

Soldan çarptığımda  $\rightarrow$  satırlar  $\rightarrow$  yer değiştiriyor.  
 Sağdan "  $\rightarrow$  sütunlar

$$E_{3,2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Birim eleman matris}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}}_A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}}_B \quad A(2,i) = B(3,i)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A(i,3) = B(i,2)$$

Kare matrisin 2 satırını yer değiştirmek istiyorsam I matris ile çarp.

Bir matrisin sütununu yer değiştirmek istiyorsam

$$I_{3 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{2. satır yer değiştirdi.}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 5 \\ 7 & 9 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Sütunlar yer değiştirdi.}$$

Matris izi (Trace)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mm} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$$

Özellikleri:  $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$

1)  $AB \neq BA$

2)  $(AB)^T = B^T \cdot A^T$

3)  $(A^T)^T = (A^T)^{-1}$

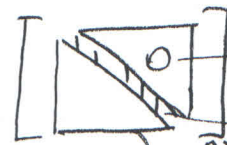
4)  $\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$   $\rightarrow$  matris çarpımları eşit değil ama yer değiştirirler birbirine eşittir.

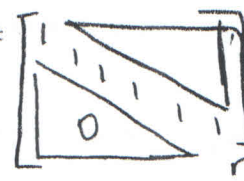
## MATRİS AYRIŞTIRMALARI

### 1) LU ayrıştırması

A matrisi kare matris ise,  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$A = L \cdot U$$

L: Lower Triangular (Alt Ügensel matris)  $\rightarrow L =$   köşegen üstü değerler 0

U: Upper Triangular (Üst Ügensel)  $\rightarrow U =$   köşegenler = her biri bir değer.

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \bar{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad A \bar{x} = \bar{b} \text{ (n bilinmeyenli n denklem)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} n \text{ tane} \\ \text{denklem} \end{array} \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Klasik Çözüm:

$$\bar{x} = A^{-1} \cdot \bar{b}$$

MATLAB:  $x = \text{inv}(A) * b$ ;  $A^{-1} \rightarrow O(n^3)$

Bunun yerine,

$A = L \cdot U$  (Ayrıştırdığımızı varsayalım).

$$L \cdot U \cdot \bar{x} = \bar{b}$$

$$U \cdot \bar{x} = \bar{y}$$

$$L \cdot \bar{y} = \bar{b}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

(1. Adım)  
 $L \cdot \bar{y} = \bar{b}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$l_{11} \cdot y_1 = b_1 \Rightarrow y_1 = b_1 / l_{11} \checkmark$$

$$l_{21} \cdot y_1 + y_2 = b_2 \Rightarrow y_2 = b_2 - l_{21} y_1$$

$$y_2 = (b_2 - l_{21} y_1) / l_{22}$$

$$l_{31} \cdot y_1 + l_{32} \cdot y_2 + l_{33} \cdot y_3 = b_3$$

$$y_3 = \frac{b_3 - [l_{31} y_1 + l_{32} y_2]}{l_{33}}$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow y_1 = b_1 / l_{11}$$

$$\left[ y_k = (b_k - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} l_{ki} \cdot y_i) / l_{kk} \right]$$

$k \geq 2 \rightarrow k=2, \dots, n$

Forward Substitution (ileri yerine koyma)

Karmaşıklık (Complexity)

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n \leftarrow \text{toplama}$$

$$O\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right) \sim O\left(\frac{n^2}{2}\right)$$

(2. Adım)

$$U \cdot x = \bar{y}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = y_3 / u_{33}$$

$$x_2 = (y_2 - u_{23} \cdot x_3) / u_{22}$$

$$x_1 = (y_1 - [u_{12} x_2 + u_{13} x_3]) / u_{11}$$

step 1 + step 2 karmaşıklık:  $O(n^2)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \dots & a_{1T} & \dots \\ \dots & a_{2T} & \dots \\ \dots & \vdots & \dots \\ \dots & a_{nT} & \dots \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

LU Ayrıştırması

$$A \xrightarrow[\text{Elimination}]{\text{Gauss}} U \xrightarrow[\text{kaydederek}]{\text{Satır işlemlerini}} L$$

Backward Substitution  
"Geri yerine koyma"

$$O\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right) \sim O\left(\frac{n^2}{2}\right)$$

Toplama + Çarpma

Satır İşlemleri:

$$\text{Satır } (i) \leftarrow \text{satır } (i) - \alpha \cdot \text{satır } (j)$$

Örnek:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 6 & 8 & 1 \\ 4 & -8 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1. Adım)

$$\text{Satır}(2) \leftarrow \text{Satır}(2) - 3 \cdot \text{Satır}(1)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 16 \\ 4 & -8 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{E_1} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 6 & 8 & 1 \\ 4 & -8 & -3 \end{bmatrix}}_A$$

hangisi elemanı sıfırladık b'yi, onun yerine -3 yazıyoruz.

(Adım 2)

$$\text{Satır}(3) \leftarrow \text{Satır}(3) - 2 \cdot \text{satır}(1) \quad \lambda = \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} = 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 16 \\ 0 & -16 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{E_2} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 16 \\ 4 & -8 & -3 \end{bmatrix}}_{A_1}$$

Adım 3:  $A_2$  matrisinde

$$\text{Satır}(3) \leftarrow \text{Satır}(3) - \lambda \cdot \text{satır}(2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & -57 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{E_3} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 16 \\ 0 & -16 & 7 \end{bmatrix}}_{A_2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{a_{32}}{a_{22}} = 4$$

$$A_3 = U$$

$$U = (E_3 E_2 E_1) A \rightarrow A \text{ matrisini soldan ilk } E_1 \text{ sonra } E_2, E_3 \text{ ile } U \text{ elde ettik.}$$

$$A = \underbrace{(E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1})}_{L \text{ Matrisi}} \cdot U$$

$$L = E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1}$$

$$E_1^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_3^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & -57 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_1^{-1} \cdot E_2^{-1} \cdot E_3^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$