

lezione 20/04

≅ Eliminazione Gauss con pivoting

≅ Pivoting miglior stabilità no. pivoting full-m.

≅ Soluzione per utra: operaz: metodi iterativi

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ matrice.

$$A = A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{mn}^{(0)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\exists a_{j1}^{(0)} \neq 0$ Prendo $J: \left(a_{j1}^{(0)} \right) = \max_{k=1..n} \left(a_{k1}^{(0)} \right)$

Scambio righe J con riga 1

$$A^{(0)} \rightarrow A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{j1}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{jn}^{(0)} \\ a_{11}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(0)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{(1)} = P_1 A^{(0)}$$

A matrix with 1s on the diagonal. The element at row j , column j is circled and labeled "posizione j ".

P_1 matrice ottenuta dall'identità scambiando
colonna $\cdot 1$ e j

P_2 matrice di permutazione (proprietà: $P^{-1} = P^T$)

$$A^{(1)} = P_1 A^{(0)} \rightarrow A = P_2 P_1 A^{(0)}$$

$$A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{j2}^{(1)} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

A matrix with a circled submatrix starting from row 2, column 2. The element $a_{j2}^{(1)}$ is circled within this submatrix.

$$\exists j \geq 2 \text{ t.c. } a_{j2}^{(1)} \neq 0$$

(alt want $z \in z$ (buna) (univariate)
 de puteri $\Rightarrow A$ engloba)

$$\text{Puteri } \left[\begin{array}{c|c} a_{11} & \\ \hline a_{j2} & \dots \times \\ & \dots \dots \dots \\ & a_{k2} \end{array} \right]$$

Scara $z \in T$ -esua $u_1 \dots$

IR puteri diverse

$$\mathbb{F}_{n-1} \mathbb{F}_{n-2} \dots \mathbb{F}_1 A^{(0)} = U$$

$$A^{(0)} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{F}_1^{-1} & & & \\ & \mathbb{F}_2^{-1} & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & \mathbb{F}_{n-1}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}} \cdot U$$

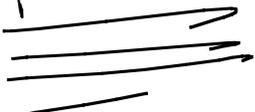
$$A^{(0)} = L \cdot U$$

L non è triviale

(“psicologicamente triviale” HoL & B)

$$[L, U] \subset \text{lin}(A) \quad / \quad X = A \setminus b$$

printing



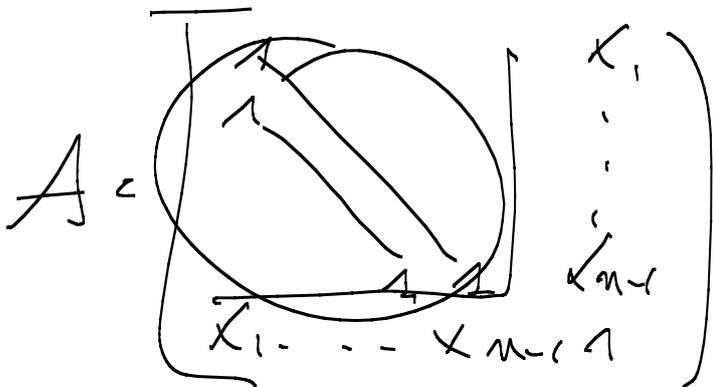
(partial printing)

① rende il processo applicabile
ad ogni istanza numerabile

② meglio B stabilizzato

③ con cura L e U computabili

④ più convenienti di $full-u$.



L, U sparse.

no row printing

U sparse.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon & 1-\epsilon \\ 1+\epsilon & -\epsilon \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = A \setminus b \quad \text{OK}$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{(1+\epsilon)}{\epsilon} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = F \cdot A$$

$$x_2 = U \setminus b$$

$$b = F \cdot b$$

NO

Metoda Iterativa

$Ax = b$ A matricele A sparse

A sparse = volti elementi zero nulli

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

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

$$nnz(A) < \underbrace{O(n)}_p \leftarrow$$

$$O(n \log n)$$

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

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.

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

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

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

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 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 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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Convergence in general depends on

zero - row - elements M e N

$$(A = M - N)$$

e della soluzione del sistema

Convergenza ~~FINO QUA~~

Def: Un metodo iterativo $x^{(k+1)} = P x^{(k)} + q$ ($k \geq 0$)
per risolvere $Ax = b$ con $P = M^{-1}N$ $q = M^{-1}b$
 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, si dice CONVERGENTE se

$x^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^m$
Cioè la successione generata converge alla
soluzione del sistema lineare

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

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

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

$$e^{(k)} = x^{(k)} - x$$

$$e^{(k+1)} = P e^{(k)} \quad \underline{k \gg 0}$$

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

Convergente zu \bar{x} $\| \cdot \|$ normiert und $\| P \| \leq 1$
 bzw. von \bar{x} $\| \cdot \|$ normiert $\| P \| \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dann: } e^{(k+1)} = P e^{(k)} &\Rightarrow \| e^{(k+1)} \| \leq \| P \| \| e^{(k)} \| \\ &\leq \| P \| \| e^{(k)} \| \leq \| P \|^2 \| e^{(k-1)} \| \leq \dots \\ &\leq \| P \|^{k+1} \| e^{(0)} \| \end{aligned}$$

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

$\downarrow 0$ $\downarrow 0$ $\downarrow 0$

Form \bar{x} - ermitteln.

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

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

Prendiamo $e^{(0)} = v$ di $Pv = \lambda v$ con
 $|\lambda| = \rho(P)$

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

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

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

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



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 x to

Convergence \bar{e} de $\varphi(A) < 1$.
