1.3

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 8 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A' = \begin{array}{cccc} a_1 & 1 & -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 5 \\ a_3 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

Составим ортогональный набор e_1, e_2, e_3 :

$$e_{1} = a_{1} = (1, -3, 2, -1)$$

$$e_{2} = a_{2} - \frac{\langle a_{2}, e_{1} \rangle}{\langle e_{1}, e_{1} \rangle} e_{1} \Leftrightarrow e_{2} = (1, -3, 2, -1) - \frac{1 - 9 - 8 - 5}{1 + 9 + 4 + 1} (1, -3, 2, -1) = (\frac{12}{5}, -\frac{6}{5}, -\frac{6}{5}, \frac{18}{5}) \sim \underline{(4, -2, -2, 6)}$$

$$e_{3} = a_{3} - \frac{\langle a_{3}, e_{1} \rangle}{\langle e_{1}, e_{1} \rangle} e_{1} - \frac{\langle a_{3}, e_{2} \rangle}{\langle e_{2}, e_{2} \rangle} e_{2} = (1, 3, 1, 2) - \frac{1 - 9 + 3 - 2}{1 + 9 + 9 + 1} (1, -3, 2, -1) - \frac{2 - 3 - 1 + 6}{1 + 9 + 4 + 1} (2, -1, -1, 3) =$$

$$= (1, \frac{25}{15}, \frac{35}{15}, \frac{10}{15}) \sim (15, 25, 35, 10) \sim \underline{(3, 5, 7, 2)}$$

Итого получили ортогональный набор векторов:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
e_1 & 1 & -3 & 2 & -1 \\
e_2 & 4 & -2 & -2 & 6 \\
e_3 & 5 & 7 & 2
\end{array}$$

Найдем псевдорешение системы Ax = b. Пусть $x = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)^T \Rightarrow Ax = \alpha a_1 + \beta a_2 + \gamma a_3$, где $a_1, a_2, a_3 - \alpha a_1 + \beta a_2 + \alpha a_3 + \beta a_3 + \beta a_2 + \alpha a_3 + \beta a_3 + \beta$

$$b = b' + h$$

b' - проекция b на $(a_1; a_2; a_3)$, h - высота.

Пусть x^* - искомое псевдорешение.

Тогда $b = Ax^* + h \Rightarrow Ax^* = b - h = b'$

Теперь найдем проекцию b^T на ортогональный базис $(e_1;e_2;e_3) \in \langle a_1^T;a_2^T;a_3^T \rangle$ $h \perp a_1,a_2,a_3 \Rightarrow h^T \perp a_1^T,a_2^T,a_3^T \Rightarrow h^T \perp e_1,e_2,e_3$ T.e.

$$b^T = b'^T + h^T = \alpha e_1 + \beta e_2 + \gamma e_3 + h^T \Leftrightarrow h^T = b^T - (\alpha e_1 + \beta e_2 + \gamma e_3)$$

Найдем α, β, γ :

1)
$$h^T \perp e_1 \Rightarrow \langle h^T, e_1 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle b^T, e_1 \rangle = \alpha \langle e_1, e_1 \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\langle b^T, e_1 \rangle}{\langle e_1, e_1 \rangle}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{11 - 24 - 6 - 3}{1 + 9 + 4 + 1} = -\frac{22}{15} = -\frac{22}{15}$$

2)
$$h^T \perp e_2 \Rightarrow \langle h^T, e_2 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle b^T, e_2 \rangle = \beta \langle e_2, e_2 \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\beta = \frac{\langle b^T, e_2 \rangle}{\langle e_2, e_2 \rangle}$$

$$\beta = \frac{44 - 16 + 6 + 18}{16 + 4 + 4 + 36} = \frac{26}{30} = \frac{13}{15}$$

3)
$$h^T \perp e_3 \Rightarrow \langle h^T, e_3 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle b^T, e_3 \rangle = \gamma \langle e_3, e_3 \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\langle b^T, e_3 \rangle}{\langle e_3, e_3 \rangle}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{33 + 40 - 21 + 6}{9 + 25 + 49 + 4} = \frac{58}{87} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Теперь найдем h^T :

$$h^T = b^T - (\alpha e_1 + \beta e_2 + \gamma e_3)$$

$$\alpha e_1 = \left(-\frac{22}{15}; \frac{66}{15}; -\frac{44}{15}; \frac{22}{15}\right)$$

$$\beta e_2 = \left(\frac{52}{15}; -\frac{26}{15}; -\frac{26}{15}; \frac{78}{15}\right)$$

$$\gamma e_3 = \left(2; \frac{10}{3}; \frac{14}{3}; \frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$h^T = (7, 2, -3, -5) \Rightarrow b'^T = b^T - h^T = (4, 6, 0, 8)$$

Составим систему $Ax^* = b'$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 12 \\ -14 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Получим ответ: $x^* = (4, 12, -14)$