

Obs: $b \in \text{im } A$ ovvero $b' \in \text{im } \Sigma$, $b' = (b'_1, \dots, b'_r, 0, \dots, 0)^T$

• $\mathcal{Y} \neq \emptyset$, $\mathcal{Y}' \neq \emptyset$

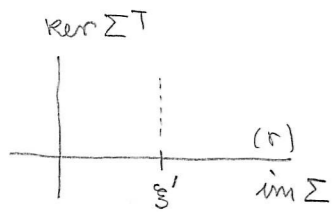
• $\mathcal{Y}' = \{x' \in \mathbb{C}^k \text{ t.c. } \Sigma x' = b'\}$

Es: $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 3}$; $\begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ x'_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b'_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{im } \Sigma = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\sigma_1 x'_1 = b'_1}$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{Y}' = \{x' \in \mathbb{C}^3 \text{ t.c. } x'_1 = b'_1 / \sigma_1\}$

$= \{x' \in \mathbb{C}^k \text{ t.c. } x'_1 = \frac{b'_1}{\sigma_1}, \dots, x'_r = \frac{b'_r}{\sigma_r}\}$



l'elem di norma minima in \mathcal{Y}' e'

$\xi' = \left(\frac{b'_1}{\sigma_1}, \dots, \frac{b'_r}{\sigma_r}, 0, \dots, 0\right)^T$

def: $\Sigma^+ \in \mathbb{C}^{k \times m}$ t.c. $\sigma_{ij}^+ = \begin{cases} 1/\sigma_k & \text{per } i=j=k \in \{1, \dots, r\} \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$

Es: $\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$, $\Sigma^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sigma_1 & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$

• l'elem di norma min in \mathcal{Y}' e'

$\xi' = \Sigma^+ b'$

Obs: ξ' e' l'elem di norma minima in \mathcal{Y}'

$\Leftrightarrow \xi = V \xi'$ e' l'elem di norma minima in \mathcal{Y}

dim: $w \in \mathcal{Y}$; $\|w\|^2 = \|V w'\|^2 = \|w'\|^2 \geq \|\xi'\|^2 = \|V \xi'\|^2 = \|\xi\|^2$

...perche' V e' ortogonale... ...perche' xi' e' l'elem...

• l'elem di norma minima in \mathcal{Y} e'

$\xi = V \xi' = V \Sigma^+ b' = V \Sigma^+ U^H b$

$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A^+$ PSEUDOINVERSA di A

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

• verif che $\Sigma^+ = \Sigma^{-1}$;

• verif che $A^+ A = I$, e p.d: $A^+ = A^{-1}$.

Es: $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ invertibile; U, Σ , V decompos ai v.s di A; determ una decompos ai v.s sing di A^{-1} .

Sol: $A = U \Sigma V^H \Rightarrow A^{-1} = V \Sigma^{-1} U^H$ (Σ e' quadrato e invertibile ...) ma V, Σ^{-1} , U non e' decompos ai v.s perche' gl'elem sulle diag di Σ^{-1} ...