Numerial! Blatt 1

Aufgabe 1:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & A & -7 \\ -7 & -4 & A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & A & -7 \\ 0 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Numerila: Blatt 1

· } // XXIW = | x/ // X//W 16x11w= 11xWx11 = 101 11Wx11 = 101 11x11w /

· } 11x+y11w = 11x11w+11y11w  $\|x+y\|_{\mathbf{W}} = \|\mathbf{W}(x+y)\| = \|\mathbf{W}x+\mathbf{W}y\| \leq \|\mathbf{W}x\| + \|\mathbf{W}y\| = \|x\|_{\mathbf{W}} + \|y\|_{\mathbf{W}}$ 

$$=) Norm ||x||_{\omega} /$$

$$c) ||\cdot||_{0:5} ||c^{m} -> |R|| ||\cdot||_{x_{m}}||\cdot||_{x_{m}} / \left(\sum_{j=1}^{m} \sqrt{|x_{j}|}\right)^{2}$$

1st die Abbildung eine Norm?

Nein, da die Dreiechsungleichung nicht erfüllt ist.

Bouse's durch ein Gegenbeispiel:

$$\|(\frac{9}{36})\|_{05} = (3+6)^{2} = 81 \leq \|(\frac{9}{6})\|_{05} + \|(\frac{9}{36})\|_{05} = 9+36 = 45$$

$$\sqrt{2} \quad 4/4$$

$$||x||_{\infty} = \max_{i=1,...,m} |x_i| = \max_{i=1,...,m} |x_i|^2 \le ||x_i|^2 + ||x_m||^2 = (\sum_{i=1}^m |x_i|^2) = ||x||_2$$

Beispiel für Gleichheit:

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\|x\|_{\infty} = 3 = \sqrt{|3|^2 + |0|^2 + |0|^2} = \|x\|_2$ 

Beweis:

Beispiel für Gleichheit:

c) 
$$\geq \|A\|_{\infty} \leq \sqrt{n} \cdot \|A\|_{2}$$
, wobei  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{C}^{n}$ 

Beweis:

a)

b)  $\forall x \in \mathbb{C}^{n} : \frac{1}{\|x\|_{\infty}} \leq \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\|x\|_{2}}$ 

Beweis:

$$||A||_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in C^{n} \setminus \{0\}} \frac{||Ax||_{\infty}}{||x||_{\infty}} \leq \sup_{x \in C^{n} \setminus \{0\}} \frac{||Ax||_{2}}{||x||_{\infty}} = \sup_{x \in C^{n} \setminus \{0\}} \frac{||Ax||_{2}}{||x||_{\infty}} \leq \sup_{x \in C^{n} \setminus \{0\}} \frac{||Ax||_{2}}{||x||_{\infty}} = \sup_{x \in C^{n} \setminus \{0\}} \frac{||Ax||_{2}}{||x||_{\infty}} \leq \sup_{x \in C^{n} \setminus \{0\}} \frac{||Ax||_{2}}{||x||_{\infty}} = \sup_{x \in C^{n} \setminus \{0\}} \frac{||Ax||_{\infty}}{||x||_{\infty}} = \sup_{x \in C^{n$$

Beispiel für Gleichheit:

d) } 11A211 € 10 11A11 € Beweb! ||A||2 = sup |XEC^\{0} = 11A1100 - 1m

Beispiel für Gleichheit:

Hulgabe 3:

nell , velR mit v + 0

Beweis:

$$= v*(\omega - \frac{2}{v*v} \cdot v * \omega)$$

$$= V*\omega - 2 \cdot \frac{v*v}{v*v} v*\omega$$

$$= v*\omega - 2v*\omega$$

b)

Bemi Yuwe Cm:

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\omega_{\lambda}} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
  $\partial \omega_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$= \chi \cdot \left( \begin{pmatrix} -\chi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) + \gamma \cdot \left( \begin{pmatrix} \chi \\ \chi \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Beweis!

$$Q_{+}Q = \left(I - \frac{\wedge \wedge \wedge}{5} \wedge \wedge \wedge \wedge \right)_{*} \left(I - \frac{\wedge \wedge \wedge}{5} \wedge \wedge \wedge_{*}\right)$$

$$= \left( \underline{\underline{I}}_{\star} - \left( \frac{\underline{\underline{V}}_{\star} \underline{V} \cdot \underline{V}_{\star}}{\underline{\underline{V}}_{\star} \underline{V}_{\star}} \right)_{\star} \right) \bullet \left( \underline{\underline{I}} - \frac{\underline{\underline{V}}_{\star} \underline{V}}{\underline{\underline{V}}_{\star} \underline{V}_{\star}} \underline{V}_{\star} \underline{V}_{\star} \right)$$

$$= \left( \overline{I} - \frac{2}{V+V} (V^*)^* V^* \right) \cdot \left( \overline{I} - \frac{2}{V+V} V \cdot V^* \right)$$

$$= \left( \overline{L} - \frac{2}{V+V} V \cdot V^{+} \right) \cdot \left( \overline{L} - \frac{2}{V+V} U \cdot V^{+} \right)$$

$$=\left(\overline{1}-\frac{4}{4}v\cdot v^{+}+\frac{4}{4}\frac{v\cdot v^{+}v\cdot v^{+}}{v^{+}v\cdot v\cdot v}\right)=\overline{1}-\frac{4}{4}v\cdot v^{+}+\frac{4}{4}v\cdot v^{+}$$

$$=I$$

$$A := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle a_{11}a_{2}\rangle = 0$$
,  $\langle a_{11}a_{3}\rangle = 0$ ,  $\langle a_{11}a_{4}\rangle = 0$   
 $\langle a_{21}a_{3}\rangle = 0$ ,  $\langle a_{21}a_{4}\rangle = 0$   
 $\langle a_{31}a_{4}\rangle = 0$   
 $\langle a_{31}a_{4}\rangle = 0$   
Spalter von A  
Pagerweise  
orthogonal

$$C := \begin{pmatrix} -A - AAi & A & -A \\ -A & 5+8i & A \\ A & A-3i & -5+8i \\ -A & -5 & -5-3i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle c_{A_1} c_2 \rangle = c_1^* c_2 = -1 + 1 \times 1 - 1 - 1 + 1 \times 1 + 1 = 0$$
  
 $\langle c_{A_1} c_3 \rangle = +1 - 1 \times 1 - 1 - 1 + 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 = 0$   
 $\langle c_{A_1} c_3 \rangle = -1 + 1 + 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 = 0$ 

$$A^* \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad (A^*A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4/4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4/4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A^*A)^{-1} \cdot A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 94 & 14 & 0 & 114 & 0 & 0 & -144 \\ 414 & 0 & 0 & -144 & 0 & 144 & 0 \\ 114 & 0 & -144 & 0 & 0 & -144 & 0 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 & -144 & 0 & 114 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Was fällt out?

Numerik: Blatt 1 - Ergänzung Octave Freeware Matlab

Zc) Beispiel für Gleichheit:

Beispiel für Gleichheit:

$$A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$$

$$A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$$

$$\|A\|_{2} = \frac{\|A\cdot\left(\frac{2}{\lambda}\right)\|_{2}}{\|\left(\frac{2}{\lambda}\right)\|_{2}} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{n}$$

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d) Beispiel für Gleichheit

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$||B||_{\infty} = 1$$

$$||B||_{2} = \frac{||B||_{2}}{||e_{1}||_{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{1} = \sqrt{m}$$

3b) H= {w \in R2 | w \times = 0}

