

Beispiel 5.10.

$$V = \mathbb{R}^4, \quad x \cdot y = \sum_{i=1}^4 x_i y_i; \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \mathcal{L} \left\{ \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Basis für } U} \right\} = \mathcal{L} \{ v_1, v_2, v_3 \}$$

$$\text{OGB} := \{ \omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3 \}$$

$$\bullet \omega_1 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = v_1$$

$$\bullet \omega_2 := s_{21} \omega_1 + v_2. \text{ Wähle } \omega_2 \text{ bzw. } s_{21} \text{ so,}$$

$$\text{dass } \omega_2 \perp \omega_1 \Leftrightarrow \langle \omega_2, \omega_1 \rangle := \omega_2 \cdot \omega_1 = 0$$

$$0 = \omega_2 \cdot \omega_1 = (s_{21} \omega_1 + v_2) \cdot \omega_1 = s_{21} \omega_1 \cdot \omega_1 + v_2 \cdot \omega_1$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\boxed{s_{21} = \frac{-v_2 \cdot \omega_1}{\omega_1 \cdot \omega_1}}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\boxed{\omega_2 = -\frac{v_2 \cdot \omega_1}{\omega_1 \cdot \omega_1} \omega_1 + v_2}$$

$$\omega_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \omega_1 + \nu_2 =$$

$$\begin{cases} \nu_2 \cdot \omega_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1 - 2 = -1 \\ \omega_1 \cdot \omega_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow = \frac{1}{3} \omega_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \perp \omega_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{OK } \checkmark$$

$\omega_3 := s_{31} \omega_1 + s_{32} \omega_2 + \nu_3$, wobei die Konst. s_{31} und s_{32} so zu wählen sind, dass $\omega_3 \perp \omega_1$ und $\omega_3 \perp \omega_2$ gilt.

- (1) $\omega_3 \cdot \omega_1 = 0$
- (2) $\omega_3 \cdot \omega_2 = 0$

(1) \Leftrightarrow

$$0 = \omega_3 \cdot \omega_1 = (s_{31} \omega_1 + s_{32} \omega_2 + \nu_3) \cdot \omega_1 =$$

$$= S_{31} \omega_1 \cdot \omega_1 + S_{32} \underbrace{\omega_2 \cdot \omega_1}_{=0} + N_3 \cdot \omega_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{S_{31} = - \frac{N_3 \cdot \omega_1}{\omega_1 \cdot \omega_1}}$$

(2) \Leftrightarrow

$$0 = \omega_3 \cdot \omega_2 = (S_{31} \omega_1 + S_{32} \omega_2 + N_3) \cdot \omega_2 =$$

$$= S_{31} \underbrace{\omega_1 \cdot \omega_2}_{=0} + S_{32} \omega_2 \cdot \omega_2 + N_3 \cdot \omega_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{S_{32} = - \frac{N_3 \cdot \omega_2}{\omega_2 \cdot \omega_2}}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\omega_3 = - \frac{N_3 \cdot \omega_1}{\omega_1 \cdot \omega_1} \omega_1 - \frac{N_3 \cdot \omega_2}{\omega_2 \cdot \omega_2} \omega_2 + N_3$$

$$\bullet N_3 \cdot \omega_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1+2=3$$

$$\bullet \omega_1 \cdot \omega_1 = 3$$

$$\bullet N_3 \cdot \omega_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} (4+2) = 2$$

$$\omega_2 \cdot \omega_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} (16+25+1) = \frac{42}{5} = \frac{84}{10} = \frac{42}{5}$$

↑↑

$$\omega_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1+2 \\ 0+2 \\ 1+20 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

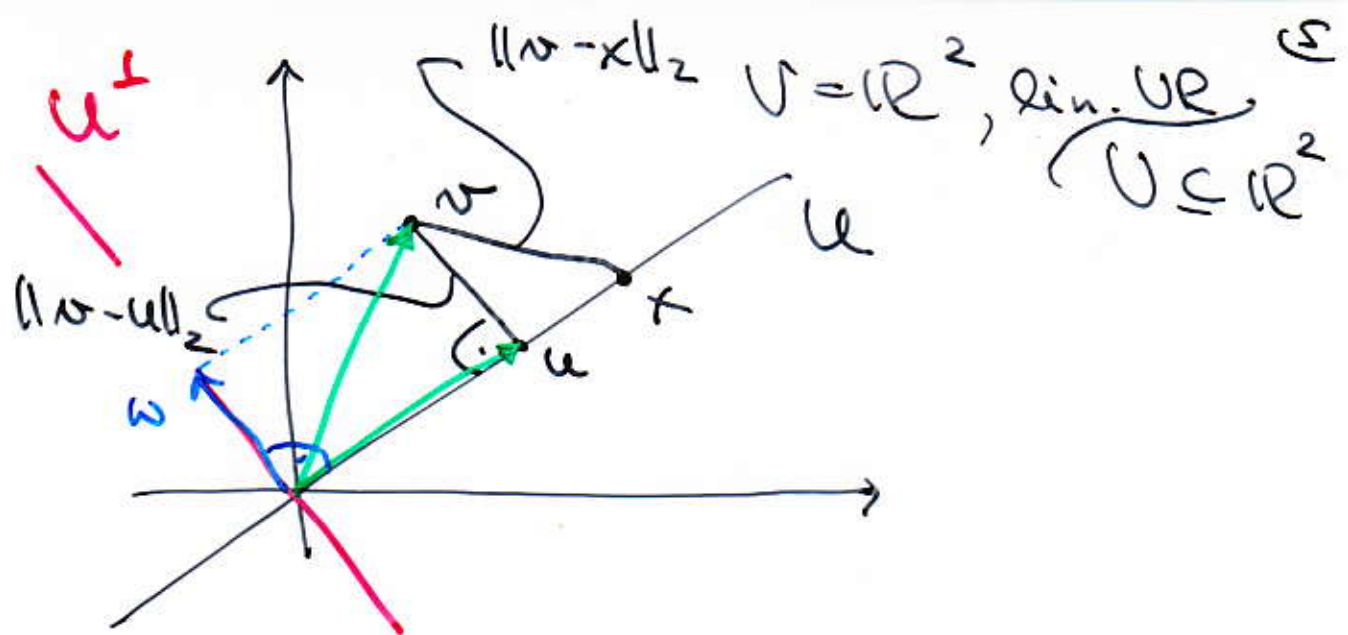
Also,

$$OGB = \{ \omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3 \} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$ONB = \left\{ \hat{\omega}_1, \hat{\omega}_2, \hat{\omega}_3 \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\omega_1}{\|\omega_1\|_2}, \frac{\omega_2}{\|\omega_2\|_2}, \frac{\omega_3}{\|\omega_3\|_2} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{65}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Bestapproximation im ER



Suche $u \in U$ mit

$$\min_{x \in U} \|v - x\|_2 = \|v - u\|_2$$

Bemerkung zur Def. S. 15

V lin. Subl. VR, $V = U \oplus U^\perp$

$\dim V = n$

$\dim U = r$ $\dim U^\perp = n - r$

Sei

$$\text{ONB}_U = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_r\}, \langle u_i, u_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\text{ONB}_{U^\perp} = \{w_{r+1}, w_{r+2}, \dots, w_n\}, \langle w_i, w_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\text{ONB}_V = \{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_r, w_{r+1}, w_{r+2}, \dots, w_n\}$$

$$v \in V: v = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^r c_k u_k}_{\in U} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=r+1}^n \tilde{c}_k w_k}_{\in U^\perp}$$

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$(\Rightarrow) \tilde{c}_k, c_k$ sind FR (\Rightarrow)

$$c_k = \langle v, u_k \rangle, \quad k = 1, \dots, r \text{ und}$$

$$\tilde{c}_k = \langle v, w_k \rangle, \quad k = r+1, \dots, n.$$

\Rightarrow die OP von v auf $U := \underline{\underline{\sum_{k=1}^r \langle v, u_k \rangle u_k}}$

Bemerkung zur Definition S. 16

$$\underline{\underline{u, v \in U, s \in \mathbb{C}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\langle u, sv \rangle =}}$$

$$(2) \quad \underline{\underline{= \langle sv, u \rangle = s \langle v, u \rangle = \bar{s} \langle v, u \rangle =}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{= \bar{s} \langle u, v \rangle}} \quad \forall u, v \in U \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{C}$$

Beispiel S. 17

$$q(x) = x^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} x = (x_1 \ x_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix} =$$
$$= x_1^2 - x_2^2 = \begin{cases} -1, & x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ 1, & x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \end{cases} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{indefinit.}}}$$

Beispiel 5.19

$$q(x) = x^T \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} x = (x_1, x_2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - 2x_2 \\ -2x_1 + 4x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_2 + 4x_2^2 =$$

$$= x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2^2 = (x_1 - 2x_2)^2 \geq 0$$

d.h. semi-positiv-definit

Satz 5.17

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x \cdot y} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= x^T y \quad \text{d.h.} \quad \boxed{x \cdot Ay = Ax \cdot y}$$

Zum Satz 5.18

$$\begin{cases} A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \\ A^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \end{cases}$$

$$A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$A^T: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

Kern(A)



Kern(A^T)

Es gilt

1. $\mathbb{R}^n = \mathcal{B}(A^T) \oplus \text{Kern}(A)$ und $\mathcal{B}(A^T) = \text{Kern}(A)^\perp$

2. $\mathbb{R}^m = \mathcal{B}(A) \oplus \text{Kern}(A^T)$ und $\mathcal{B}(A) = \text{Kern}(A^T)^\perp$

D.h. Ein lin. Gl. System $Ax=b$ mit $A \in \mathbb{R}^{u \times n}$ ist lösbar genau dann, wenn $b \perp \text{Kern}(A^T) \Leftrightarrow$

$b \perp x \ \forall x \in \text{Kern}(A^T) \Leftrightarrow b \cdot x = 0 \ \forall x \in \text{Kern}(A^T)$

Orthogonale Matrizen

Es gibt eine reelle $n \times n$ Matrix $A^T A = A A^T = I_n$

so ist A orthogonal.

Daraus folgt für die Spalten von A , $s_i, i=1, \dots, n$

$$\begin{aligned}
A^T A &= \begin{pmatrix} - & s_1 & - \\ - & s_2 & - \\ & \vdots & \\ - & s_n & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_1 & s_2 & \dots & s_n \\ | & | & & | \\ | & | & & | \end{pmatrix} = \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} s_1 \cdot s_1 & s_1 \cdot s_2 & \dots & s_1 \cdot s_n \\ s_2 \cdot s_1 & s_2 \cdot s_2 & \dots & s_2 \cdot s_n \\ \vdots & & & \\ s_n \cdot s_1 & s_n \cdot s_2 & \dots & s_n \cdot s_n \end{pmatrix} = I_n \Leftrightarrow
\end{aligned}$$

$s_i \cdot s_j = \delta_{ij}$

D.h. die Spalten von A bilden eine ONB für \mathbb{R}^n