

MAT-19961 Calcul matriciel en génie

Solutions - Devoir 12

1.

$\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 = 0$, les vecteurs sont bien orthogonaux. Il faut trouver c_1 et c_2 tels que $\mathbf{y} = c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2$.

$$c_1 = \frac{\mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1} = \frac{30}{10} = 3$$

$$c_2 = \frac{\mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{v}_2}{\mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2} = \frac{26}{26} = 1$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ -3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.

C'est simplement la longueur de $\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}$.

$$\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \\ -3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\| = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2 + 4^2 + 4^2} = 8$$

3.

a)

$$U^T U = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{10} & -3/\sqrt{10} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{10} \\ -3/\sqrt{10} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{9}{10} = 1$$

$$UU^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{10} \\ -3/\sqrt{10} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{10} & -3/\sqrt{10} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/10 & -3/10 \\ -3/10 & 9/10 \end{bmatrix}$$

b)

$$\text{proj}_w \mathbf{y} = \frac{\mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{u}_1}{\mathbf{u}_1 \cdot \mathbf{u}_1} \mathbf{u}_1 = \frac{-2\sqrt{10}}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{10} \\ -3/\sqrt{10} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(UU^T)\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/10 & -3/10 \\ -3/10 & 9/10 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

4.

>>U

U =

-0.6000	-0.3000	0.6000	0.1000
-0.1000	0.2000	0.1000	-0.6000
0.3000	0.6000	0.3000	-0.2000
0.6000	-0.3000	0.6000	-0.1000
0.2000	-0.1000	0.2000	0.3000
-0.3000	0.6000	0.3000	0.2000
-0.2000	-0.1000	0.2000	-0.3000
0.1000	0.2000	0.1000	0.6000

>>y'

ans =

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

>>U'*U

ans =

1.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0
-0.0000	1.0000	0	0.0000
0.0000	0	1.0000	0
0	0.0000	0	1.0000

>>(U*U'*y)'

ans =

Columns 1 through 7

1.2000 0.4000 1.2000 1.2000 0.4000 1.2000 0.4000

Column 8

0.4000

On a vérifié l'orthonormalité des colonnes de U ($U^T U = I$) avant d'appliquer le théorème 10. On a calculé la transposée de la réponse afin de prendre moins d'espace.

5.

Soit $\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -8 \\ -2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$. On applique la procédure de Gram-Schmidt.

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{x}_2 - \frac{\mathbf{x}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1} \mathbf{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -8 \\ -2 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{-36}{12} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_3 = \mathbf{x}_3 - \frac{\mathbf{x}_3 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1} \mathbf{v}_1 - \frac{\mathbf{x}_3 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2}{\mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2} \mathbf{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{6}{12} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{30}{12} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

6.

On a déjà les colonnes orthogonales. Il suffit de les normaliser pour obtenir Q .

$$\|\mathbf{v}_1\| = \|\mathbf{v}_2\| = \|\mathbf{v}_3\| = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = Q^T A = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 3 & -8 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 6 \\ 1 & -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -36 & 6 \\ 0 & 12 & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\sqrt{3} & -6\sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 2\sqrt{3} & 5\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 2\sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

7.

A =

```

    1     3     5
   -1    -3     1
    0     2     3
    1     5     2
    1     5     8

```

>>x1=A(:,1)

x1 =

```

    1
   -1
    0
    1
    1

```

>>x2=A(:,2)

x2 =

```

    3
   -3
    2
    5
    5

```

```
>>x3=A(:,3)
```

```
x3 =
```

```
5  
1  
3  
2  
8
```

```
>>v1=x1
```

```
v1 =
```

```
1  
-1  
0  
1  
1
```

```
>>v2=x2-(dot(x2,v1)/dot(v1,v1))*v1
```

```
v2 =
```

```
-1  
1  
2  
1  
1
```

```
>>v3=x3-(dot(x3,v1)/dot(v1,v1))*v1-(dot(x3,v2)/dot(v2,v2))*v2
```

```
v3 =
```

```
3  
3  
0  
-3  
3
```

```
>>v1=v1/norm(v1)
```

```
v1 =
```

```
0.5000  
-0.5000
```

```

        0
    0.5000
    0.5000

>>v2=v2/norm(v2)

v2 =

    -0.3536
     0.3536
     0.7071
     0.3536
     0.3536

>>v3=v3/norm(v3)

v3 =

     0.5000
     0.5000
         0
    -0.5000
     0.5000

>>Q=[v1 v2 v3]

Q =

     0.5000    -0.3536     0.5000
    -0.5000     0.3536     0.5000
         0         0.7071         0
     0.5000     0.3536    -0.5000
     0.5000     0.3536     0.5000

>>R=Q' *A

R =

     2.0000     8.0000     7.0000
         0     2.8284     4.2426
         0         0     6.0000

```

Vérification avec la fonction qr.

```
>>[Q R]=qr(A,0)
```

Q =

-0.5000	0.3536	0.5000
0.5000	-0.3536	0.5000
0	-0.7071	0.0000
-0.5000	-0.3536	-0.5000
-0.5000	-0.3536	0.5000

R =

-2.0000	-8.0000	-7.0000
0	-2.8284	-4.2426
0	0	6.0000

La même chose, à un signe près.