Decomposição Cholesky e outras Fatorações Matriciais

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A decomposição LU de uma matriz simética não é simétrica!

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}
25 & 15 & -5 \\
15 & 18 & 0 \\
-5 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}}_{A} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
3/5 & 1 & 0 \\
-1/5 & 1/3 & 1
\end{bmatrix}}_{L} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}
25 & 15 & -5 \\
0 & 9 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 9
\end{bmatrix}}_{U}$$



A decomposição LU de uma matriz simética não é simétrica!

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\end{bmatrix}}_{U}$$

É possível simetrizar essa fatoração?



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0 & 9 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 9
\end{bmatrix}}_{U}$$

É possível simetrizar essa fatoração?

Existe um caso especial onde a resposta é afirmativa!



$$\begin{bmatrix}
25 & 15 & -5 \\
15 & 18 & 0 \\
-5 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix}
25 & 15 & -5 \\
15 & 18 & 0 \\
-5 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$A$$

$$=$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
3/5 & 1 & 0 \\
-1/5 & 1/3 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
25 & 15 & -5 \\
0 & 9 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 9
\end{bmatrix}$$



$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}
25 & 15 & -5 \\
15 & 18 & 0 \\
-5 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}}_{A}$$

$$=
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
3/5 & 1 & 0 \\
-1/5 & 1/3 & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}
25 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 9 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 9
\end{bmatrix}}_{D}
\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3/5 & -1/5 \\
0 & 1 & 1/3 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}}_{T}$$





$$\begin{bmatrix}
25 & 15 & -5 \\
15 & 18 & 0 \\
-5 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$A$$

$$=$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
5 & 0 & 0 \\
3 & 3 & 0 \\
-1 & 1 & 3
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
5 & 3 & -1 \\
0 & 3 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 3
\end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix}
25 & 15 & -5 \\
15 & 18 & 0 \\
-5 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$A$$

$$=
\begin{bmatrix}
5 & 0 & 0 \\
3 & 3 & 0 \\
-1 & 1 & 3
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
5 & 3 & -1 \\
0 & 3 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 3
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$G$$

Essa simetrização é possível desde que a matriz simétrica também seja positiva definida, i.e., $\mathbf{x}^T A \mathbf{x} > 0$, para qualquer $\mathbf{x} \neq 0$.



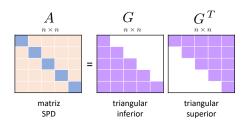
Fundamentação teórica

Teorema (existência e unicidade da fatoração Cholesky)

Se $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ é uma matriz simétrica positiva definida (SPD), então ela admite uma única fatoração

$$A = G G^T$$

onde $G \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ é uma matriz triangular inferior com diagonal principal positiva.





Vantagens da fatoração Cholesky

- Como a matriz do sistema é simétrica positiva definida, não é necessário usar nenhuma estratégia de pivotamento;
- Menor custo de memória para armazenar o sistema linear, em comparação a um sistema "cheio" não simétrico

$$\texttt{mem(sistema SPD)} = \textit{n(n+1)/2} + 2\,\textit{n}$$

 Tempo de processamento duas vezes menor, em comparação à fatoração LU, para realizar a triangularização

flops (Cholesky)
$$\sim \frac{1}{3} \, n^3$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 & -16 \\ 12 & 37 & -43 \\ -16 & -43 & 98 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 & -16 \\ 12 & 37 & -43 \\ -16 & -43 & 98 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & 0 \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & g_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{21} & g_{31} \\ 0 & g_{22} & g_{32} \\ 0 & 0 & g_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$



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$$= \begin{bmatrix} g_{11}^2 & \text{simétrica} \\ g_{21} g_{11} & g_{21}^2 + g_{22}^2 \\ g_{31} g_{11} & g_{31} g_{21} + g_{32} g_{22} & g_{31}^2 + g_{32}^2 + g_{33}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$



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$$= \begin{bmatrix} g_{11}^{1} & simétrica \\ g_{21} g_{11} & g_{21}^{2} + g_{22}^{2} \\ g_{31} g_{11} & g_{31} g_{21} + g_{32} g_{22} & g_{31}^{2} + g_{32}^{2} + g_{33}^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$



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$$g_{11}^2 = 4 \implies g_{11} = 2$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 & -16 \\ 12 & 37 & -43 \\ -16 & -43 & 98 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & 0 \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & g_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{21} & g_{31} \\ 0 & g_{22} & g_{32} \\ 0 & 0 & g_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$g_{11}^{2} = 4 \Rightarrow g_{11} = 2$$

$$g_{21}^{2} g_{21} g_{22} = 2$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 & -16 \\ 12 & 37 & -43 \\ -16 & -43 & 98 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & 0 \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & g_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{21} & g_{31} \\ 0 & g_{22} & g_{32} \\ 0 & 0 & g_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$g_{11}^2 = 4 \Rightarrow g_{11} = 2$$

$$g_{21}g_{11} = 12 \Rightarrow g_{21} = 6$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 & -16 \\ 12 & 37 & -43 \\ -16 & -43 & 98 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & 0 \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & g_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{21} & g_{31} \\ 0 & g_{22} & g_{32} \\ 0 & 0 & g_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$g_{11}^2 = 4 \Rightarrow g_{11} = 2$$

$$g_{21} g_{11} = 12 \Rightarrow g_{21} = 6$$

$$g_{31} g_{11} = -16$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 & -16 \\ 12 & 37 & -43 \\ -16 & -43 & 98 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & 0 \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & g_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{21} & g_{31} \\ 0 & g_{22} & g_{32} \\ 0 & 0 & g_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$g_{11}^2 = 4 \Rightarrow g_{11} = 2$$

$$g_{21} g_{11} = 12 \Rightarrow g_{21} = 6$$

$$g_{31} g_{11} = -16 \Rightarrow g_{31} = -8$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 & -16 \\ 12 & 37 & -43 \\ -16 & -43 & 98 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & 0 \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & g_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{21} & g_{31} \\ 0 & g_{22} & g_{32} \\ 0 & 0 & g_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} g_{11}^2 & \text{sim\'etrica} \\ g_{21} g_{11} & g_{21}^2 + g_{22}^2 \\ g_{31} g_{11} & g_{31} g_{21} + g_{32} g_{22} & g_{31}^2 + g_{32}^2 + g_{33}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g_{11}^2 = 4 \Rightarrow g_{11} = 2$$

$$g_{21} g_{11} = 12 \Rightarrow g_{21} = 6$$

$$g_{31} g_{11} = -16 \Rightarrow g_{31} = -8$$

$$g_{21}^2 + g_{22}^2 = 37$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 & -16 \\ 12 & 37 & -43 \\ -16 & -43 & 98 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ g_{21} & g_{22} & 0 \\ g_{31} & g_{32} & g_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{21} & g_{31} \\ 0 & g_{22} & g_{32} \\ 0 & 0 & g_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

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Para pensar em casa ...

Exercício computacional:

Pense num algoritmo eficiente (em termos de processamento e uso de memória) para implementar a fatoração Cholesky. Implemente esse algoritmo no ambiente GNU Octave.



Experimento Computacional 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 & -16 \\ 12 & 37 & -43 \\ -16 & -43 & 98 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$>>$$
 G = chol(A)

$$>>$$
 A-G*G'



$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$



$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \iff G G^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$



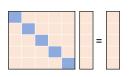
$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \iff G \underbrace{G^T \mathbf{x}}_{\mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{b}$$



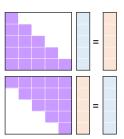
$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \iff G \underbrace{G^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x}}_{\mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{b} \iff \begin{cases} G^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{b} \\ G^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x} &= \mathbf{y} \end{cases}$$



$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \iff G \underbrace{G^T \mathbf{x}}_{\mathbf{v}} = \mathbf{b} \iff \begin{cases} G \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b} \\ G^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y} \end{cases}$$

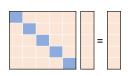




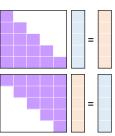




$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \iff G \underbrace{G^T \mathbf{x}}_{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{b} \iff \begin{cases} G \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b} \\ G^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y} \end{cases}$$



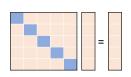




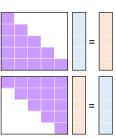
- 1. Calcular a fatoração $A = G G^T$;
- 2. Resolver por substituição progressiva $G \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$;
- 3. Resolver por substituição regressiva $G^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$.



$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \iff G \underbrace{G^T \mathbf{x}}_{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{b} \iff \begin{cases} G \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b} \\ G^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y} \end{cases}$$







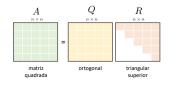
- 1. Calcular a fatoração $A = G G^T$;
- 2. Resolver por substituição progressiva $G \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$;
- 3. Resolver por substituição regressiva $G^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$.

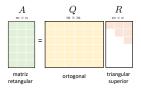
flops (sistema via Cholesky) $\sim \frac{1}{3} \, n^3 + 2 \, n^2$



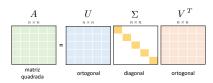
Outras fatorações matriciais

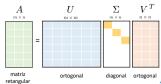
Decomposição QR





Uma matriz $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ é dita ortogonal se $Q \ Q^T = Q^T \ Q = I$, i.e., $Q^{-1} = Q^T$





Experimento Computacional 2

$$\begin{bmatrix}
4 & 12 & -16 \\
12 & 37 & -43 \\
-16 & -43 & 98
\end{bmatrix}$$

```
>> A = [4 12 -16; 12 37 -43; -16 -43 98]

>> [Q,R] = qr(A)

>> A-Q*R

>> [U,Sigma,V] = svd(A)

>> A-U*Sigma*V'
```







$$Ax = b$$



$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

 $Q R \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$



$$Ax = \mathbf{b}$$

$$QRx = \mathbf{b}$$

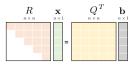
$$Rx = Q^T \mathbf{b}$$



$$Ax = b$$

$$QRx = b$$

$$Rx = Q^{T}b$$





Decomposição QR

$$Ax = \mathbf{b}$$

$$QRx = \mathbf{b}$$

$$Rx = Q^T \mathbf{b}$$



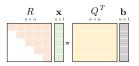


Decomposição QR

$$Ax = b$$

$$QRx = b$$

$$Rx = Q^{T}b$$



$$Ax = b$$



Decomposição QR

$$Ax = b$$

$$QRx = b$$

$$Rx = Q^{T}b$$



$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$U \Sigma V^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$



Decomposição QR

$$Ax = b$$

$$QRx = b$$

$$Rx = Q^{T}b$$



$$\begin{array}{rcl}
A \mathbf{x} & = & \mathbf{b} \\
U \Sigma V^T \mathbf{x} & = & \mathbf{b} \\
\Sigma V^T \mathbf{x} & = & U^T \mathbf{b}
\end{array}$$



Decomposição QR

$$Ax = b$$

$$QRx = b$$

$$Rx = Q^{T}b$$



$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$U \Sigma V^{T} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\Sigma V^{T} \mathbf{x} = U^{T} \mathbf{b}$$

$$V^{T} \mathbf{x} = \Sigma^{-1} U^{T} \mathbf{b}$$



Decomposição QR

$$Ax = \mathbf{b}$$

$$QRx = \mathbf{b}$$

$$Rx = Q^T \mathbf{b}$$



$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$U \Sigma V^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\Sigma V^T \mathbf{x} = U^T \mathbf{b}$$

$$V^T \mathbf{x} = \Sigma^{-1} U^T \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = V \Sigma^{-1} U^T \mathbf{b}$$

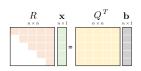


Decomposição QR

$$Ax = b$$

$$QRx = b$$

$$Rx = Q^Tb$$



$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$U \Sigma V^{T} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\Sigma V^{T} \mathbf{x} = U^{T} \mathbf{b}$$

$$V^{T} \mathbf{x} = \Sigma^{-1} U^{T} \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = V \Sigma^{-1} U^{T} \mathbf{b}$$





Comparação entre alguns métodos diretos

| fatoração | flops | estabilidade | custo |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------|----------|
| LU | $\sim rac{2}{3} n^3$ | * | 1 × \$ |
| LUP | $\sim \frac{2}{3} n^3$ | ** | 1 × \$ |
| Cholesky | $\sim \frac{1}{3} n^3$ | *** | 1/2 × \$ |
| QR | $\sim \frac{4}{3} n^3$ | *** | 4 × \$ |
| SVD | $\sim 13 n^3$ | **** | 20 × \$ |



Como resolver sistemas lineares no GNU Octave?

Resolver um sistema linear no GNU Octave é tão simples quanto

$$x = A \setminus b$$

O comando "\" (backslash) é um atalho para chamar um algoritmo bem robusto para solução de sistemas lineares. Tal algoritmo faz uma análise prévia da estrutura da matriz A, para então usar a melhor técnica de solução disponível para o sistema em questão.



Como citar esse material?

A. Cunha, *Decomposição Cholesky e outras Fatorações Matriciais*, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro – UERJ, 2021.











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