

Fattorizzazione LU, $R^T R$

- $Ax = b$

$$A = LU \quad (\text{senza pivoting}) \Rightarrow [l, u, p] = \text{lu}(a)$$

1) $(LU)x = b$

2) $L(\underbrace{Ux}_y) = b$

In sequenza

1) $Ly = b$ tr. inf.

2) $Ux = y$ tr. sup

- A simmetrica e definita positiva $\Rightarrow r = \text{chol}(a)$

$$A = R^T R \quad (\text{diag}(R^T) = \text{diag}(R))$$

In generale $R_{ii} \neq 1$

$$R = \text{tr. sup} \quad R^T = \text{tr. inf}$$

In sequenza

1) $(R^T R)x = b$

2) $R^T(\underbrace{Rx}_y) = b$

\Rightarrow

1) $R^T y = b$ tr. inf.

2) $Rx = y$ tr. sup

$$Ax = b$$

$$A = LU$$

$$\begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$

$$\underbrace{LU}_A x = b$$

CON PIVOT $\gg [l, u, p] = lu(a)$
 $p \neq Id$

$$PA = LU$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$\underbrace{PA}_A x = Pb$$

$$\underbrace{LU}_y x = Pb$$

$$\begin{cases} Ly = Pb \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$

Generalizzazione $PA = LU$

P: matrice di permutazione

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_3 \\ R_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_4 \\ R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Su ogni riga / colonna solo
un elemento $= 1$, altri $= 0$

$$P_{14} = 1 \quad R_4 \rightarrow R_1$$

$$P_{21} = 1 \quad R_1 \rightarrow R_2$$

$$P_{32} = 1 \quad R_2 \rightarrow R_3$$

$$P_{43} = 1 \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_4$$

$$P_{ij} = 1 \quad R_j \rightarrow R_i$$

Scambio
righe



Sistema
equiv.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m_{21} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$a_{21} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$a_{22} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$a_{23} = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} m_{31} = 1 \\ a_{31} = 1 - 1 = 0 \\ a_{32} = 2 - 1 = 1 \\ a_{33} = 2 - 1 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$m_{32} = \frac{1}{0} \quad \text{STOP}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2ª riga \rightarrow 3ª riga
e viceversa

MATLAB

$$PA = LU$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scambio 1^a con 2^a

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$w_{21} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_{21} = 0 \quad a_{22} = 5 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 = 1 \quad a_{23} = -1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 = -7$$

$$w_{31} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_{31} = 0 \quad a_{32} = -2 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 8 = -4 \quad a_{33} = 2 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 12 = -1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scambio R_2 con R_3

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_{32} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$u_{33} = -7 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)(-1) = -7 - \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{29}{4}$$

$R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$
 $L =$
 $R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{29}{4} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

LU

$$PA = LU$$

$$\begin{matrix} & P & & A \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} & = \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_{12} = 1 \quad R_2 \rightarrow R_1$$

$$P_{23} = 1 \quad R_3 \rightarrow R_2$$

$$P_{31} = 1 \quad R_1 \rightarrow R_3$$