AERMXN, b \$0

(a) m<n => soustava ma' vzdy reżeni

neplati

b' by musel by't 0, ale ze zaddní b+0 !

(b) m>n => soustava nemai nita, Feseni

neplati!

napr. 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim x = 2$$

(c) m<n, A ma' pinou hodnost => nekonecine mnoho resent

A:m→n

rng (A) = m

null (A) = n-m (protoze m<n, bude mit null dimenzi alespoñ 1)

Sbude netrivia'ını → nekonecine mnoho fesenı'

5.3.

(b) Vzdailenost bodu  $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$  od přímky  $\{a_i + t_i\}_{i=1}^n$  min  $\|a_i + t_i - y_i\|^2 = \min \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + t_i - y_i)^2 = \min \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + t_i - y_i)^2$ 

Uloha nejmensikh čtverců:  $\vec{a} + t\vec{s} - \vec{y} = 0$ min  $||\vec{s}t + \vec{a} - \vec{y}|| \Rightarrow \vec{s}t = \vec{y} - \vec{a}$ 

Feseni': 375t = 37g-a)

5.8. 
$$\vec{N} = (2, 1, -3)$$
  
 $\vec{V} = (1, -1, 1)$   
 $\vec{X} = (2, 0, 1)$ 

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad A^{\mathsf{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^{T}A) = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad (A^{T}A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{38} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(A^{T}A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{38} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 18 \\ 1 & -12 \\ -7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A(A^{T}A)^{-1}A^{T} = \frac{1}{38}\begin{bmatrix} 34 & -10 & -6 \\ -10 & 13 & -15 \\ -6 & -15 & 29 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{z}$$
 =  $A(A^{T}A^{-1})A^{T}\vec{x} = \frac{1}{38}(62, -35, 17)$ 

(d) projekce na span {M,v}

$$A^{T}x=0 \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$ba'ze: \vec{b} = (2, 5, 3)$$

projekce na kolmý doplněk:

$$d = b(b^{T}b)^{-1}b^{T}z = \frac{1}{||b||^{2}}b(b^{T}z) = \frac{b^{T}z}{||b||^{2}}b = \frac{1}{38}(14,35,21)$$

$$X = Span \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -3/5 \\ 0 \\ 4/5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 4/5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4/5 \\ 0 \\ 3/5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3/5 & 0 & 4/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4/5 & 0 & 3/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3/5 & 0 & 4/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4/5 & 0 & 3/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1^T \cdot \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha_2^T \cdot \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\alpha_2^T \cdot \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$||\alpha_1|| = \int (-3/5)^2 + (4/5)^2 = \int \frac{\alpha_1}{25} + \frac{16}{25} = \frac{25}{25} = 1$$

$$||\alpha_2|| = 1$$

$$||\alpha_3|| = \sqrt{(4/5)^2 + (3/5)^2} = \int \frac{16}{25} + \frac{9}{25} = \frac{25}{25} = 1$$

$$P = I - AA^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

5.17. a,b ∈ Rn

$$\|\begin{bmatrix} a \end{bmatrix}\| = \begin{bmatrix} a^{\mathsf{T}} b^{\mathsf{T}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = a^{\mathsf{T}} a + b^{\mathsf{T}} b =$$

= 
$$a_1 \cdot a_1 + a_2 \cdot a_2 + ... \cdot a_n \cdot a_n + b_1 \cdot b_1 + b_2 \cdot b_2 + ... \cdot b_n \cdot b_n = ||a||^2 + ||b||^2$$