

S. 12) Ya que  $U$  tiene columnas ortonormales al igual que  $V$ , y  $\Sigma$  tiene bien ordenados los valores singulares (de mayor a menor),  $A = U\Sigma V^T$  es una DVS de  $A$ .

Entonces tenemos que:

$$A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}}_U \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\Sigma} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{bmatrix}}_{V^T}$$

Como hay dos valores singulares no nulos  $\rightarrow \text{rg}(A) = 2$   
y una DVS reducida es:

$$A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{U_T} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}}_{\Sigma_T} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{bmatrix}}_{V_T^T}$$

Busco la pseudoinversa de Moore-Penrose:

$$A^+ = V_T \Sigma_T^{-1} U_T^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} & \sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} & -\sqrt{2} & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{\text{row}}(A) = V_r \cdot V_r^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{12} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{12} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{5}{12} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{5}{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{\text{col}}(A) = U_r \cdot U_r^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$