7	tete	0
٥,	lete	X

P = The P (projector) Def: Slemitikes projektor: PH = P (hemitikus) AX = E Jobboldeli inverz Jala A neuringularis,

XA = E Baloldeli inverz Jalar leteznek es a
letta meglegyerik.

n-edrangu projektor Altalanositott incer: Egy r-edrangu & matrix altalanostott inverse X, la AX es XA redrangu projektor. (1) AXA = A D: Altalanose tott inverz: X=18 30+0: Reflexiv altalanosttatt inver: 3 (AX) H = AX Normalt allalanor tott invers: X = 1n $(\underline{X}\underline{A})^{\mathsf{H}} = \underline{X}\underline{A} -$ 3+0+3+4: Moore-Perrore-Sele

pszeudoinverz:

X = A+

Tetel: Barnely & matrichoz talalhator

Ag altalanosotott inverz. (Nem egyertelmin az & 3.)

$$\begin{array}{c}
A \stackrel{\circ}{A} \stackrel{\circ}{A} = A \\
S(A \stackrel{\circ}{A} \stackrel{\circ}{A}) = S(\stackrel{\circ}{A}) \\
S(A \stackrel{\circ}{A} \stackrel{\circ}{A}) \leq \min(S(\stackrel{\circ}{A}), S(A^{8}) \\
(\text{socrawd rang new rolet})
\\
S(A^{8}) \geq S(\stackrel{\circ}{A})
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \Delta \Delta}{\Delta} = \Delta \rightarrow S(\Delta) > S(\Delta)$$

$$\Delta' \Delta \Delta' = \Delta' \rightarrow S(\Delta) > S(\Delta')$$

$$U$$

$$S(\Delta') = S(\Delta)$$

Tetel: Tetrologes A matrix Moore-Penrouse-fele inverze egyetelmie. Bizonytas: (Valos elemi Evadratizas matricoloa) $(XA)^T = XA = A^T X^T$ $\times AA^{T} = A^{T}$ $AXX^T = X^T$ $X = (X \times^T)^T A^T$ Neversil el B-net Indisekt modsset. The leterik set kilonboro A, tes At, ami ATAT = B $A_z^{\dagger}(A_z^{\dagger})^T = B_z$ A+=BTAT $\left(A_1^{\dagger} - A_2^{\dagger}\right) A A^{\dagger} = 0$ Azt = BTAT $A_1^{\dagger} - A_2^{\dagger} = (B_1^{\dagger} - B_2^{\dagger}) A^{\dagger}$ a) Telentsur a rovetreza szoratot: b) Leggen (olyan max, range mt, onelyne ATC=0, vaggis C osclopai ortogonalisas A osclopaira: $\left[\left(A_{1}^{\dagger}-A_{2}^{\dagger}\right)A\right]\left(A_{1}^{\dagger}-A_{2}^{\dagger}\right)A\right]^{T}=0$ $(A_1^{\dagger} - A_2^{\dagger})C = (B_1^{\dagger} - B_2^{\dagger})A^{\dagger}C = 0$ Mivel (max. range, exert Sylvester TA+TC = M > TC=N-TA tr { [(A, -Az)][(A, +-Az)]] = 0 Valasaunt A-bol radb lin Stlen. osrlopet es C. bol n-ra de lin ften orlopet: U = [1111 / 1111] Ez az [A1-A] metrix elemeinek végysztősszege, telet:

-3/3-

 $\left(A_{1}^{\dagger}-A_{2}^{\dagger}\right)A=0$

 $(A_{1}^{+} - A_{2}^{+}) U = 0$ $A_{1}^{+} - A_{2}^{+} = 0 \Rightarrow A_{1}^{+} = A_{2}^{+}$

Bûz:

$$(3) (AA^{+})^{T} = \left[u \sqrt{1} \cdot v (\sqrt{1} \sqrt{1})^{T} (u^{T}u)^{T} u^{T} \right]^{T} = \left[u (u^{T}u)^{T} u^{T} u^{T} \right]^{T} = \left[u (u^{T}u)^{T} u^{T} u^{T} u^{T} u^{T} \right]^{T} = \left[u (u^{T}u)^{T} u^{T} u$$

$$\Phi(A^{\dagger}A)^{T} = \left[V(V^{T}V)^{T}(u^{T}u)^{T}u^{T}\cdot uV^{T}\right]^{T} = \left[V(V^{T}V)^{T}V^{T}\right]^{T} = V(V^{T}V)^{T}V^{T}$$

$$A^{\dagger}A = V(V^{T}V)^{T}V^{T} = (A^{\dagger}A)^{T}$$