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1. Степеневим методом із точністю 10^{-3} знайти максимальне власне значення матриці

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^0 = (1, 1, 1), \quad \varepsilon = 10^{-3}$$

$$x^{h+1} = A x^h, \quad h = 0, 1, \dots$$

$$\lambda_k^{h+1} = \frac{x_k^{h+1}}{x_k^h}, \quad x^h = (x_1^h, x_2^h, \dots, x_n^h)$$

$$x^1 = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{6} \\ \frac{13}{12} \\ \frac{47}{60} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_k^1 - \lambda_{k-1}^1 > \varepsilon$$

$$\lambda_1^1 = \frac{11}{6} = 1.8333$$

$$\lambda_k^1 > \varepsilon, \quad k = 1, 3$$

$$\frac{11}{6} - \frac{13}{12} > \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{13}{12} - \frac{47}{60} > \varepsilon$$

$$x^2 = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{6} \\ \frac{13}{12} \\ \frac{47}{60} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.6361 \\ 1.4736 \\ 1.0386 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1^2 = 1.4376$$

$$|\lambda_k^{h+1} - \lambda_k^h| < \varepsilon$$

$$x^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2.6361 \\ 1.4736 \\ 1.0386 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3.7191 \\ 2.0689 \\ 1.4548 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1^3 = 1.4108$$

$$\lambda_1^3 - \lambda_1^2 > \varepsilon$$

$$x^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3.7191 \\ 2.0689 \\ 1.4548 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5.2385 \\ 2.9129 \\ 2.0479 \end{pmatrix}$$

...

$\sqrt{2} \text{ (min } \lambda)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\det(A) > 0$
 $\det(A_2) > 0$ ☒ $\sqrt{A} = A^T$
 $\det A > 0$

аналогично: 1) $\lambda_1 = \lambda_{\min}(A)$
 2) $\lambda_2 = \lambda_{\max}(A)$
 $B = \lambda_{\min}(A)E - A$ (1) $\lambda_{\min}(A) = \lambda_{\min}(A) - \lambda_{\min}(B)$
 $B = \lambda_{\min}(A)E - A \Rightarrow \lambda_{\min}(B)$ (2)
 $\lambda_{\min}(A) = 1 - \lambda_{\min}(B)$

$\|B\|_{\infty} = 4$

$B = 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Скалярный

1. $x^0 = (1, 1, 1)^T$

$e^0 = \frac{x^0}{\|x^0\|_{\infty}} = (1, 1, 1)^T$

$x^1 = B \cdot e^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda^1 = (x^1, e^0) = 2$

2. $e^1 = \frac{x^1}{\|x^1\|_{\infty}} = (1, 0, 1)^T$

$x^2 = B \cdot e^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda^2 = (x^2, e^1) = 4$

$e^2 = \frac{x^2}{\|x^2\|_{\infty}} = (1, 1, 1)^T$

$x^3 = B \cdot e^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda^3 = (x^3, e^2) = 10$

$\lambda^4 = (x^4, e^3) = 1$

$\lambda^5 = (x^5, e^4) = 1$

Степеневий

$|\lambda_n - \lambda_m| < \varepsilon$

$\lambda^1 = \frac{x^1_1}{x^0_1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$\lambda^2 = \frac{x^2_1}{e^1_1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$

$|\lambda_2 - \lambda_1| = 2 > \varepsilon$

$\lambda^1 = \frac{x^1_1}{x^0_1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$|\lambda_2 - \lambda_1| = 6$

$\lambda^3 = \frac{x^3_1}{e^2_1} = \frac{10}{1} = 10$

$\lambda^4 = \frac{x^4_1}{e^3_1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$\lambda^5 = \frac{x^5_1}{e^4_1} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

Степеневий

$x^{n+1} = Bx^n$

1) $x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

2) $x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$

3) $x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_3 = 3$

4) $x_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ -20 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_4 = \frac{20}{6} = \frac{10}{3} = 3.33$

5) $x_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ -20 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 68 \\ -68 \\ 68 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_5 = \frac{68}{20} = \frac{17}{5} = 3.4$

6) $x_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 68 \\ -68 \\ 68 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 232 \\ -232 \\ 232 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_6 = \frac{232}{68} = 3.4117$

7) $x_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 232 \\ -232 \\ 232 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 792 \\ -792 \\ 792 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_7 = 3.41349$

8) $x_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 792 \\ -792 \\ 792 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2704 \\ -2704 \\ 2704 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_8 = 3.4141$

9) $x_9 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2704 \\ -2704 \\ 2704 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9232 \\ -9232 \\ 9232 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_9 = 3.414201$

$|\lambda_9 - \lambda_8| < \varepsilon$

Зауваження: нормувати, щоб уникнути переповнення

$\lambda_{\min}(A) = 4 - 3.414201 \approx 0.585798$

$\sqrt{3}$

Метод обертань (Якобі)

$$a_{ik,jk}^k = \max_{i \neq j} |a_{ij}^k| \quad i = \overline{1, n} \quad j = \overline{2 + 1, n}$$

$$a_{ij}^{k+1} = 0$$

$$\varphi_k = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2a_{ij}^k}{a_{ii}^k - a_{jj}^k}$$

Якщо $a_{ii} = a_{jj}$, то $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$t(A_k) = \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n a_{ij}^2$$

Умова припинення: $t(A_N) \leq \varepsilon$

✓ $A = A^T$, $i=2, j=3$

$$\varphi_k = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2 \cdot a_{ij}^k}{a_{ii}^k - a_{jj}^k}$$

1) $\varphi_0 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2 \cdot 4}{3 - 5} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg}(-4) = -0,663$

$$\cos \varphi_0 = 0,788$$

$$\sin \varphi_0 = -0,615$$

$$U^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,788 & -0,615 \\ 0 & 0,615 & 0,788 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^1 = U^0 A^0 U^{0T} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,788 & -0,615 \\ 0 & 0,615 & 0,788 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,788 & -0,615 \\ 0 & 0,615 & 0,788 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0,269 & 3,594 \\ -0,269 & -0,1230 & 0,0016 \\ 3,594 & 0,0016 & 8,1164 \end{pmatrix}$$

$k=2$, $i=1, j=3$

$$\varphi_2 = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2 \cdot 3,594}{1 - 8,1164} = -0,395$$

$$\cos(\varphi_2) = 0,923$$

$$\sin(\varphi_2) = -0,385$$

$$U^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0,923 & 0 & -0,385 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0,385 & 0 & 0,923 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{k+1} = U^k A^k U^{kT}$$

$$A_N \approx \Lambda$$

$$S(A_k) = \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^n |a_{ij}^k| < \varepsilon$$

$$A = U^{kT} A^k U^k$$

$$A_2 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0,923 & 0 & -0,385 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0,385 & 0 & 0,923 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -269 & 1797 \\ -269 & -123003 & 409 \\ 1000 & 1000000 & 250000 \\ 1797 & 409 & 1623271 \\ 500 & 250000 & 200000 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0,923 & 0 & -0,385 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0,385 & 0 & 0,923 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -0,4993 & -0,2489 & 0,0003 \\ -0,2489 & -0,1230 & -0,1021 \\ 0,0003 & -0,1021 & 9,6171 \end{pmatrix}$$