

ESERCIZIO 01/04

$$A = (a_{ij}) \quad a_{ij} = \min(i, j)$$

- ① Dire se A ammette fattorizzazione LU
- ② In caso affermativo determinare la fattorizzazione.
- ③ Dire se la fattorizzazione è unica.
- ④ Mostrare che A è invertibile
- ⑤ Scrivere un programma MATLAB per la risoluzione di $Ax=b$ con caso lineare.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\delta_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1-\delta_{n-1} \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

- ① Mostrare che A è invertibile per $|\delta_i| < 1 \quad i=1, \dots, n$.
- ② Determina per quali valori di δ_i A ammette fattorizzazione LU
- ③ Per i casi sopra determina la fattorizzazione LU
- ④ Determina per quali valori di δ_i la matrice A è invertibile.

$$A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad a_{ij} \in \min(i, j)$$

$$n=4 \quad A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \right]$$

$$n=2 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$n=3 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Decomposition of $A = LU$

$$A = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & & \\ \hline & 1 & \\ \hline & & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & & \\ \hline & 1 & \\ \hline & & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

L U

$$B = LU = (b_{ij})$$

$$b_{ij} = (\text{1-entries along } L) \times (\text{1-entries along } U)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \text{i-entry pos'n} \\ \boxed{1 \dots 1 \ 0 \dots 0} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \boxed{\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 0 \dots 0 \end{array}} \leftarrow \text{j-entry pos'n} \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$= \underbrace{1+1+\dots+1}_{\text{rank}(i,j)} = \text{rank}(i,j)$$

$$B \times A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Uncut?

$$\det A = \det(L, U) = \det L \cdot \det U$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} L \\ U \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_k & \\ \hline \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} L_k & \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|c} U_k & \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

$$\underline{A_k = L_k \cdot U_k} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{L-Formzeile LUdet} \\ \Rightarrow \text{L-Formzeile LUdet} \\ \text{keine } 0 \text{ -Sten in } \underline{\text{L}} \\ \text{L} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & & & \\ 1 & 1 & & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & x & \\ 0 & 1 & x & \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$2) \det A_k = \det(L_k \cdot U_k) =$$

$$= \underbrace{\det L_k} \cdot \underbrace{\det U_k}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1$$

\Rightarrow Determinante von A_k ist $\neq 0$, also invertierbar!

$$\det(A \cdot B) = \det A \cdot \det B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$L \underbrace{Ux}_{y} = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$

$$y(1) = b(1) ; s = 0 ;$$

for $k = 2 : m$

$$s = s + y(k-1)$$

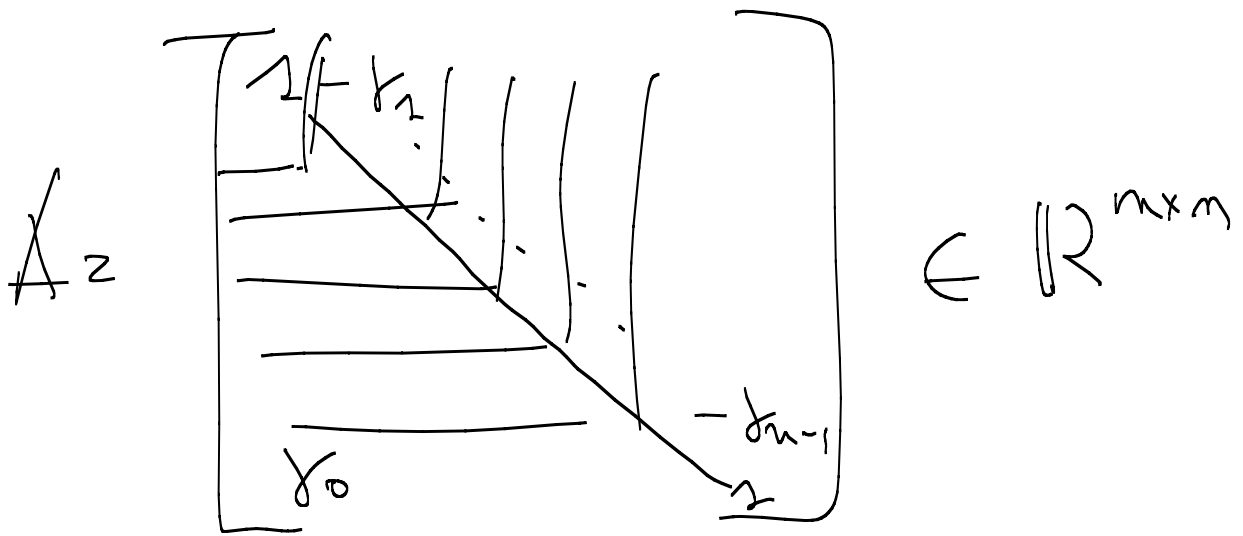
$$y(k) = \frac{b(k) - s}{L(k,k)} ;$$

end

Sortierung notwendig
(Trapezformationsverfahren)

L ist
unter

$O(m)$ operations



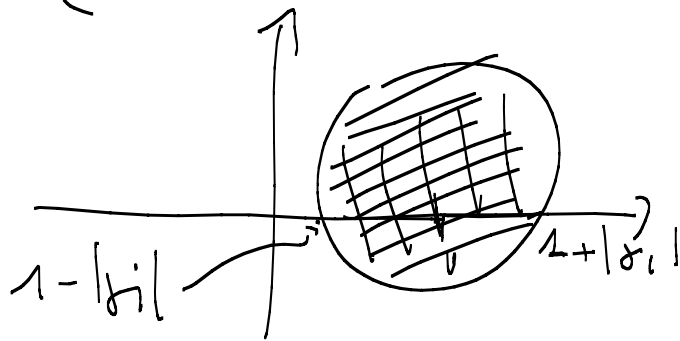
Se $|\gamma_i| < 1 \Rightarrow A$ é invertível

Teorema de Gerschgorin.

$$K_{i1} = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - \gamma_i| \leq |\gamma_{i1}| \right\}$$

$i = 1, \dots, n-1$

$$K_{n1} = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - \gamma_n| \leq |\gamma_{n1}| \right\}$$



$$1 - |\alpha_k| > 0 \Leftrightarrow 1 > |\alpha_k|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |\alpha_k| < 1$$

$$\& |\alpha_k| < 1 \Rightarrow 1 - |\alpha_k| > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$0 \notin K_i \Rightarrow 0 \notin \bigcup_{i=1}^n K_i$$

$\Rightarrow A \in \bar{M}$ invertibile.

Fattori LU

$$A_k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 - \alpha_k & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 - \alpha_{k-1} \\ & & & & \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

Triangolo superiore con
elementi diagonali $\neq 0$

$\Rightarrow A_k$ invertibile.
 $k = 1, \dots, n-1$

$\Rightarrow \exists ! LU \text{ di } A$

$$A_n = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1-\delta_1 & \\ \vdots & \\ \gamma_0 & \delta_{n-1} \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ \hline \gamma_1 \dots \gamma_{n-1} & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1-\delta_1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \gamma_0 & -\gamma_{n-1} \\ \hline 0 & \beta \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & \dots & x_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1-\delta_1 \\ \vdots \\ -\delta_{n-2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = \gamma_0$$

$$-x_1 \delta_1 + x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = \gamma_0 \delta_1$$

$$-x_2 \delta_2 + x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = x_2 \delta_2 = \gamma_0 \delta_1 \delta_2$$

$$\dots x_{n-1} = \gamma_0 \delta_1 \delta_2 \dots \delta_{n-2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & \dots & x_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ -\gamma_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} + \beta = 1$$

$$\beta = 1 + \lambda_{n-1} \mu_{n-1} = 1 + \lambda_0 \dots \lambda_{n-2} \mu_{n-1}$$

$$\left| \beta = 1 + \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \lambda_k \right|$$

Determina-se qual dos λ_i é invertível.

A é invertível $\Leftrightarrow \det U \neq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det U = \beta \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \lambda_k \neq -1$$

Se $|\lambda_i| < 1$ $\left| \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} \lambda_k \right| < \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} |\lambda_k| < 1$

