

2. Considere a matriz $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ e uma fatoração QR aproximada

Método de Gram-Schmidt: da mesma, obtida

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & -0.099 \\ 0.6 & 0.132 \\ 0 & 0.986 \end{bmatrix} e R = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 6.08 \end{bmatrix}. \quad \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

a) (2,5 pto) Sendo $b = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$, use as matrizes dadas para

encontrar a solução por mínimos quadrados da equação Ax = b.

$$Q^{\dagger} - Q^{-1}$$

$$A^{\dagger}A_{\bar{x}} = A^{\dagger}b$$

$$(Q_{\bar{x}})^{\dagger}(Q_{\bar{x}}) = -(Q_{\bar{x}})^{\dagger}$$

$$\mathcal{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathcal{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Q} \times = \mathcal{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathcal{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathcal{L}$$

$$\mathcal{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Q} \times = \mathcal{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathcal{Q}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathcal{L}$$

Se R invertivel = RT invertivel

$$\overline{Z} = \overline{Z} = \overline{Z} = \overline{Z}$$

$$\overline{Z} = \overline{Z} =$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{-1} = \frac{1}{60.8} \begin{bmatrix} 0.08 & -5 \\ 0.08 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = Q R$$

$$0 + \log_{\text{perior}} \begin{cases} 1 \\ \text{Superior} \end{cases}$$

$$Q^{-1} = \frac{1}{60.8} \begin{bmatrix} 6.08 - 2 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^{+} = Q^{-1}$$

$$A^{T}A_{\overline{x}} = A^{+}b$$

$$QR^{+}(QR)_{\overline{x}} = (QR)_{\overline{b}}$$

$$R^{T}Q^{T}QR_{\overline{x}} = R^{T}Q^{T}b$$

$$R^{T}R_{\overline{x}} = R^{T}Q^{T}b$$

$$\bar{\lambda} = R^{-1} Q^{\dagger} b$$



b) (2,5 pto) Agora, utilizando o Método de Householder, mostre os resultados da primeira iteração, isto é, construa a matriz refletor (primeiro Householder) que

$$Q_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \\ 0 & * \end{bmatrix} = R_1. \qquad A = \begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \\ 0 & * \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_X = \begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \\ 0 & * \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Hx = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\times - H_X}{\|\lambda - H_X\|}$$



$$x - H_{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \|x - H_{x}\| = \sqrt{4+36} = 2\sqrt{10}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[-\frac{1}{5} \right] \left[-\frac{1}{3} \right] \left[-\frac{1}{3} \right] \left[-\frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ -3 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{L} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 50 & 10 \\ 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 30 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 27 \\ 0 & -17 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$