42}{14} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \hat{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$