

$$A^+$$

MOORE-PENROSE INVERZ

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = QR$$

$$R = Q^T A$$

feh. TRG

$$Q^T = \begin{bmatrix} q & b \\ -b & q \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q^2 + b^2 = 1$$

$$Q^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 3q & 2q & q \\ -3b & -4b & -6b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-3b + 4q = 0$$

$$b = q = 4:3$$

$$b = \frac{4}{5} \quad q = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$5 = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}$$

$$R = Q^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 3/5 & 4/5 \\ -4/5 & 3/5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 26 & 27 \\ 0 & 7 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^+ = R^+ Q^T \quad \boxed{R} \cdot \boxed{R^+}$$

$$\textcircled{*} R^+ = R^T (R R^T)^{-1}$$

$$R R^T = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 406 & 112 \\ 112 & 45 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(R R^T)^{-1} = \frac{1}{210} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -16 \\ -16 & 58 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R^+ = R^T (R R^T)^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 0 \\ 26 & 7 \\ 27 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{210} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -16 \\ -16 & 58 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/6 & -8/21 \\ 1/15 & -1/105 \\ -1/30 & 38/105 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R^+ = \frac{1}{210} \begin{bmatrix} 35 & -80 \\ 14 & -2 \\ -7 & 76 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \text{ KISZEBB Q}$$

$$A^+ = ((A^T)^+)^T = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}^+ \right)^T = \frac{1}{210} \begin{bmatrix} 35 & 14 & -7 \\ -80 & -2 & 76 \end{bmatrix}$$