

Exercitacion 25703

$$A = I + \alpha e e^T \quad e = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

① Per quèls valors de α A és invertible?

② Matriu de inversa és $B = I + \beta e e^T$ β ?

③ Anàlisi del comportament de A

① $Ax = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = 0 \\ x_2 + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_m + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_m = x$$

$$x + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^m x = x + m\alpha x = x(1 + m\alpha)$$

Si $1 + m\alpha \neq 0 \quad x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_m = 0$

Si $1 + m\alpha = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{m}$ (vector del tipus $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ \vdots \\ x \end{bmatrix} = x$ e stan en nuclei)

$\Rightarrow A$ invertible.

②

$$I = (I + \alpha ee^T)(I + \beta ee^T) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$I = I + \beta ee^T + \alpha ee^T + \alpha \beta ee^T ee^T$$

$$I = I + \beta ee^T + \alpha ee^T + \alpha \beta e(e^T e)e^T$$

$$0 = (\beta + \alpha + \alpha \beta n) ee^T \quad ee^T \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha + \beta + \alpha \beta n = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta = \frac{-\alpha}{1 + \alpha n} \quad \left(\alpha \neq -\frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$(3) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha+1 & \alpha & \dots & \alpha \\ \alpha & \alpha+1 & \dots & \alpha \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha & \alpha & \dots & \alpha+1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \|A\|_2 = |\alpha+1| + (n-1)|\alpha|$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta+1 & \beta & \dots & \beta \\ \beta & \beta+1 & \dots & \beta \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta & \beta & \dots & \beta+1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \|A^{-1}\|_2 = \begin{pmatrix} |\beta+1| + (n-1)|\beta| \\ |\beta| \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_\infty(A) = (|\alpha| + (n-1)|\alpha|) (|\beta| + (n-1)|\beta|)$$

Maè con il limitante $|\alpha| \rightarrow +\infty$

$$|\alpha| + (n-1)|\alpha| \rightarrow +\infty \quad K_\infty(A) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$(|\beta| + (n-1)|\beta|) \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} = \frac{2(n-1)}{n}$$

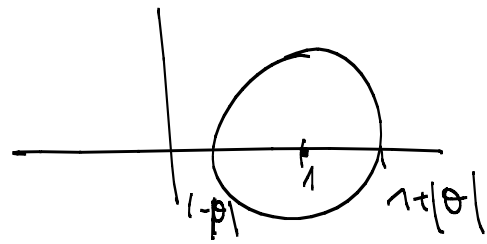
Si forza $\alpha \rightarrow -\frac{1}{n}$ $K_\infty(A) \rightarrow +\infty$

Esercizio 2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I + 0 \cdot e_1 e_n^T + 0 \cdot e_n e_1^T$$

- Se $|0| < 1 = 1$ è invertibile
- Per qual valore di 0 A è invertibile
- Esistono? ($\| \cdot \|_\infty$)

① Carichi di fase θ .
 Centro z e raggio $|\theta|$



$0 \notin \cup K_i \Rightarrow 0$ non è autovalore di A
 $\Rightarrow A$ è invertibile.

② Per gli autovalori è singolare.

$$Ax = 0 \quad (x) \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + \theta x_n = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} = 0 \\ \theta x_1 + x_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad (x) \quad x_1 = x_3 = \dots = x_{n-1} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + \theta x_n = 0 \\ \theta x_1 + x_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad (=) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \theta \\ \theta & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 \\ x_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\exists \text{ soluzioni non nulle } (x) \quad \underline{1 - \theta^2} = 0 \quad (=) \quad \theta = \pm 1$$

Invertibile se $\theta \neq \pm 1$

Calcolo inverso

$$\gamma = 2 \dots n-1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \theta \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \theta & 1 \end{bmatrix} x = e_j \Leftrightarrow x = e_j$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \theta \\ \theta & 1 \end{bmatrix} x = e_1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + \theta x_n = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\theta x_1 + x_n = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + \theta x_n = 1 \\ \theta x_1 + x_n = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 (1 - \theta^2) = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{1 - \theta^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_n = -\frac{\theta}{1 - \theta^2}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1 - \theta^2} & & & & -\frac{\theta}{1 - \theta^2} \\ & \ddots & & & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\frac{\theta}{1 - \theta^2} & & & & \frac{1}{1 - \theta^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|A\|_\infty = 1 + |\theta| \quad \|A^{-1}\|_\infty = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{1 + |\theta|}{|1 - \theta^2|} \right\}$$

$$|\theta| \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \kappa_\infty(A) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\|\cdot\| \rightarrow 1 \quad \|A\|_{\infty} \rightarrow 2 \quad \|A^{-1}\|_{\infty} \rightarrow +\infty \quad \kappa_2(A) \rightarrow +\infty$$

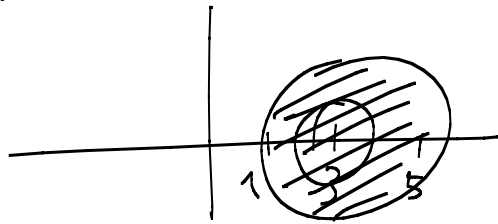
Fixaggio 3

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

\rightarrow valore di A è invertibile

\rightarrow vogliamo analizzare in $\|\cdot\|_2$

① Cerchiamo i valori propri.



A simmetrico $\Rightarrow \lambda$ reali.

Teoria dei valori propri. $1 \leq \lambda \leq 5$

0 non è autovalore di $A \Rightarrow A$ è invertibile.

$$\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\rho(A^T A)} = \sqrt{\rho(A^2)}$$

gli autovalori di A^2 sono i quadrati degli autovalori di A

$$A^2 x = A(Ax) = A(\lambda x) = \lambda Ax = \lambda^2 x$$

So $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n \leq \sigma$ of autoval of A

$$\rho(A^2) \leq \lambda_n^2 \quad \|A\|_2 \leq \lambda_n \leq \sigma$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_2 = \sqrt{\rho(A^T A^{-1})} = \sqrt{\rho(A^{-2})}$$

of autoval of A^{-1} are reciprocal of autoval of A

$$Ax = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} x = A^{-1} x$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \leq \dots \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \quad \text{of autoval of } A^{-1}$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\lambda_1^2}} = \frac{1}{\lambda_2}$$

$$\kappa_2(A) = \|A\|_2 \|A^{-1}\|_2 = \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_1} = \frac{\sigma}{1}$$

A^{-1} has autoval $\frac{1}{\lambda_i}$

