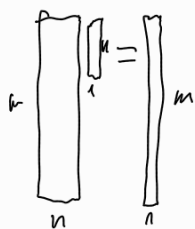


$$Ax=b$$

$$x^* = \arg\min \|Ax-b\|_2$$

$$\text{rang } A = n$$



① normalni sistem: $A^T A x = A^T b$

② QR razcep

↳ 2.1. standardni - Gram-Schmidt

↳ 2.2. različni

↳ givensova rotacija

↳ hausholderjeva zrcaljenja

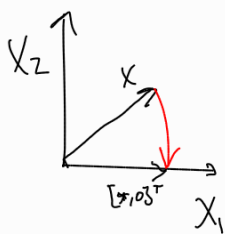
standardni: v točkah vsake vrstice uporabljamo sveže vektorje iz A

modificirani: v točkah uporabljamo že izračunane vektorje iz Q.

$$R_{12}^T A = \begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \\ * & * \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{13}^T R_{12}^T A = \begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \\ 0 & * \\ * & * \end{bmatrix}$$

v 2D: $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \tilde{x} = \begin{bmatrix} * \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$



$$R_{12}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}$$

v več dimenzijah:

$$R_{1i}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \ddots & \\ & & \cos \varphi & \dots & \sin \varphi \\ & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & & -\sin \varphi & \dots & \cos \varphi & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Postopek:

$$\underbrace{R_{n-1,m}^T \dots R_{13}^T R_{12}^T}_{Q^T \dots \text{ortogonalna}} A = R = \begin{bmatrix} * & \dots & * \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & & * \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^T A = R$$

$$A = QR$$

$$Q = R_{12} R_{13} \dots R_{n-1,m}$$

hausholderjeva zrcaljenja

Σ hiperravnina ... utemeljeno podlufal.

Primer: $a = [1 \ 2 \ 2]^T \dots$

Postopek za QR razcep s HH zrcaljenji:

$$A = A_1 = [a_1 \dots a_n]$$

$\downarrow$
 w_1

$$\Rightarrow P_1 A = P_1 A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} * & \dots & * \\ 0 & & \\ \vdots & & \\ 0 & & \end{bmatrix} A_2$$

↓
P₁

... fak sploh se ne more koncentrirat...

Primer: s pomočjo QR razčleni večite sistem s householdovcem

$$2x + 2y + 6z = 6$$

$$2x + y - 2z = -1$$

$$x + 6y - 2z = -7$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 6 & -2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_1 = I - \frac{2}{w_1^T w_1} w_1 w_1^T; \quad w_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2+3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

norma

$$P_1 A = [P_1 a_1 \quad P_1 a_2 \quad P_1 a_3]$$

karj za $i=1,2,3$:

$$\left(I - \frac{2}{w_1^T w_1} w_1 w_1^T\right) a_i = a_i - \frac{2}{w_1^T w_1} w_1 (w_1^T a_i)$$

$$a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{30} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} 18 = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -7/5 \\ 24/5 \end{bmatrix}; \quad a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -10/5 \\ -26/5 \\ -18/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_1 b = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{30} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 21 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -19/5 \\ -42/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & -7/5 & -26/5 \\ 0 & 24/5 & -18/5 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -19/5 \\ -42/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. korak
in dobimo

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -7 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_3 = 1 \quad x_2 = -1 \quad x_1 = 1$$