Christopher Schmidt Aufgabe 1: Parabel filter Marc Goedeche $u_{\lambda} = -1$ $u_{z} = 0$ $u_{3} = 1$ $u_{4} = 2$ Gruppe 2; Mi 12-14 $V_A = A$ $V_2 = 0$ $V_3 = 2$ $V_4 = 4$ 11 A. (6) - v 1/2 -> min => 11 A. (6) - v 1/2 -> min => Gaußsche Normalengleichung A+Ax=A*V , wober x=(b) $A^*A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 6 & 8 \\ 6 & 8 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$ Berechne (A*A) **

| 4 2 6 | A 0 0 | (-1/2) 1 + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) | + (-6/4) ~) \(\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 6 & | A & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & | -\frac{1}{2} & A & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & | -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & A \end{pmatrix} \) \(\cdot(-A) \) \(\begin{pmatrix} \cdot(-A) \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & | -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & A \end{pmatrix} \) 0 ay ~) \(\begin{picture} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ \end{picture} \begin{picture} +3/4 & 9/4 & -5/4 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{picture} \begin{picture} \cdot -1/4 \\ \end{picture} \begin{picture} +3/4 & 9/4 & -5/4 \\ \end{picture} \begin{picture} \cdot -1/4 \\ \end{picture} \begin{pi Nebentechnungen: $\frac{18}{4} - \frac{18}{20} = \frac{30}{20} = \frac{18}{20} = \frac{12}{20}$ 70 $\frac{14}{20} = \frac{4}{20} = \frac{1}{5}$ $\begin{pmatrix}
\Lambda & O & O \\
O & \Lambda & O \\
O & O & \Lambda
\end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix}
\Lambda & O & O \\
+3/20 & 3/20 & -1/4 \\
-1/4 & -1/4 & 1/4
\end{pmatrix}$ $= > (A*A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix}
11/20 & 3/20 & -1/4 \\
3/20 & 3/20 & -1/4 \\
-1/4 & -1/4 & 1/4
\end{pmatrix}$ $=) x = (A^*A)^{-1} A^* V = \begin{pmatrix} 11/20 & 3/20 & -1/4 \\ 3/20 & 8/20 & -1/4 \\ -1/4 & -1/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2$

Aufgabe 2: Lineare Gleichungssysteme mit QR lösen $A \in C^{m \times n}$, $b \in C^m$, $x \in C^n$

a) Überbestimmte Gleichungssysteme

m > n; $||Ax-b||_2 \rightarrow min$ x die Lösung des Ausgleichproblems $Q \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$ unitär, $R \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ obere Dreiechsmatrix m; A = QR $R_A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, $C := Q^*b$, $C_A \notin \mathbb{C}^n$, $C_A \in \mathbb{C}^{m-n}$, $R = \begin{pmatrix} R_A \\ O \end{pmatrix}$, $C := \begin{pmatrix} C_A \\ C_A \end{pmatrix}$

3 Rx x = Cx ; 11Ax-611z = 11cz11z.

Beweis: Da x das Ausgleichs problem löst, gilt $A^*A \times = A^*b$

(QR)*(QR) x = (QR)*b

(=) R*Q*QR x = R*Q*b |Q ist unitar => Q*=Q*

(=) R*R x = R*Q*6

(=) Rx = Q*b

(=) Rx = C

116-Ax 112=11Q*(6-Ax)112 = 11Q*6-Q*Q RNIk= 11C-RX112

 $||b - Ax||_{2}^{2} = ||c_{1} - R_{1}x||_{2}^{2} + ||c_{2} - Ox||_{2}^{2} = ||c_{2}||_{2}^{2}$

=> 116-Ax11= 11c2112

b) Unterbestimmte Gleichungssysteme man

RAE Commodere Die 1916 Com mit Ri* 41 = 6
42 € Com beliebig

Z X= Q (Y1) ist Lösung für Ax=b mit passenden yz /

Ax = b

RERECTION

=> Ax = R1* y1

(=) A*Ax = A* Raya

(=) (QR) x = (QR) * Ryy

(=) R*Q*QRX = R*Q*R141

(=> R*RX = R*R141

(=) R*RQ(41) = R* R141

Ra (yz) = Ryy

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Aufgabe 3: QR-Zerlegung von Hand berechnen

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R rechte obere Dreiechsmatrix$$

Bereihne Hatrix a (mittels Gram-Schmidt): Q=(9, 92 93)

$$q_{1}' = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 ; $||q_{1}'||_{2} = \sqrt{2^{2}+2^{2}+1} = 3 = 7$ $||q_{1}'||_{2} = \sqrt{2^{2}+2^{2}+1} = 3 = 7$

$$q_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \langle q_{11} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \rangle q_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} + 2 + \frac{4}{3} \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 2/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 9/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2$$

$$q_3^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \langle q_{11} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle q_1 - \langle q_{21} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle q_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{(-2 + 2 + 2)}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -2/3 \\ 2/3 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix} - \left(2 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ 1/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -4/3 \\ 4/3 \\ 2/3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ -2/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Berechne Matrix R:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2/3 & 2/3 & 4/3 \\ 2/3 & 4/3 & 2/3 \\ 4/3 & 2/3 & -2/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_{AA} & r_{A2} & r_{A3} \\ 0 & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & r_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q \cdot R = \begin{pmatrix} -2/3 & 2/3 & 4/3 \\ 2/3 & 4/3 & 2/3 \\ 4/3 & 2/3 & -2/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = R$$

Aufgabe 4: Orthogonalität des Residuums
y= arg minx 11 Ax-bllz

Residuum r=b-Ay ist orthogonal zu Bild(A) $A^*A x = A^*b \implies x=y \implies A^*A y=A^*b \iff A^*Ay-A^*b=0$ $\iff A^*b-A^*Ay=0$

Beweis: Ann. A hat n Spoller

& ∀je {1,...,n}: <a;, r>=0 => & <A, r)=0

 $\langle A, \Gamma \rangle = A^* (= A^* (b - Ay) = A^* b - A^* Ay = 0$ Normalengleichung

=> Residuum ist Orthogonal zu Bild(A)

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Blatt 3 - Ergänzung
 Rufgabe Z
 a) REC mxm, becm
      m>n
      * sei Lösung von IIAx-b II -> min , QE ( mxm unitair
      REC " Obere Dreiecks matrix
      A=QR R_1 \in C^{n+n}, C=Q^*b, C_1 \in C^n, C_2 \in C^{m-n}, C=\begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix}
     3 R1x = C1 | 11Ax-6/12 = 11C2/12
        A*A > = A*b
 (=) (QR) * ₩QR x = (QR) * b
 (=) R^*Q^*QRK = R^*Q^*b
 (\Rightarrow) \quad (R_1^* \ O) \begin{pmatrix} R_1 \\ O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R_1^* \ O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix}
  = ) Ri Rix = Ri Ca
  => Ryx = Cx
• 11Ax-b11z= 11 Q(Ry)x-Q(Cy)11z= 11 (Cy)-(Cy)11z=11 Cz11z
    Algorithmus: · berechne Raica
                   · berechne & aus Rix=Ci mit Rüchsubstitution
  b) man: QE C"x", RE I"x", A*= QR, RIE C"x", yie C"
       A, 4, = b, y2 € Ch-m
      x= Q ( 42)
     A_{x} = (Q_{1})^{x} x = G_{1}(R_{1}^{*} O)Q^{*} x = (R_{1}^{*} O)(Y_{2}^{1}) = R_{1}^{*} y_{1} = b
     => x + ker(A)
      dim(\ker(A)) = n - rang(A) = n - m
      X = Q(
      Algorithmus: · zuerst yn berechnen mit Rix yn = b durch Rücksubstitution
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· berechne x mit x= Q(41)

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