

Scuola di idee 08/03/2021

Titolo nota

08/03/2021

RISOLUZIONE di SISTEMI LINEARI

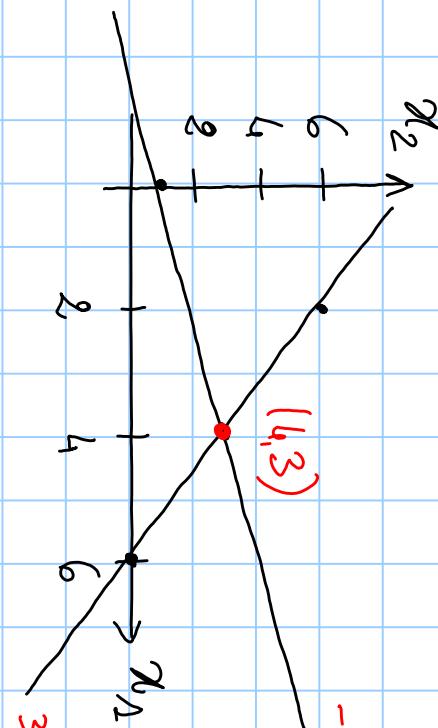
es.

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 = 18 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 4 \\ x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 = 3$$



$$3x_1 + 2x_2 = 18$$

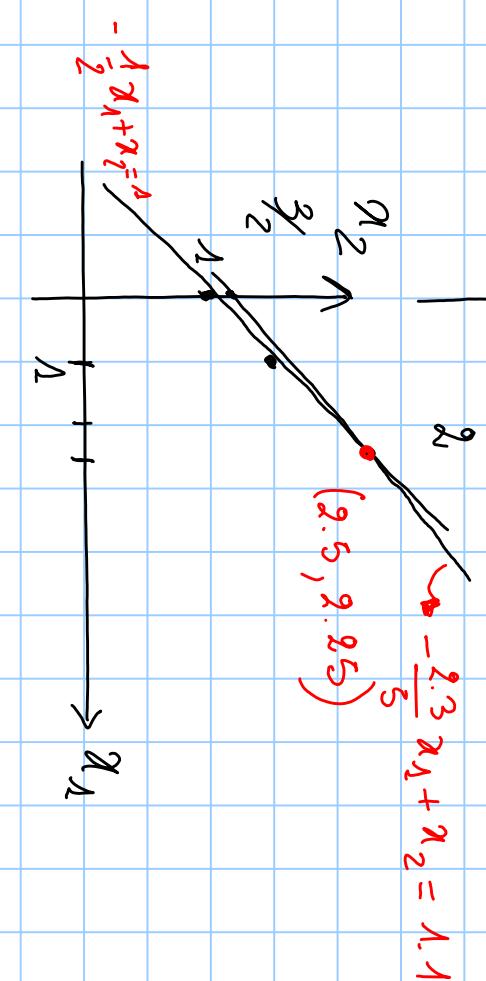
1 soluzione

$$\text{Ges.: } \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

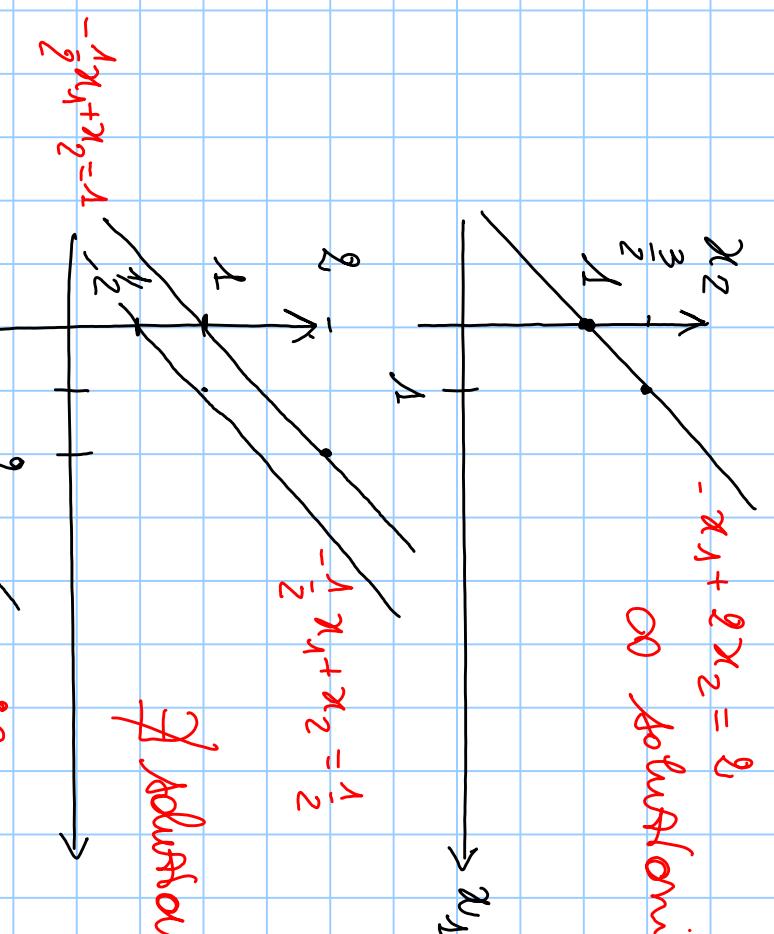
$$\textcircled{2} \quad -x_1 + 2x_2 = 2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} -\frac{9}{5}x_1 + x_2 = 1.1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$



\Rightarrow **Aufgabe**



\Rightarrow **Aufgabe**

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 = 2$$

\Rightarrow **Aufgabe**

SISTEMA
QUADRATO
di ordine m

$$\boxed{\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} \cdot x_j = b_i \quad i = 1 \dots m}$$

in forme matriciale

$$\underline{A} \underline{x} = \underline{b}$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

$$\underline{x}, \underline{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

Konvex:

Zur Lösungswere diez alsture Kweare $A\underline{x} = \underline{b}$ bestre und e nwee \underline{x}

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}, \underline{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

A invertible (equivalentemente A ke langen m offene $\det(A) \neq 0$)

④ \therefore

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{dot}(A) = 0 \neq 0$$

00 Adm.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{dot}(A) = 0$$

00 Adm.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{dot}(A) = 0 \neq 0$$

però non
00 Adm.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑤ \therefore

⑥ \therefore

⑦ \therefore

$$\text{Es.: } H = \text{hilb}(15)$$

$$b = H \star \text{dres}(15, 1)$$

$$n = H \setminus b$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & = b \\ 1 & 1 & \\ 1 & : & \\ 1 & : & \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{cond}(H) = 9$$

A partire degli errori di arrotondamento, implementando un metodo di risoluzione, non si ottiene la soluzione esatta, ma otteniamo di puntellare una sua approssimazione.

Def.: NettoRESIDUO

$$\underline{n} := \underline{b} - A(\underline{x} + \underline{\delta x})$$

$$\text{Ora: } \frac{\|\delta \underline{x}\|}{\|\underline{x}\|} \leq \text{round}(A) \frac{\|\underline{x}\|}{\|\underline{b}\|}$$

$$\text{Pon round}(A) = \|A\| \|A^{-1}\| \frac{\|\underline{x}\|}{\|\underline{b}\|}$$

por $\text{round}(A) = \|A\| \|A^{-1}\|$
NUMERO di CONDIZIONAMENTO

Ora:

$$\text{round}(A) = \|A\| \|A^{-1}\| \geq \|A \cdot A^{-1}\| = \|I\| = 1$$

$$\text{Prop: Se } \|\delta A\| < \frac{1}{\|A^{-1}\|} \text{ allora}$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}, \quad \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\|\delta \underline{x}\|}{\|\underline{x}\|} \leq \frac{\text{round}(A)}{\left(\frac{\|\delta A\|}{\|A\|} + \frac{\|\delta \underline{b}\|}{\|\underline{b}\|} \right)} \\ \end{array} \right.$$

Es:

$$\underline{Ax} = \underline{b}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|A\|_1 := \max_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^m |a_{i,j}| \right)$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} \quad \|A^{-1}\|_1 = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{cond}(A) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \gg 1$$

$$0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$$

Se $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ il sistema diventa mal condizionato

Si può migliorare il condizionamento di un sistema modellando le soluzioni per le matrice

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

che costituisce un PRECONDIZIONATORE

$$\tilde{C} \tilde{A} \underline{x} = \tilde{C} \underline{b}$$

$$\tilde{A} \underline{x} = \underline{b}$$

$$\underline{b} = \tilde{C} \underline{b}$$

$$\tilde{A} = \tilde{C} A = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{cond}(\tilde{A}) = \|\tilde{A}\|_2 \|\tilde{A}^{-1}\|_2 = 1$$

quindi questo sistema lineare equivale a ben condizionato