THỰC HÀNH PHƯƠNG PHÁP SỐ TUẦN 9

Cài đặt các thuật toán sau:

a. Thuật toán bước lặp lũy thừa:

Algorithm 27.1. Power Iteration $v^{(0)} = \text{some vector with } ||v^{(0)}|| = 1$ for $k = 1, 2, \ldots$ $w = Av^{(k-1)} \qquad \text{apply } A$ $v^{(k)} = w/||w|| \qquad \text{normalize}$ $\lambda^{(k)} = (v^{(k)})^T Av^{(k)} \qquad \text{Rayleigh quotient}$

b. Thuật toán bước lặp nghịch đảo

Algorithm 27.2. Inverse Iteration
$$v^{(0)} = \text{some vector with } ||v^{(0)}|| = 1$$
 for $k = 1, 2, \dots$
$$\text{Solve } (A - \mu I)w = v^{(k-1)} \text{ for } w \qquad \text{apply } (A - \mu I)^{-1}$$

$$v^{(k)} = w/||w|| \qquad \text{normalize}$$

$$\lambda^{(k)} = (v^{(k)})^T A v^{(k)} \qquad \text{Rayleigh quotient}$$

c. Thuật toán bước lặp tủy số Rayleigh:

Algorithm 27.3. Rayleigh Quotient Iteration
$$v^{(0)} = \text{some vector with } ||v^{(0)}|| = 1$$

$$\lambda^{(0)} = (v^{(0)})^T A v^{(0)} = \text{corresponding Rayleigh quotient}$$
 for $k = 1, 2, \dots$
$$\text{Solve } (A - \lambda^{(k-1)}I)w = v^{(k-1)} \text{ for } w \quad \text{apply } (A - \lambda^{(k-1)}I)^{-1}$$

$$v^{(k)} = w/||w|| \quad \text{normalize}$$

$$\lambda^{(k)} = (v^{(k)})^T A v^{(k)} \quad \text{Rayleigh quotient}$$