Barem

Subjectul 1 - 4 pt

· 1.25 pt - calculul matricis B-1

· 0,25 pt - calculul matricis C

· 0,5 pt - calculul matricis M

° 1 pt - demonstrarea converpentei met iterative

1 pt - calculul vectoralii x"

Subjectul 2 - 3 pt

1.5 pt - calculul cu formula lui Veville a polinoamelor los, l2, l23

· 1 pt - calculul polinoamelor lo12, l123 folosind formula Neville

· 0.5 pt - calcubil polinomului lo123 eu formula Veville

Subjectul 3 - 2 pt

Baza - 1 pt

Nume şi prenume : Grupa, semianul: Data:

Examen Calcul Numeric 2010 - B

1. Fie sistemul liniar:

$$10x_1 + x_2 = 1$$

$$10x_2 + 3x_3 = 16$$

$$3x_1 + 4x_3 = 8$$

Să se construiască matricea iterației, M, pentru o metodă iterativă cu următoarea matrice B:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Să se studieze convergența metodei iterative astfel obținute și să se calculeze vectorul $x^{(1)}$ pornind de la $x^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$.

2. Fie tabelul:

Să se aproximeze f(1) folosind formula Neville pentru polinomul de interpolare Lagrange și schema lui Aitken.

 $(l_{i,...,k}(x)$ - polinomul de interpolare Lagrange pe nodurile $x_i, x_{i+1}, ..., x_k$) Formula Neville

$$l_{i,\dots,k}(x) = \frac{(x_k - x)l_{i,\dots,k-1}(x) + (x - x_i)l_{i+1,\dots,k}(x)}{x_k - x_i}$$

3. Fie $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ o matrice oarecare având pseudo-inversa Moore-Penrose $A^I \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^m$ un vector oarecare și $x^I = A^I b \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Să se arate că:

 $\|b - Ax^I\|_2 \le \|b - Ax\|_2 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\|\cdot\|_2$ este norma euclidiana din \mathbb{R}^n

1.
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 16 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = B - C \implies C = B - A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = B^{-1}C$$

Coloanele matricis B' se pot obtine rezoliand pe rand sistemele

$$\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{X}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} , \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} , \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$8 \times 1 = 1 \mid 0 \mid 0$$
 $8 \times 2 = 0 \mid 1 \mid 0$
 $3 \times 1 + 4 \times 3 = 0 \mid 0 \mid 1$

$$\mathcal{X}_{1} = \frac{1}{8}$$
, $\mathcal{X}_{2} = 0$ $\mathcal{X}_{3} = -\frac{3}{4}\mathcal{X}_{1} = -\frac{3}{32}$ - col 1 a matr \mathcal{B}^{7}

$$x_1 = 0$$
, $x_2 = \frac{1}{8}$, $x_3 = 0$ - coloana a 2^a a lui B^{-1}

$$x_1 = 0$$
, $x_2 = 0$, $x_3 = \frac{1}{4}$ - what $x_3 = \frac{1}{4}$ a mate. By

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/8 & 0 \\ -3/32 & 0 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Se poate face si verificarea $B \cdot B^{-1} = I_3$

$$M = B^{-1}C = \begin{pmatrix} 1/8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/8 & 0 \\ -3/32 & 0 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1/4 & -1/8 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/4 & -3/8 \\ 3/16 & 3/32 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Couvergenta: • fie se calc. $\rho(M)$ • fie se gas o norma matr. ptr care $||M|| \ge 1$

g(M) = max } 121; a valoure proprie a mate M9 $p_{M}(\lambda) = \det(\lambda J - M) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1/4 & 1/8 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda + 1/4 & 3/8 \\ -3/16 & -3/32 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} =$

$$= 2 (1 + 1/4)^{2} - \frac{9}{64 \cdot 16} + \frac{9}{32 \cdot 8} (1 + 1/4)$$

$$\int_{M} (\lambda) = \lambda \left[(\lambda + \frac{1}{4})^{2} + \frac{9}{256} \right]$$

$$\lambda_{1} = 0 \quad \lambda_{2,\overline{3}} - \frac{1}{4} + i \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{M} (M) = \max \left[|\lambda_{1}|, |\lambda_{2}|, |\lambda_{3}| \right] = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}}^{2} + \frac{3}{16}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{5}{16} < 1 \Rightarrow \text{ convergenta}$$

$$\|M\|_{1} = \max \left\{ \frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{32}, \frac{3}{8} \right\} = \frac{15}{32} < 1$$

$$\|M\|_{\infty} = \max \left\{ \frac{3}{14} + \frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{32} \right\} = \frac{5}{8} < 1$$

$$= \max \left\{ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{32} \right\} = \frac{5}{8} < 1$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\chi^{(1)} & \text{se poste calcula} & \overline{u} & 2 \text{ newduri} \\
a) - \chi^{(1)} & = M\chi^{(0)} + d & d = B^{-1}6 \\
& \text{sau} \\
e) - \chi^{(1)} & \text{este solution sistemulu:} \\
& B \chi = C\chi^{(0)} + 6 \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
M\chi^{(0)} & = \begin{pmatrix} -1/4 & -1/8 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/4 & -3/8 \\ 3/16 & 3/32 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/8 \\ -5/8 \\ 3/32 \end{pmatrix} \\
d & = \begin{pmatrix} 1/8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/8 & 0 \\ -3/32 & 0 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 2 \\ 6/1/32 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi^{(1)} & = \begin{pmatrix} 1/8 \\ 0 \\ 1/8 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi^{(1)} & = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 11/8 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\chi^{(1)} & = \begin{pmatrix} 1/8 \\ 0 \\ 1/6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\chi^{(1)} & = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi^{(1)} & = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi^{(2)} & = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$8 \chi_{1} = 0 = 3 \chi_{1} = 0$$

$$8 \chi_{2} = 11 = 3 \chi_{2} = \frac{11}{8}$$

$$3 \chi_{1} + 4 \chi_{3} = 8 = 3$$

$$\chi_{3} = 2$$

$$\chi_{4} = 0 = 11 = 3$$

$$\chi_{2} = \frac{11}{8}$$

$$\chi_{3} = 2$$

$$l_{012} = \frac{(0-1) \cdot l_{01} + (1-(-2)) \cdot l_{12}}{0 - (-2)} = \frac{-12 + 30}{2} = -6$$

$$l_{123} = \frac{(2-1) \cdot l_{12} + (1-(-1)) \cdot l_{23}}{2 - (-1)} = \frac{1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 3}{3} = 2$$

$$l_{0123} = \frac{(2-1) \cdot l_{012} + (1-(-2)) \cdot l_{123}}{2 - (-2)} = \frac{1 \cdot (-6) + 3 \cdot 2}{4} = 0$$

$$f(1) \simeq l_{0123} = 0$$

3.
$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$$
 $A = U \sum_{i=1}^{N} V^{T}$ descomp.
 $dup \overline{\alpha}$ valori singulare
 $U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$, $V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ - matrici ortogonale
 $\sum_{i=1}^{N} V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ $D = diag [\sigma_{i}, ..., \sigma_{i}] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$
 $A^{I} = V \sum_{i=1}^{N} U^{T} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$
 $\sum_{i=1}^{N} V = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$

$$f(x) = ||b-Ax||_2 \qquad f: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$$
Relatia $||b-Ax^{\perp}||_2 \leq ||b-Ax||_2 + x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
implica fapitul că x^{\perp} este unul din
punctele de minim ale funcției f .
$$f(x) = ||b-Ax||_2 = ||b-UZV^{\top}x||_2 =$$

$$= ||U(U^{\top}b-Z_{\overline{d}})||_2 = ||U^{\top}b-Z_{\overline{d}}||_2$$
(am fol faptul că U este ortogonala
$$U^{\top}U = I \qquad \text{si} \qquad ||U|w||_2 = ||w||_2$$
)
Notain cu $C = U^{\top}b \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$$f(x) = ||U^{\top}b-Z_{\overline{d}}||_2 = ||C-Z_{\overline{d}}||_2 =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{r}{2}(C_i - C_i j_i)^2} + \frac{r}{2}C_i^2$$
Valoarea minima pentru expresio de mai sus
se obtine pentru acei vectori f^{\perp} (respectii $x = V_2$)
care natisfac:

 $f_i = \frac{C_i}{T_i}$ i = 1, T , $f_i \in \mathbb{R}$ i = R + 1, m

Pentre a demonstra relatia din enuntul exercituilui trebuie ra aratam ca $z^{I} = V^{T} z^{I}$ $z^{I} = A^{I}b$ satisface relatile de mai sees $z^{I} = V^{T}A^{I}b = V^{T}VZ^{I}U^{T}b = Z^{I}c$ $z^{I} = V^{T}A^{I}b = V^{T}VZ^{I}U^{T}b = Z^{I}c$ $z^{I} = V^{T}A^{I}b = V^{T}VZ^{I}U^{T}b = Z^{I}c$ $z^{I} = Ci \quad i=I,r \quad z^{I} = 0 \quad i=r+I,n$ $z^{I} = Ci \quad i=I,r \quad z^{I} = 0 \quad i=r+I,n$ $z^{I} = Ci \quad i=I,r \quad z^{I} = 0 \quad i=r+I,n$