

Álgebra Linear Computacional COC473

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COPPE/UFRJ

Primeiro Semestre/2019

Métodos (sistemas quadrados m=n):

- Matriz Inversa $(X = A^{-1}B)$ se $det(A) \neq 0$ (ok.)
- Método de Eliminação de Gauss V
- Método de Eliminação Gauss-Jordan
- Decomposição LU
- Método da Decomposição de Cholesky
- SVD Singular Value Decomposition (opcional)

Eliminação de Gauss:

Introdução/observações importantes:

1) Se a matriz dos coeficientes for do tipo triangular superior

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Solução:

$$x_{n} = \frac{b_{n}}{a_{n,n}}$$

$$x_{n-1} = \frac{b_{n-1} - a_{n-1,n} x_{n}}{a_{n-1,n-1}}$$
e assim por diante...

Algoritmo→ Retro-substituição

$$x_{n} = \frac{b_{n}}{a_{n,n}}$$

$$b_{i} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{i,j} x_{j}$$

$$x_{i} = \frac{a_{i,i}}{a_{i,i}}$$

$$i = n-1, n-2,...,1$$

Eliminação de Gauss Jordan:

• Síntese do Método: continuar a pré-multiplicar o sistema de equações original (**U'X** = **B'**) **obtido no processo de eliminação de Gauss** por n-1 matrizes **M** (matrizes de combinações de linhas) de forma a tornar a matriz dos coeficientes do "sistema equivalente" numa matriz diagonal.

$$\underbrace{\boldsymbol{M}_{n-1}\boldsymbol{M}_{n-2}\cdots\boldsymbol{M}_{1}}_{\text{Elim. Gauss}}\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{X} = \underbrace{\boldsymbol{M}_{n-1}\boldsymbol{M}_{n-2}\cdots\boldsymbol{M}_{1}}_{\text{Elim. Gauss}}\boldsymbol{B}$$

$$\mathbf{U}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{B}' \rightarrow \mathbf{U}$$
: triangular superior

$$\underbrace{\boldsymbol{M}_{n-1}^{*}\boldsymbol{M}_{n-2}^{*}\cdots\boldsymbol{M}_{1}^{*}\boldsymbol{U}}_{\boldsymbol{D}}\boldsymbol{X}=\underbrace{\boldsymbol{M}_{n-1}^{*}\boldsymbol{M}_{n-2}^{*}\cdots\boldsymbol{M}_{1}^{*}\boldsymbol{B'}}_{\boldsymbol{B''}}$$

$$\mathbf{DX} = \mathbf{B''} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}$$
: Matriz diagonal $\rightarrow X_i = \frac{b_i}{d_{i,i}}$

🍾 Eliminação de Gauss: Exemplo (3x3)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{1,1} & \mathbf{a}_{1,2} & \mathbf{a}_{1,3} \\ \mathbf{a}_{2,1} & \mathbf{a}_{2,2} & \mathbf{a}_{2,3} \\ \mathbf{a}_{3,1} & \mathbf{a}_{3,2} & \mathbf{a}_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_{2,1}/a_{1,1} & 1 & 0 \\ -a_{3,1}/a_{1,1} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A'} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ 0 & a_{2,2}^{\prime} & a_{2,3}^{\prime} \\ 0 & a_{3,2}^{\prime} & a_{3,3}^{\prime} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{M}_{1}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B'} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1} \\ b_{2}^{\prime} \\ b_{3}^{\prime} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B'} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_{3,2}^{\prime} / a_{2,2}^{\prime} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2} \mathbf{A}^{\prime} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ 0 & a_{2,2}^{\prime} & a_{2,3}^{\prime} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{3,3}^{\prime} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2} \mathbf{B}^{\prime} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1} \\ b_{2}^{\prime} \\ b_{3}^{\prime} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{A'} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ 0 & a_{2,2}' & a_{2,3}' \\ 0 & 0 & a_{3,3}' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{B'} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}_{1} \\ \mathbf{b}_{2}^{*} \\ \mathbf{b}_{3}^{"} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ 0 & a_{2,2}' & a_{2,3}' \\ 0 & 0 & a_{3,3}'' \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2' \\ b_3'' \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{Retro}$$

🍅 Eliminação de Gauss-Jordan: Exemplo (3x3)

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ 0 & a'_{2,2} & a'_{2,3} \\ 0 & 0 & a''_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B'} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b'_2 \\ b''_3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_1^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -a_{1,3} / a''_{3,3} \\ 0 & 1 & -a'_{2,3} / a''_{3,3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U}' = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{2,2}' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{3,3}'' \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{B}' = \mathbf{B}'' = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1}' \\ b_{2}' \\ b_{3}'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -a_{1,2} / a_{2,2}^{'} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} \mathbf{U}^{\prime} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{2,2}^{\prime} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{3,3}^{\prime} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} \mathbf{B}^{\prime\prime} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1}^{\prime\prime} \\ b_{2}^{\prime\prime} \\ b_{3}^{\prime\prime} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a'_{2,2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a''_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} b''_1 \\ b''_2 \\ b''_3 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow x_1 = b''_1 / a_{1,1} \text{ e assim para os outros coef.}$$

• | Exemplo:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{M}_{1}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}' = \begin{bmatrix} +3 \\ -6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}' = \begin{vmatrix} +3 \\ -6 \\ -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{A'} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{B'} = \begin{bmatrix} +3 \\ -6 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_2 \mathbf{B'} = \begin{bmatrix} +3 \\ -6 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} +3 \\ -6 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix} \to \text{Re tro} \to \begin{bmatrix} -x_3 = 1 \to x_3 = -1 \\ -4x_2 - 6x_3 = -6 \to x_2 = 3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = 3 \to x_1 = -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ +3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

*• | Exemplo:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} +3 \\ -6 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{1}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{1}^{*} \begin{bmatrix} +3 \\ -6 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +5 \\ -12 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*} \begin{bmatrix} +3\\-6\\+1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} +5\\-12\\+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} \mathbf{M}_{1}^{*} \mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} \begin{bmatrix} +5 \\ -12 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -12 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} \begin{bmatrix} +5 \\ -12 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -12 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/(+1) \\ -12/(-4) \\ +1/(-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ +3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exemplo: Fazendo mais uma operação

$$\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} \begin{bmatrix} +5 \\ -12 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -12 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{3}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/(-4) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/(-1) \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{3}^{*} \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} \mathbf{M}_{1}^{*} \mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{3}^{*} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -12 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M}_{3}^{*} \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} \mathbf{M}_{1}^{*} \begin{bmatrix} +3 \\ -6 \\ +1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ +3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Obs.:
$$\underbrace{\mathbf{M}_{3}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{M}_{1}}_{\mathbf{A}^{-1}}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$$
 $(\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{M}_{1}\mathbf{A})$

Eliminação de Gauss-Jordan: inversão de matrizes
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & x_{1,3} \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & x_{2,3} \\ x_{3,1} & x_{3,2} & x_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1,1} & b_{1,2} & b_{1,3} \\ b_{2,1} & b_{2,2} & b_{2,3} \\ b_{3,1} & b_{3,2} & b_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_1 & \mathbf{X}_2 & \mathbf{X}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 & \mathbf{B}_2 & \mathbf{B}_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{X}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{1,i} \\ \mathbf{X}_{2,i} \\ \mathbf{X}_{3,i} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b}_{1,i} \\ \mathbf{b}_{2,i} \\ \mathbf{b}_{3,i} \end{bmatrix}$$

Repetindo as operações

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{M}_{3}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{M}_{1}}_{\mathbf{A}^{-1}}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_1 & \mathbf{X}_2 & \mathbf{X}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M}_3^* \mathbf{M}_2^* \mathbf{M}_1^* \mathbf{M}_2 \mathbf{M}_1 \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_1 & \mathbf{B}_2 & \mathbf{B}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Eliminação de Gauss-Jordan: inversão de matrizes

Se
$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sabendo-se que

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{M}_{3}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{M}_{1}}_{\mathbf{A}^{-1}}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$$

$$\underbrace{\left[\mathbf{X}_{1} \quad \mathbf{X}_{2} \quad \mathbf{X}_{3}\right]}_{\mathbf{A}^{-1}} = \underbrace{\mathbf{M}_{3}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{M}_{1}}_{\mathbf{A}^{-1}} \underbrace{\left[\mathbf{B}_{1} \quad \mathbf{B}_{2} \quad \mathbf{B}_{3}\right]}_{\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I}}$$
então

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

Exemplo: Inversão de Matrizes
$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 2 \\
4 & 4 & 2 \\
4 & 6 & 4
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & x_{1,3} \\
x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & x_{2,3} \\
x_{3,1} & x_{3,2} & x_{3,3}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
-4 & 1 & 0 \\
-4 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{M}_{1}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{A}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{B}' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

*• Exemplo: Inversão de Matrizes (cont.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{1}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{M}_{1}^{*} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & 2 \\ 8 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & 2 \\ 8 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 8 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exemplo: Inversão de matrizes (cont.)

$$\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} \mathbf{M}_{1}^{*} \mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} \mathbf{M}_{1}^{*} \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 8 & 4 & -6 \\ -2 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{3}^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/(-4) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/(-1) \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{3}^{*} \mathbf{M}_{2}^{*} \mathbf{M}_{1}^{*} \mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{3}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{2}^{*}\mathbf{M}_{1}^{*}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 3/2 \\ 2 & 1/2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

* Eliminação de Gauss-Jordan: Na prática as matrizes M_i não são explicitamente escritas. Opera-se diretamente sobre os termos da matriz **A** e do vetor/matriz **B**.

• Exemplo:

- 🍅 | Eliminação de Gauss-Jordan: Inversão
- Exemplo:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & x_{1,3} \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & x_{2,3} \\ x_{3,1} & x_{3,2} & x_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 6 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{L2^n \rightarrow -4L1 + L2}_{L3^n \rightarrow -4L1 + L3} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & -4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{L3^n \rightarrow -L2/2 + L3}_{L2^n \rightarrow -6L3 + L2} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 8 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{L1^n \rightarrow 2L3 + L1}_{L2^n \rightarrow -6L3 + L2} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & 8 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{L1^n \rightarrow L1/1}_{L2^n \rightarrow L2/(-4)} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1/2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}}_{A^{-1}} \underbrace{A^{-1}}_{-2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 3/2 \\ 2 & 1/2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Decomposição LU

• Na decomposição de Gauss

$$\mathbf{M}_{n-1}...\mathbf{M}_1\mathbf{A}=\mathbf{U}$$

- As matrizes de combinação de linhas \mathbf{M}_{i} tem as seguintes propriedades:
 - São triangulares inferiores com 1 nos elementos da diagonal principal
 - A inversa M_i^{-1} é também uma matriz triangular inferior com 1 nos elementos da diagonal principal
 - O produto $\mathbf{M}_{\text{n-1}}...\mathbf{M}_{1}$ é uma matriz triangular inferior com 1 nos elementos da diagonal
 - A inversa de $\mathbf{M}_{n-1}...\mathbf{M}_1$, i.e., $(\mathbf{M}_{n-1}...\mathbf{M}_1)^{-1}$ é uma matriz triangular inferior com 1 nos elementos na diagonal principal $(\mathbf{L} = (\mathbf{M}_{n-1}...\mathbf{M}_1)^{-1})$
- Portanto:

$$M_{n-1}...M_1A=U \rightarrow A = (M_{n-1}...M_1)^{-1}U \rightarrow A = LU$$

- Decomposição LU
- A decomposição de Gauss pode ser vista como nada mais que a decomposição da matriz dos coeficientes A no produto de uma matriz triangular inferior L por uma matriz triangular superior U

A=LU

Exemplo

Decomposição LU: Exemplo

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{M}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{M}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & -0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{M}_{1})^{-1} = \mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{LU} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}$$

DETALHES da DECOMPOSIÇÃO LU

*• Eliminação de Gauss: Exemplo (3x3)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{1,1} & \mathbf{a}_{1,2} & \mathbf{a}_{1,3} \\ \mathbf{a}_{2,1} & \mathbf{a}_{2,2} & \mathbf{a}_{2,3} \\ \mathbf{a}_{3,1} & \mathbf{a}_{3,2} & \mathbf{a}_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_{2,1}/a_{1,1} & 1 & 0 \\ -a_{3,1}/a_{1,1} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_{2,1}/a_{1,1} & 1 & 0 \\ -a_{3,1}/a_{1,1} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}' = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ 0 & a_{2,2}' & a_{2,3}' \\ 0 & a_{3,2}' & a_{3,3}' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{a}_{3,2}^{\prime} / \mathbf{a}_{2,2}^{\prime} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_{3,2}^{\prime} / a_{2,2}^{\prime} & 1 \end{vmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2} \mathbf{A}^{\prime} = \mathbf{M}_{2} \mathbf{M}_{1} \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ 0 & a_{2,2}^{\prime} & a_{2,3}^{\prime} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{3,3}^{\prime} \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{U}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{M}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U} \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \mathbf{A} = \underbrace{\left(\mathbf{M}_{2}\mathbf{M}_{1}\right)^{-1}}_{\mathbf{L}}\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{M}_{1}^{-1}\mathbf{M}_{2}^{-1}\mathbf{U}$$

DETALHES da DECOMPOSIÇÃO LU

Exemplo (3x3)

$$\mathbf{M}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_{2,1}/a_{1,1} & 1 & 0 \\ -a_{3,1}/a_{1,1} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{1}^{-1} = \mathbf{L}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{2,1}/a_{1,1} & 1 & 0 \\ a_{3,1}/a_{1,1} & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\mathbf{a}_{3,2}^{\prime} / \mathbf{a}_{2,2}^{\prime} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{M}_{2}^{-1} = \mathbf{L}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{a}_{3,2}^{\prime} / \mathbf{a}_{2,2}^{\prime} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{M}_{1}^{-1} \mathbf{M}_{2}^{-1} = \mathbf{L}_{1} \mathbf{L}_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{2,1} / a_{1,1} & 1 & 0 \\ a_{3,1} / a_{1,1} & a_{3,2}^{2} / a_{2,2}^{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

 L_i é igual a matriz M_i com os elementos fora da diagonal multiplicados por (-1).

- Decomposição LU
 - Qualquer matriz quadrada não singular A pode ser decomposta em A = LU
- Observando-se as operações matemáticas envolvidas é possível obter um algoritmo simples para decompor A em LU
- Algoritmo (sem pivotamento)

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A(N,N)

DO K = 1, N-1

DO I = K+1,N

A(I,K) = A(I,K)/A(K,K)

ENDDO

DO J = K+1,N

DO I = K+1,N

A(I,J) = A(I,J)-A(I,K)*A(K,J)

ENDDO

ENDDO

ENDDO
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* Decomposição LU : Dados armazenados/processados pelo algoritmo

Entrada
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Saída
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}_{1,1} & \mathbf{u}_{1,2} & \mathbf{u}_{1,3} \\ \mathbf{l}_{2,1} & \mathbf{u}_{2,2} & \mathbf{u}_{2,3} \\ \mathbf{l}_{3,1} & \mathbf{l}_{3,2} & \mathbf{u}_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Lembrando que
$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{2,1} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{3,1} & l_{3,2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 e $\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{1,1} & u_{1,2} & u_{1,3} \\ 0 & u_{2,2} & u_{2,3} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$

Decomposição LU : Solução de um sistema **AX=B**

$$AX = B$$

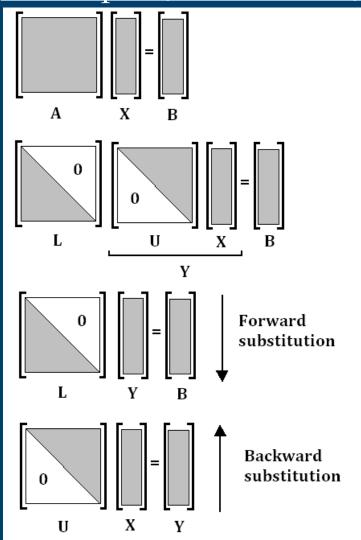
$$L\underbrace{UX}_{Y} = B$$

LY = B Resolve - se Y facilmente por substituição "para frente"

Depois

 $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{Y}$ Resolve - se \mathbf{X} facilmente por retro - substituição

Decomposição LU : Solução de um sistema **AX=B**



Substituição para a frente

$$y_{1} = \frac{b_{1}}{l_{1,1}}$$

$$y_{i} = \frac{b_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_{i,j} y_{j}}{l_{i,j}} \quad i = 2,3;\dots,n$$

Retro-substituição

$$x_{n} = \frac{y_{n}}{u_{n,n}}$$

$$x_{i} = \frac{y_{i} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} u_{i,j} y_{j}}{u_{i,i}} \quad i = n-1, n-2,...,1$$

SOLUÇÃO DIRETA DE SISTEMAS DE EQUAÇÕES LINEARES Decomposição LU: Exemplo

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{AX} = \mathbf{B} \longrightarrow \mathbf{L}\underbrace{\mathbf{UX}}_{\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{B}$$

Decomposição de Cholesky:

Se A for uma matriz simétrica positiva definida é possível demonstrar que:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{T}} \qquad \quad \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{1,1} & \mathbf{a}_{1,2} & \mathbf{a}_{1,3} \\ \mathbf{a}_{2,1} & \mathbf{a}_{2,2} & \mathbf{a}_{2,3} \\ \mathbf{a}_{3,1} & \mathbf{a}_{3,2} & \mathbf{a}_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{l}_{1,1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{l}_{2,1} & \mathbf{l}_{2,2} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{l}_{3,1} & \mathbf{l}_{3,2} & \mathbf{l}_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{l}_{1,1} & \mathbf{l}_{2,1} & \mathbf{l}_{3,1} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{l}_{2,2} & \mathbf{l}_{3,2} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{l}_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{l}_{1,1} & \mathbf{l}_{2,1} & \mathbf{l}_{3,1} \\ 0 & \mathbf{l}_{2,2} & \mathbf{l}_{3,2} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{l}_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Decomposição de Cholesky: Algoritmo

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{l}_{1,1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{l}_{2,1} & \mathbf{l}_{2,2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{1,1} & 0 \\ l_{2,1} & l_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{L} \mathbf{L}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{1,1} & 0 \\ l_{2,1} & l_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_{1,1} & l_{2,1} \\ 0 & l_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(l_{1,1})^2 = a \qquad \to l_{1,1} = +\sqrt{a}$$

$$l_{1,1} \times l_{2,1} = b \qquad \to l_{2,1} = b/l_{1,1}$$

$$(l_{2,1})^2 + (l_{2,2})^2 = c \qquad \to l_{2,2} = +\sqrt{c - (l_{2,1})^2}$$

Decomposição de Cholesky: Algoritmo Genérico

$$A(N, N)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$l_{i,i} = \left(a_{i,i} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} (l_{i,k})^2\right)^{1/2}$$

$$|j = i + 1, i + 2, \dots, N|$$

$$l_{j,i} = \frac{1}{l_{i,i}} \left(a_{i,j} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{i,k} l_{j,k}\right)$$

• Solução de um sistema AX = B usa os mesmos dois processos de substituição ("para frente e para trás") da decomposição LU

Decomposição de Cholesky: Exemplo

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.4 & 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{1}_{1,1} = +\sqrt{1} = +1$$

$$\mathbf{1}_{2,1} = \frac{1}{1} \left(0.2 - \sum_{k=1}^{0} \mathbf{1}_{1,k} \right) = 0.2$$

$$\mathbf{1}_{3,1} = \frac{1}{1} \left(0.4 - \sum_{k=1}^{0} \mathbf{1}_{1,k} \right) = 0.4$$

$$\mathbf{1}_{2,2} = \left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^{1} \left(\mathbf{1}_{2,k} \right)^{2} \right)^{1/2} = \left(1 - 0.2^{2} \right)^{1/2} = 0.9798$$

$$\mathbf{1}_{3,2} = \frac{1}{0.9798} \left(0.5 - \sum_{k=1}^{1} \mathbf{1}_{2,k} \mathbf{1}_{3,k} \right) = \frac{1}{0.9798} (0.5 - 0.2 \times 0.4) = 0.429$$

$$\mathbf{1}_{3,3} = \left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^{2} \left(\mathbf{1}_{3,k} \right)^{2} \right)^{1/2} = \left(1 - 0.4^{2} - 0.429^{2} \right)^{1/2} = 0.81009$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.98 & 0 \\ 0.4 & 0.43 & 0.81 \end{bmatrix}$$

Decomposição de Cholesky: Exemplo

Sistema
$$AX = B$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.4 & 0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} +0.6 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.98 & 0 \\ 0.4 & 0.43 & 0.81 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.2 & 0.40 \\ 0 & 0.98 & 0.43 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.81 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$LUX = B \qquad \rightarrow \qquad LY = B \qquad \rightarrow UX = Y$$

Resolvendo para
$$\mathbf{Y} \rightarrow \mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} +0.600 \\ -0.429 \\ -0.810 \end{bmatrix}$$

Resolvendo para
$$\mathbf{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} +1.000 \\ -0.000 \\ -1.000 \end{bmatrix}$$