

Esercizio del 21/3/2025

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad n \geq 3$$

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } i=j \quad i=1 \dots n \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \text{se } j=i+2 \quad i=1 \dots n-2 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \text{se } j=i-2 \quad i=3, \dots, n \\ 0 & \text{altrimenti} \end{cases}$$

1. Si dimostri che GS è convergente.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & & & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ Se A è a med. diag. allora GS (e J.) sono applicabili e convergenti.

$$|a_{ii}| > \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}| \quad i=1 \dots n$$

$$i=1, 2 \quad 1 > \frac{1}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$i=3, \dots, n-2 \quad 1 > \left| -\frac{1}{3} \right| + \left| -\frac{1}{3} \right| = \frac{2}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$i=n-1, n \quad 1 > \left| -\frac{1}{3} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

2. Se $G = M^{-1}N$ la matrice di iterazione di G-S. Noto che $\|M^{-1}\|_1 \leq \frac{3}{2}$ si dimostra che $\|G\|_1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$

$$\|G\|_1 = \|M^{-1}N\|_1 \leq \|M^{-1}\|_1 \|N\|_1 \leq \frac{3}{2} \|N\|_1$$

prop.
4 delle norme

$$M = \text{tri}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N = -\text{tri}(A, 1) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|N\|_1 = \max_j \sum_{i=1}^n |n_{ij}| = \max\{0, 0, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$\Rightarrow \|G\|_1 \leq \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$ (quindi rinvio la con-
vergenza la condizione suff.
sui metodi iterativi generale: $\exists \|A\| \text{ n.m.i.} : \|P\| < 1$)

3. si determini il numero e di iterazioni
sufficienti o peggiora

$$\frac{\|e^{(k)}\|_1}{\|e^{(0)}\|_1} \leq 2^{-16}$$

Dalle stesse ragioni de

$$e^{(u)} = x^{(u)} - x = Px^{(u-1)} + q - (Px + q) = Pe^{(u-1)}$$

$$e^{(u)} = P^k e^{(0)} \quad (\text{per un qualsiasi metodo nel nostro caso } P = G)$$

$$e^{(u)} = G^k e^{(0)}$$

$$\|e^{(u)}\|_1 = \|G^k e^{(0)}\|_1 \underset{\substack{\text{compatibilit\`a} \\ \text{tra norme vett. e} \\ \text{matriciale indotta}}}{\leq} \|G^k\|_1 \|e^{(0)}\|_1 \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{4 prop.} \\ \text{iterata } k-1 \\ \text{volte}}}{\leq} \|G\|_1^k \|e^{(0)}\|_1$$

$$\& \|e^{(0)}\|_1 = 0 \quad \text{cio\`e} \quad x^{(0)} = x \Rightarrow$$

$$0 \leq \|e^{(u)}\|_1 \leq \|G\|^k \cdot 0 \Rightarrow e^{(u)} = 0$$

$$\& \|e^{(0)}\|_1 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{posso derivare}$$

$$\frac{\|e^{(u)}\|_1}{\|e^{(0)}\|_1} \leq \|G\|_1^k \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \leq 2^{-16}$$

$$k \geq 16$$

4.

 $b, \text{tol}, n_{\max}$ $x_0 \leftarrow \text{nullo}$ stima
dell'errore

$$\|x^{(u+1)} - x^{(u)}\| \leq \text{tol} \quad \text{o} \quad u \geq n_{\max}$$

errore "vero"

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^u \leq \text{tol}$$

$$2^u \geq \frac{1}{\text{tol}} \quad u \geq \left\lceil \log_2 \frac{1}{\text{tol}} \right\rceil$$

output $x^{(u+1)}$ e u

costo lineare per iterazione

$$i=1 \dots n \quad x_i^{(u+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left[b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(u+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(u)} \right]$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i=3, \dots, n-2$$

$$x_i^{(u+1)} = b_i + \frac{1}{3} x_{i-2}^{(u+1)} + \frac{1}{3} x_{i+2}^{(u)}$$

$$x_1^{(u+1)} = b_1 + \frac{1}{3} x_3^{(u)}$$

$$x_2^{(u+1)} = b_2 + \frac{1}{3} x_4^{(u)}$$

$$x_{n-1}^{(u+1)} = b_{n-1} + \frac{1}{3} x_{n-3}^{(u+1)}$$

$$x_n^{(u+1)} = b_n + \frac{1}{3} x_{n-2}^{(u+1)}$$