



$L^2$ -Skalarpr.:

$$\langle f(x), g(x) \rangle := \int_{-1}^1 f(x)g(x) dx$$

$\{V, L^2\}$

$$\|f\| = \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 f(x)f(x) dx}$$

Matrixnorm:

$$\|A\| = \max_{\|x\|=1} \|Ax\|$$

Ausgleichsrechnung mit der Methode der kleinsten Quadrate:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \left. \begin{matrix} m \\ m-n \\ \text{Verträglichkeitsbed.} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$Ax = c$$

$$Ax - c = r = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ r_3 \\ \vdots \\ r_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|r\|_2 = \|Ax - c\|_2$$

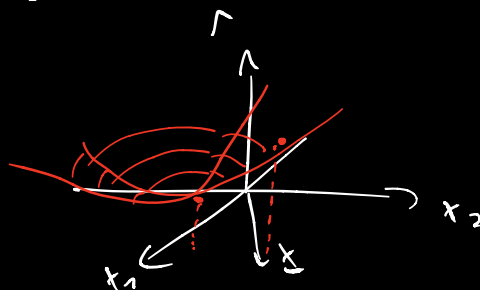
$$\leadsto \sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 + \dots + r_m^2} \text{ minimieren!}$$

Normalgleichungen:

$$A^T Ax = A^T c$$

Beweisidee:

$$\Phi(x) := \|c - Ax\|_2^2 = \langle c - Ax, c - Ax \rangle \leq \|c - Ay\| \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$



$$\Phi_z : t \mapsto \Phi_z(t) := \|c - \underline{A}(x + tz)\|_2^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} z \neq 0 \\ t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

$$\Phi_z(t) = \langle c - \underline{A}(x + tz), c - \underline{A}(x + tz) \rangle$$

$$= [c - \underline{A}(x + tz)]^T [c - \underline{A}(x + tz)]$$

$$= \underbrace{t^2 (z^T \underline{A}^T \underline{A} z)} + 2t (z^T \underline{A}^T \underline{A} x - z^T \underline{A}^T c) + \underbrace{(x^T \underline{A}^T \underline{A} x + c^T c - 2x^T \underline{A}^T c)}$$

$$\Phi_z \text{ minimum bei } t=0 \Leftrightarrow \Phi'_z(t=0) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$0 = \Phi'_z(0) = 2(z^T \underline{A}^T \underline{A} x - z^T \underline{A}^T c)$$

$$= 2z^T (\underline{A}^T \underline{A} x - \underline{A}^T c) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad z \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{A}^T \underline{A} x - \underline{A}^T c = 0$$

$$\underline{A}^T \underline{A} x = \underline{A}^T c$$

Bsp: 101

$x_i$	1	0	1	2
$y_i$	0	1	3	4

$$y = f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \cdot 1$$

$$\alpha(x) = x^2, \quad \beta(x) = x, \quad \gamma(x) = 1 = x^0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(-1) & \beta(-1) & \gamma(-1) \\ \alpha(0) & \beta(0) & \gamma(0) \\ \alpha(1) & \beta(1) & \gamma(1) \\ \alpha(2) & \beta(2) & \gamma(2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}, \quad \underline{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{A}^T \underline{A} \underline{x} = \underline{A}^T \underline{c}$$

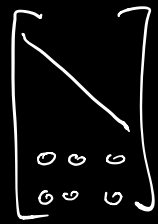
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 13 & 8 & 6 \\ 8 & 6 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 11 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ausgleichsrech. mit QR:

$$\underline{A} = \underline{Q} \underline{R}$$

$$\underline{R} = \begin{bmatrix} R_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\underline{A} \underline{x} = \underline{c}$$

$$\underline{Q} \underline{R} \underline{x} = \underline{c}$$

$$\underline{R} \underline{x} = \underline{Q}^T \underline{c} = \underline{d}$$

Q quadratisch  
Lzwf. erweitern mit  
Gram-Schmidt

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{bmatrix}$$

↑  
Fehler

$$\begin{bmatrix} * \\ * \\ * \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Beispiel 103:

$$x_1 + x_2 - 1 = r_1$$

$$x_2 - 3 = r_2$$

$$x_2 - 4 = r_3$$

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos & \sin \\ 0 & -\sin & \cos \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos & \sin \\ 0 & -\sin & \cos \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{Q} = \underline{G}^T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{G} \cdot \underline{A} = \underline{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos & \sin \\ 0 & -\sin & \cos \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \cos + \sin \\ 0 & \cos - \sin \end{bmatrix}$$

$\phi = 45^\circ$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \} R_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{R} \underline{x} = \underline{Q}^T \underline{c} = \underline{G} \underline{c} = \underline{d}$$

$$\underline{d} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\underline{R} \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} R_0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ \sqrt{2} x_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ \sqrt{2} x_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ -\sqrt{2} x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{7}{2}, x_1 = -\frac{9}{2}$$

QR mit Gram Schmidt:

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i) q^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ii) q^{(2)'} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow q^{(2)} = \frac{q^{(2)'}}{\|q^{(2)'}\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & ? \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & ? \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & ? \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{R} = \begin{bmatrix} q^{(1)T} v_1 & q^{(1)T} v_2 \\ 0 & q^{(2)T} v_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{d} = \underline{Q}^T \underline{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ ? & ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \underline{c}$$

Determinanten:

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = ad - bc$$

Laplace'scher Entwicklungssatz:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} +a & -b & +c \\ -d & +e & -f \\ +g & -h & +i \end{pmatrix} = +a \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ h & i \end{bmatrix} \\ - d \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} b & c \\ h & i \end{bmatrix} \\ + g \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} b & c \\ e & f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_n \perp g_n$$

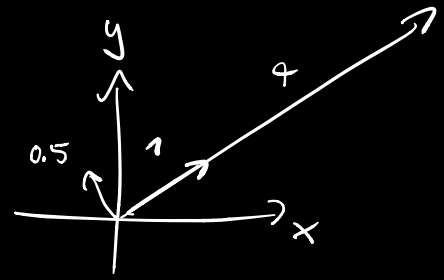




Matrixnorm:

$$\|f\|_2 : \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 f \cdot f \, dx}$$

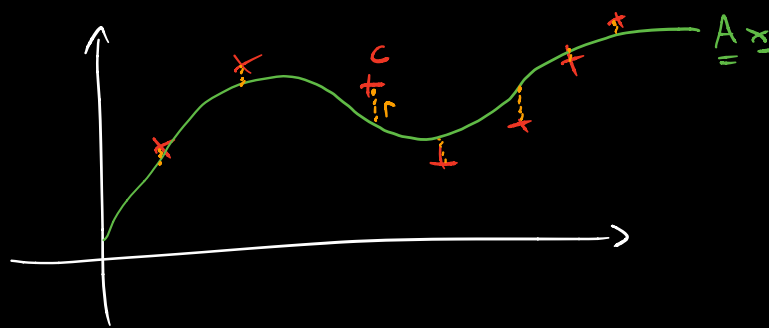
$$\|A\| = \max_{\|x\|=1} \|Ax\|$$



Ausgleichsrechnung mit der Methode der kleinsten Quadrate:

- Normalgleichung  $\rightarrow$  Handrechnungen
- QR-Zerl.  $\rightarrow$  Computer
- SVD  $\rightarrow$  später, Profi-Software

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{bmatrix}$$



Problem:

$$Ax = c$$

$$Ax - c = r \quad \text{Residuen}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{bmatrix} x - \begin{bmatrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|r\|_2 = \|Ax - c\|_2 \quad \text{minimieren}$$

$$= \sqrt{r_1^2 + r_2^2 + \dots + r_n^2} \quad \rightarrow \text{Methode der kleinsten Quadrate}$$



Beispiel:

$x_i$	-1	0	1	2
$y_i$	0	1	3	4

$$f(-1) = 0 = a(-1)^2 + b(-1) + c$$

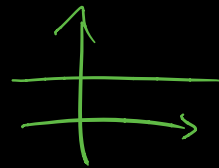
$$f(0) = 1 =$$

$$f(1) = 3 =$$

$$f(2) = 4 =$$

Hypothese:  $y = f(x) = a x^2 + b x + c$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha(x) = x^2, \beta(x) = x, \gamma(x) = x^0 = 1(x) = 1$$



$$\alpha(-1) = 1, \alpha(0) = 0, \alpha(1) = 1, \alpha(2) = 4$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \underline{x} = \underline{c}$$

$$A^T A \underline{x} = A^T \underline{c}$$

$$A^T \underline{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\ 11 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 8 & 6 \\ 8 & 6 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 18 & 8 & 6 \\ 8 & 6 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 19 \\ 11 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T (A \underline{x}) \\ (A^T A) \underline{x}$$

Ausgleichsrechn. mit QR:

$$\underline{A}\underline{x} - \underline{c} = \underline{r} \quad \text{minimieren}$$

$$\underline{A} = \underline{Q}\underline{R} \quad , \quad Q \text{ orth. quad.} \quad R = \begin{bmatrix} R_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad , \quad R_0 \text{ ist quadr. obere rechte Dreieck.}$$

$$\underline{Q}\underline{R}\underline{x} = \underline{c}$$

$$\underline{R}\underline{x} = \underline{Q}^T \underline{c} = \underline{d}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_0 \underline{x} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \underline{d} = \begin{bmatrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

no lösen  $\underline{R}_0 \underline{x} = \underline{d}_0 \quad , \quad \underline{d}_1 = \underline{r}$

Beispiel:

$$x_1 + x_2 - 1 = r_1$$

$$x_2 - 3 = r_2$$

$$x_2 - 4 = r_3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{A}\underline{x} - \underline{c} = \underline{r}$$

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{c} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

QR :

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_3$$

$$\underline{G} \cdot \underline{A} = \underline{R}$$

$$\underline{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos & \sin \\ 0 & -\sin & \cos \phi \end{bmatrix}, \quad \underline{G} \cdot \underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \cos + \sin \\ 0 & \cos - \sin \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underline{R} = 0$

$$\phi = 45$$

$$\sin = \cos = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{G} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \underline{R} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \left. \vphantom{\underline{R}} \right\} R_0$$

$$= \underline{Q}^T = \begin{bmatrix} R_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

d :

$$\underline{Q}^T \underline{c} = \underline{G} \underline{c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}} \right\} \underline{d}_0$$

$$\underline{d}_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{R}_0 \underline{x} = \underline{d}_0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{7}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1, x_2$$

QR mit Gram-Schmidt:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(i) \quad \underline{q}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(ii) \quad \underline{q}_2' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{q}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

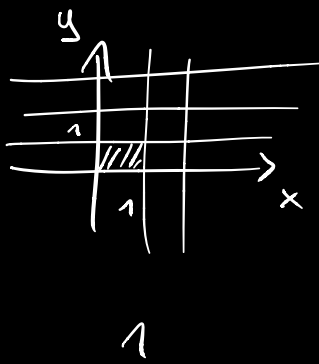
~~$$(iii) \quad \underline{q}_3' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$~~

$$\Rightarrow \underline{Q} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & ? \\ 0 & 1 & ? \\ 0 & 1 & ? \end{bmatrix}$$

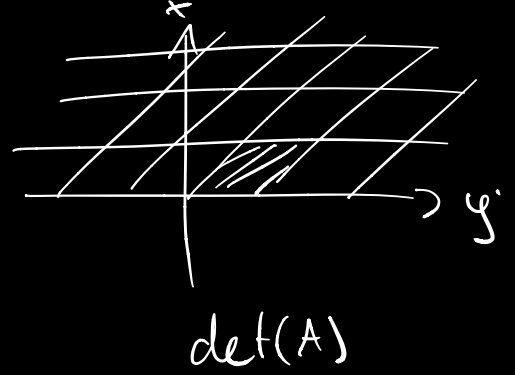
$$\underline{R} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{q}_1^T \underline{a}_1 & \underline{q}_1^T \underline{a}_2 \\ 0 & \underline{q}_2^T \underline{a}_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}} \right\} R_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{d} = \underline{Q}^T \underline{c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ ? & ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 7 \\ ? \end{bmatrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 7 \\ ? \end{bmatrix}} \right\} \begin{matrix} d_0 \\ d_1 \end{matrix}$$

Determinante:



A  
→



$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = ad - bc$$

Laplace'sche Entwicklungssatz:

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} +a & -b & +c \\ -d & +e & -f \\ +g & -h & +i \end{bmatrix} = +a \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ h & i \end{bmatrix} - d \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} b & c \\ h & i \end{bmatrix} + g \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} b & c \\ e & f \end{bmatrix}$$

Essence of linear algebra

-3B1B