

RICEVIMENTS 16/04

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & & & 2 \\ & -1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & -1 & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & -1 \\ & & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dato $2 \times A$ anche per mezzo LU esatto o
effettivo determinando

$$A_k = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & & & 2 \\ & -1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & -1 & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad k = 1 \dots n-1$$

$\det A_k$: si ripete con lo stesso schema
e ulteriori colonne.

$$\begin{aligned} \det A_k &= (-1)^{k+1} 2 \det \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{k+1} 2 \cdot (-1)^k = (-1)^{2k+1} \cdot 2 \\ &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow $\det A_k \neq 0 \quad k = 1, \dots, n-1$

$\exists!$ LU-Zerlegung von A .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & & \\ & -1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$a_{11}^{(0)} = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ passe über \mathbb{R} für \mathbb{C}

$$A \rightarrow A^{(1)} = E_1 A.$$

$$E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ \frac{1}{2} & & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$a_{22}^{(1)} = 1 \neq 0$ passe über \mathbb{R} für \mathbb{C} .

$$A^{(1)} \rightarrow A^{(2)} \xrightarrow{F_2} A^{(3)}$$

$$I_{22} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{2} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$F_2 A^{(1)} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & & & & & \\ 0 & 1 & & & & \\ 0 & & 1 & & & \\ \hline & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

So similar to the better side products
 given that '1' for pair even effects

$$U = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ \hline & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$L = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & & & & & \\ & -\frac{1}{2} & & & & \\ & & -1 & & & \\ \hline & & & -1 & & \\ & & & & -1 & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A \in \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

chiar sa de autolini e put sa le luam valzile,

$A \in \text{singlora} \Leftrightarrow 0 \in \text{autolini}$.

$$\dim \text{Im}(A - \lambda I) + \dim \text{ker}(A - \lambda I) = n$$

$\lambda = 0$

$$\dim \text{Im} A + \dim \text{ker} A = n$$

\parallel

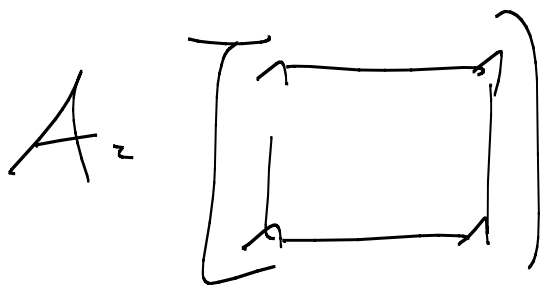
\perp

$$\Rightarrow \dim \text{ker} A = n-1$$

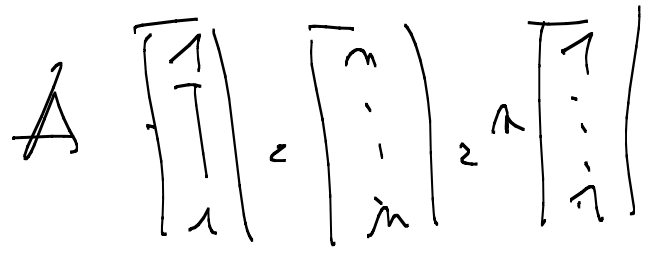
$$\text{Rangul matricei} = \underline{n-1}$$

$$A = A^T \text{ simetrica} \Rightarrow \text{gradul zero}$$

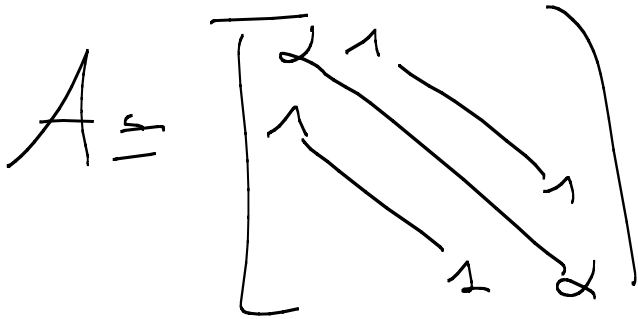
$$\sigma = \tau = n-1$$



$d = m$



$d = T = 1$



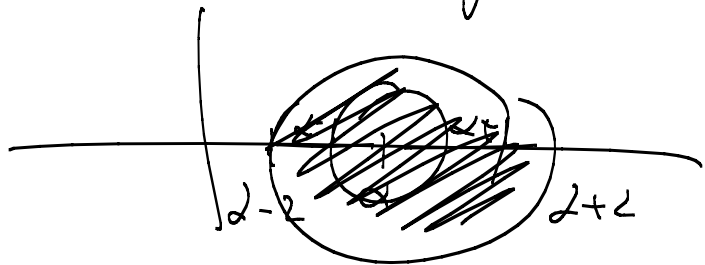
$d = 2$

autoren d ?

Ergebnis d A in rows d !

$A = A^T \Rightarrow$ singulärzahl e g $autoren$ se vol .

Personen:



$$d-2 \leq b \leq d+2$$

$\lambda - 270$ je autokor sa potvrdi

λ autokor. de A

$$\text{dim ker}(A - \lambda I) + \text{dim Im}(A - \lambda I) = n$$

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - \lambda & 1 & & \\ & \lambda - \lambda & 1 & \\ & & \lambda - \lambda & 1 \\ & & & \lambda - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A - \lambda I) \begin{pmatrix} 2 : n \\ 1 : n-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - \lambda & 1 & & \\ & \lambda - \lambda & 1 & \\ & & \lambda - \lambda & 1 \\ & & & \lambda - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{dim Im}(A - \lambda I) = n - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{dim ker}(A - \lambda I) = 1$$

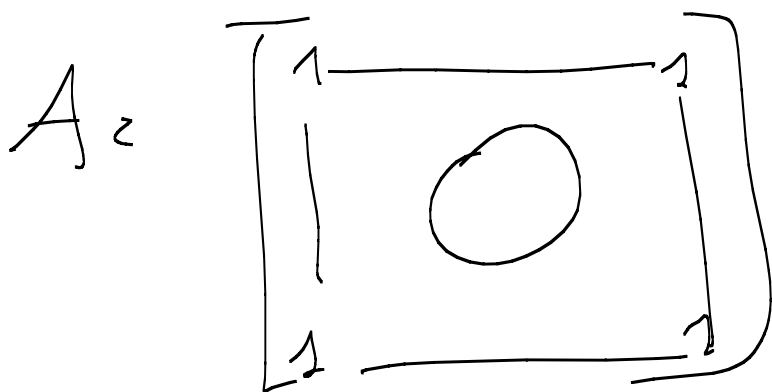
$$\sigma = \tau = 1 \quad \text{je je autokor.}$$

$$\|A\|_2 = \lambda_{\max} \quad \|A^{-1}\|_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda_{\min}}$$

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

$$= \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}^2} = \lambda_{\max}$$

$$\kappa_2(A) = \frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_{\min}} \leq \frac{\alpha + 2}{\alpha - 2}$$



① Is there LU ?

(2) autoklori A ?

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$F_{12} = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ -1 \end{array} \right]$$

A_{11}

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

\rightarrow

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Stepi vektora kolumni zvezane.

$$F_{12} = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$A_{11} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] = L \cdot U$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & \xrightarrow{-1} & 0 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ ? \\ \end{matrix}$$

Wie funktioniert LU

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Bigg| -\delta I = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\delta & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1-\delta \end{pmatrix}$$

Welche R faktoren enthalten! Correct so!

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

Let $\lambda = 0$ $\Rightarrow 0$ is an eigenvalue.

dim. Inv $\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow$ dim. Ker $\lambda = n-2$

0 is an eigenvalue or multiplicity algebraic \geq geometric
 $= n-2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & 0 & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + \dots + x_n = 0 \\ x_1 + x_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_1 + x_n = 0 \\ x_1 + \dots + x_n = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$\lambda \neq 0$ (λ is an eigenvalue or null)

$$x_2 x_3 = \dots = x_{n-1}$$

$$x_1 x_n$$

antarktoni sew. fkt.

$$\begin{pmatrix} t \\ s \\ \vdots \\ s \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2t + (n-2)s = \lambda t \\ 2t = \lambda s \end{cases}$$

$$s = \frac{2t}{\lambda}$$

$$2t + (n-2) \frac{2t}{\lambda} = \lambda t$$

$$\underline{t \neq 0} \quad \left(t = 0 \Rightarrow s = 0 \text{ antarktoni} \right)$$

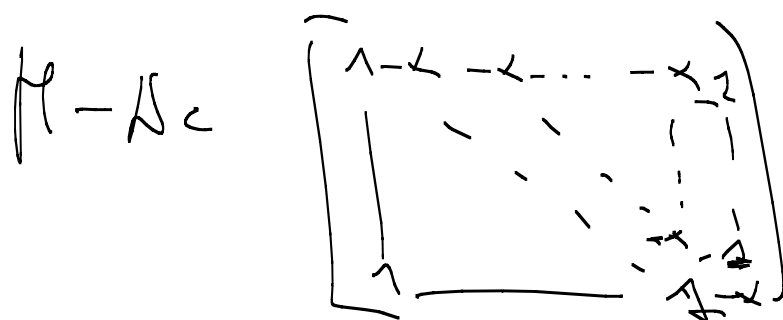
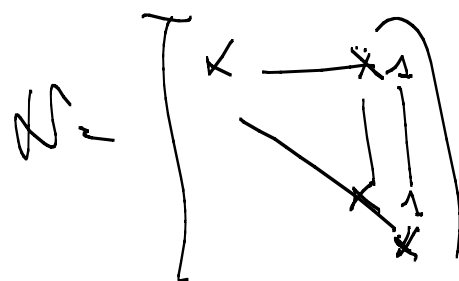
$$2 + 2 \frac{(n-2)}{\lambda} = \lambda$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 2(n-2) = 0$$

Muslo e trovi i momenti 2
centrati con nullo

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = u v^T + 2 w w^T \dots$$

$A = H - N$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-x & -x & -x & -1 \\ 1 & 1-x & -x & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-x & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} |1-x| > 2|x| + 1 \\ |1-x| > |x| + 2 \\ |1-x| > 3 \end{cases}$$

.....

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

per qsi: \emptyset \bar{A} e multpl.

$$1 > (n-1)|\emptyset|$$

$$1 > |\emptyset|$$

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

$$|\emptyset| < 1$$

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

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \theta & \theta \\ \theta & \ddots & \theta \\ \theta & \theta & \ddots \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \theta & \theta \\ \theta & \theta & \theta \\ \theta & \theta & \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\theta & \theta \\ \theta & \ddots & \theta \\ \theta & \theta & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & 0 \\ \theta \dots \theta & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & -\theta \\ 0 & 1 + (n-1)\theta^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 1 + (n-1)\theta^2 \neq 0 \quad \forall \theta$$

A invertible $\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}$

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

A singular.

LU $A =$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \hline 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \hline 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & & \end{array} \right]$$

$A = LU$

$$\text{Im}(A) = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{R}^m : \exists x \in \mathbb{R}^m \text{ such that } Ax = z \right\}$$

$$z \in \text{Im}(A) \iff z \in LUx$$

$$z \in L \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_m \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{m-1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_m \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_m \\ \vdots \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{n-1} + x_m \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_{m-1} + x_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z \in \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_m \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_m \\ \vdots \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m \end{bmatrix}$$

problem: $z_{m-1} = z_m$

So problem with z on the vector z computed step for
 find $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ s.t. $Ax = z$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_m = z_1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_m = z_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m = z_{n-1} \end{array} \right. \quad \underline{x_{n+1} = 0}$$

$$\text{Im}(A) = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{R}^m : z_{n-1} = z_n \right\}$$