Elementos de Cálculo Numérico/Cálculo Numérico

Clase 6

Primer Cuatrimestre 2021

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - 5x_2 + 7x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 - 5x_2 + 10x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - 5x_2 + 7x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 - 5x_2 + 10x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Método de eliminación de Gauss

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 7 & | & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 10 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & | & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - 5x_2 + 7x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 - 5x_2 + 10x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Método de eliminación de Gauss (Jiǔzhāng Suànshù siglo II d.C.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 7 & | & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 10 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & | & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - 5x_2 + 7x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 - 5x_2 + 10x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Método de eliminación de Gauss (Jiǔzhāng Suànshù siglo II d.C.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 7 & | & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 10 & | & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & | & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solución: $x_3 = -1, x_2 = -1, x_1 = 2$



Operaciones de fila

Multiplicando por L matriz triangular inferior

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 7 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 10 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Operaciones de fila

Multiplicando por L matriz triangular inferior

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 7 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 10 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Operaciones de fila

Multiplicando por L matriz triangular inferior

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 7 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 & 10 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\mathbf{L} \in \mathbb{R}^{n imes n}$ triangular inferior: $l_{i,j} = 0$ si i < j



 $\mathbf{L} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ triangular inferior: $l_{i,j} = 0$ si i < j

L,L' triangulares inferiores $\Rightarrow \lambda L, L+L', L.L'$ triangulares inferiores

 $\mathbf{L} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ triangular inferior: $l_{i,j} = 0$ si i < j

L,L' triangulares inferiores $\Rightarrow \lambda L, L+L', L.L'$ triangulares inferiores

L inversible si y solo si $l_{i,i} \neq 0, i = 1, \dots, n$



 $\mathbf{L} \in \mathbb{R}^{n imes n}$ triangular inferior: $l_{i,j} = 0$ si i < j

L,L' triangulares inferiores $\Rightarrow \lambda L, L+L', L.L'$ triangulares inferiores

L inversible si y solo si $l_{i,i} \neq 0, i = 1, \dots, n$

L inversible $\Rightarrow L^{-1}$ triangular inferior

$$\mathbf{L} \in \mathbb{R}^{n imes n}$$
 triangular inferior: $l_{i,j} = 0$ si $i < j$

L,L' triangulares inferiores $\Rightarrow \lambda L, L+L', L.L'$ triangulares inferiores

L inversible si y solo si $l_{i,i} \neq 0, i = 1, \dots, n$

L inversible $\Rightarrow L^{-1}$ triangular inferior

Método de Gauss: $L_k.L_{k-1}\dots L_1.A = U$

$$\mathbf{L} \in \mathbb{R}^{n imes n}$$
 triangular inferior: $l_{i,j} = 0$ si $i < j$

L,L' triangulares inferiores $\Rightarrow \lambda L, L+L', L.L'$ triangulares inferiores

L inversible si y solo si $l_{i,i} \neq 0, i = 1, \dots, n$

L inversible $\Rightarrow L^{-1}$ triangular inferior

Método de Gauss: $L_k.L_{k-1}...L_1.A=U\Rightarrow A=L_1^{-1}...L_{k-1}^{-1}.L_k^{-1}.U$

 $L \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ triangular inferior: $l_{i,j} = 0$ si i < j

L,L' triangulares inferiores $\Rightarrow \lambda L, L+L', L.L'$ triangulares inferiores

L inversible si y solo si $l_{i,i} \neq 0, i = 1, \dots, n$

L inversible $\Rightarrow L^{-1}$ triangular inferior

Método de Gauss:
$$L_k.L_{k-1}...L_1.A = U \Rightarrow A = L_1^{-1}...L_{k-1}^{-1}.L_k^{-1}.U$$

$$L = L_1^{-1} \dots L_{k-1}^{-1}.L_k^{-1}$$



$$\mathbf{L} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
 triangular inferior: $l_{i,j} = 0$ si $i < j$

L,L' triangulares inferiores $\Rightarrow \lambda L, L+L', L.L'$ triangulares inferiores

L inversible si y solo si $l_{i,i} \neq 0, i = 1, \dots, n$

L inversible $\Rightarrow L^{-1}$ triangular inferior

Método de Gauss:
$$L_k.L_{k-1}\dots L_1.A=U\Rightarrow A=L_1^{-1}\dots L_{k-1}^{-1}.L_k^{-1}.U$$

$$L = L_1^{-1} \dots L_{k-1}^{-1} . L_k^{-1} \Rightarrow A = L.U$$



Si $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ se escriben por bloques

Si $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ se escriben por bloques

$$A_{1,1}, B_{1,1} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times k}, A_{1,2}, B_{1,2} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times (n-k)}$$

Si $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ se escriben por bloques

$$A_{1,1}, B_{1,1} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times k}, A_{1,2}, B_{1,2} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times (n-k)}$$

$$A_{2,1}, B_{2,1} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-k) \times k}, A_{2,2}, B_{2,2} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-k) \times (n-k)}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{1,1} & A_{1,2} \\ A_{2,1} & A_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{1,1} & B_{1,2} \\ B_{2,1} & B_{2,2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Si $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ se escriben por bloques

$$A_{1,1}, B_{1,1} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times k}, A_{1,2}, B_{1,2} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times (n-k)}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{2,1}, \mathbf{B}_{2,1} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-k) \times k}, \mathbf{A}_{2,2}, \mathbf{B}_{2,2} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-k) \times (n-k)}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} & A_{1,1} & A_{1,2} \\ \hline & A_{2,1} & A_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} & B_{1,1} & B_{1,2} \\ \hline & B_{2,1} & B_{2,2} \end{bmatrix}$$

El producto A.B se escribe

$$A.B = \begin{bmatrix} & A_{1,1}.B_{1,1} + A_{1,2}.B_{2,1} & A_{1,1}.B_{1,2} + A_{1,2}.B_{2,2} \\ \hline & A_{2,1}.B_{1,1} + A_{2,2}.B_{2,1} & A_{2,1}.B_{1,2} + A_{2,2}.B_{2,2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Exitencia de la descomposición LU

Proposición

Si $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ verifica $\det \left(A^{(k)}\right) \neq 0$ para $k = 1, \ldots, n$, entonces existen únicas matrices $L, U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, L triangular inferior y U triangular superior con $u_{i,i} = 1$ verificando A = L.U

Exitencia de la descomposición LU

Proposición

Si $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ verifica $\det \left(A^{(k)}\right) \neq 0$ para $k = 1, \ldots, n$, entonces existen únicas matrices $L, U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, L triangular inferior y U triangular superior con $u_{i,i} = 1$ verificando A = L.U

 $A^{(k)}$ es la submatriz formada por las k primeras filas y columnas

$$\mathbf{A}^{(k)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \dots & a_{1,k} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \dots & a_{2,k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{k,1} & a_{k,2} & \dots & a_{k,k} \end{bmatrix}$$

Por inducción en n, se verifica

Por inducción en n, se verifica

$$\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} = \mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}.\mathbf{U}^{(n-1)}\text{,} \quad \mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}, \mathbf{U}^{(n-1)} \text{ inversibles (únicas!)}$$

Por inducción en n, se verifica

$$\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} = \mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}.\mathbf{U}^{(n-1)}\text{, } \quad \mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}, \mathbf{U}^{(n-1)} \text{ inversibles (únicas!)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^{(n-1)} & \boldsymbol{b} \\ \hline \boldsymbol{c} & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L^{(n-1)} & 0 \\ \hline \boldsymbol{l} & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U^{(n-1)} & \boldsymbol{u} \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Por inducción en n, se verifica

$$\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} = \mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}.\mathbf{U}^{(n-1)}\text{, } \quad \mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}, \mathbf{U}^{(n-1)} \text{ inversibles (únicas!)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^{(n-1)} & \boldsymbol{b} \\ \hline \boldsymbol{c} & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L^{(n-1)} & 0 \\ \hline \boldsymbol{l} & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U^{(n-1)} & \boldsymbol{u} \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L^{(n-1)}.\boldsymbol{u}=\boldsymbol{b}$$

Por inducción en n, se verifica

$$\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} = \mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}.\mathbf{U}^{(n-1)}\text{,} \quad \mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}, \mathbf{U}^{(n-1)} \text{ inversibles (únicas!)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^{(n-1)} & \boldsymbol{b} \\ \hline \boldsymbol{c} & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L^{(n-1)} & 0 \\ \hline \boldsymbol{l} & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U^{(n-1)} & \boldsymbol{u} \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L^{(n-1)}.\boldsymbol{u}=\boldsymbol{b}$$

$$\boldsymbol{l}.\mathbf{U}^{(\mathrm{n-1})} = \boldsymbol{c}$$

Por inducción en n, se verifica

$$\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} = \mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}.\mathbf{U}^{(n-1)}\text{, } \quad \mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}, \mathbf{U}^{(n-1)} \text{ inversibles (únicas!)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^{(n-1)} & \boldsymbol{b} \\ \hline \boldsymbol{c} & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L^{(n-1)} & 0 \\ \hline \boldsymbol{l} & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U^{(n-1)} & \boldsymbol{u} \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L^{(n-1)}.\boldsymbol{u}=\boldsymbol{b}$$

$$\boldsymbol{l}.\mathbf{U}^{(\mathrm{n-1})} = \boldsymbol{c} \Rightarrow \left(\mathbf{U}^{(\mathrm{n-1})}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{l}^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}}$$



Por inducción en n, se verifica

$$\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} = \mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}.\mathbf{U}^{(n-1)}\text{, } \quad \mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}, \mathbf{U}^{(n-1)} \text{ inversibles (únicas!)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{(\mathrm{n-1})} & \boldsymbol{b} \\ \hline \boldsymbol{c} & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L}^{(\mathrm{n-1})} & 0 \\ \hline \boldsymbol{l} & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{U}^{(\mathrm{n-1})} & \boldsymbol{u} \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L^{(n-1)}.\boldsymbol{u}=\boldsymbol{b}$$

$$\boldsymbol{l}.\mathbf{U}^{(\mathrm{n-1})} = \boldsymbol{c} \Rightarrow \left(\mathbf{U}^{(\mathrm{n-1})}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}.\boldsymbol{l}^{\mathrm{T}} = \boldsymbol{c}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{l}.\boldsymbol{u} + l_{n,n} = a_{n,n}$$



Almacenamiento

Las matrices L,U se almacenan en una matriz de dimensión $n\times n$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} l_{1,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{2,1} & l_{2,2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n,1} & l_{n,2} & \cdots & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u_{1,2} & \cdots & u_{1,n} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & u_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Almacenamiento

Las matrices L,U se almacenan en una matriz de dimensión $n\times n$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} l_{1,1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{2,1} & l_{2,2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n,1} & l_{n,2} & \cdots & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u_{1,2} & \cdots & u_{1,n} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & u_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \dashrightarrow (L|U) = \begin{bmatrix} l_{1,1} & u_{1,2} & \cdots & u_{1,n} \\ l_{2,1} & l_{2,2} & \cdots & u_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n,1} & l_{n,2} & \cdots & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Método de Crou $\overline{\mathsf{t}}$: ejemplo 4×4

Paso 0: para i = 1, 2, 3, 4

$$l_{i,1} = a_{i,1}$$

$l_{1,1}$		
$l_{2,1}$		
$l_{3,1}$		
$l_{4,1}$		

Paso 1: para i = 2, 3, 4

$$u_{1,i} = a_{1,i}/l_{1,1}$$

 $l_{i,2} = a_{i,2} - l_{i,1} u_{1,2}$

$l_{1,1}$	$u_{1,2}$	$u_{1,3}$	$u_{1,4}$
$l_{2,1}$	$l_{2,2}$		
$l_{3,1}$	$l_{3,2}$		
$l_{4,1}$	$l_{4,2}$		

Paso 2: para i=3,4

$$\begin{split} u_{2,i} &= (a_{2,i} - l_{2,1} \, u_{1,i}) / l_{2,2} \\ l_{i,3} &= a_{i,3} - l_{i,1} \, u_{1,3} - l_{i,2} \, u_{2,3} \end{split}$$

$l_{1,1}$	$u_{1,2}$	$u_{1,3}$	$u_{1,4}$
$l_{2,1}$	$l_{2,2}$	$u_{2,3}$	$u_{2,4}$
$l_{3,1}$	$l_{3,2}$	$l_{3,3}$	
$l_{4,1}$	$l_{4,2}$	$l_{4,3}$	

Paso 3: para i=4

$$u_{3,i} = (a_{3,i} - l_{3,1} u_{1,i} - l_{3,2} u_{2,i})/l_{3,3}$$

$$l_{i,4} = a_{i,4} - l_{i,1} u_{1,4} - l_{i,2} u_{2,4} - l_{i,3} u_{3,4}$$

$l_{1,1}$	$u_{1,2}$	$u_{1,3}$	$u_{1,4}$
$l_{2,1}$	$l_{2,2}$	$u_{2,3}$	$u_{2,4}$
$l_{3,1}$	$l_{3,2}$	$l_{3,3}$	$u_{3,4}$
$l_{4,1}$	$l_{4,2}$	$l_{4,3}$	$l_{4,4}$

Paso 1:
$$l_{i,1} = a_{i,1}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

Paso 1:
$$l_{i,1}=a_{i,1}, \quad i=1,\dots,n$$
 Paso 2:

$$u_{1,i} = a_{1,i}/l_{1,1}, \quad i = 2, \dots, n$$

 $l_{i,2} = a_{i,2} - l_{i,1} u_{1,2}, \quad i = 2, \dots, n$

Paso 1: $l_{i,1} = a_{i,1}, i = 1, ..., n$

Paso 2:

$$u_{1,i} = a_{1,i}/l_{1,1}, \quad i = 2, \dots, n$$

 $l_{i,2} = a_{i,2} - l_{i,1} u_{1,2}, \quad i = 2, \dots, n$

Paso $k \ (k = 3, ..., n)$:

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



Paso 2:
$$\begin{cases} + & 0 \\ - & n-1 \\ \times & n-1 \\ \vdots & n-1 \end{cases}$$
 Paso k:
$$\begin{cases} + & (2k-5)(n-k+1) \\ - & 2(n-k+1) \\ \times & (2k-3)(n-k+1) \\ \vdots & n-k+1 \end{cases}$$

Paso 2:
$$\begin{cases} + & 0 \\ - & n-1 \\ \times & n-1 \\ \vdots & n-1 \end{cases}$$
 Paso k:
$$\begin{cases} + & (2k-5)(n-k+1) \\ - & 2(n-k+1) \\ \times & (2k-3)(n-k+1) \\ \vdots & n-k+1 \end{cases}$$

Paso 2:
$$\begin{cases} + & 0 \\ - & n-1 \\ \times & n-1 \\ \vdots & n-1 \end{cases}$$
 Paso k:
$$\begin{cases} + & (2k-5)(n-k+1) \\ - & 2(n-k+1) \\ \times & (2k-3)(n-k+1) \\ \vdots & n-k+1 \end{cases}$$

Total:
$$\begin{cases} + & (2n^3 - 9n^2 + 13n - 6)/6 \\ - & (n-1)^2 \\ \times & n(2n^2 - 3n + 1)/6 \\ \div & (n-1)n/2 \end{cases}$$

Paso 2:
$$\begin{cases} + & 0 \\ - & n-1 \\ \times & n-1 \\ \vdots & n-1 \end{cases}$$
 Paso k:
$$\begin{cases} + & (2k-5)(n-k+1) \\ - & 2(n-k+1) \\ \times & (2k-3)(n-k+1) \\ \vdots & n-k+1 \end{cases}$$

Total:
$$\begin{cases} + & (2n^3 - 9n^2 + 13n - 6)/6 \\ - & (n-1)^2 \\ \times & n(2n^2 - 3n + 1)/6 \\ \div & (n-1)n/2 \end{cases}$$

Total flops: $n(4n^2 - 3n - 1)/6 \cong 2/3n^3$



Calcula la descomposición $A=\mathrm{L.U}$

Calcula la descomposición A = L.U

Almacena (L|U) en la matriz A

Calcula la descomposición A = L.U

Almacena (L|U) en la matriz A

Algoritmo 1: Método de Crout

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \hline {\bf for} \ \underline{i=2\ldots,n} \ {\bf do} \\ & a_{1,i}=a_{1,i}/a_{1,1} \\ & a_{i,2}=a_{i,2}-a_{i,1}a_{1,2} \\ \hline {\bf for} \ \underline{k=3\ldots,n} \ {\bf do} \\ & | \ \overline{\bf for} \ \underline{i=k\ldots,n} \ {\bf do} \\ & | \ a_{k-1,i}=(a_{k-1,i}-\sum_{j=1}^{k-2}a_{k-1,j}a_{j,i})/a_{k-1,k-1} \\ & a_{i,k}=a_{i,k}-\sum_{j=1}^{k-1}a_{i,j}a_{j,k} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Si
$$a_{i,j} = 0$$
 para $j = 1, \dots k < i$, entonces $l_{i,j} = 0$

Si
$$a_{i,j} = 0$$
 para $j = 1, \dots k < i$, entonces $l_{i,j} = 0$

Si
$$a_{i,j} = 0$$
 para $i = 1, \dots k < j$, entonces $u_{i,j} = 0$

Si
$$a_{i,j} = 0$$
 para $j = 1, \dots k < i$, entonces $l_{i,j} = 0$

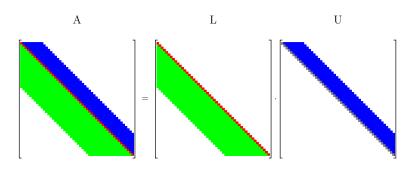
Si
$$a_{i,j} = 0$$
 para $i = 1, \dots k < j$, entonces $u_{i,j} = 0$

Preserva el ancho de las bandas

Si
$$a_{i,j} = 0$$
 para $j = 1, \dots k < i$, entonces $l_{i,j} = 0$

Si
$$a_{i,j} = 0$$
 para $i = 1, \dots k < j$, entonces $u_{i,j} = 0$

Preserva el ancho de las bandas



Sistema (
$$\beta > 0$$
)

$$\begin{cases}
-\beta x_1 + x_2 &= 1, \\
x_1 + x_2 &= 2,
\end{cases}$$

Sistema ($\beta > 0$)

$$\begin{cases} -\beta x_1 + x_2 &= 1, \\ x_1 + x_2 &= 2, \end{cases}$$

Eliminación gaussiana

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} -\beta & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1+\beta}{\beta} \end{array}\right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}\right], \ \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -\frac{1}{\beta} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{array}\right]$$

Sistema ($\beta > 0$)

$$\begin{cases}
-\beta x_1 + x_2 &= 1, \\
x_1 + x_2 &= 2,
\end{cases}$$

Eliminación gaussiana

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} -\beta & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1+\beta}{\beta} \end{array}\right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}\right], \ \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -\frac{1}{\beta} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{array}\right]$$

Solución exacta: $y_1 = -\beta^{-1}, \ y_2 = (1+2\beta)(1+\beta)^{-1}$



Sistema ($\beta > 0$)

$$\begin{cases}
-\beta x_1 + x_2 &= 1, \\
x_1 + x_2 &= 2,
\end{cases}$$

Eliminación gaussiana

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} -\beta & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1+\beta}{\beta} \end{array}\right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}\right], \ \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -\frac{1}{\beta} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{array}\right]$$

Solución exacta:
$$y_1 = -\beta^{-1}, \ y_2 = (1+2\beta)(1+\beta)^{-1}$$

$$x_1 = (1+\beta)^{-1}, x_2 = (1+2\beta)(1+\beta)^{-1}$$

Sistema ($\beta > 0$)

$$\begin{cases} -\beta x_1 + x_2 &= 1, \\ x_1 + x_2 &= 2, \end{cases}$$

Eliminación gaussiana

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} -\beta & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1+\beta}{\beta} \end{array}\right] \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}\right], \ \left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & -\frac{1}{\beta} \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{array}\right]$$

Solución exacta:
$$y_1 = -\beta^{-1}, \ y_2 = (1+2\beta)(1+\beta)^{-1}$$

$$x_1 = (1+\beta)^{-1}, x_2 = (1+2\beta)(1+\beta)^{-1}$$

Si $\beta = 10^{-6} \Rightarrow x_1 \cong 1, x_2 \cong 1$ (con 4 dígitos decimales)



Con 4 dígitos decimales:
$$fl(1+10^{-6})=1, fl(2+10^6)=10^6$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -10^{-6} & 0 \\ 1 & 10^6 \end{bmatrix}. \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10^6 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$

Con 4 dígitos decimales: $fl(1+10^{-6})=1, fl(2+10^{6})=10^{6}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -10^{-6} & 0 \\ 1 & 10^{6} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10^{6} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solución: $\hat{y}_1 = -10^6$, $\hat{y}_2 = 1$

Con 4 dígitos decimales:
$$fl(1+10^{-6})=1, fl(2+10^{6})=10^{6}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -10^{-6} & 0 \\ 1 & 10^{6} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10^{6} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solución: $\hat{y}_1 = -10^6$, $\hat{y}_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{x}_1 = 0$, $\hat{x}_2 = 1$

Con 4 dígitos decimales: $fl(1+10^{-6})=1, fl(2+10^{6})=10^{6}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -10^{-6} & 0 \\ 1 & 10^{6} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10^{6} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solución: $\hat{y}_1 = -10^6$, $\hat{y}_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{x}_1 = 0$, $\hat{x}_2 = 1$

Error relativo:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{|y_1 - \hat{y}_1|}{|y_1|} \cong \epsilon, & \frac{|y_2 - \hat{y}_2|}{|y_2|} \cong \epsilon \\ & \frac{|x_1 - \hat{x}_1|}{|x_1|} = 1, & \frac{|x_2 - \hat{x}_2|}{|x_2|} \cong \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

Si intercambiamos filas

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 &= 2\\ -10^{-6} x_1 + x_2 &= 1 \end{cases}$$

Si intercambiamos filas

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 &= 2\\ -10^{-6} x_1 + x_2 &= 1 \end{cases}$$

Trabajando con la misma precisión

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -10^{-6} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Si intercambiamos filas

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 &= 2\\ -10^{-6} x_1 + x_2 &= 1 \end{cases}$$

Trabajando con la misma precisión

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -10^{-6} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solución: $\hat{y}_1 = 2, \ \hat{y}_2 = 1$



Si intercambiamos filas

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 &= 2\\ -10^{-6} x_1 + x_2 &= 1 \end{cases}$$

Trabajando con la misma precisión

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -10^{-6} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solución: $\hat{y}_1 = 2, \ \hat{y}_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{x}_1 = 1, \hat{x}_2 = 1$



Si intercambiamos filas

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 &= 2\\ -10^{-6} x_1 + x_2 &= 1 \end{cases}$$

Trabajando con la misma precisión

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -10^{-6} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solución: $\hat{y}_1 = 2, \ \hat{y}_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{x}_1 = 1, \hat{x}_2 = 1$

Error relativo de orden ϵ



$$S_n = \{\sigma : \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\} : \sigma \text{ biyectiva}\}$$

$$S_n = \{\sigma: \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\}: \sigma \text{ biyectiva}\}$$

Como tabla

$$S_n = \{\sigma: \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\}: \sigma \text{ biyectiva}\}$$

Como tabla

$$S_n = \{ \sigma : \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \to \{1, 2, \dots, n\} : \sigma \text{ biyectiva} \}$$

Como tabla

Asociamos: $\sigma \sim (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n)$

$$S_n = \{ \sigma : \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \to \{1, 2, \dots, n\} : \sigma \text{ biyectiva} \}$$

Como tabla

Asociamos: $\sigma \sim (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n)$

Si $\sigma, \pi \in S_n$, entonces $\sigma \circ \pi \in S_n$

$$S_n = \{ \sigma : \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \to \{1, 2, \dots, n\} : \sigma \text{ biyectiva} \}$$

Como tabla

Asociamos: $\sigma \sim (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n)$

Si $\sigma, \pi \in S_n$, entonces $\sigma \circ \pi \in S_n$

$$\sigma \circ \pi \sim (\sigma_{\pi_1}, \sigma_{\pi_2}, \dots, \sigma_{\pi_n})$$

$$S_n = \{ \sigma : \{1, 2, \dots, n\} \to \{1, 2, \dots, n\} : \sigma \text{ biyectiva} \}$$

Como tabla

Asociamos: $\sigma \sim (\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n)$

Si $\sigma, \pi \in S_n$, entonces $\sigma \circ \pi \in S_n$

$$\sigma \circ \pi \sim (\sigma_{\pi_1}, \sigma_{\pi_2}, \dots, \sigma_{\pi_n})$$

Si
$$I \sim \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$
, entonces $\sigma \circ I = \sigma$ y $\sigma \circ \sigma^{-1} = I$

Matriz de permutación

Si $\sigma \in S_n$, definimos $P_{\sigma} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ la matriz con coeficientes

$$(P_{\sigma})_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = \sigma_j \\ 0 & i \neq \sigma_j \end{cases}$$

Si $\sigma \in S_n$, definimos $P_{\sigma} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ la matriz con coeficientes

$$(P_{\sigma})_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = \sigma_j \\ 0 & i \neq \sigma_j \end{cases}$$

Si $\sigma, \pi \in S_n$, entonces $P_{\sigma}.P_{\pi} = P_{\sigma \circ \pi}$

Si $\sigma \in S_n$, definimos $P_{\sigma} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ la matriz con coeficientes

$$(P_{\sigma})_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = \sigma_j \\ 0 & i \neq \sigma_j \end{cases}$$

Si $\sigma, \pi \in S_n$, entonces $P_{\sigma}.P_{\pi} = P_{\sigma \circ \pi}$

 $P_{\sigma}.A$ permuta las filas de A

Si $\sigma \in S_n$, definimos $P_{\sigma} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ la matriz con coeficientes

$$(P_{\sigma})_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = \sigma_j \\ 0 & i \neq \sigma_j \end{cases}$$

Si $\sigma, \pi \in S_n$, entonces $P_{\sigma}.P_{\pi} = P_{\sigma \circ \pi}$

 P_{σ} . A permuta las filas de A

Ejemplo: $\sigma \sim (3,1,2)$

Si $\sigma \in S_n$, definimos $P_{\sigma} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ la matriz con coeficientes

$$(P_{\sigma})_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = \sigma_j \\ 0 & i \neq \sigma_j \end{cases}$$

Si $\sigma, \pi \in S_n$, entonces $P_{\sigma}.P_{\pi} = P_{\sigma \circ \pi}$

 P_{σ} . A permuta las filas de A

Ejemplo: $\sigma \sim (3,1,2)$

$$\mathbf{P}_{\sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}_{\sigma}.\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$



Proposición

Si $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ es inversible, entonces existen matrices $P, L, U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, P matriz de permutación, L triangular inferior y U triangular superior con $u_{i,i} = 1$ verificando P.A = L.U

Desarrollando $\det(A)$ por la última columna

$$0 \neq \det(A) = (-1)^{n+1} a_{1,n} \det(A_1) + \dots + (-1)^{2n} a_{n,n} \det(A_n)$$

Desarrollando $\det(A)$ por la última columna

$$0 \neq \det(A) = (-1)^{n+1} a_{1,n} \det(A_1) + \dots + (-1)^{2n} a_{n,n} \det(A_n)$$

 $\mathbf{A}_k \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ se obteniene eliminando: fila k, columna n de \mathbf{A}

$$\mathbf{A}_{k} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{k-1,1} & \cdots & a_{k-1,n-1} \\ a_{k+1,1} & \cdots & a_{k+1,n-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Desarrollando $\det(A)$ por la última columna

$$0 \neq \det(A) = (-1)^{n+1} a_{1,n} \det(A_1) + \dots + (-1)^{2n} a_{n,n} \det(A_n)$$

 $A_k \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1)\times (n-1)}$ se obteniene eliminando: fila k, columna n de A

$$\mathbf{A}_{k} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{k-1,1} & \cdots & a_{k-1,n-1} \\ a_{k+1,1} & \cdots & a_{k+1,n-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Existe k con $det(A_k) \neq 0$

Por hipótesis inductiva: $\tilde{P}.A_k = L^{n-1}.U^{(n-1)}$

Por hipótesis inductiva: $\tilde{P}.A_k = L^{n-1}.U^{(n-1)}$

Existe $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ matriz de permutación:

Por hipótesis inductiva: $\tilde{P}.A_k = L^{n-1}.U^{(n-1)}$

Existe $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ matriz de permutación:

$$P.A = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{P}.A_k & \boldsymbol{b} \\ a_{k,1} & \cdots & a_{k,n-1} & a_{k,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Por hipótesis inductiva: $\tilde{P}.A_k = L^{n-1}.U^{(n-1)}$

Existe $P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ matriz de permutación:

$$P.A = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{P}.A_k & \boldsymbol{b} \\ a_{k,1} & \cdots & a_{k,n-1} & a_{k,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\tilde{\mathrm{P}}.A_k$ inversible $\Rightarrow L^{n-1}, U^{(n-1)}$ inversibles

$$L^{(n-1)}.\boldsymbol{u}=\boldsymbol{b}$$

$$\mathbf{L}^{(n-1)}.\boldsymbol{u}=\boldsymbol{b}$$

$$l.U^{(n-1)} = (a_{k,1} \dots a_{k,n-1})$$

$$L^{(n-1)}.\boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{b}$$

$$\mathbf{l}.\mathbf{U}^{(n-1)} = (a_{k,1}...a_{k,n-1}) \Rightarrow (\mathbf{U}^{(n-1)})^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathbf{l}^{\mathrm{T}} = (a_{k,1}...a_{k,n-1})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$L^{(n-1)}.\boldsymbol{u}=\boldsymbol{b}$$

$$\mathbf{l}.\mathbf{U}^{(n-1)} = (a_{k,1} \dots a_{k,n-1}) \Rightarrow (\mathbf{U}^{(n-1)})^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathbf{l}^{\mathrm{T}} = (a_{k,1} \dots a_{k,n-1})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{l}.\boldsymbol{u} + l_{n,n} = a_{k,n}$$

 $G \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ inversible $\Rightarrow A = G.G^T$ simétrica, definida positiva

 $G \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ inversible $\Rightarrow A = G.G^T$ simétrica, definida positiva

Todas las submatrices principales $A^{(k)}$ son inversibles $\Rightarrow A = L.U$

 $G \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ inversible $\Rightarrow A = G.G^T$ simétrica, definida positiva $\text{Todas las submatrices principales } A^{(k)} \text{ son inversibles } \Rightarrow A = L.U$ ¿Existe una descomposición $A = L.L^T$?

 $G \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ inversible $\Rightarrow A = G.G^T$ simétrica, definida positiva Todas las submatrices principales $A^{(k)}$ son inversibles $\Rightarrow A = L.U$ ¿Existe una descomposición $A = L.L^T$?

Proposición

Si $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ es simétrica y definida positiva, entonces existe $L \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ triangular inferior tal que $A = L.L^T$

Demostración.

 $\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1) imes (n-1)}$ es simétrica y definida positiva

Demostración.

 $\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ es simétrica y definida positiva

Demostración.

 $\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ es simétrica y definida positiva

Si
$$oldsymbol{c} = oldsymbol{b}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
 , $oldsymbol{l} = oldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}$

$$egin{bmatrix} A^{(\mathrm{n-1})} & oldsymbol{b} \ \hline oldsymbol{c} & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} ilde{\mathrm{L}} & 0 \ \hline oldsymbol{l} & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \cdot egin{bmatrix} ilde{\mathrm{U}} & oldsymbol{u} \ \hline 0 & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Demostración.

 $\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ es simétrica y definida positiva

Si
$$oldsymbol{c} = oldsymbol{b}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
, $oldsymbol{l} = oldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{(\mathrm{n-1})} & \boldsymbol{b} \\ \boldsymbol{c} & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{L}} & 0 \\ \boldsymbol{l} & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{U}} & \boldsymbol{u} \\ 0 & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{b} = \tilde{\mathbf{L}}.\boldsymbol{u} \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{u} = \tilde{\mathbf{L}}^{-1}.\boldsymbol{b}$$



Demostración.

 $\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ es simétrica y definida positiva

Si
$$oldsymbol{c} = oldsymbol{b}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
, $oldsymbol{l} = oldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^{(n-1)} & \boldsymbol{b} \\ \hline \boldsymbol{c} & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{L} & 0 \\ \hline \boldsymbol{l} & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{U} & \boldsymbol{u} \\ \hline 0 & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{b} = \tilde{\mathbf{L}}.\boldsymbol{u} \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{u} = \tilde{\mathbf{L}}^{-1}.\boldsymbol{b}$$
 $\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{l}.\tilde{\mathbf{U}} \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{l} = \boldsymbol{c}.\tilde{\mathbf{U}}^{-1}$

Demostración.

 $\mathbf{A}^{(n-1)} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ es simétrica y definida positiva

Si
$$oldsymbol{c} = oldsymbol{b}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
, $oldsymbol{l} = oldsymbol{u}^{\mathrm{T}}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^{(n-1)} & \boldsymbol{b} \\ \hline \boldsymbol{c} & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{L} & 0 \\ \hline \boldsymbol{l} & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{U} & \boldsymbol{u} \\ \hline 0 & l_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \tilde{\mathbf{L}}.u \Rightarrow u = \tilde{\mathbf{L}}^{-1}.b \iff c = l.\tilde{\mathbf{U}} \Rightarrow l = c.\tilde{\mathbf{U}}^{-1}$$



$$a_{n,n} = \boldsymbol{l}.\boldsymbol{u} + l_{n,n}^2 \Rightarrow l_{n,n}^2 = a_{n,n} - \boldsymbol{l}.\boldsymbol{u}$$

$$egin{aligned} a_{n,n} &= oldsymbol{l}.oldsymbol{u} + l_{n,n}^2 &\Rightarrow l_{n,n}^2 = a_{n,n} - oldsymbol{l}.oldsymbol{u} \ & ext{Si} \,\, oldsymbol{y} &= egin{bmatrix} oldsymbol{z} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \,\, oldsymbol{z} &\in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \ & ext{} \ oldsymbol{y}^{ ext{T}}. ext{A}.oldsymbol{y} &= oldsymbol{z}^{ ext{T}}.oldsymbol{A}^{(n-1)}.oldsymbol{z} - oldsymbol{z}^{ ext{T}}.oldsymbol{b} - oldsymbol{c}.oldsymbol{z} + a_{n,n} \ &= oldsymbol{z}^{ ext{T}}. ilde{ ext{L}}. ilde{ ext{U}}.oldsymbol{z} - oldsymbol{z}^{ ext{T}}.oldsymbol{b} - oldsymbol{c}.oldsymbol{z} + a_{n,n} \ &= oldsymbol{z}^{ ext{T}}. ilde{ ext{L}}. ilde{ ext{U}}.oldsymbol{z} - oldsymbol{z}^{ ext{T}}.oldsymbol{b} - oldsymbol{c}.oldsymbol{z} + a_{n,n} \ &= oldsymbol{z}^{ ext{T}}. ilde{ ext{L}}. ilde{ ext{U}}.oldsymbol{z} - oldsymbol{z}^{ ext{T}}.oldsymbol{b} - oldsymbol{c}.oldsymbol{z} + a_{n,n} \ &= oldsymbol{z}^{ ext{T}}.oldsymbol{b}. \end{aligned}$$

$$a_{n,n} = m{l}.m{u} + l_{n,n}^2 \Rightarrow l_{n,n}^2 = a_{n,n} - m{l}.m{u}$$
 Si $m{y} = egin{bmatrix} m{z} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $m{z} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ $m{y}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathrm{A}.m{y} = m{z}^{\mathrm{T}}.\mathrm{A}^{(n-1)}.m{z} - m{z}^{\mathrm{T}}.m{b} - m{c}.m{z} + a_{n,n}$ $= m{z}^{\mathrm{T}}.\tilde{\mathrm{L}}.\tilde{\mathrm{U}}.m{z} - m{z}^{\mathrm{T}}.m{b} - m{c}.m{z} + a_{n,n}$ Tomando: $m{z} = \tilde{\mathrm{U}}^{-1}.m{u} \Leftrightarrow m{z}^{\mathrm{T}} = m{L}.\tilde{\mathrm{L}}^{-1}$

$$\begin{split} a_{n,n} &= \boldsymbol{l}.\boldsymbol{u} + l_{n,n}^2 \Rightarrow l_{n,n}^2 = a_{n,n} - \boldsymbol{l}.\boldsymbol{u} \\ \text{Si } \boldsymbol{y} &= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{z} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \ \boldsymbol{z} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \\ \boldsymbol{y}^{\text{T}}.\text{A}.\boldsymbol{y} &= \boldsymbol{z}^{\text{T}}.\text{A}^{(n-1)}.\boldsymbol{z} - \boldsymbol{z}^{\text{T}}.\boldsymbol{b} - \boldsymbol{c}.\boldsymbol{z} + a_{n,n} \\ &= \boldsymbol{z}^{\text{T}}.\tilde{\text{L}}.\tilde{\text{U}}.\boldsymbol{z} - \boldsymbol{z}^{\text{T}}.\boldsymbol{b} - \boldsymbol{c}.\boldsymbol{z} + a_{n,n} \end{split}$$

$$\text{Tomando: } \boldsymbol{z} &= \tilde{\text{U}}^{-1}.\boldsymbol{u} \Leftrightarrow \boldsymbol{z}^{\text{T}} = \boldsymbol{l}.\tilde{\text{L}}^{-1} \\ 0 &< \boldsymbol{y}^{\text{T}}.\text{A}.\boldsymbol{y} = \boldsymbol{l}.\boldsymbol{u} - \boldsymbol{l}.\tilde{\text{L}}^{-1}.\boldsymbol{b} - \boldsymbol{c}.\tilde{\text{U}}^{-1}.\boldsymbol{u} + a_{n,n} = a_{n,n} - \boldsymbol{l}.\boldsymbol{u} \end{split}$$