

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & r \\ r & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

प्र०

(q)

$$\|A\|_1 = \max \left(\underbrace{|1+r+0|}_{c}, \underbrace{|r+1+1|}_{d} \right) = \max(c, d) = d$$

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max(|r|, |r|, 1) = r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|_F &= \sqrt{|a_{11}|^r + |a_{1r}|^r + |a_{r1}|^r + |a_{rr}|^r + |a_{c1}|^r + |a_{cr}|^r} \\ &= \sqrt{1+q+r+l+1} = r \end{aligned}$$

$$\|A\|_F = \sqrt{\text{max}} \rightarrow |A^T A - I| = 0$$

$$A^T A - I = \begin{bmatrix} \delta-d & -\delta \\ -\delta & 11-d \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\det=0} 1 - 17d + C_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} d_1 = 10, \lambda_2 \\ d_F = r, \lambda_2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \|A\|_F = \sqrt{10, \lambda_2}$$

$$A^T A - I = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & r & 0 \\ r & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R \times R} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & r & 0 \\ r & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{C \times C} \begin{bmatrix} \delta & -\delta \\ -\delta & 11 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta - 1 & -\delta \\ -\delta & 11 - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(\cdot) = (\delta - 1)(11 - 1) - 10\delta = \dots$$

if $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & c \\ \alpha+i & -1 \\ \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix}$

$$\|A\|_1 = \max(1 + \sqrt{\delta}, \delta) = \delta$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -b & -b \\ -b & 1 & b \\ -b & b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad ①$$

✓ (J) bei

beweisen: $\bar{b}^T n = \sum_{i=1}^n (b_i \bar{n}_i)$

$$a_{11}, \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, A$$

$$a_{11} = 1 > 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -b \\ -b & 1 \end{vmatrix} > 0 \Rightarrow 1 - b^2 > 0$$

$$\rightarrow -1 < b < 1 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$|A| > 0 \Rightarrow |(1-b^2) + b(-b+b)| \\ -b(-b^2+b) \Rightarrow$$

$$(1-b)(1+b) - b^2(1-b) \\ -b^2(1-b)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-b)(1+b - b^2 - b^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (b-1)(\underbrace{rb-b-1}_{rb-1})$$

$$(rb+1)(b-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow (b-1)^r(rb+1) > 0$$

$$b > -\frac{1}{r}$$

(r)

①, r



$$-\frac{1}{r} < b < 1$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{S.p.D})$$

if $a \geq 1$

$|A| = 0$, وَهُوَ مُعَادِلٌ لِّمُدْرَسَةِ الْمُكَبَّلِ

$$r^n - 1 = V$$

$\checkmark a_{11}, \checkmark a_{rr}, \boxed{a > 0}$

$\boxed{a \geq 1}$

$a-1 > 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1c} \\ a_{rc} & a_{rr} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a_{rr} & a_{rc} \\ a_{cr} & a_{cc} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1c} \\ a_{rc} & a_{cc} \end{pmatrix}$$

$a-1 > 0 \rightarrow \boxed{a \geq 1}$

$|A| = 1(a-1) + 1(-a+1) + 1(1-1) = 0$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho & -\frac{1}{\rho} \\ 1 & \rho & 0 \\ \rho & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$(A^T = A)$$

جُوهِرِ جُوهِرِ جُوهِرِ جُوهِرِ
 بارِ بارِ بارِ بارِ
 حاصلِ حاصلِ حاصلِ حاصلِ

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{\rho}(A + A^T)}_{جُوهِر} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\rho}(A - A^T)}_{بارِ بارِ}$$

L \bar{A} ?

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1, \delta & 0, \delta \\ 1, \delta & 0 & 1, \delta \\ 0, \delta & 1, \delta & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad |\bar{A}| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1, \delta & 0 \\ 1, \delta & 0 & 1, \delta \\ 0 & 1, \delta & 1 \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

لکھا دیکھو!

$$\begin{vmatrix} c & 1, \delta \\ 1, \delta & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\circ}, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\delta \\ -\delta & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\circ}$$

عمر \leftarrow عمر \bar{A} \downarrow

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+a & 1 & r \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (F)$$

: (جاء في المذكرة)

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= (1+a)(-1) - 1(1) + r(1) = 0 \\ &= -a - 1 - 1 + r = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a = 0}$$

$$A_n = \begin{pmatrix} r & 1 & r \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k = \|A_n\| \cdot \|\bar{A}_n^{-1}\| \quad : \text{Zulose}$$

$$\|A_n\| = ? \quad \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}}$$

$$\left| A_n^T A_n - I \right| = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -d + (r^2) - rr + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{roots} \left([-1 \quad 1r^2 - rr \quad 1] \right)$$

$$d_1 = \|I_0\|$$

$$d_r = 1, \text{ if } \Rightarrow \|A_n\| = \sqrt{\|I_0\|}$$

$$d_c = 0, \text{ if } \forall v$$

$$\|\bar{A}_n^{-1}\| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.572}}$$

$$\|A\|_F = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}}$$

(رد)

$$\|A^{-1}\|_F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_{\min}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \sqrt{\|I_0\|} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_0 F Z V}}$$

$\approx 18,000$



$$\|a+b\| \leq \|a\| + \|b\|$$

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$$\leq F + V = \| \quad \checkmark$$

الث

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} r \\ 1-j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \|a\|_1 = ?$$

(ج)

$$\|a\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i| = r + \sqrt{r} + l \\ = r + \sqrt{r}$$

$$\|a\|_\infty = \max(r, \sqrt{r}, l) = r$$

$$|KA| = k^n |A| \quad (8)$$

$$= r^k |A| = 1 \times |A|$$

$$A^T A = \underbrace{A A^T}_{\geq I} = \underbrace{A A^{-1}}_{\rightarrow} \quad (> \\ \hookrightarrow A^T = A^{-1})$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & -c & c \\ b & 1-c & -1 \\ q & c & -c \end{pmatrix} \quad (d)$$

if $R(A) = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow |A| \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = (\mu b - q)(1 - c) \neq 0$$

$$\boxed{c \neq 1}, \boxed{b \neq \mu}$$

if $R(A) = \mathbb{C}$

↳ Lösungen von $P \times P$ sind Skalar

$$\mu_a + \mu \neq 0 \Rightarrow a \neq -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c=1 \\ b=\mu \\ a \neq -1 \end{cases} \rightarrow R(A) = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = -1 \\ b = r \\ c = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \leftarrow R(A) = 1 \text{ چون}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -r & 1 \\ 1 & r & -1 \\ r & 1 & -r \end{pmatrix}$$

R(A) = 1

$$c_1U + c_rV + c_sW = r \quad \textcircled{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 \begin{bmatrix} r \\ r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_r \begin{bmatrix} r \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + c_s \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ r \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = r$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} r c_1 + r c_r + c_s \\ r c_1 + r c_s \\ -c_r + c_s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_r \\ r_s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} F & R & I \\ F & 0 & R \\ 0 & -I & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_R \\ c_C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_R \\ r_C \end{bmatrix}$$

$|A| \neq 0$: مکمل وجود صواب

$$|A| = F(R) - R(F) + I(-F)$$

$$= -F \neq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

بردارهای ممکن را دریافت کنیم