## FACTORIZACIÓN QR (reducido)

La outonormeelización de gram-Schnist

teorene : sea 
$$A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m}$$
,  $m \in n$ 
 $fg(A) = m \quad (rango mex)$ 

=> J Â E C m × m triougulee superior invertible

$$\exists \hat{Q} \in \mathcal{L}^{m \times m}, \hat{Q} = (q_1 - q_m) \quad t.g.$$

· 
$$\mathcal{L}\left(\{g_j\}_{j=1}^{K}\right) = \mathcal{L}\left(\{A^{(j)}\}_{j=1}^{K}\right) \ \forall \ k \in \{1...m\}$$

$$\cdot < 9_i, 9_j > = \delta_{i,j}$$



## demostración:

> < x, y > = = = x ; y;

$$\frac{A^{(2)} - \langle A^{(2)}, q_1 \rangle_{q_1}}{|A^{(2)} - \langle A^{(2)}, q_1 \rangle_{q_1}|} = \frac{A^{(2)} - \mathbb{P}_{q_1} A^{(2)}}{|A^{(2)} - \mathbb{P}_{q_1} A^{(2)}|} = \frac{\mathbb{P}_{q_1}^c A^{(2)}}{|\mathbb{P}_{q_1}^c A^{(2)}|}$$

# O parge A tiene to max

$$\frac{A^{(k)} - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \langle A^{(k)}, q_j \rangle q_j}{\|A^{(k)} - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \langle A^{(k)}, q_j \rangle q_j\|}$$

$$= \frac{A^{(k)} - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \langle A^{(k)}, q_j \rangle q_j}{\|A^{(k)} - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \langle A^{(k)}, q_j \rangle q_j\|}$$

. Sea 
$$t_{jk} = \begin{cases} \langle A^{(k)}, q_j \rangle, & j = 1...k-1 \\ ||A^{(k)} - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} t_{jk} q_j||, & j = k \end{cases}$$

$$=> q_{\kappa} = \frac{A^{(\kappa)} - \frac{k^{-1}}{j-1} \text{ by } q_{j}}{\text{tok}}$$

$$=> k = 2 \dots m$$

$$A^{(\kappa)} = \sum_{j=1}^{\kappa} r_{j\kappa} q_{j} : A = \hat{Q} \hat{R}$$

Algoritmo de gram-Schnist CLÁSICO

$$t_{nn} = ||A^{(1)}||$$
,  $q_{ij} = \frac{A^{(1)}}{t_{ni}}$   
 $for \quad k = 2 : m$   
 $V^{(k)} = A^{(k)}$   
 $for \quad j = 1 : k - 1$   
 $t_{jk} = \langle A^{(k)}, q_{j} \rangle$   
 $V^{(k)} = V^{(k)} - t_{jk} q_{j}$   
 $t_{kk} = ||V^{(k)}||$ ,  $q_{k} = \frac{V^{(k)}}{t_{kk}}$   
 $end$ 

en coole poso k se resten a  $V^{(k)}$ toolec les projecciones sobre les  $g_j$   $j=1...k_{-1}$   $V^{(k)} = P_{g_{k-1}}^{c} P_{g_{k-2}}^{c} \dots P_{g_1}^{c}$ composición de projecciones  $\rightarrow$  errores numericos

## Algoritmo de grane-Schmidt 4001FICADO

isles
$$V^{(K)} = A^{(K)} \qquad K = 1... M$$

$$V^{(K)} = P_{q_1}^c V^{(K)} \qquad K = 2... M$$

$$V^{(K)} = P_{q_2}^c V^{(K)} \qquad K = 3... M$$

$$\vdots$$

los vectores se mantienen más ontoponales entre ellos

## implementación

$$V = A \qquad \left( \bigvee = \left( \bigvee^{(1)} \bigvee^{(2)} \dots \bigvee^{(M)} \right) \right)$$

$$f_{jj} = \| \bigvee^{(j)} \| , q_j = \bigvee^{(j)} \bigvee^{(j)} \bigvee^{(j)} \bigvee^{(j)} \|$$

$$f_{jk} = \left( \bigwedge^{(K)} , q_j \right) \longrightarrow \text{producto ascalar } f^{m}$$

$$f_{jk} = \left( \bigwedge^{(K)} , q_j \right) \longrightarrow \text{m prod } + (m-1) \text{ sum}$$

$$\bigvee^{(K)} = \bigvee^{(K)} - \bigvee^{(K)} - \bigvee^{(K)} \longrightarrow \text{m prod } + \text{m sum}$$

$$\text{end}$$

este appointes produce vectores q; "més ontonormales":
es més pequeño el ERROR || Q \* Q - Imxm||
en me nome de ¢ mxm

consertes operaciones entruétices?  $\simeq 2 \text{ m/m}^2$ for j=1:mfor k:j+i:m  $\Rightarrow$  flop  $\simeq \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{k=j+i}^{m} 4m = 4m \sum_{j=1}^{m} (m-j) \simeq 2 \text{ m/m}^2$ end

end