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Kelas: D

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8a) Ortogonalitas himpunan dapat didefinisikan jika setiap ^{Vektor} dalam himpunan S saling orthogonal

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 8 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Trace}(A^T B) = \text{Trace}(B^T A) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -10 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & 4 \end{bmatrix} = -B,$$

$$\text{Trace}(A^T C) = \text{Trace}(C^T A) =$$

$$\text{Trace}(B^T C) = \text{Trace}(C^T B) = D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{dapat dilihat bahwa } D \neq 0 \quad \text{dapat dilihat bahwa } C \text{ bukan himpunan yg orthogonal}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & -2 & \dots \end{bmatrix} = 6, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & 1 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & 3 \end{bmatrix} = B$$

Maka terlihat bahwa himpunan S diatas bukanlah himpunan yg orthogonal

$$b) \langle p_1, q \rangle = 2a_0 b_0 + a_1 b_1 + 2a_2 b_2 \quad p_1 = 1 - 2x + x^2$$

$$\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + (-2)(0) + 2(1)(1) = 2 + 0 - 2 = 0 \quad p_2 = 1 - x^2$$

$$\langle p_1, p_3 \rangle = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + (-2)(2) + 2 \cdot (1)(1) = 2 - 4 + 2 = 0, \quad p_3 = 1 + 2x + x^2$$

$$\langle p_2, p_3 \rangle = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + (1)(0)(2) + 2 \cdot (1)(1) = 2 - 2 = 0 \quad \text{Memenuhi sifat simetris}$$

Maka terlihat bahwa himpunan S: $\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ merupakan himpunan yg orthogonal

karena setiap vektornya membentuk orthogonal.

g) Saling orthogonal kompleks jika dan hanya jika w_2 mengandung semua vektor yg orthogonal terhadap setiap vektor w_1 dan sebaliknya. ditulis $(w_1)^\perp = w_2$ atau $(w_2)^\perp = w_1$.

b) Dengan asumsi HKD yg digunakan adalah dot product dalam ruang euclid maka untuk setiap vektor sembarang pada w_2 akan membentuk orthogonal pada setiap operasi HKD dengan setiap w_2 . Pada kita buktikan, kita tahu bahwa $\{w_1\}^\perp = \{(a, -a, 0) | a \in \mathbb{R}\}$

dari $w_2 \{(-b, b, c) | b, c \in \mathbb{R}\}$ maka HKD nya

$$a \cdot -b + -a \cdot b + c \cdot 0 = -ab + ab = 0 \quad \text{terlihat bahwa setiap vektor}$$

di w_1 dan w_2 membentuk basis hal dalam diruang euclid berdimensi 0 maka dipastikan

saling orthogonal komponen

c) Contoh 2 subruang anggap $w_1, w_2 \in \mathbb{R}^4$ maka

$w_1 = \{(a, b, 0, 0) | a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$]
 $w_2 = \{(0, 0, c, d) | c, d \in \mathbb{R}\}$]
 Jadi operasi HHD berada pada ruang euclid yg berarti HHD merupakan operasi dot product

$$\text{maka } \langle w_1, w_2 \rangle = a \cdot 0 + b \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot c + 0 \cdot d = 0 \Rightarrow \text{maka } (w_1)^\perp = w_2$$

Telah bukti w_1, w_2 ortogonal komplemen satusama ia

d) P^3 yg saling ortogonal komplemen:

$$w_1, w_2 \subseteq P^3 \rightarrow w_1 = \{d+cx^3 | d, c \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$w_2 = \{bx^2+ax^3 | a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Apabila HHD di ruang euclid (dot product) maka $\langle w_1, w_2 \rangle =$

$$d \cdot 0 + c \cdot 0 + b \cdot 0 + a \cdot 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{maka } (w_1)^\perp = w_2$$

e) Sumbu y sehingga $w = \{(0, a, 0) | a \in \mathbb{R}\}$ maka $(w)^\perp$ adalah himpunan semua

vektor yg ortogonal dengan w sehingga dapat diketahui apabila HHD pada

ruang euclid (dot product) akan menghasilkan nilai 0, maka himpunan

tersebut adalah $w^\perp = \{(b, 0, c) | b, c \in \mathbb{R}\}$ maka $\langle w, w^\perp \rangle =$

$$= 0 \cdot b + a \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot c = 0$$

a) W^\perp = subruang yg mempunyai semua vektor yg ortogonal dengan vektor w

$$b) W^\perp \cap W = \{\vec{0}\}$$

$$c) V = \{\vec{0}\}$$

$$d) (V^\perp)^\perp = V$$

e) Belum tentu karena dapat saja elemen yg horisontal berada pada V tidak ada t. $W \cap W^\perp =$

ii) Norm dari vektor. apabila norm dari vektor basis ortogonal tidak harus bernilai nol

basis orthonormal mengharuskan intiun memiliki panjang norm sebesar 1

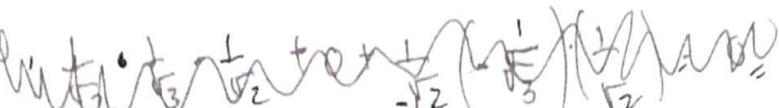
b) Cari basis ortogonal

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_1 + R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 / \sqrt{2}, R_3 \leftarrow R_3 / \sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 / \sqrt{2}, R_2 \leftarrow R_2 / \sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Terkait bahwa 3 vektor bukan ortogonal karena bebas linear dan sejajar serta setiap vektor

titiknya membentuk



$$\text{Contoh Vektor 2 dim } \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}},$$

ortogonal & juring untuk 3 vektor (yuk terbukti)

bukan

Maka jika merupakan basis orthonormal di ruang euclidian atau ortogonal

$$\|u_3\| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{1}$$

B)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

maka tidak bebas linear

karena terdapat parameter自由
maka bukan basis

$$c) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{3}{\sqrt{18}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{\sqrt{18}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3, R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{\sqrt{18}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{\sqrt{18}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 + R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{\sqrt{18}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

terdapat
Parameter bebas maka bukan merupakan
basis ortogonal maupun ortonormal

c) Asumsi Hhd dot product:

$$D = \{(1, 0, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 0, 1)\}$$

a) tidak konsisten

b) Proy \vec{b} yg disebut penyelesaian kuadrat terkecil dr. $AX = b$.
 $\text{coll}(A)$

SPL yang konsisten dan akan memiliki solusi tunggal bila

c) Penyelesaian kuadrat terkecil

$A^T A$ mempunyai invers

(3) C.II

$$a+b+c=4$$

$$a-b+c=0$$

C.I

tidak dapat pers parabola

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 3} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T \cdot b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - 2 \\ R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - 2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 9 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - 2R_1 \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_3 \\ R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftarrow R_1 - R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

sehingga $a = \frac{1}{2}$ $b = 2$ $c = \frac{3}{2}$

pers parabola $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x + \frac{3}{2}$

(A)

$$2x_1 - x_2 = 5 \quad \text{dapatkan } x_1 = \text{unknown } x_2 = \text{unknown}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = -2$$

$$2x_1 = 1$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

maka sistem normal

$$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

~~(Ket)~~

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 9x_1 - x_2 &= 10 \\
 -x_1 + 2x_2 &= -7
 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 8x_1 &= 13 \\
 x_1 &= \frac{13}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 9x_1 - x_2 &= 10 \\
 72x_1 - x_2 &= 13 \\
 -x_1 + 2x_2 &= -7 \\
 71x_2 &= -3 \\
 x_2 &= -\frac{3}{71}
 \end{aligned}$$~~

$$(14b) \begin{aligned} 5x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 1 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 &= 2 \\ 2x_2 - 5x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 5 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A^T A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 \end{array} \right], \quad A^T B = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -2 \\ 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 3 \\ -8 \end{array} \right]$$

Sistem normal

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 26 & 4 & -9 \\ 1 & 6 & -12 \\ -1 & -12 & 27 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 3 \\ -8 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{Pembatasan } x_1 = \frac{1}{26} x_4$$

$$\text{Pembatasan } x_2 = \frac{1}{6} x_4$$

$$\text{Pembatasan } x_3 = \frac{1}{-12} x_4$$

$$\text{Persamaan normal } y = -\frac{10}{26} x_1 + \frac{3}{6} x_2 + \frac{-8}{-12} x_3$$

$$\text{Pembatasan } x_1 = \frac{1}{26} x_4$$

$$\text{Pembatasan } x_2 = \frac{1}{6} x_4$$

$$\text{Pembatasan } x_3 = \frac{1}{-12} x_4$$

$$(c) \begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 &= 6 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 1 \\ x_1 - x_2 &= 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A^T A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A^T b = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 16 \\ -10 \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & 7 & -9 \\ -3 & -4 & 3 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 16 \\ -10 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{Solusi } x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad x_2 = \frac{3}{2}, \quad x_3 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{maka } y = -\frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{3}{2}x_2 - \frac{3}{2}x_3$$