5.1.

AX=&, AER a b = 0

a) m<n => vsdy resení 2 Neplasi

m=1 m<n, ale 0x coboliv mentise n=3 myi: k=2 A = [000]se rooms! 2.

b) m>n => niholy resem ? Neplasi

m=2 m>m, ale pro KANING rapi:  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$   $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ X= (1) ma douslava

rusem 6= [2]

C) m = n & rank A = m => mehoneine modo resem? Plasi

matice A linearne reservilé riskly,  $f(R^n)=R^m$ , sidy rang  $A=IR^m=>$ 

=> Am. Fre soushou Ax=lo má vidy nesemí a jelihoz mzn

a din my A + dim mill A = m, Aak noustava na rehoneane mucho resem.

= m = rolet # 0 >0
nestivialní mulový prostor

5.3. b) Pu = or mull Par-or 112 verdalend book y EIR" od prinky min || y-(a+ts)||2 = min (y,-a,-ts,)2+ ...+ (y,-a,-ts,)2 { a+ts = |ter}, a,selp

st = y-a P=s, w=t, q=y-a normalice rownice Pm=q P=s, w=t, q=y-a p=y-a p=y-a

 $\|y = a - \frac{s^{T}(y-a)}{\|s\|^{2}} \|y - \frac{s^{T}(y-a)}{\|s\|^{$  $= \left\| \left( I - \frac{s}{\|S\|^2} \right) \left( y - a \right) \right\|$ 

CAFOUREK 5.8. M = (2,1,-3), N = (1,-1,1)ortogonální pojekte velsou (2,0,7) na podpostor C) span  $\{i, v\}$  y = Pl l = (2,0,1) $P = AA^{T} = A(A^{T}A)^{-1}A^{T}$   $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  $y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1$  $= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 38 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} =$   $= \frac{1}{38} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 44 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{38} \begin{pmatrix} 62 \\ -35 \\ 17 \end{pmatrix}$ del A== 14.3-4=38  $A = \frac{1}{delA^{-1}} \begin{bmatrix} el - c \\ -le a \end{bmatrix}$  $= \frac{1}{38} \begin{bmatrix} 21\\1-1\\1-31 \end{bmatrix}$   $\Rightarrow fan(\{xi, ro\})^{1}$   $\Rightarrow = (I-P)b$  = (2,0,1) $= \left[ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{38} \begin{bmatrix} 34 - 10 - 6 \\ -10 & 13 - 15 \\ -6 - 45 & 29 \end{bmatrix} \right] \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{38} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 10 & 6 \\ 10 & 25 & 15 \\ 6 & 15 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{38} \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 35 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix}$ 9.5.9.  $X = yan \{ (-\frac{3}{5}, 0, \frac{4}{5}, 0), (0,0,0,1), (\frac{4}{5}, 0, \frac{3}{5}, 0) \}$  $-\frac{3}{5}x_{1} + \frac{4}{5}x_{3} = 0 = 2 \times 1 = \frac{4}{3}x_{3}$  $\frac{4}{5}X_1 + \frac{3}{5}X_3 = 0 = \frac{7L}{15}X_3 + \frac{3}{5}X_3 = 0 = X_3 = 0$ X2=t, ter X je span {(0,1,0,0)} protose  $V = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 1 \\ c \end{pmatrix}$  je de je Avorena ortonormální bázi  $X^{\dagger}$ , coz je jeden sloupec, plastí  $P = UU^{T} = P = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (0010) = \begin{bmatrix} c & c & c \\ c & c & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c & c & c & c \end{bmatrix}$ 

Pok Projetor na podprostor X je  $I-P=7I-UU^T=\begin{bmatrix} 1006\\0100\\0000\\0001\end{bmatrix}$ 

5.17. a, LER  $\|[e]\|^2 = \|a\|^2 + \|e\|^2$ 

Duhan  $||a||^2 = \alpha_1^2 + ... + \alpha_n^2$   $||fa||^2$   $||fa||^2$ 

 $\begin{bmatrix} a^{\dagger} e^{\dagger} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = a^{\dagger} a + b^{\dagger} b$ 

a a + b b = ||a||2+||b||2

Cafourek