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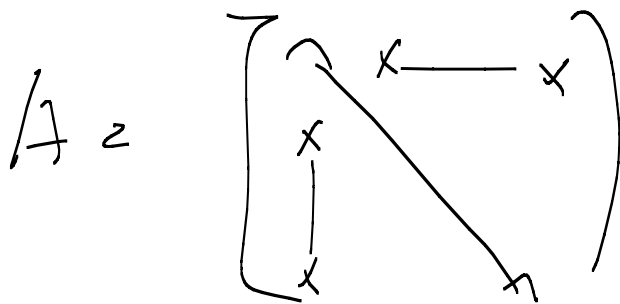
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## Metoda Iterativa

$Ax = b$   $A$  matrice  $A$  sparse

$A$  sparse = volti elementi zero nulli



$$nn_2(A) < cn^2$$

$$nn_3(A) < \underbrace{O(n)}_{\leftarrow} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} p \\ O(n \log n) \end{matrix}$$

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

Metodo di decomposizione gaussiana = metodo diretto  
 = numero finito di passi determinati da struttura del sistema.

Metodo iterativo: costruiamo una successione  
 $\{x^{(k)}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$  di vettori tali che  $x^{(k+1)} \rightarrow x$   
 soluzione del sistema lineare.

Critero di arresto: Quante m. iterazioni.

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

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

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

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 pende dallo zetto 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 konvergenza.

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

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

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

$x^{(k)}$  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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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)

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

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

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

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




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Teorema: Condizioni necessarie e sufficienti per la

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

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

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 vettore è convergente

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

$$A = I - N$$

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

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

è convergente? A riduzion: le proprietà di  $P$

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

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

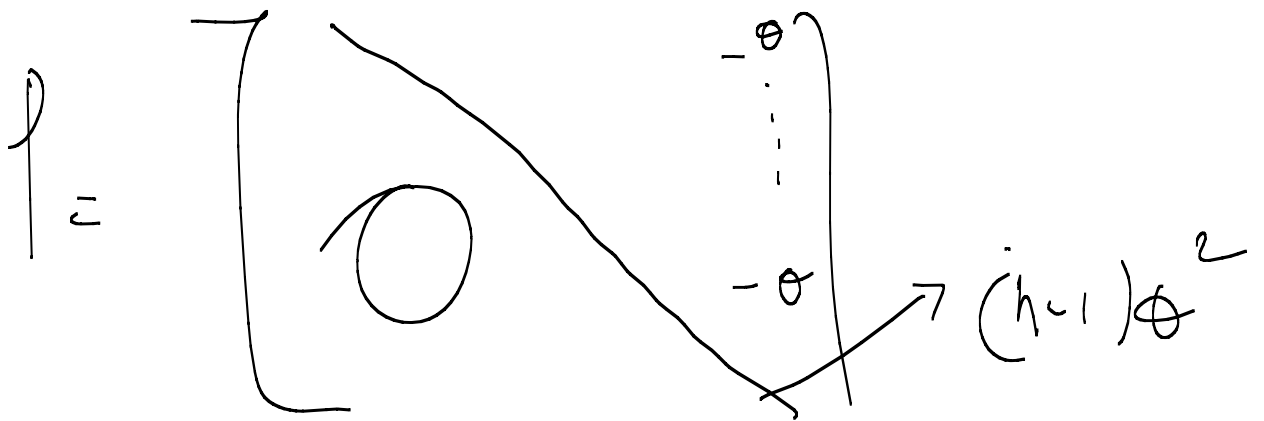
$$M^{-1}v = x \Leftrightarrow Mx = v$$

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

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

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

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



$\varphi(P) = ?$ ,  $P$  è trapezoido superiore e inferiore

1) suoi autovalori, stesso nella diagonale principale

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

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

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

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





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

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

$$= x^{n-2} \cdot (x^2 - (n-1)\theta^2) = 0$$

$x = 0$   
 $x = \pm \sqrt{(n-1)\theta^2}$

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

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

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

Méthode de Jacobi

Gauss-Seidel.

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

$M$  invertible.

Jacobi:  $A = L + U + D$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



$$A = L + U + D$$

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

① Spektrale  $H$  stabil  $\Leftrightarrow a_{ii} \neq 0$   
 $i = 1, \dots, n$

$$\begin{cases} x^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ M x^{(k+1)} = N x^{(k)} + b \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

$j=1, \dots, n$

$k \geq 0$  Weg zur Diagonalen

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

② Code computerzeile

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

Gauss-Seidel

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

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

$j = 1 \dots n$

quasi direkt  $X_j^{(k+1)}$  berechnen

$$X_1^{(k+1)} \dots X_n^{(k+1)}$$

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:  $n$  mal  $\rightarrow$   $n$  mal  $\rightarrow$   $n$  mal

Cost: computable  $\cdot \underline{\underline{O(n^2(A))}}$

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

Allora  $A$  è invertibile, Jordan e Gauss-Jordan sono applicabili, Jordan e Gauss-Jordan 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 Jordan e Gauss-Jordan dipende dagli autovalori di  $P$

$$\det(\lambda I - P) = \det(\lambda I - P^{-1}X)$$

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

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

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

$\neq$   
0

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

$\lambda$  este rădăcină de  $P \Leftrightarrow \lambda M - N$  are valoarea 0.

Pă căci  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  este un număr complex.

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

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

$$\|A\|_N = \|L+D\| + U$$

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

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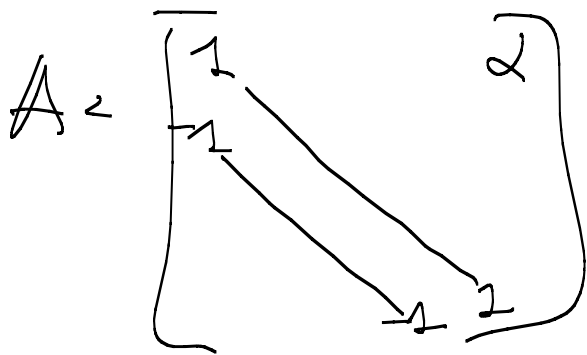

$$\|a_{11}\| \geq \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} |a_{1j}| + \sum_{j=l+1}^m |a_{1j}|$$

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

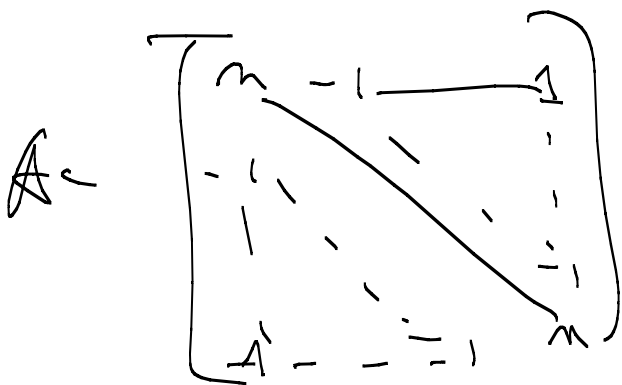
$$\|A a_{11}\| \geq \sum_{j=1}^{l-1} \|A a_{1j}\| + \|A\| \sum_{j=l+1}^m |a_{1j}|$$

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





- ① Duei per qd. val. di  $\alpha$   $A$  è p.d.o.
  - ② Duei per qd. val. di  $\alpha$  il vettore di Frob. è Convergente
  - ③ Duei per qd. val. di  $\alpha$  il cubo di  $f - S$  è convergente
- 



- ④ Trovare che il vettore di Frob. è convergente
- ⑤ Determinare  $k$  tale che



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

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