

## Fra gjennomgangen av eksamen H21 og H22

### H21 oppgave 1

b) Vi bruker Gram-Schmidt på  $B = \{\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 15 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$   
 (finner like godt en ortonormal basis)

$$\vec{m}_1 = \vec{b}_1 = (1, 0, 2, 1)$$

$$\vec{q}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{m}_1\|} \cdot \vec{m}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1, 0, 2, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{m}_2 &= \vec{b}_2 - \langle \vec{q}_1, \vec{b}_2 \rangle \vec{q}_1 = (0, 6, 9, 6) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot 24 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1, 0, 2, 1) \\ &= (0, 6, 9, 6) - (4, 0, 8, 4) = (-4, 6, 1, 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{q}_2 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{m}_2\|} \cdot \vec{m}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{57}} (-4, 6, 1, 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{m}_3 &= \vec{b}_3 - \langle \vec{q}_1, \vec{b}_3 \rangle \vec{q}_1 - \langle \vec{q}_2, \vec{b}_3 \rangle \vec{q}_2 \\ &= (3, 7, 15, 6) - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 39 \cdot (1, 0, 2, 1) - \frac{1}{57} \cdot 57 \cdot (-4, 6, 1, 2) \\ &= (3, 7, 15, 6) - \frac{13}{2} (1, 0, 2, 1) - (-4, 6, 1, 2) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1, -\frac{5}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{q}_3 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{m}_3\|} \cdot \vec{m}_3 = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{34}}{2}} \cdot \vec{m}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{34}} (1, 2, 2, -5)$$

Ortonormal basis for Col A:  $\{\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \vec{q}_3\}$  (ortogonal også!)

c) Gitt  $\vec{b} = (11, 15, -3, 7)$ . La  $U = \text{Col A}$ .

Vi har

$$\text{proj}_U \vec{b} = \langle \vec{q}_1, \vec{b} \rangle \vec{q}_1 + \langle \vec{q}_2, \vec{b} \rangle \vec{q}_2 + \langle \vec{q}_3, \vec{b} \rangle \vec{q}_3$$

Merk at  
 $\langle \vec{q}_3, \vec{b} \rangle = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot 12 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (1, 0, 2, 1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{57}} \cdot 57 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{57}} (-4, 6, 1, 2) \\ &= (2, 0, 4, 2) + (-4, 6, 1, 2) = \underline{\underline{(-2, 6, 4, 4)}} \end{aligned}$$

Minste kvadraters løsninger av  $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$  (dvs.  $A\vec{x} \approx \vec{b}$ )  
er gitt ved

$$A \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \text{proj}_u \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matlab-utskriften gir at dette likningssystemet kan reduseres til

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 - 2x_4 = -2 \\ x_2 - \frac{1}{3}x_4 = 1 \\ x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (x_4 \text{ fri parameter})$$

dvs.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$


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H22 oppgave 1a

Merk at  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{II}+2\cdot\text{I}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 8 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$

Fortsatt er (søyle 2) = 2 · (søyle 1)

Denne effekten er det som gjør at radreduksjon av en matrise bevarer de lineære relasjonene mellom søylevektorene.

H22 oppgave 4a

Indreprodukt på  $\mathbb{P}_2$  :

$$\langle p, q \rangle = p(-1)q(-1) + p(0)q(0) + p(1)q(1)$$

Må sjekke I1 - I4 :

**I1**  $\langle p, q \rangle = \langle q, p \rangle$  åpenbart (multiplikasjon av tall kommutativt)

**I2**  $\langle p, q+s \rangle = p(-1)(q+s)(-1) + p(0)(q+s)(0) + p(1)(q+s)(1)$

$$= p(-1) \cdot [q(-1) + s(-1)] + p(0) \cdot [q(0) + s(0)] + p(1) \cdot [q(1) + s(1)]$$

$$= p(-1)q(-1) + p(0)q(0) + p(1)q(1)$$

$$+ p(-1)s(-1) + p(0)s(0) + p(1)s(1)$$

$$= \langle p, q \rangle + \langle p, s \rangle$$

**I3**  $\langle p, r q \rangle = p(-1)(r q)(-1) + p(0)(r q)(0) + p(1)(r q)(1)$

$$= p(-1) \cdot r \cdot q(-1) + p(0) \cdot r \cdot q(0) + p(1) \cdot r \cdot q(1)$$

$$= r [p(-1)q(-1) + p(0)q(0) + p(1)q(1)]$$

$$= r \langle p, q \rangle$$

$$I4 \quad \langle p, p \rangle = (p(-1))^2 + (p(0))^2 + (p(1))^2 \geq 0 \text{ for alle } p \in \mathbb{P}_2$$

$$\forall i \text{ har } \langle p, p \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow p(-1) = p(0) = p(1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = 0$$

fordi et polynom av grad 1 eller 2  
kan ha høyst 2 nullpunkter  
(algebraens fundamentalteorem)

### H22 oppgave 4b

Lager orthonormal basis for  $\mathbb{P}_1$ .

$$\text{Utgangspunkt: } B = \{1, t\} = \{\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2\}$$

Gram-Schmidt

$$\vec{m}_1 = \vec{b}_1 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{m}_1\|^2 &= \langle 1, 1 \rangle = \vec{b}_1(-1) \cdot \vec{b}_1(-1) + \vec{b}_1(0) \cdot \vec{b}_1(0) + \vec{b}_1(1) \cdot \vec{b}_1(1) \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{q}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{m}_1\|} \vec{m}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\vec{m}_2 = \vec{b}_2 - \langle \vec{q}_1, \vec{b}_2 \rangle \vec{q}_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \vec{q}_1, \vec{b}_2 \rangle &= \vec{q}_1(-1) \vec{b}_2(-1) + \vec{q}_1(0) \vec{b}_2(0) + \vec{q}_1(1) \vec{b}_2(1) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot (-1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{m}_2 = \vec{b}_2 = t$$

$$\|\vec{m}_2\|^2 = \langle \vec{m}_2, \vec{m}_2 \rangle = \langle t, t \rangle = (-1)^2 + 0^2 + 1^2 = 2$$

$$\vec{q}_2 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{m}_2\|} \vec{m}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} t$$

Ortonormal basis for  $\mathbb{P}_1$ :  $\{\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}t \right\}$

Får nå

$$Q(p) = \text{proj}_{\mathbb{P}_1} p = \langle q_1, p \rangle q_1 + \langle q_2, p \rangle q_2 \quad (*)$$

Med  $p(t) = a + bt + ct^2$  er her  $(q_1(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, q_2(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}t)$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle q_1, p \rangle &= q_1(-1)p(-1) + q_1(0)p(0) + q_1(1)p(1) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(a-b+c) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot a + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(a+b+c) \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}a + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}c \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle q_2, p \rangle = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a-b+c) + 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a+b+c) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}b$$

Indsatt i (\*):

$$\begin{aligned} Q(p) = \text{proj}_{\mathbb{P}_1} p &= \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}a + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}c \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}b \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}t \\ &= \underline{\underline{\left( a + \frac{2}{3}c \right) \cdot 1 + b \cdot t}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Så } \underline{\underline{\beta_0 = a + \frac{2}{3}c}} \quad \text{og} \quad \underline{\underline{\beta_1 = b}}$$

c) Hvis 0 skal være punktet i  $\mathbb{P}_1$ , som ligger nærmest

$$p(t) = a + bt + ct^2,$$

så må projektionen  $Q$  af  $p$  på  $\mathbb{P}_1$  være 0. Da må vi ha  $\beta_0 = \beta_1 = 0$ , dvs.

$$a + \frac{2}{3}c = 0 \quad \text{og} \quad b = 0$$

Kravet kan skrives  $c = -\frac{3}{2}a$ . Så løsningen er alle  $p \in \mathbb{P}_2$  på formen

$$\underline{\underline{p(t) = a - \frac{3}{2}at^2}}, \quad \text{der } a \in \mathbb{R}.$$