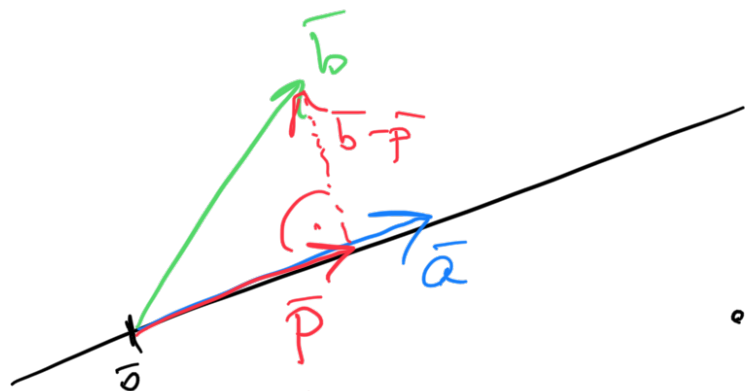


Ortogonalni projekce, metoda nejmenších čtverců



- Dána příčka v \mathbb{R}^2 procházející $\bar{0}$ se směrnicí \bar{a}
- Dán vektor $\bar{b} \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Ortogonalní projekce vektoru \bar{b} na příčku \bar{a} je vektor $\bar{p} \in \langle \bar{a} \rangle$ tj. $\boxed{\bar{p} = x \cdot \bar{a}}$

Hleďme $x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\boxed{(\bar{b} - x \cdot \bar{a}) \cdot \bar{a} = 0}$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{\bar{b} \cdot \bar{a}}{\bar{a} \cdot \bar{a}}}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{b} - \bar{p} \perp \bar{a}}$$

Pr. Spočítejte ortog. projekci $\bar{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ na $\bar{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$x = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \bar{p} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Vektor \bar{p} je nejblíže k \bar{b} :

$$\|\bar{b} - \bar{p}\|^2 \leq \|\bar{b} - y \cdot \bar{a}\|^2 \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$$

(...)

(metoda nejmenších čtverců)

Pr. Vypočítejte ortog. projekci $\bar{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

do rovin $\langle \bar{a}_1 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{a}_2 := \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle$

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

$$(A^T A) \bar{x} = A^T \bar{b}$$

$$A^T \cdot \bar{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 := 3r_2 - r_1} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 14 & | & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x_1 + \frac{10}{14} &= 2 \\ 3x_1 + \frac{5}{7} &= 2 \\ 3x_1 &= \frac{9}{7}, \quad x_1 = \frac{3}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\bar{p}}} = A \cdot \bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3/7 \\ 5/7 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Pr. Řešte soustavu lin. rovnic metodou nejmenších čtverců.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \bar{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1, x_2 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T \cdot \bar{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 6 & -2 & 9 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right) \quad r_2 := 3r_2 + r_1 \sim \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 6 & -2 & 9 \\ 0 & 7 & 3 \end{array} \right) \quad \hat{x}_2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{7}}}$$

$$6\hat{x}_1 - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{7} = 9$$

$$6\hat{x}_1 = \frac{63 + 6}{7} = \frac{69}{7}$$

$$\hat{x}_1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{69}{42}}}$$

Pr. Vypočítejte ortogonální projekci vektoru $\bar{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ do "roviny" dané vektory $\bar{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\bar{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

ortogonální
sloupce

$$A^T \cdot \bar{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\hat{x}_1 = 0$$

$$\hat{x}_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\bar{p} = \hat{x}_1 \bar{a}_1 + \hat{x}_2 \bar{a}_2 = A \cdot \hat{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3/2 \\ 0 \\ 3/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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