Ejercicios 23 a 26

[23]
$$A \in M_{m\times n}$$
 (A es la matriz de un operador lineal: $IR^n \mapsto IR^m$)

(en sus bases canónicas)

- Si ||.|| es una norma en IR^n , ||A|| (norma de operador de A)

es ||A|| = Sup(||A.x|| : ||x|| = 1)

Es mas conveniente escribir ||A|| = sup(||A.x|| : ||x|| \le 1).

a)
$$\|A\|_{1} = \max \sum_{i=1}^{m} |a_{ij}|$$
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{mn} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \in M_{mxn}$ eu las bases cauénicas

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_m \end{pmatrix}$$
 donde $f_i \in M_{axn}$ $F_i = (a_{ix}, ..., a_{in})$
 $A = (C_1 - C_n)$ donde $C_j \in M_{mxx}$ $C_j = \begin{pmatrix} C_{xj} \\ \vdots \\ C_{mj} \end{pmatrix}$

Para j=1,..., n si ej es el j-ésimo vector de la BC de Rn (espacio de salida).

$$A.e_{j} = C_{j}$$
; $||A.e_{j}||_{A} = ||C_{j}||_{A}$ $\forall j = 4,..., n$ (1)

(1)
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\|A\|_{1} \ge \max_{1 \le j \le n} \|C_{j}\|_{1} = \max_{1 \le j \le n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} |a_{ij}|$

Veamos ahora que $\|A\|_{1} \le \max_{1 \le j \le n} \|C_{j}\|_{1}$ vectores

Si $\times e \mathbb{R}^{n}$ con $\|x\|_{1} \le 1$, $x = \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{j}e_{j}$ $\|x\|_{1} \le 1 \iff \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|$

Si
$$x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
 con $||x||_1 \le 1$, $x = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j e_j$; $||x||_1 \le 1 \iff \sum_{j=1}^n |x_j| \le 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \|A.x\|_{\Lambda} &= \|A\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{j} e_{j}\right)\|_{\Lambda} = \|\sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{j} A e_{j}\|_{\Lambda} \leq \sum_{j=1}^{n} \|X_{j} C_{j}\|_{\Lambda} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \|X_{j}\|_{\Lambda} \|C_{j}\|_{\Lambda} \leq \sum_{j=1}^{n} \|X_{j}\|_{\Lambda} \|C$$

 $\leq \sum_{j=1}^{N} |X_j| \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} ||C_j|| \sum_{j=1}^{n} |X_j| \leq \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} ||C_j|| \sum_{j=1}^{n} |X_j| \leq \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} ||C_j||$

b)
$$\|A\|_{\infty} = \max_{1 \le i \le m} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |aij|$$

Sea $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ con $\|x\|_{\infty} \le 1$ (si $x = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j e_j$, $\max_{1 \le j \le n} |x_j| \le 1$)

 $A \cdot x = \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ \vdots \\ F_m \end{pmatrix} \cdot x = \begin{pmatrix} F_i \cdot x \\ \vdots \\ F_{m \cdot x} \end{pmatrix} \implies \|A \cdot x\|_{\infty} = \max_{1 \le i \le m} \frac{|F_i \cdot x|}{|F_i|_{1}||x||_{\infty}} \iff \|F_i\|_{1}$
 $\leq \left(\max_{1 \le i \le m} \|F_i\|_{1}\right) \|x\|_{\infty} \implies \|A\|_{\infty} \le \max_{1 \le i \le m} \|F_i\|_{1}$

Veames que $\|A\|_{\infty} \ge \max_{1 \le i \le m} \|F_i\|_{1}$:

Supongamos que el máximo de $\|F_i\|_{1}$ se da en $i \circ (con 1 \le i, fi) = (a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_n})$

Tomemos $x = (sgn(a_{i_0}), \dots, sgn(a_{i_0}))$, donde para $t \in \mathbb{R}$

Tomemos
$$x = (sgn(a_{io_A}), ..., sgn(a_{io_n}))$$
, donde para $t \in \mathbb{R}$
 $sgn(t) = \begin{cases} 1, t > 0 \\ 0, t = 0 \end{cases}$ Entences $|sgn(t)| \in \Lambda \ \forall t \ \forall$
además $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$, $t \cdot sgn(t) = |t|$
 $|sgn(t)| \leq \Lambda \ \forall t \implies ||x||_{\infty} = \Lambda \ \forall para \ esti \ x,$
 $|sgn(t)| \leq \Lambda \ \forall t \implies ||x||_{\infty} = \Lambda \ \forall para \ esti \ x,$
 $(A \cdot x)_{io} = |F_{io} \cdot x| = |\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{io_j} \cdot sgn(a_{io_j})| \ge \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{io_j}| = ||F_{io}||_{\Lambda}$

(B) Demostrar 11/11/2 < / 11/11/11/11/10 Es lo mismo que demostrar que l'Allz \((| \lambda | \l Sol: Sea x & Rn arbitrario $\|Ax\|_{2}^{2} = \langle A.x, Ax \rangle = \langle A^{*}Ax, x \rangle = \langle Bx, x \rangle$ donde $B = A^{*}A >$ como es B: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ a_{m_1} & \cdots & a_{m_n} \end{pmatrix} \quad Cou \quad \overrightarrow{a_{ij}} = a_{ji}$ $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{m_n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ a_{in} & \cdots & a_{m_n} \end{pmatrix} \quad cou \quad \overrightarrow{a_{ij}} = a_{ji}$ = (ãij) | A E LEN A E j E M = (aij) | A \i \i \i m A^*A es $A^TA = (\tilde{a}_{ij})(a_{ij}) \in M_{n\times n} = (b_{ij})$ con $A \in i, j \in n$ y

enchufando esto aqui $b_{ij} = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \widehat{\alpha}_{il} \alpha_{lj} = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{li} \alpha_{lj}$ (2) Si $x = (x_1, ..., x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\langle Bx, x \rangle = \sum_{i,j=1}^n b_{ij} x_i x_j$ $0 \le \langle Bx, x \rangle = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} b_{ij} x_i x_j \le \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} |b_{ij}| |x_i x_j| \le \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} |b_{ij}| \frac{x_i^2 + x_j^2}{2}$ $= \sum_{i,j=1}^{N} |b_{ij}| \chi_i^2 \quad \left(\text{esto es así porque } \sum_{i,j=1}^{N} |b_{ij}| \chi_i^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^{N} |b_{ij}| \chi_j^2 \right)$ porque a su vez $b_{ij} = b_{ji}$ $=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n}|b_{ij}|X_{i}^{2}\right)=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n}|b_{ij}|\right)X_{i}^{2}\leq$ = max \ \frac{n}{i=1} | bij | $\leq \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |b_{ij}|\right) \sum_{i=1}^{n} \chi_{i}^{2}$ Hemos probado que NAM2 < máx > lbij

$$= \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left| \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} \alpha_{\ell i} \alpha_{\ell j} \right| \left(por(2) \right)$$

$$\leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{\ell=1}^{m} \left| \alpha_{\ell i} \right| \left| \alpha_{\ell j} \right| \right) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left| \alpha_{\ell i} \right| \left| \alpha_{\ell j} \right| \right) =$$

$$= \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^{n} \left| \alpha_{\ell i} \right| \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left| \alpha_{\ell j} \right| \right) \leq \left(\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} \left| \alpha_{\ell i} \right| \left| \max_{1 \leq \ell \leq m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left| \alpha_{\ell j} \right| \right)$$

$$\leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} \left| \alpha_{\ell i} \right| \left| \alpha_{\ell j} \right|$$

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$$= \max_{1 \leq \ell \leq m} \sum_{1 \leq \ell \leq m}$$

$$||A \times ||_{2}^{2} = \langle A \times , A \times \rangle \leq ||A \times ||_{1} ||A \times ||_{\infty} \leq ||A \times ||_{1} ||A \times ||_{\infty} \leq ||A \times ||_{1} ||A \times ||_{\infty} ||A \times ||_{\infty} = ||A \times ||_{1} ||A \times ||_{\infty} ||A \times ||_{\infty} = ||A \times ||_{1} ||A \times ||_{\infty} ||A \times ||_{\infty} ||A \times ||_{\infty} = ||A \times ||_{1} ||A \times ||_{\infty} ||A \times ||_{$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$f(X) = X^{T}M$$

Calcular df, para cada
$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$
.

Sol:
$$(df)_A : \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
 $B \mapsto ?$
 $(df)_A (B) = \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(A+tB) = \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} (A^T + tB^T)M =$

$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} (A^{T}M + tB^{T}M) = B^{T}M$$

$$f(x+y) = (x+y)^T M = x^T M + y^T M = f(x) + f(y)$$

 $f(ax) = ax^T M = a f(x)$

entonces of = f.

$$=D(df)_{A}(B) = f(B) = B^{T}M$$

B)
$$f: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$X \longmapsto X^{T} X$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, (df)_{A}$$

<u>Sol</u>:

$$(df)_{A}(B) = \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(A+tB) = \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} f(A+tB) =$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} (A+tB)^{T}(A+tB) = A^{T}A + t(B^{T}A+A^{T}B) + t^{2}B^{T}B$$

$$= B^{T}A + A^{T}B + (2t)B^{T}B\Big|_{t=0} = B^{T}A + A^{T}B$$

c)
$$f: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$\times \longmapsto tr(X^{\mathsf{T}}X)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \xrightarrow{h^{-tr()}} \mathbb{R}$$

$$X \longmapsto \chi^{\mathsf{T}} \chi \longmapsto \mathsf{tr}(\chi^{\mathsf{T}} \chi)$$

$$(df)_{A}(B) = (dh)_{g(A)} \circ (dg)_{A}(B) = R^{m} \frac{dyp}{R^{n}} R^{n} \frac{dyp}{R^{n}} R^{n}$$

$$= (dh)_{g(A)}(A^{T}B + B^{T}A) = tr(x+y) = tr(x) + tr(y)$$

$$= tr(\lambda X) = \lambda X$$

Ten solution

RECUERDO: Regla cadeuce

pe
$$\mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{h} \mathbb{R}^\ell$$
 $f = h \circ g$
 $(df)_p = (dh)_{g(p)} \circ (dg)_p$
 $\mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{dg_p} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{dhg(p)} \mathbb{R}^\ell$
 $f = h \circ g$

OTRA FORMA:

$$\left(\frac{dtr}{c}\right)_{c}(B) = \frac{d}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} tr(c+tB) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(tr(c) + t.tr(B)\right) = tr(B)$$

D)
$$P,Q$$
 matrices

 $f: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{a \times b}$
 $g(X) = P. f(X.Q)$
 $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(X) = \lim_{x \to \infty} f(X) =$

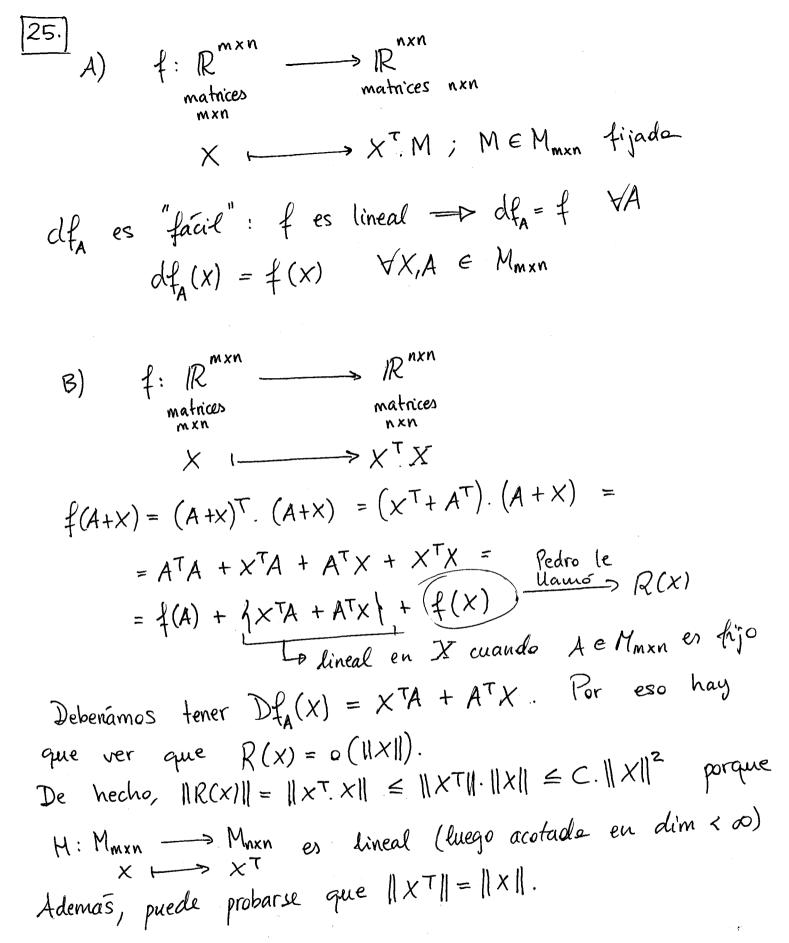
$$\dot{a}(dg)_A?$$

$$X \xrightarrow{R_Q} X.Q \xrightarrow{f} f(X.Q) \xrightarrow{Lp} P. f(X.Q)$$

$$g = Lp \circ f \circ R_Q \qquad RQ y Lp \text{ lineales}$$

$$(dg)_A = (dLp)_{f(AQ)} \circ (df)_{AQ} \circ (dR_Q)_A = Lp \circ (df)_{AQ} \circ RQ \Rightarrow$$

$$= \frac{R_{Q}(A)}{\left(dg\right)_{A}(B) = P. df_{AQ}(BQ)}$$



1) ver que I-A es invertible

Dem

I-A es lineal por ser una combinación lineal de operadores lineales.

I-A invertible (Ker (I-A) = 10}

 $x \in Ker(I-A) \iff (I-A)x = 0 \iff x = Ax$

 $\Rightarrow ||x|| = ||Ax|| \leq ||A|| ||x|| \Rightarrow (1-||A||) ||x|| \leq 0 \Rightarrow ||x|| \leq 0$ \Rightarrow X = 0.

2) Ver que lim A = 0

$$||A^n|| = ||A...A|| \le ||A||^n \longrightarrow 0$$

3) (FORMULA DE NEUMANN) $(I-A)^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A^n$ con

$$\|(T-A)^{-1}\| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|A\|^n = \frac{1}{1-\|A\|} < \infty$$

 $\frac{\text{Dem}}{\text{Sea B}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A^n \quad \text{Como} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ||A^n|| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} ||A||^n = \frac{1}{1 - ||A||} < \infty$

(la serie que define B converge absolutamente) y \mathbb{R}^{k^2} es completo B está bien definida en \mathbb{R}^{k^2} . Veamos que (I-A)B = B(I-A)=I $(I-A) \cdot B = IB - AB = B - A(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A^n) = B - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A^{n+1}, \quad n+1 = M$

 $=DB - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A^{m} = B - (B-I) = I$

 $<2\|x\|^2$ si $\|x\| \le \frac{1}{2}$

en IRn Comparar normas Ejemplo! ||x||p, ||x||q 1≤p,q≤∞ $\|x\|_{q} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} |x_{j}|^{q}\right)^{1/q}$ - $Si p \leq q$, $\|x\|_q^p = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |x_j|^q\right)^{p/q} \le \left(0,1\right] / \frac{obs}{s} : t \to t^{\infty} \left(0 < \alpha \le 4\right)$ es concava $(t \ge 0)$ subaditiva (t+s) < t < t < t < $\leq \sum_{j=1}^{N} (|x_j|^q)^{p/q} =$ $= \sum_{j=1}^{n} |x_{j}|^{p} = ||x||^{p} \implies ||x||_{q} \le ||x||_{p} \implies \text{le constante de acotación es 1.}$ Al revés: p = 9 y quiero controlar IIXIIp con IIXIIq: Uso Hölder: $||x||_p = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |x_j|_p\right)^{1/p} = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |x_j|_p \cdot 1\right)^{1/p} \leq \text{exponentes } \frac{q}{p} \geq 1$ y un conjugado $\leq \left[\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} |x_{j}|^{p} \cdot \frac{q}{p}}{\|x\|_{q}^{p}} \cdot \|(1,...,1)\|_{q/p} \right]^{1/p} \\
= \left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} |x_{j}|^{p} \cdot \frac{q}{p}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} |x_{j}|^{2/p}} \right] = \sqrt{(q/p)'} = \sqrt{q}$ $= D \|X\|_{p} \le (\|X\|_{q}^{p} \cdot n^{\frac{q-p}{q}})^{1/p} = n^{\frac{q-p}{pq}} \cdot \|X\|_{q}$

 $\Rightarrow \|x\|_p \leq n^{\frac{q-p}{pq}} \|x\|_q$