29/05 - Cholesky

Tenho A E R^{uxu}, \exists B t.q. $A = B^2$?

Mais especificamente: $A = A^T$, \exists B: $A = B^TB$? Para quê?

Ax=b=1 BTBx=b Bx=y Se Bémais simples, os sistemas con Be BT são mais fáceis. Def.: A e R" é ginética definida positiva se x"Ax>0, Y x eR", x +0. Ex.: A: [3 0] $x^TAx = x^T \begin{bmatrix} 3x_1 \\ 4x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 3x_1 + 4x_2^2 > 0$ se $x \neq 0$. Exerc.: Se $\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$, ent Δ e def. pos. se, e somente se, 2:>0, i=1,--, n Teo.: (espectral) Se A E R^{n×n} é simétrica, entau existe uma base ortonormal du,..., vn? do Rⁿ tal que vi é autovetor de A. Exerc. Se A=AT e v e w son autovetores associados a autovalores diferentes, entan vIW. R. Sejan 2 e p 09 autovalores, i.e., Av= Zv e Aw=Mw, sim, Z+M. $\lambda v^{\mathsf{T}} w = (\lambda v)^{\mathsf{T}} w = (Av)^{\mathsf{T}} w = v^{\mathsf{T}} A^{\mathsf{T}} w = v^{\mathsf{T}} A w$ = v(Mm) = M v M $\Rightarrow (\lambda - \mu) \sqrt{w} = 0 \quad \lambda \neq \mu \Rightarrow \sqrt{w} = 0.$ Prop. Se à é autovalor com multiplicidade r, entau dim (N(A-ZI)) = r, ou seja, existem r autovetores L.I. associados à Z. Teo. Se A=AER, ela tem nautovalores, contando multiplicidade Exerci. Dê exemplos (i) De matrizes sem autovalores reais (ii) (om autovalores reais, mas sem n autovetores LI. Exercise vé ass. = 0 e w'a 1, pode vew Def. Una matriz QER" é dita ortogonal Se Q=Q. Teo. (espectial natricialmente) Se A=ATETR" existe VER" ortogonal e A diagonal tais que AV=VA, ou A=VAVT. (Note que as col. de V são autoretores, e os elementos da diagonal de A são os Dem. Pelo Teo, espectral, I du, ..., vul base ortogonal e vi autoretor. Seja 2: or autovalor associa-do a vir i.e., Avi = 2:vi. Dai, Seja V=[V1:V2:...:Vn]. Temos $AV = \left[Av_1 \mid Av_2 \mid \dots \mid Av_n \right] = \left[\lambda_1 v_1 \mid \lambda_2 v_2 \mid \dots \mid \lambda_n v_n \right]$ = NV Exerc: Mostre que os autoralores de uma matriz def.pos. São positivos. Pergentai Se A=AT, JB t-q. A=BB? Teo-Esp.: A=VIVY V2P/2 -0 (VIV2)-(VIV2) Se λ , ∂ , Petine Δ : \int_{λ_n} e obtenho $B = (VA'^2)^T$.

Como iremos resolver sistemas lineares, 2:40,
e chegamos a uma matriz sim. def. pos. Na prática, é mais facil resolver o sistema Ax=b=0 VAVX=b=0 X= VAVb Segundo, calcolar Ve A é mais caro. Cholerky. Seja A=AT def. pos.

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g_{11} & g_{22} & g_$ 2 2 2 2 = 921 + 922 4° a .. = 24 221 = 921 911 232 = 931 921 + 932 922 2 2 2 2 333 = 931 + 932 + 933 231 = 931 911 $A = \sum_{j=1}^{i} g_{ij}^{2}$ $A_{ii} = \sum_{k=1}^{d} g_{ik} g_{k}, \quad i \neq j$ $g_{ii} = \sqrt{\frac{1-1}{3}} g_{ij} = \frac{1-1}{3} g_{ik} g_{jk}$ $g_{11} = \sqrt{a_{11}} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ $g_{2a} = \sqrt{a_{2a} - g_{21}} = \sqrt{2 - 1} = 1$ $9a = \frac{aa1}{9in} = \frac{a}{2} = 1$ $g_{33} = \sqrt{a_{33} - g_{31}^2 - g_{32}^2} = \sqrt{29 - 4 - 9} = 4$ Teo... Sega AER^{nan}, A=A^T. A é def. pos. se, e somente se, A ten dec. de Cholesky.