

$$\vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{u}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{u}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$

Find orthogonal basis  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \vec{u}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \vec{u}_2 - \frac{\vec{u}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_1}{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1} \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

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

$$\vec{V}_3 = \vec{\mu}_3 - \frac{\vec{\mu}_3 \cdot \vec{V}_1}{\vec{V}_1 \cdot \vec{V}_1} \vec{V}_1 - \frac{\vec{\mu}_3 \cdot \vec{V}_2}{\vec{V}_2 \cdot \vec{V}_2} \vec{V}_2 =$$

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

an orthogonal basis for  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

an orthonormal basis

$A = [\vec{a}_1 \ \vec{a}_2 \ \dots \ \vec{a}_k]$  er  $n \times k$  matrix

med lineært uafhængige søjler.

Så er  $\{\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_k\}$  basis for  $\text{Col } A$

Find en ortogonal basis  $\{\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_k\}$

og en orthonormal basis  $\{\vec{w}_1, \dots, \vec{w}_k\}$

for  $\text{Col } A$

EKS

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_2 & \vec{a}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \vec{a}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1 = 4$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \vec{a}_2 - \frac{\vec{a}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_1}{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1} \vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_2 = 4$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{v}_3 \cdot \vec{v}_3 = 4$$

$\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3\}$  is orthogonal basis.

$$\|\vec{v}_1\| = \sqrt{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1} = \sqrt{4} = 2, \quad \|\vec{v}_2\| = 2, \quad \|\vec{v}_3\| = 2$$

$$\vec{w}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\vec{v}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{w}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\vec{v}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \vec{w}_3 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\{\vec{w}_1, \vec{w}_2, \vec{w}_3\}$  is orthonormal basis  
for  $\text{Col } A$

Skriv  $\vec{a}_1 \dots \vec{a}_k$  som lineær kombination af  
 $\vec{w}_1 \dots \vec{w}_k$

$$\vec{a}_1 = r_{11} \vec{w}_1 + r_{21} \vec{w}_2 + r_{31} \vec{w}_3$$

$$r_{11} = \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{w}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = 2$$

$$r_{21} = \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{w}_2 = 0 \quad \text{da } \vec{a}_1 \text{ og } \vec{w}_2 \text{ ortogonale}$$

$$r_{31} = \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{w}_3 = 0$$

$$\vec{a}_2 = r_{12} \vec{w}_1 + r_{22} \vec{w}_2 + r_{32} \vec{w}_3 = 2\vec{w}_1 + 2\vec{w}_2 + 0\vec{w}_3$$



$$\Rightarrow \vec{a}_3 = r_{13} \vec{w}_1 + r_{23} \vec{w}_2 + r_{33} \vec{w}_3 = 2\vec{w}_1 + 2\vec{w}_2 + 2\vec{w}_3$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{upper} \\ \text{triangular} \end{array}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{w}_1 & \vec{w}_2 & \vec{w}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$QR = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_2 & \vec{a}_3 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

QR - Faktorisierung of  $A$ .

Lös

$$A \vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

$$Q^T Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_3$$

$$QR \vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

$$\underbrace{Q^T Q}_{I_3} R \vec{x} = Q^T \vec{b}$$

$$I_3 R \vec{x} = Q^T \vec{b}$$

$$R \vec{x} = Q^T \vec{b}$$