# Calcul de valeurs propres

AnaNum - Chapitre 6

### I. Valeurs propres

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p} \to \lambda_i \in \mathbb{C} \qquad v_i \in \mathbb{C}^p$$
 
$$Av_i = \lambda_i v_i$$
 
$$AV = VD$$
 
$$v \to \lambda : \quad \lambda = \frac{v^T A v}{v^T v} = \frac{v^T A v}{\|v\|^2} \underbrace{= v^T A v}_{\text{si } \|v\|^2 = 1}$$
 
$$\lambda \to v : \quad (A - \lambda I)v = 0$$
 
$$R_i = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z - a_{ii}| \leq \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}| \right\}$$
 cercles de Gershgorin : contiennent tous les  $\lambda$ 

### II. Valeurs singulières

$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p} \rightarrow \mu_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad u_i \in \mathbb{R}^p \quad v_i \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

$$Bv_i = \mu_i u_i \quad B^T u_i = \mu_i v_i$$

$$B = UDV^T$$

$$A = B^T B \Rightarrow \left(\mu_i^2, v_i\right) \text{ val. et vect. p. de } A$$

# III. Matrice carrée symétrique définie positive

$$(\lambda_i, v_i) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^p \quad \lambda_1 \ge \lambda_2 \ge \dots \ge 0 \quad v_i^T v_i = 1$$
 $v_i^T v_j = 0 \quad V^T V = I \quad (\text{base de } \mathbb{R}^n)$ 

# IV. Méthode de la puissance itérée

$$z^{(k+1)} = \frac{Az^{(k)}}{\left\|Az^{(k)}\right\|} \qquad \left\|Az^{(k)}\right\| \underset{k \to \infty}{\to} |\lambda_1| \qquad z^{(k)} \underset{k \to \infty}{\propto} v_1 \qquad \qquad A^{(2)} = A - \lambda_1 v_1 v_1^T \\ \qquad \qquad \text{D\'eflation: vp suivante}$$

### V. Calcul de valeurs propres avec QR

$$\begin{cases} Z_k &= AQ_k \\ (Q_{k+1}, R_{k+1}) &= qr(Z_k) \end{cases} \qquad T_k = Q_k^T A Q_k \to D$$

$$T_k = Q_k^T A Q_k = Q_k^T Q_{k+1} R_{k+1} = Q_{k+1}^{(2)} R_{k+1}$$

$$T_{k+1} = Q_{k+1}^T A Q_{k+1} = R_{k+1} Q_{k+1}^{(2)}$$

$$= R_{k+1} Q_{k+1}^{(2)}$$

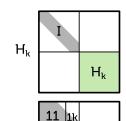
$$= R_{k+1} Q_{k+1}^{(2)}$$
on a une suite de  $T_k$  calculable via  $QR$  pas besoin de  $Z_k$ 

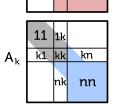
# Tridiagonalisation

$$A_{nk}^{(k)} = A_{kn}^{(k)^T} = -\alpha e_1$$

$$A^{(k)} = H_k^T A^{(k-1)} H_k \implies A_{nn}^{(k)} = H_k^T A_{nn} H_k = A_{nn} - v w^T - w v^T$$

$$w = p - \frac{\beta v^T p}{2} v \qquad p = \beta A_{nn} v$$





kn=x

nn

v1