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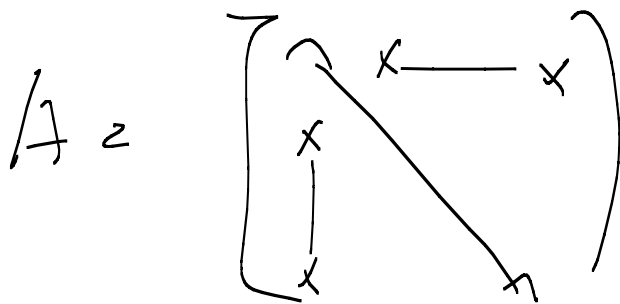
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Metoda Iterativa

$Ax = b$ A matricele A sparse

A sparse = volti elementi zero nulli



$$\text{nnz}(A) \leq cn^2$$

$$\text{nnz}(A) \leq \underbrace{O(n)}_{\leftarrow} \cdot O(n \log n)$$

$$O(n \sqrt{n})$$

Metodo di decomposizione gaussiana = metodo diretto
 = numero finito di passi determinati e soluzioni del sistema.

Metodo iterativo: costruiamo una successione
 $\{x^{(k)}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ di vettori tali che $x^{(k)} \rightarrow x$
 soluzioni del sistema lineare.

Critero di arresto: Quante m. iterazioni.

$$\{x^{(k)}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \quad x^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{Def: } \{x^{(k)}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} x^{(k)} = x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|x^{(k)} - x\| = 0$$

Qualcosa di nuovo: \circledast (EQUIVALENZA TOPOLOGICA)

$$\|x^{(k)} - x\|_{\infty} = \max_{j=1, \dots, m} |x_j^{(k)} - x_j| \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$|x_j^{(k)} - x_j| \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \quad j=1, \dots, m$$

$$0 \leq |x_j^{(k)} - x_j| \leq \max_{j=1, \dots, m} |x_j^{(k)} - x_j|$$

$$Ax = b \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$

M invertible.

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow (M - N)x = b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Mx = Nx + b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = M^{-1}Nx + M^{-1}b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = Px + q$$

$$P = M^{-1}N$$

$$Q = M^{-1}L$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = Px + Q \\ P = M^{-1}N & Q = M^{-1}L \\ A = M - N \end{cases}$$

$$x = Px + Q \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} x^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ x^{(k+1)} = Px^{(k)} + Q \end{cases}$$

Teorema: Se luo $x^{(k)} = x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

allora $x = Px + Q$

(questo è il punto fisso del sistema lineare)

$$P_{\text{un}}: X^{(k)} \rightarrow X \quad (1 \text{ pt.})$$

$$X^{(k+1)} = P X + g \quad (1 \text{ pt.})$$

$$X = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} X^{(k+1)} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P X^{(k+1)} + g = P X + g$$

$$I_{\text{sample}}: A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A x = b \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = M - N \quad M \text{ invertible}$$

$$P = M^{-1}N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{(k+1)} = P x^{(k)} + \text{~~something~~}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(k+1)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k)} \end{bmatrix}$$

Successione generata $\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$?

de parte dalla scelta del vettore iniziale.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(0)} \\ x_2^{(0)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \forall k$$

0 k konvergenz.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(0)} \\ x_2^{(0)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(3)} \\ x_2^{(3)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -8 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k)} \end{bmatrix} = (-1)^{(k)} \begin{bmatrix} 2^k \\ 2^k \end{bmatrix}$$

$x^{(k)}$ diverge (non converg)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = H^{-1} N_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(k+1)} = P x^{(k)}$$

$$x^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(k)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ Steady state.}$$

Convergence in general depends on

zero - row - elements M e N

$$(A = M - N)$$

lezione 27/04

$$Ax = b \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N} \quad M \text{ invertibile.}$$

$$(M-N) \times b \quad (\Leftrightarrow) Mx = Nx + b$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow) x = \underbrace{M^{-1}N}_{P} x + \underbrace{M^{-1}b}_q$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ x^{(k+1)} = P x^{(k)} + q \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ M x^{(k+1)} = N x^{(k)} + b \end{array} \right.$$

Fissata A la convergenza dipende in grado
dalla selezione di $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}, N$ (metodo)
o. vettore iniziale.

Autos della convergenza

Convergenza

Def: Un metodo iterativo $x^{(k+1)} = P x^{(k)} + q$ ($k \geq 1$)
per risolvere $Ax = b$ con $P = M^{-1}N$ $q = M^{-1}b$
 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, si dice CONVERGENTE se

$x^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^m$
 $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x^{(k)} = x$ soluzione del sistema
cioè la successione genera convergi alla
soluzione del sistema lineare

$$x^{(k+1)} = P x^{(k)} + q \quad \text{metodo iterativo}$$

$$x = P x + q \quad \text{soluzione del sistema}$$

$$x^{(k+1)} - x = P (x^{(k)} - x) \quad R \neq 1$$

$$e^{(k+1)} = P e^{(k)} - x \quad k \geq 0$$

$$\boxed{e^{(k+1)} = P e^{(k)} \quad k \geq 0}$$

Lemma: IP reitete $x^{(k+1)} = P x^{(k)} + q$ e

Convergente z $\neq \emptyset$ $\| \cdot \|$ norm ist d. us. $\| P \| < 1$.

Dann: $e^{(k+1)} = P e^{(k)} \Rightarrow \| e^{(k+1)} \| = \| P e^{(k)} \|$

$$\leq \| P \| \| e^{(k)} \| \leq \| P \|^2 \| e^{(k-1)} \| \leq \dots$$

$$\leq \| P \|^{k+1} \| e^{(0)} \| \quad 0 \leq \alpha < 1$$

$$0 \leq \| e^{(k+1)} \| \leq \| P \|^{k+1} \| e^{(0)} \|$$

Form α^k abnehmen.

~~QED~~

Teorema: Se il vettore $x^{(k+1)} = P x^{(k)} + q$ è
 convergente allora $\rho(P) < 1$

Dim: Se \bar{x} è convergente la successione converge
 $\forall x^{(0)}$ e quindi $e^{(k)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall e^{(0)}$

Prendiamo $e^{(0)} = v$ dove $Pv = \lambda v$ con
 $|\lambda| = \rho(P) \quad (e^{(k)} = x^{(k)} - \bar{x})$

$$e^{(k+1)} = P e^{(k)} = \dots = P^{k+1} e^{(0)} = P^{k+1} v =$$

$$C.P. \quad P v = P \cdot P v = P \cdot \lambda v = \lambda \cdot P v = \lambda^2 v$$

$$\Rightarrow \|e^{(k+1)}\| = |\lambda|^{k+1} \|e^{(0)}\| \neq 0$$

$$\|e^{(k+1)}\| \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow |\lambda| < 1$$



Teorema: Se $\rho(P) < 1$ allora il vettore
 $x^{(k+1)} = P x^{(k)} + q$ è convergente.

dim: (slo x vettori diagonalizzabili)

$$P = V \cdot D \cdot V^{-1}$$

$$P^{k+1} = V \cdot D^{k+1} \cdot V^{-1}$$

$$\|P^{k+1}\|_{\infty} \leq \|V\|_{\infty} \|V^{-1}\|_{\infty} \rho(P)^{k+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \epsilon &\Leftrightarrow 0 < \|e^{(k+1)}\|_{\infty} \leq \|P^{k+1}\|_{\infty} \|e^{(0)}\|_{\infty} \\ &\leq \|V\|_{\infty} \|V^{-1}\|_{\infty} \rho(P)^{k+1} \|e^{(0)}\|_{\infty} \\ &\downarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$



Teorema: Condizioni necessarie e sufficienti per la

Convergenze e ok $\rho(P) < 1$.

$$X^{(k+1)} = P X^{(k)} + q \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Convergente?

$$\frac{11}{12} = \|P\|_1 = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right\} = \max \left\{ \frac{5}{6}, \frac{11}{12} \right\}$$

$$\|P\|_\infty = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3+4}{6} = \frac{7}{6} > 1$$

$$\|P\|_\infty > 1 \quad \text{e} \quad \|P\|_1 < 1$$

Il sistema è convergente

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = I - N$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

è convergente? A riduzion: le proprietà di P

$$P = M^{-1}N = M^{-1} \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \dots & v \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} 0 & 0 & \dots & M^{-1}v \end{array} \right]$$

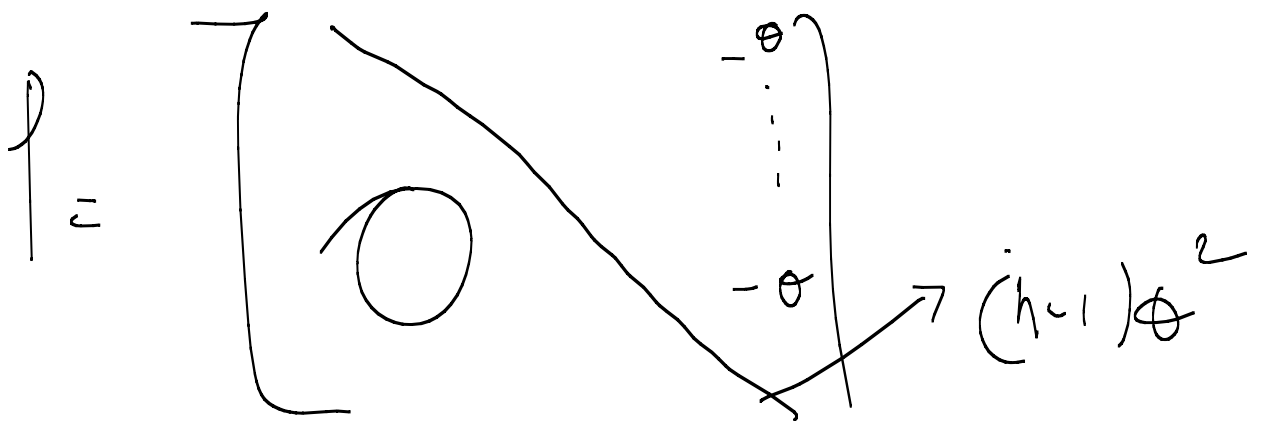
$$M^{-1}v = x \Leftrightarrow Mx = v$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ v \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_{n-1} = -\theta$$

$$\theta x_1 + \theta x_2 + \dots + \theta x_{n-1} + x_n = 0$$

$$x_n = \theta^2 + \theta^2 + \dots + \theta^2 = (n-1)\theta^2$$



$\varphi(P) = ?$, P è triangolo superiore e pidi.

1 suoi autovalori, altri $n-1$ doppiati per il principio

$$\lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = (n-1)\theta^2$$

$$\varphi(P) \approx (n-1)\theta^2$$

$$\text{è convergente} \Leftrightarrow (n-1)\theta^2 < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta^2 < \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} < \theta < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$

$$\|P\|_\infty = \max \left\{ |\theta|, (n-1)\theta^2 \right\} < 1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \theta \\ & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \theta & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad M = \begin{bmatrix} \theta & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\theta & & \\ & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & 0 & -\theta & \\ -\theta & \dots & -\theta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1}N = P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\theta & & \\ & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & -\theta & \\ \theta & \dots & -\theta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Behauptung: mit θ hinreichend klein konvergiert

$$\|P\|_\infty = \|P\|_1 < 1$$

$$(n-1) |\theta| < 1$$

$$|\theta| < \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$-\frac{1}{n-1} < \theta < \frac{1}{n-1}$$

Coherer wegen e multiplizieren $\varphi(P)$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} x & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & & x \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$\Delta \neq 0$ wobei auch die Potenz LU

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & & x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x + (n-1) \frac{\theta^2}{x} = x \quad x = x - (n-1) \frac{\theta^2}{x}$$

$$\det(\Delta J - P) = \det U \cdot \det L$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^{n-1} \cdot \left[x - \frac{(n-1)\theta^2}{x} \right] \times \\
 &= x^n - (n-1)\theta^2 x^{n-2} \\
 &= x^{n-2} \cdot (x^2 - (n-1)\theta^2) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$x = 0$
 $x = \pm \sqrt{(n-1)\theta}$

$$\varphi.(P)_2 \quad \sqrt{n-1} |\theta| < 1$$

~~$$(\Rightarrow) |\theta| < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$~~

lezione 29/04

Mehdi al Jaabri e

Gauss - Seidel.

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{M \times N}$$

$$Ax = b$$

M invertible.

Jacobi: $A = L + U + D$

$$L = \text{tril}(A, -1)$$

$$U = \text{triu}(A, 1)$$

$$D = \text{diag}(A)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = L + U + D$$

$$\text{Jacobi: } M = D \quad N = -L - U$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \underline{\text{Applicability}} \Leftrightarrow \text{H. merkmale} \Leftrightarrow a_{ii} \neq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ M x^{(k+1)} = N x^{(k)} + b \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} a_{11} & x_1^{(k+1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{nn} & x_n^{(k+1)} \end{array} \right] = N x^{(k)} + b$$

$$a_{jj} x_j^{(k+1)} = b_j - \sum_{\substack{l=1 \\ l \neq j}}^n a_{jl} x_l^{(k)} \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$x_j^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{jj}} \left(b_j - \sum_{\substack{e=1 \\ e \neq j}}^n a_{je} x_e^{(k)} \right)$$

j = 1, \dots, n

k ≥ 0 Weg zur nächsten Iteration

① Implementierung nach 2 Variablen
 $x^{(k+1)}$ e $x^{(k)}$

② Code kompakt

$$\underline{\underline{MM2(A)}}$$

Gauss-Seidel

$$x_j^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{jj}} \left(b_j - \sum_{\substack{e=1 \\ e \neq j}}^n a_{je} x_e^{(k)} \right)$$

$$X_j^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{jj}} \left(b_j - \underbrace{\sum_{e=1}^{j-1} a_{je} X_e^{(k)}}_{\text{}} - \sum_{e=j+1}^n a_{je} X_e^{(k)} \right)$$

$j = 1 \dots n$
 quadrat über $X_j^{(k+1)}$ hergeleitet
 $X_1^{(k+1)} \dots X_n^{(k+1)}$

Gauss - Seidel

$$X_j^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{jj}} \left(b_j - \sum_{e=1}^{j-1} a_{je} X_e^{(k+1)} - \sum_{e=j+1}^n a_{je} X_e^{(k)} \right)$$

$j = 1 \dots n$

$$a_{jj} X_j^{(k+1)} = b_j - \sum_{e=1}^{j-1} a_{je} X_e^{(k+1)} - \sum_{e=j+1}^n a_{je} X_e^{(k)}$$

$$\sum_{e=1}^{j-1} a_{je} x_e^{(k+1)} + a_{jj} x_j^{(k+1)} = b_j - \sum_{e=j+1}^m a_{je} x_e^{(k)}$$

$$\sum_{e=1}^j a_{je} x_e^{(k+1)} = b_j - \sum_{e=j+1}^m a_{je} x_e^{(k)}$$

$j=1, \dots, m$

$$(L + D) X^{(k+1)} = b - U X^{(k)}$$

$$\underbrace{M = L + D} \quad N = -U$$

Approximate $\Leftrightarrow a_{ii} \neq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m$

Iteration \cdot n mal \rightarrow n mal \cdot n mal \cdot n mal

Cost \cdot $O(n^3)$

Teorema: Se $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ problema de diagonali.

Allora A è invertibile, Jacobin e Gauss-Seidel

sono applicabili, Jacobin e Gauss-Seidel sono convergenti.

Dim: A invertibile $\Leftrightarrow A$ invertibile OK

$$A \text{ invertibile} \Leftrightarrow |a_{ii}| > \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^m |a_{ij}| \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$|a_{ii}| > \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^m |a_{ij}| \geq 0 \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a_{ii} \neq 0} \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

Convergenza di Jacobi e Gauss-Seidel dipende dagli autovalori di P

$$\det(\lambda I - P) = \det(\lambda I - \underbrace{M^{-1}N})$$

$$= \det(\lambda M^{-1}M - M^{-1}N) =$$

$$\det(M^{-1}(\lambda M - N)) =$$

$$\det M^{-1} \cdot \det(\lambda M - N)$$

\neq
0

$$\boxed{\det(\lambda I - P) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \det(\lambda M - N) = 0}$$

λ este rădăcină de $P \Leftrightarrow \lambda M - N$ are rădăcini

pe care $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ $\lambda M - N$ este un număr
complex. \circ

Se $|\lambda| \geq 1$ înseamnă că $\lambda M - N$
este permanent negativ \Leftrightarrow este rădăcină.

$$M = L + D \quad N = -U$$

$$\| \pi - N \| = \underbrace{\| (L + D) \| + U}$$

$$\| \pi a_{11} \| \geq \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \| \pi a_{1j} \| + \sum_{j=l+1}^m \| a_{1j} \|$$

proof

$$\| a_{11} \| \geq \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \| a_{1j} \| + \sum_{j=l+1}^m \| a_{1j} \|$$

$$\| \pi \| \| a_{11} \| \geq \| \pi \| \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \| a_{1j} \| + \| \pi \| \sum_{j=l+1}^m \| a_{1j} \|$$

$$\| \pi a_{11} \| \geq \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \| \pi a_{1j} \| + \| \pi \| \sum_{j=l+1}^m \| a_{1j} \|$$

$$\geq \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \| \pi a_{1j} \| + \sum_{j=l+1}^m \| a_{1j} \|$$



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \quad m \geq 2$$

- ① Duei per gli valori di α A è p.d.o.
 - ② Duei per gli valori di α il vettore di Frobenius è convergente.
 - ③ Duei per gli valori di α il cubo di Frobenius è convergente.
-

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} n-1 & & & & 1 \\ & \ddots & & & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & & & & n \end{bmatrix}$$

- ① Trovare che il vettore di Frobenius è convergente.
- ② Determinare k tale che

$$\frac{\|e^{(k)}\|_{\infty}}{\|e^{(0)}\|_{\infty}} \leq 2^{-32}$$

$$\forall e^{(0)} \neq 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \alpha & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A \text{ p.d. ?}$$

$$|a_{11}| \geq \sum_{i=2}^m |a_{1i}| \quad |z_1| \dots |z_m|$$

$$1 \geq |z_1| \quad 1 < |z_2| < \dots < 1$$

$$i = 2 \dots n \quad \text{and} \quad |-1| = 1 \quad \text{w.o.}$$

per nessun valore di α

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & -1 & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{G-S} \quad ?$$

$$P = G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & -1 & \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & \alpha^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H^{-1} v_2 \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \\ \vdots \\ -1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array} \right] = x$$

$$M x = \left[\begin{array}{c} -1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \\ \vdots \\ -1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_2 = -\alpha \quad -x_1 + x_2 = 0 \quad x_2 = x_1 = -\alpha$$

$$-x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow x_3 = x_2 = -\alpha$$

$$H^{-1} v_2 \left[\begin{array}{c} -\alpha \\ -\alpha \\ \vdots \\ \alpha \end{array} \right]$$

$$p \left[\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \\ \vdots \\ \alpha \end{array} \right] \quad p(p) \in \mathbb{R}(\alpha)$$

$G-S$ é convergente $\Leftrightarrow \underline{|\alpha| < 1}$

$$A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \alpha & \\ & & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_2 \ P_2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & -\alpha & \\ & & & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

Ch. zero gl. autorobri ?

① poder a dobrar il gl. autorobri

② $J_{\infty} \sim \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \alpha \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \alpha & \\ & & & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha x_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\Leftrightarrow) \quad & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\alpha x_n = \delta x_1 \\ x_1 = \delta x_2 \\ x_2 = \delta x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-2} = \delta x_{n-1} \\ x_{n-1} = \delta x_n \end{array} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = \delta x_2 = \delta^2 x_3 = \delta^3 x_4 = \dots = \delta^{n-1} x_n$$

$$-\alpha x_n = \delta \cdot \delta^{n-1} x_n = \delta^n x_n$$

$$(\underbrace{x_n \neq 0}_{\text{annahme}}) \implies \underbrace{\delta^n = -\alpha}$$

$$|\delta^n| = |-\alpha| = |\alpha|$$

$$|\delta|^n = |\alpha| \quad |\delta| = \sqrt[n]{|\alpha|}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{|\alpha|} < 1 \iff |\alpha| < 1$$

$$\rho(G) = |\alpha| \quad \rho(J) = \sqrt[n]{|\alpha|}$$

$$0 \leq \rho(G) < \rho(J) < 1$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

Stable because $\rho(J) < 1$
 $\forall \lambda \in \sigma(G)$.

$$\Rightarrow \exists \lambda \in \sigma(G) \text{ converges} \quad \lambda > \lambda - 1 \Rightarrow \lambda > \rho(J)$$