Quocient de Rayleigh

Marco Praderio 1361525

El nostre objectiu és demostrar que el mètode de Rayleigh per trobar el valor propi dominant de una matriu simètrica A convergeix cap a aquest igual de ràpid que βk^{2n} on $k = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}$, λ_i son els valors propis de la matriu A posats en ordre decreixent en mòdul i β és una constant que depèn de les condicions inicials.

Abans de començar recordem com es definia el mètode de Rayleigh.

Donada A una matriu $n \times n$ amb valors propis $\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n$ tals que $|\lambda_1| > |\lambda_2| \ge \cdots \ge |\lambda_n|$ i donada la recurrència definida per

$$y^{(n)} = \frac{x^{(n)}}{||x^{(n)}||_2}$$
$$x^{(n+1)} = Ay^{(n)}$$

amb $x^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ tal que $x^{(0)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i v_i$ on v_i valors propis normalitzats de A amb valors propis λ_i i $\alpha_i \neq 0$ aleshores podem aproximar λ_1 com a límit de la successió $\{R_n\}$ definida com $R_n = \frac{\left(x^{(n+1)}\right)^T y^{(n)}}{\left(y^{(n)}\right)^T y^{(n)}}$. Manipulant el terme R_n obtenim

$$\begin{split} R_{n} &= \frac{\left(x^{(n+1)}\right)^{T}y^{(n)}}{\left(y^{(n)}\right)^{T}y^{(n)}} = \frac{\lambda_{1}^{2n+1}\left[\alpha_{1}v_{1}^{T} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n+1}v_{i}^{T}\right]\left[\alpha_{1}v_{1} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}v_{i}\right]}{\lambda_{1}^{2n}\left[\alpha_{1}v_{1}^{T} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}v_{i}^{T}\right]\left[\alpha_{1}v_{1} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}v_{i}\right]} = \\ &= \lambda_{1}\frac{\alpha_{1}^{2}v_{1}^{T}v_{1} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}v_{1}^{T}v_{i} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n+1}v_{i}^{T}v_{1} + \sum_{i,j=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n+1}v_{i}^{T}v_{j}}{\alpha_{1}^{2}v_{1}^{T}v_{1} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}v_{1}^{T}v_{i} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}v_{i}^{T}v_{1} + \sum_{i,j=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n}v_{i}^{T}v_{j}} = \\ &= \lambda_{1}\frac{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}\left(1 + \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)v_{1}^{T}v_{i} + \sum_{i,j=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n+1}v_{i}^{T}v_{j}}{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}2\alpha_{1}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}v_{1}^{T}v_{i} + \sum_{i,j=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n}v_{i}^{T}v_{j}} \\ &= \lambda_{1}\frac{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}\left(1 + \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)v_{1}^{T}v_{i} + \sum_{i,j=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n}v_{i}^{T}v_{j}} \\ &= \lambda_{1}\frac{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}\left(1 + \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)v_{1}^{T}v_{i} + \sum_{i,j=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n+1}v_{i}^{T}v_{j}} \\ &= \lambda_{1}\frac{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}\left(1 + \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)v_{1}^{T}v_{i} + \sum_{i,j=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n+1}v_{i}^{T}v_{j}} \\ &= \lambda_{1}\frac{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}v_{1}^{T}v_{i} + \sum_{i,j=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{j}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n+1}v_{i}^{T}v_{j}} \\ &= \lambda_{1}\frac{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{1}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n}v_{1}^{T}v_{i} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n+1}v_{i}^{T}v_{i} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n+1}v_{i}^{T}v_{i} + \sum_{i=2}^{n}\alpha_{i}\alpha_{i}\left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n+1}v_{i}^{T}v$$

Si la matriu A és simètrica aleshores els vectors propis seran ortogonals. Si a més a més definim $\beta_i = \frac{\alpha_i^2}{\alpha_1^2}$ aleshores pode reescriure

$$\begin{split} R_{n} &= \lambda_{1} \frac{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \alpha_{1} \alpha_{i} \left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right) v_{1}^{T} v_{i} + \sum_{i,j=2}^{n} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} \left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n+1} v_{i}^{T} v_{j}}{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} 2\alpha_{1} \alpha_{i} \left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{n} v_{1}^{T} v_{i} + \sum_{i,j=2}^{n} \alpha_{i} \alpha_{j} \left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n} v_{i}^{T} v_{j}} = \\ &= \lambda_{1} \frac{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \alpha_{i}^{2} \left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n+1}}{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \alpha_{i}^{2} \left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n}} = \lambda_{1} \frac{1 + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \beta_{i} \left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n+1}}{1 + \sum_{i=2}^{n} \beta_{i} \left(\frac{\lambda_{i}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{2n}} = \lambda_{1} \frac{1 + \beta_{2} k^{2n+1} + O\left(k^{2n+1}\right)}{1 + \beta_{2} k^{2n} + O\left(k^{2n}\right)} \end{split}$$

desenvolupant per Taylor la fracció $\frac{1}{1+y}$ amb $y = \beta_2 k^{2n} + O\left(k^{2n}\right)$ obtenim

$$R_{n} = \lambda_{1} \frac{1 + \beta_{2} k^{2n+1} + O\left(k^{2n+1}\right)}{1 + \beta_{2} k^{2n} + O\left(k^{2n}\right)} = \lambda_{1} \left(1 + \beta_{2} k^{2n+1} + O\left(k^{2n+1}\right)\right) \left(1 - \beta_{2} k^{2n} + O\left(k^{2n}\right)\right) = \lambda_{1} \left(1 - \beta_{2} k^{2n} + O\left(k^{2n}\right)\right)$$

Per tant, quan $n \to \infty$ tindrem que $R_n \to \lambda_1$ amb la mateixa velocitat que $\beta_2 k^n \to 0$ tal i com volíem demostrar. És important notar que, tot i que el mètode de Rayleigh convergeix prou ràpid exigeix la dificultat computacional extra de haver de calcular la norma quadrat i si el vector propi v_1 no és ortogonal a la resta de vectors propis aleshores la velocitat de convergència es redueix a la meitat.