

$A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times k}$, $b \in \mathbb{C}^m$

$U = (u_1, \dots, u_m)$, Σ , $V = (v_1, \dots, v_k)$ dec. val. sing. di A

(se A ad elem. reali, lo stesso per U, V)

$F(x) = \|Ax - b\|^2$, $G(x') = \|\Sigma x' - b'\|^2$

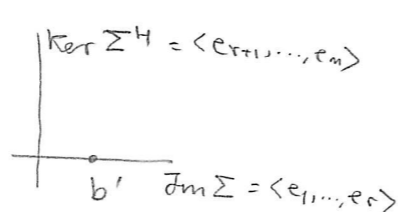
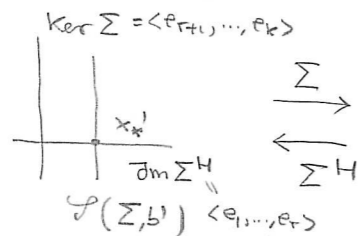
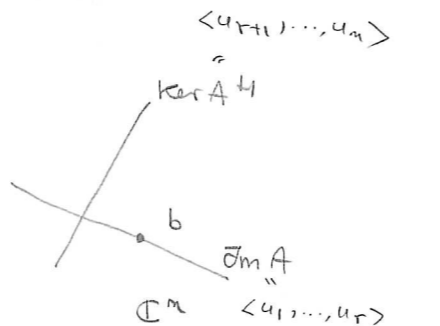
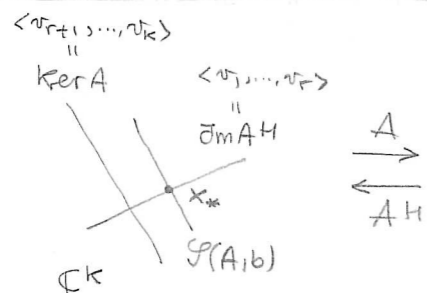
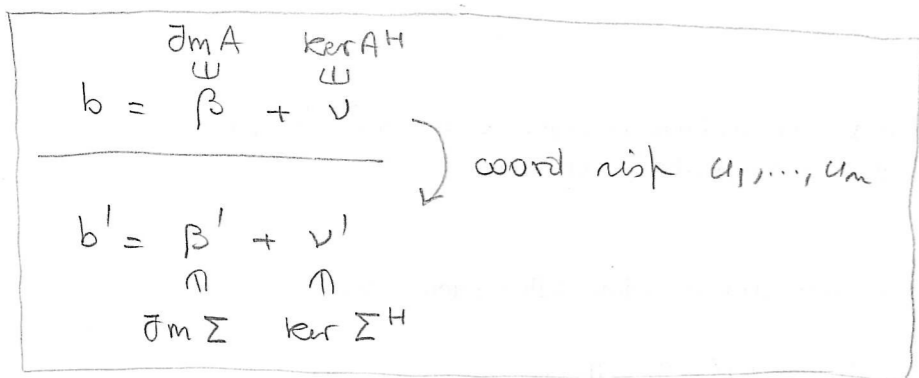
$Vx' = x$, $Ub' = b \Rightarrow F(x) = G(x')$

$\left[\|Ax - b\|^2 = \|U\Sigma V^H x - b\|^2 = \|U(\Sigma(V^H x) - U^H b)\|^2 = \dots \right]$

$x \in \mathcal{Y}(A, b) \Leftrightarrow x' \in \mathcal{Y}(\Sigma, b')$; $x \in \mathcal{Y}_{MQ}(A, b) \Leftrightarrow x' \in \mathcal{Y}_{MQ}(\Sigma, b')$

$b \notin \text{im } A$ e β la comp. di b su $\text{im } A$:

$x \in \mathcal{Y}_{MQ}(A, b) \Leftrightarrow x \in \mathcal{Y}(A, \beta) \Leftrightarrow x' \in \mathcal{Y}(\Sigma, \beta')$
 $= \mathcal{Y}_{MQ}(\Sigma, b')$



(I) $b \in \text{im } A$

$\mathcal{Y} \neq \emptyset$

$b' = \begin{bmatrix} b'_1 \\ \vdots \\ b'_r \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r$ v.s. non nulli di A ; posto...

$x'_* = \begin{bmatrix} b'_1/\sigma_1 \\ \vdots \\ b'_r/\sigma_r \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} \Sigma x' = b' \dots \\ \sigma_1 x'_1 = b'_1 \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_r x'_r = b'_r \\ 0 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 = 0 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} r \\ n-r \end{array}$

$\Rightarrow x'_* \in \mathcal{Y}(\Sigma, b') \Rightarrow \mathcal{Y}(\Sigma, b') = x'_* + \text{ker } \Sigma$

$x'_* \in \partial_m \Sigma^H \Rightarrow x'_*$ elem. di $\mathcal{Y}(\Sigma, b')$ di minima norma euclidea.

def: $\Sigma^+ \in \mathbb{C}^{k \times m}$ t.c.c.

$\sigma_{ij}^+ = \begin{cases} 1/\sigma_k & i=j=k \in \{1, \dots, r\} \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$

$\left[\text{es: } \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \overset{r \neq 0}{\sigma_1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sigma_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right]$

$\Rightarrow x'_* = \Sigma^+ b'$

x'_* elem. di $\mathcal{Y}(\Sigma, b')$ di minima norma euclidea

$\Leftrightarrow x_* = V x'_*$ elem. di $\mathcal{Y}(A, b)$ di minima norma eucl.

$(\Rightarrow) w \in \mathcal{Y}(A, b)$, $w' = V^H w \in \mathcal{Y}(\Sigma, b')$
 $\|w\|^2 = \|V w'\|^2 \stackrel{V \text{ unit}}{=} \|w'\|^2 \stackrel{x'_* \dots}{\geq} \|x'_*\|^2 = \|V^H x'_*\|^2 \stackrel{V^H \text{ unit}}{=} \|x_*\|^2$

$x_* = V x'_* = V \Sigma^+ b' = V \Sigma^+ U^H b$

(II) $b \notin \text{Im} A$

$$b' = \begin{bmatrix} b'_1 \\ \vdots \\ b'_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b'_1 \\ \vdots \\ b'_r \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ b'_{r+1} \\ \vdots \\ b'_n \end{bmatrix} = \beta' + \nu'$$

$\text{Im} \Sigma \quad \ker \Sigma^H$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$

• $x'_* = \Sigma^+ b' \Rightarrow x'_* = \Sigma^+ \beta' \in \mathcal{Y}(\Sigma, \beta') = \mathcal{Y}_{\text{MQ}}(\Sigma, b')$

e x'_* è l'elem di minima norma euclidea
($x'_* \in \text{Im} \Sigma^H$)

• x'_* è l'elem di minima norma euclidea di $\mathcal{Y}_{\text{MQ}}(\Sigma, b')$

$\Leftrightarrow x_* = V x'_*$ è l'elem di minima norma eucl. di $\mathcal{Y}_{\text{MQ}}(A, b)$

• $x_* = V x'_* = V \Sigma^+ b' = \boxed{V \Sigma^+ U^H b}$

def: $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times k}$; U, Σ, V una decomp ai vs di A

$$A^+ = V \Sigma^+ U^H \in \mathbb{C}^{k \times m}$$

si dice matrice PSEUDOINVERSA di A ; l'elem di $\mathcal{Y}_{\text{MQ}}(A, b)$ di minima norma euclidea è

$$x_* = A^+ b$$

Es: $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ invertibile; U, Σ, V decomp v.o di A

verif. che:

• $\Sigma^+ = \Sigma^{-1}$

• $A^+ A = I$ (e q.d. $A^+ = A^{-1}$)

Es: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

• $b \in \text{Im} A \Rightarrow \mathcal{Y}(A, b) \neq \emptyset$

• $\dim \ker A = 1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{Y}(A, b)$ ha infiniti elementi.

Determina l'elem di $\mathcal{Y}(A, b)$ di norma minima.

Sol: • Determina decompos v.o di A

• Determina A^+

• Calcola $x_* = A^+ b$

Es: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

• $b \notin \text{Im} A \Rightarrow \mathcal{Y}(A, b) = \emptyset$

• $\dim \ker A = 1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_{\text{MQ}}(A, b)$ ha infiniti elem
Determina l'elem di $\mathcal{Y}_{\text{MQ}}(A, b)$ di norma minima.

Sol: come sopra.

Fn: Determina la retta che meglio approssima i dati:

$$(-2, -1), (-1, 1), (0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 1)$$

nel senso dei mq

Sol: Si trasf il job nelle solut di $Ax = b$
nel senso dei mq.