

LEZIONE 06/04

Ⓐ CALCOLO DELLA FATTORIZZAZIONE LU

$$A = LU \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ & * & * \\ & & * \end{bmatrix}$$

MATRICI ELEMENTARI DI GAUSS

DEF: $E \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ si dice elementari di Gauss

se E è un $i \leq k \leq n$ e $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$

con $v_1 = v_2 = \dots = v_k = 0$ tale che

$$E = I + v e_k^T$$

$n=3 \quad k=1 \quad v_1=0$

$$E = I + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ v_2 & 1 & 0 \\ v_3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$n=3 \quad k=2 \quad v_1=v_2=0$

$$E = I + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

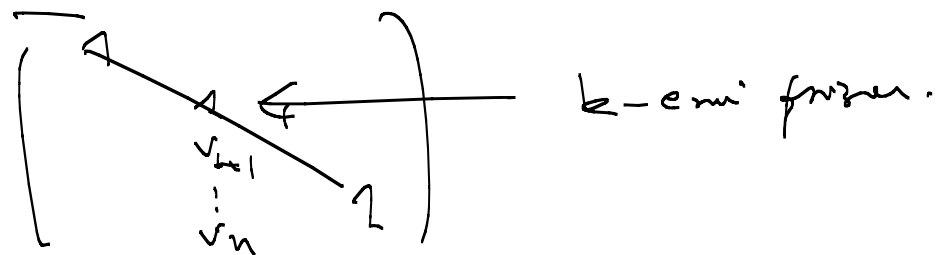
$$h=3 \quad k=3 \quad v_1, v_2, v_3 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$F = I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ — na watai elubai da jawa 'x

F kunguwa mfiwace. am eluka dogo = 1

Am eluka ewanta $\neq 0$ da w'ana alawa saba eluka dogo.



Bayan watai elubai da jawa

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \underline{F} = \underline{I} + v e_k^T \quad (v_1 = v_2 = \dots = v_k = 0)$$

e-matrix $\underline{F}^{-1} = \underline{I} - v e_k^T$

Das: $(\underline{I} + v e_k^T)(\underline{I} - v e_k^T) = \underline{I}$

$$\underline{I} - \cancel{v e_k^T} + \cancel{v e_k^T} - v e_k^T v e_k^T =$$

$$\underline{I} - \underbrace{\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}} = \underline{I} - v (e_k^T v) e_k^T$$

$$e_k^T v = v_k = 0 \quad = \underline{I}$$

\textcircled{2} Trans. So $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ can x_{k+1}

$\exists \underline{F} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ whose char. eq. gives λ

$$\underline{F}x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_k \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Das: $\underline{F} = \underline{I} + v e_k^T \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$

$$(I + v e_k^T) x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_k \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(I + v e_k^T) x = x + v (e_k^T x) = x + x_k v$$

bestimme v an $v_1 = v_2 = \dots = v_n$ falls v

$$x + x_k v = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_k \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ x_k v_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ x_k v_n \end{bmatrix} = x_k v = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_k \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_k \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ -x_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ -x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_j = - \frac{x_j}{x_k} \quad j = k+1 : n$$

③ $A x$ $O(n^2)$ ϕ s n g u l e

$$I \times I \approx I + v v^T$$

$O(n)$ ops

$$I_2 I + v v^T \quad I X = (I + v v^T) X$$

$$= X + X_k \cdot v = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_k \\ X_{k+1} + X_k v_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ X_n + X_k v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$n-k$ operacji mnożenia
 $n-k$ operacji dodawania

$O(n)$ ops

ALGO + EUC FORMULACJONEM

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \in K^{m \times m}$$

$$A = A^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1m}^{(0)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{nm}^{(0)} \end{bmatrix}$$

① Suppono de $a_{ii}^{(0)} \neq 0$. Deturmo $F_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$
 $F_1 = I + \alpha e_1^T$ t.c.

$$F_1 \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}^{(0)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_j = - \frac{a_{j1}^{(0)}}{a_{11}^{(0)}} \quad j=2: n$$

$$F_1 A^{(0)} = A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ \alpha_2 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ \alpha_n & \vdots & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{1j}^{(0)} = a_{1j}^{(1)} \quad j = 1 \dots n$$

$$a_{ij}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} v_i & \dots & 1 & 0 & \dots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1j}^{(0)} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n0}^{(0)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= v_i a_{1j}^{(0)} + a_{ij}^{(0)}$$

$$a_{ij}^{(1)} = \left(- \frac{a_{i1}^{(0)}}{a_{11}^{(0)}} \right) a_{1j}^{(0)} + a_{ij}^{(0)}$$

$i = 2 \dots n \quad j = 2 \dots n$

$-\frac{a_{i1}^{(0)}}{a_{11}^{(0)}} \quad i = 2 \dots n$ multiplication of rows

- total multiplication of rows: $O(n)$
- addition of elements of A: $(n-1)^2$ operations

$$A^{(0)} \rightarrow A^{(1)} = I_2 A^{(0)}$$

$\text{Costo } O(n^2)$ sparsi: n moltiplicazioni

$$A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{1m}^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} = I_2 A^{(0)}$$

Assumo che $a_{22}^{(1)} \neq 0$

Passo allora a cercare I_2

$$\begin{pmatrix} (k-1) \\ a_{kb} \\ \text{pivot} \end{pmatrix}_{k=1, \dots, n-1}$$

elementi pivot

$$I_2 = I + v e_2^T$$

$$I \subset I_2 \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{12}^{(1)} \\ a_{22}^{(1)} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{(2)} \stackrel{F_2}{=} A^{(1)} \stackrel{F_2}{=} \dots \stackrel{F_2}{=} A^{(0)}$$

$$A^{(k-1)} \rightarrow A^{(k)} \quad \begin{array}{l} (n-k) \text{ op-rows} \\ 2(n-k) \text{ op-columns} \end{array}$$

$$O(n^2) \text{ op-columns}$$

..... & $a_{kk}^{(k-1)} \neq 0 \quad k=1 \dots n$

$$\stackrel{F_n}{=} \dots \stackrel{F_1}{=} A^{(0)} = A^{(n-1)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(n-1)} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & a_{nn}^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Trouffon superior e inferior $A^{(n-1)} \subseteq U$

$$\stackrel{F_{n-1}}{=} \dots \stackrel{F_1}{=} A^{(0)} = U$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \quad \underbrace{I_1^{-1} \cdots I_{n-1}^{-1}} \cup$$

$$L = I_1^{-1} \cdots I_{n-1}^{-1}$$

[prodotto di matrici triangolari inferiori con 1
sulla diagonale principale

= matrici triangolari inferiori con elementi = 1
sulla diagonale principale

$$\underline{A = LU} \quad \text{fattori LU di } A$$

Per determinare L mi serve il determinante.

$$L = I_1^{-1} \cdots I_{n-1}^{-1}$$

$$= (I - v_1 e_1^T) \cdot (I - v_2 e_2^T) \cdots (I - v_{n-1} e_{n-1}^T)$$

$$h=4 \quad L = (I - v_1 e_1^T) (I - v_2 e_2^T) (I - v_3 e_3^T)$$

$$= (I - v_1 e_1^T - v_2 e_2^T + v_1 (e_1^T v_2) e_2^T) (I - v_3 e_3^T)$$

$$= (I - v_1 e_1^T - v_2 e_2^T) (I - v_3 e_3^T)$$

$$= I - v_3 e_3^T - v_1 e_1^T + \cancel{v_1 (e_1^T v_3) e_3^T} - v_2 e_2^T + \cancel{v_2 (e_2^T v_3) e_3^T}$$

$$= I - v_1 e_1^T - v_2 e_2^T - v_3 e_3^T$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -v_2^{(1)} & 1 & & \\ -v_3^{(1)} & -v_3^{(2)} & 1 & \\ -v_4^{(1)} & -v_4^{(2)} & -v_4^{(3)} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

La matrice L si chiama *matrice di eliminazione* dai vettori

de Gauss combon d regu

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad A_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ -2 & 1 & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{11}^{(0)} = 1 \neq 0$$

$$L A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ -2 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\approx \cancel{A}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{22}^{(1)} \neq 0 \\ = 1$$

$$F_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_2 \cdot A^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix} = A^{(2)} = U$$

$$F_2 F_2 A^{(0)} = U$$

$$A^{(0)} = \underbrace{F_1^{-1} F_2^{-1}}_L U = LU$$

$$L = F_1^{-1} F_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

CALCULO DA LATITUDE PELA LU DA
 GA coss $O(n^3)$ operacões aritméticas

IPOTESI: $a_{kk}^{(k-1)} \neq 0 \quad k=1, \dots, n-1$

PER IL CASO

CONDIZIONE SUFFICIE to $\det A_k \neq 0$
 $k=1, \dots, n-1$

Se $\det A_k \neq 0 \quad k=1, \dots, n-1 \Rightarrow a_{kk}^{(k-1)} \neq 0$

per costruzione su k
 Teorema della diagonalizzazione.

- Se $\det A_1 = [a_{ij}^{(0)}] \neq 0 \Rightarrow a_{11}^{(0)} \neq 0$

e quindi il primo passo è applicabile

$$A^{(0)} \rightarrow A^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & & & \\ & a_{22}^{(1)} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_1 A^{(0)} = A^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \uparrow & & & \\ & \downarrow & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \downarrow \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{mn}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Caso in cui per lo stesso principio di Teorema
 di ordine 2 di $A^{(1)}$?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} \\ a_{21}^{(0)} & a_{22}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\left(\begin{matrix} \text{matrice principale di} \\ \text{Teorema di Teorema} \end{matrix} \right) \times \left(\begin{matrix} \text{matrice per Teorema} \\ \text{di Teorema} \end{matrix} \right) \rightarrow$

$$1. \det \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} \\ a_{21}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}^{(1)} \cdot a_{22}^{(1)} - a_{12}^{(1)} \cdot a_{21}^{(1)}$$

$$\text{Se } \underline{\det A \neq 0} \Rightarrow a_{22}^{(1)} \neq 0$$

∴ Spesso per procedere con il metodo per

RISOLUZIONE DI ILLO SOSTITUIAMO UNO DEI

$$\underline{Ax = b} \quad (\underline{A \text{ invertibile}})$$

① Calcolo fattorizzazione LU di A $A \in LU$

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow LUx = b \Leftrightarrow$$

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

② A quo distribuire al sistema

$$Ax = b \quad (\underline{\underline{A \text{ invertibile}}})$$

$$A^{(0)} x = b^{(0)}$$

$$\exists! A^{(0)} x = \exists! b^{(0)}$$

Sistemi lineari equivalenti

(x è anche soluzione e la soluzione è unica)

$$Ax = b \quad \rightarrow \quad A^{(1)} x = b^{(1)}$$

$$\rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A^{(n-1)} x = b^{(n-1)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow U x = b^{(n-1)}$$

Soluzioni dell'ultima

Processo di Eliminazione di Gauss
e di aumento di Gauss

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ -2 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E_1 A^{(0)} x = E_1 b^{(0)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

\rightarrow Se valori con. sistema di n eq e $n \times n$
 $O(n^3)$ operazioni

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 0x_2 + 2x_3 = b_1^{(1)} \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = b_2^{(1)} \\ 0x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 = b_3^{(1)} \end{cases}$$

$$A^{(1)} x = b^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ b_3^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 0x_2 + 4x_3 = b_1^{(1)} \\ 0x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = b_2^{(1)} \\ 0x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 = b_3^{(1)} \end{array} \right.$$

COME APPLICARE IL METODO GAUSSIANO AD

UNA GENERALE MATRICE INVERTIBILE

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

invertibile o no, non aiuta
~~il~~ Hai LU

\mathbb{F}_2 ?

tecniche pivotaggio ; tecnica per zombi

regole e/o colonne

$$A \in \mathbb{K}^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{m2}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}$$

invertibile.

$a_{ii}^{(0)}$ potrebbe essere zero? S:

Siccome $\exists j \text{ t.c. } a_{j1}^{(0)} \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\text{determinante}} \quad |a_{j1}^{(0)}| = \max_{k=1..n} |a_{k1}^{(0)}|$$

= scampo j-esimo riga con 0 prima

$$A^{(0)} \xrightarrow{J} \begin{pmatrix} a_{j1}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{jn}^{(0)} \\ a_{11}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= P_1 A^{(0)} \quad P_2 \quad \underline{\text{ordine di permutazione}}$$

$$A^{(0)} \rightarrow A^{(1)} = I_n P_2 A^{(0)}$$

$A^{(1)}$ invertibile

$$A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & \dots \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & \vdots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{22}^{(1)} = 0 \quad \text{f. e. possible.}$$

$$\exists J \text{ s.t. } |a_{J2}^{(1)}| = \max_{k=2 \dots n} |a_{k2}^{(1)}| \neq 0$$

$$\text{f. } a_{22}^{(1)} = \dots = a_{n2}^{(1)} = 0 \Rightarrow A^{(1)} \text{ rank}$$

Inglor

(I^e e II^e also no linear dependent)

$$\underbrace{I_{m-1} P_{m-1} \dots P_2 P_1}_{L^{-1}} X^{(0)} = \dots$$

$$A^{(0)} = \text{circled } L \cup$$

L non è tangibile in forma

È stesso valore di sistema lineare

$$A^{(0)} x = b^{(0)}$$

$$\exists P_1 A^{(0)} x = \exists P_1 b^{(0)}$$

$$\cup x = b^{(n-1)}$$

$$\#S: A^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{col} \\ \hline Q_{11} \neq 0 \end{array} \right) \quad P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 6 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbb{F}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbb{P}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\frac{5}{8} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbb{F}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{8} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cup =$$

$$\mathbb{F}_2 \mathbb{P}_2 \mathbb{F}_1 \mathbb{P}_1 A^{(0)} = \cup$$

$$A^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ \mathbb{P}_1 & \mathbb{F}_1 & \mathbb{P}_2 & \mathbb{F}_2 \end{pmatrix} \cup$$

$$A^{(0)} x = b^{(0)}$$

$$P_1 A^{(1)} x = P_2 b^{(1)}$$

$$\sum_i P_i A^{(i)} = \sum_i P_i b^{(i)}$$

...