

EJERCICIO 4 (Iva/25)

Sean $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

- Obten una base ortonormal del subespacio generado por las columnas de A
- Calcule la solución por mínimos cuadrados del sistema $AX=b$ y su error
- Calcule factorización QR de A

$$a) \quad \underline{v}_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1) \quad \underline{v}_2 = (1, 0, 1, 0) \quad \underline{v}_3 = (3, 1, 1, -1)$$

$$\underline{u}_1 = \underline{v}_1 = \underline{(1, 1, 1, 1)}$$

$$\underline{u}_2 = \underline{v}_2 - \frac{\underline{v}_2 \cdot \underline{u}_1}{\underline{u}_1 \cdot \underline{u}_1} \underline{u}_1 = (1, 0, 1, 0) - \frac{(1, 0, 1, 0) \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1)}{(1, 1, 1, 1) \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1)} (1, 1, 1, 1) =$$

$$= (1, 0, 1, 0) - \frac{1}{2} (1, 1, 1, 1) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right) = \underline{(1, -1, 1, -1)}$$

$$\underline{u}_3 = \underline{v}_3 - \frac{\underline{v}_3 \cdot \underline{u}_1}{\underline{u}_1 \cdot \underline{u}_1} \underline{u}_1 - \frac{\underline{v}_3 \cdot \underline{u}_2}{\underline{u}_2 \cdot \underline{u}_2} \underline{u}_2 = (3, 1, 1, -1) - \frac{(3, 1, 1, -1) \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1)}{(1, 1, 1, 1) \cdot (1, 1, 1, 1)} (1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$- \frac{(3, 1, 1, -1) \cdot (1, -1, 1, -1)}{(1, -1, 1, -1) \cdot (1, -1, 1, -1)} (1, -1, 1, -1) = (3, 1, 1, -1) - (1, 1, 1, 1) - (1, -1, 1, -1) =$$

$$= \underline{(1, 1, -1, -1)}$$

$$|\underline{u}_1| = \sqrt{4} = 2 \Rightarrow \underline{w}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$|\underline{u}_2| = \sqrt{4} = 2 \Rightarrow \underline{w}_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$|\underline{u}_3| = \sqrt{4} = 2 \Rightarrow \underline{w}_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Una base ortonormal del subespacio generado por las columnas de A es $\{ \underline{w}_1, \underline{w}_2, \underline{w}_3 \}$

b) Como $\text{rg} A = 3$, $A\underline{x} = \underline{b}$ tiene una única solución por mínimos cuadrados

$$A^t \cdot A \cdot \underline{x} = A^t \underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{s} = (A^t \cdot A)^{-1} \cdot A^t \cdot \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{s} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Error es } |A \cdot \underline{s} - \underline{b}| = \left| \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right) \right| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

c) Factorización Q-R de A

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = Q^t \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$