## ZA'POCTOVY PROJEKT 1

d = x A

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{E} & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{1}} \\ \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad = \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix}$$

A1: E = 1 mpurere & man my

$$A_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\theta & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = 1+\theta \approx 1 \quad \theta \approx 0 \quad \theta \geq 0$$

a) 
$$R(A_0) = ||A||_2 ||A^{-1}||_2 = \frac{A_{max}}{A_{min}}$$
 |  $A_{max}, A_{min} = MAX a MIN al. circa A$ 

pro A symetrides, por definitions

$$A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+6 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = A$$
 sympthics:

$$dut(A-\lambda E) = dut(\frac{1+\theta-\lambda}{1-\lambda}) = (1+\theta-\lambda)(1-\lambda)-1=$$

$$= \chi - \gamma + \theta - \theta \gamma - \gamma + \gamma_2 = \gamma_2 - 5\gamma - \theta \gamma + \theta =$$

$$= \lambda_5 + (-5 - \theta) \times + \theta = 0$$

$$D = (5+\theta)_5 - 4\theta = 8+40 + 8_5 - 4\theta = 8_5 + 4$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2+\theta \pm \sqrt{\theta^2+4}}{2}$$
 paritine definition (2) remained who then

$$MM \quad Y^{r} = \frac{5}{4} \left( \int f dr + \sqrt{d_{5} + d_{4}} \right) > 0 \qquad \int \longrightarrow bD \qquad \nabla$$

$$\mathcal{K}(A_0) = \frac{\lambda_{min}}{\lambda_{min}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2}{2}} \frac{\frac{2+\theta-\sqrt{\theta^2+4}}{2+\theta+\sqrt{\theta^2+4}}}{\frac{2+\theta+\sqrt{\theta^2+4}}{2+\theta}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{2+\theta+\sqrt{\theta^2+4}}{2+\theta}} = \frac{1}{2+\theta}$$

hre 
$$\theta$$
 unright:  $\sqrt{\theta_5+A} = 5\sqrt{1+\frac{A}{\theta_4}} = 5\left(1+\frac{5}{4}\cdot\frac{A}{\theta_5}+A(\theta_4)\right)$ 

$$\mathcal{K}(V^o) = \left(\frac{5+\theta+\left(5+\frac{\lambda}{\theta_5}\right) + \rho(\theta_A)}{5+\theta-\left(5+\frac{\lambda}{\theta_5}\right) + \rho(\theta_A)}\right) \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{1+\theta+\frac{\lambda}{\theta_5}}{\theta-\frac{\lambda}{\theta_5}}\right) = \frac{\frac{1+\theta-\theta_5}{1+\theta+\theta_5}}{(1+\lambda\theta+\theta_5)}$$

$$b) \qquad \left(\begin{array}{cc} I & I \\ C & I \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{array}\right) \quad = \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} I \\ I \end{array}\right)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{du \wedge \theta_1}{du \wedge \theta_2} = 0$$
 ,  $x_2 = \frac{du \wedge \theta_2}{du \wedge \theta_0} = 1$ 

$$du A_{\theta 1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$du A_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \epsilon - 1$$

$$1-3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \qquad \text{and} \quad A_{\theta 2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \epsilon - 1$$

c) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} g & f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_f \\ \chi_{\xi} \end{pmatrix} = b + \begin{pmatrix} \chi_f \\ h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_f + h \\ \chi_f + h \end{pmatrix}$$

du 
$$A_{D1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\alpha & 1 \\ 1+\beta & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1+\alpha - 1-\beta = \alpha - \beta$$

$$du A_{\beta 2} = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda \end{array} \right| = \left$$

$$\chi' = \frac{\beta}{\kappa - \beta} \qquad \chi^{S} = 1 + \beta - \frac{\beta}{\kappa - \beta}$$

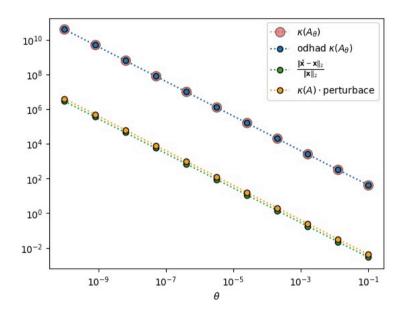
$$A \circ \hat{x} = \hat{b} = b + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = A \circ x + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \hat{x} = x + A \cdot b^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{\theta}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \theta & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\theta} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Tuly allow 
$$\vec{x} = x + \frac{1}{\theta} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1+\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ p \end{pmatrix}$$
.

POZNA, HRA KE KO, OM, 
$$\frac{\|x\|}{\|x\|} \leq \frac{\|A\| \|A_{-1}\|}{\|x\|} \frac{\|yp\|}{\|yp\|}$$

$$\nabla X = x - x \quad | \quad Qp = p - p = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$



- · "νία" μημιώντι πολία Α ( hm. menní θ)

  = νένει τάλο μοδινώντολί = νέλει rel. chypra řeření
- · miritari pou lineárm
- · opaping fine oviili heri lineari citivori  $\frac{||\Delta x||}{||x||} \leq X(A_0) \frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\|b\|}$ ( opaping opap and relations)

a) 
$$\mathcal{K}(A_0) = \lim_{\theta \to 0+} \mathcal{K}(A_\theta) = \lim_{\theta \to 0+} \frac{|A_0 + A_0|}{|A_0 + A_0|} = \frac{|A_0|}{|A_0|} = \frac{|A_0|}{|A_0|}$$

Ao je singularni => \$\frac{7}{46}^{-1} = 1 \text{\$\chi(A\_0) = 1 \text{\$\chi(1) \text{\$\chi(A\_0)\$}} = \text{\$\chi(A\_1) \text{\$\chi(A\_0)\$} = \text{\$\chi(A\_1) \text{\$\chi(A\_0)\$} = \text{\$\chi(A\_1) \text{\$\chi(A\_0)\$}} \text{\$\chi(A\_0)\$}.

2 a) vine, vi & (Ao) = ∞ → problém je extréme apatric podminimy; malé meny b molore anomenos vellou rel. chypur rimin' ( relor rimin' # ?)

Rivine x1+x2=1 => mlumeini mondus vereni.

Mala perhubana:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + 1 \\ 1 + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_1 + \chi_2 = \chi_1 + \chi_2$$

inition inner amburas of the and (=

I solmi mala' perhabana anii residence source, polad je malic singulaini.

- C) LZ ridly makin => del makin = 0 , papis mpi Geometrich, ramice andary puddernijí szágramů rambarné pindy a raině.
  - · sujui vornie => sujui prindy => 00 mosto prinseculin
  - · malá probustrana RHS => minni namatrini primby =1 & plinerie
- d)  $x_1 + x_2 = 1$  => valme parametr  $x_1$ , put  $x_2$  be dependent  $x_2 = 1 x_1$

$$h^{2}(x) := \coprod_{s=1}^{(s-s)} (x-s) \cdots (x-s) - 2x_{so} + (\alpha^{so} - 2)x_{so} + \alpha^{ss}x_{so} + \cdots + \alpha^{o}$$

$$N_0(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{20} (x-i) = x_{20} x_{20} + x_{10} x_{10} + \cdots + x_0$$

Consigne john a Vierryer wowe :

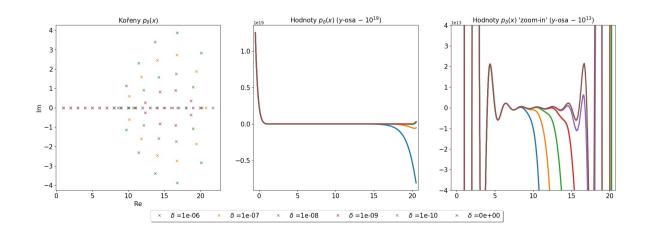
$$x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_{20} = \frac{-\alpha_{10}}{\alpha_{20}} \implies \alpha_{10} = -\alpha_{20} \left( x_1 + \cdots + x_{20} \right)$$

$$x_1 + \dots + x_{20} = 1 + 1 + \dots + 20 = \frac{(1 + 20) \cdot 20}{2} = \frac{420}{2} = 210$$

Kouny a maligne inducer (1 at 5) repeating regularant.

I vitam indexens (10 at 20) as no dismoliery hoseinings,

holome w Mirroy's hompleminis.



ZÚ rypercerci Báiria Jope a Xe Xuan My

$$W_{5} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \wedge$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

V haiden hudur Ekreiné pivotace ac medllenne a mednosti probodie rádby (vic W5). V pivotním sloupci jem vídy 1 a -1 a platí 111 = 1-11.

I chilling justice postupujene militarini

- · 1. řádile přídene le 2.,3.,..., n-lime řádlen, lim de pod pivolem rymují
- · 2 Table pricieme le 3.,4,..., M-leme Table , stejný yele...

Tety oberní: i-lý řáde přičíme le, (i+1)-réme,..., n-réme řádlupro i e {1,..., n-1} v hořdém hedre čásrečné přovne.

Mariei Wo bedry teler mésodrine malieuni odporthajées himbe eleinselentries jupiperain Rajii, Rn-1 je berré pour dobré trojihelmineni. Youtin dolmien o malie je rase dalni o malie.
Tropieden sando misoluni je bomi o malie, ledny

$$R_{n-1} \cdot \cdots \cdot R_1 \quad W_n = U .$$

$$= L^{-1} \quad \text{how b}$$

hours and a malier L' je apil halvé s malier = L.

b) hult  $W_m \equiv W_1$  jeto proby on. wij. Chem repulsed proby pour  $W_{ij}$ . Chem repulsed proby pour  $W_{ij}$ . Chem i > j. Biroly pour  $W_{ij}$ . Chem a ridur ridur probamit, pour of buildie ridur i > j.

V Grussoni diminari Rma -- Ra W = U majú Rj hvar Rj = I - Cj 1

have Cj má nemberé probety jen ve doupris j pod disporation, homerátus cij.

I holo involve je 
$$R_j^{-1} = I + C_j$$
.
$$L = \lfloor R_{n-1} \cdots R_n \rfloor^{-1} = R_1^{-1} \cdots R_{n-1}^{-1}$$

hor j=1 plané  $L=R_1^{-1}=L+N_1$ , while probagged diagonalow we along it from prime mis.

hauding prediction, is slower 1, ..., j-1 from episone a pri vloring  $R_{ij}^{-1} = I + C_{ij}$  se do j-live slower prideric prior multiplication.

Your dolures a mali reprépai préducui proby, lety por montes 1,..., n-1 plans

Driv plané Lie = 1.

he prior pland  $|w_{ij}| \leq |w_{ij}|$ . When  $|u_{ij}| = |w_{ij}| \leq 1$ .

c) hater pivol je nity wij = 1, but a late upperpri cij = -1 por i > j.

word: W+OW = LU ||M|| = max |nij| q

MM L:

NAAI = 2 mamad 1/2///// : 1/11 = 1 xull = 2 xull = 2 xull = 2

NoA11 >1 -> 22000 114/11/14 = 114/11>1

 $= 2 \sum_{n \geq m} 2^{n-1} > 1$   $= 2 \sum_{n \geq m} 2^{n} > \frac{1}{2^{m}}$ 

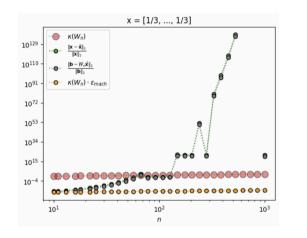
2 = 1016

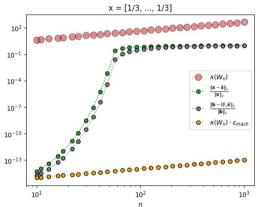
End = 104 = 63

Interpretácia výsledkov:

V časti "tužka papír" sme odvodili podmienku pre aké n veta zaručuje presnosť. Odhadom sme došli k približnému výsledku n=53. Na grafe pre všetky hodnoty x sa prejavila táto podmienka. Chyba narastala do daného n a potom sa ustálila na pomerne vysokej hodnote.

Pri spustení toho istého kódu na dvoch rôznych zariadeniach s dvoma rôznymi verziami Pythonu sme pozorovali rôzny vývoj chýb, najmä pri divergencii chyby pre x = [1/3,...,1/3] a x = [0.3,...,0.3]. Pravdepodobne tento výsledok len potvrzduje, že pre hodnoty nad dané n výsledok nie je presný. Technickejšie vysvetlenie môže byť aj skutočnosť, ako rôzne procesory a verzie pythonu narábajú s danými hodnotami pri výpočte.





Russi superday por steping took or russiphe Popular prostruction.