

## Esercitazione 03/04

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & & & 1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & a \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

① Dire per quali valori di  $a$ ,  $A$  ammette fattorizzi LU

$$A_k = \begin{bmatrix} a & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times k} \quad k=1, \dots, m-1$$

$$\det A_k = a^k \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \neq 0$$

$$A_k \text{ (} k=1, \dots, m-1 \text{)} \text{ è invertibile} \Leftrightarrow a \neq 0$$

$$\underline{a \neq 0} \Rightarrow \exists \text{ fattorizzi LU di } A$$

per il Teorema di esistenza ed unicità.

$$\underline{a=0} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Se  $\exists u(1,1) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  la 1° colonna di  $U$   
 è nulla. Assolutamente un altro caso di  $L \cdot X$   
 1° colonna di  $U$  dovrebbe per 1

$\Rightarrow$   $a=0$  non esiste per  $n \geq 2$  LU di  $A$

$\Rightarrow$   $(a \geq 0 \quad \underline{n=1} \quad \exists \text{ per LU di } A)$

$a \neq 0 \quad n \geq 2$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & & & 1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{n-1} = \begin{bmatrix} a & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a \end{bmatrix} = I_{n-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ \hline a \dots 0 & a \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} a & 1 \\ \hline 0^T & a - \frac{1}{a} \end{array} \right)$$

$$I_{n-1} \cdot Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^T \begin{bmatrix} a & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 a = 1 \\ x_2 a = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} a = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{a} \\ x_2 = x_3 = \dots = x_{n-1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

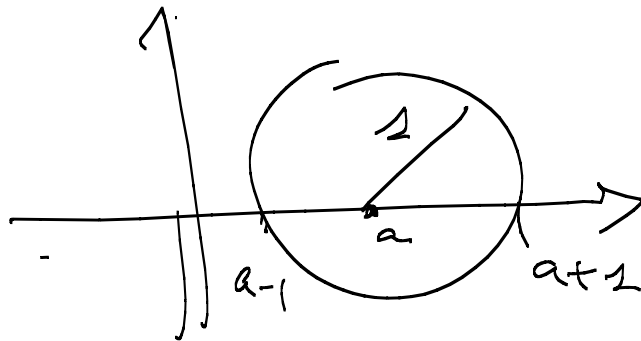
$$\frac{1}{a} + \beta = a$$

$$\beta = a - \frac{1}{a}$$

③ h. mostri che  $A$  è invertibile per  $|a| > 1$

Gerschgorin.

$a > 0$



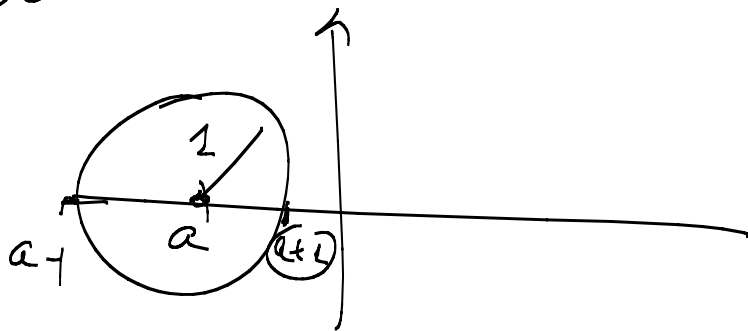
$$K_1 = K_n = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - a| \leq 1 \}$$

$$K_{22} = \dots = K_{n-1, n-1} = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - a| = 0 \}$$

$a > 1$   $\Leftrightarrow a - 1 > 0$  e quindi  $0 \notin \cup K_i$

$\Rightarrow A$  è invertibile.

$a < 0$



$a < -1 \Leftrightarrow \underline{a + 1 < 0} \Rightarrow 0 \notin \cup K_i$

$\Rightarrow A$  è invertibile.

Q Det A? (Wolke)

LU

↓ Bwert

$$A = LU \Rightarrow \det A = \det L \cdot \det U$$

$$\det U = \prod_{k=1}^n u(k,k) = a^{n-1} \left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right) =$$

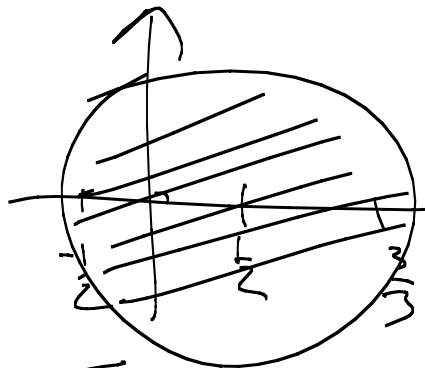
$$= a^n - a^{n-2} = a^{n-2} (a^2 - 1) =$$

A  $\bar{e}$  singulär  $\Leftrightarrow$  U  $\bar{e}$  singulär

$$a = 0 \vee a = \pm 1$$

( $\Rightarrow$ )

$$a = \frac{1}{2}$$



~~$0 \in U \vee 1 \Rightarrow A \bar{e} \text{ singulär}$~~

$f$  automorph  $\Rightarrow f \in \text{Uk}$ .

$$A = B$$

$$\sim B \Rightarrow \sim A$$

$$f(a) = a^m - a^{m-2}$$

$$C_a = \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} a$$

$$|G_m| = |C_a| \cdot |E_a| \leq |C_a| a$$

$$C_a = \frac{m a^{m-1} - (m-2) a^{m-3}}{a^m - a^{m-2}} \cdot a$$

$$C_a = \frac{a^{m-2} \cdot (h \cdot a^2 - (h-2))}{a^{m-2} \cdot (a^2 - 1)}$$

$$C_a = \frac{n \cdot a^2 - (n-2)}{a^2 - 1}$$

Hal kasus:  $a \hat{=} 1$

Cas pami. die 'pura  $|a| \rightarrow +\infty$

$|a| \rightarrow +\infty$      $a^2 \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{|a| \rightarrow +\infty} C_a = \lim_{|a| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^2 \cdot \left( n - \frac{n-2}{a^2} \right)}{a^2 \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{a^2} \right)}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{n}}$$

Beri kontribusi    pi    al    gank

$$A \hat{=} \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 \\ 1 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

Calcul des autovalores:  $\det(A - \lambda I)$

$$Ax = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$a) \det(A - \lambda I) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a-\lambda & & & 1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & a-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^n (a-\lambda) \det \begin{pmatrix} a-\lambda & 1 \\ & \ddots \\ & & \ddots \\ \lambda & & & a-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (a-\lambda)^{n-2} \det \begin{pmatrix} a-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & a-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (a-\lambda)^{n-2} \cdot \left( (a-\lambda)^2 - 1 \right)$$

Les autovalores de  $A$  ( $\lambda$ )  $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a-\lambda)^{n-2} \cdot \left( (a-\lambda)^2 - 1 \right) = 0$$



$$\Leftrightarrow (a-\lambda)^{n-2} = 0 \quad \vee \quad (a-\lambda)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = a \quad \vee \quad a-\lambda = \pm 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = a \quad \vee \quad \lambda = a \pm 1$$

$$\lambda = a \quad \lambda = a-1 \quad \lambda = a+1$$

$$T = \underbrace{\sigma_2 = n-2}_{\quad} \quad T = \sigma_2 = 1 \quad T = \sigma_2 = 1$$

A è diagonalizzabile  $\Rightarrow$   $\int \bar{A}$  PER IL  
TEOREMA SPETTRALE

$A_2$  è  $\bar{A}$  simmetrico

$$Ax = \lambda x \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a x_1 + x_n = \lambda x_1 \\ a x_j = \lambda x_j \quad j=2, \dots, n-1 \\ x_1 + a x_n = \lambda x_n \end{cases}$$

for  $\mathbb{F}_J$  cov.  $2 \leq J \leq n-1$  for  $x_J \neq 0$

$$ax_J = \cancel{x_J} \Leftrightarrow (a - \cancel{1})x_J = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a - \cancel{1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = \cancel{1}$$

$$\underline{Ax = b} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} ax_1 + x_n = b_1 \\ ax_j = b_j \quad j = 2, \dots, n-1 \\ ax_n + x_1 = b_n \end{cases}$$

$$Ax = b \quad A = LU$$

$$LUx = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$

$$L = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} I_{n-1} & \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$U = \left( \begin{array}{c|c} a & 1 \\ & \vdots \\ & a \\ \hline & a^{-1} \end{array} \right)$$

$$Ly = b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y(k) = b(k) & k = 1, \dots, n-1 \\ y(n) = b(n) - \frac{b(1)}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$Ux = y \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x(n) = y(n) / (a - \frac{1}{a}) ; \\ x(k) = y(k) / a, & k = 1, \dots, n-1 \\ a x(1) + x(n) = y(1) \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = (y(1) - x(n)) / a$$

$O(n)$  spazio sottile  
 $O(n)$  spazio sottile  $\rightarrow$   $h + O(1)$  spazio

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Calcolo del numero di autovalori di  $A$ .

presup  $a \neq 0$  e  $a \neq \pm 1$

$(A^{-1} \text{ invertibile})$

$\parallel \parallel_{\infty}$

$$\|A\|_2 = \frac{|a|+1}{2}$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_2 ?$$

$$Ax = e_j \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$Ax = e_j$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} a x_1 + x_n = 0 \\ a x_2 + x_{n-1} = 0 \\ \dots \\ a x_{n-1} + x_2 = 0 \\ a x_n + x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{a} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

T-empfang

$$Ax = e_2$$

$$Ax = e_n$$

$$A^{-1}$$

$$A = LU$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = (LU)^{-1}$$

$$(LU)^{-1} \cdot L \cdot U = I$$

$$U^{-1} \underbrace{L^{-1} L}_{I} U = I$$

$$A^{-1} = U^{-1} \cdot L$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\epsilon & 1 \\ 2 & 3-\epsilon \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ \epsilon & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_1 & \hat{u}_3 \\ 0 & \hat{u}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

CAREW SYMBOLIC