

Dados:

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$$

$$b \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$$

infinitas soluciones

$$\text{rangor}(A) = \text{rangor}[A|b] \quad \leftarrow \text{existe solución}$$

Deseamos resolver el sistema

$$Ax = b$$

$$\det A \neq 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = A^{-1}b$$

procedimiento muy caro

tan solo una

única

Triangular superior

Método de Reducción de Gauss - Jordan.

$$[A|b]$$

matriz aumentada

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_1, f_1 + 2f_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 11 & | & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_2, f_2 - 5f_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 11 & | & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$E_2 E_1 A x = E_2 E_1 b$

$-1 - (-\frac{1}{2}) \times 2$
 $f_2 - (-\frac{1}{2})f_1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{f_1 + 2f_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{f_2 - 5f_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E_2$$

$$Ax = b \rightarrow Ux = c$$

upper

Algoritmo 1: Sustitución Regresiva

Entrada: Ingresar una matriz triangular superior $U \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.

```

1 inicio
2   para  $i \leftarrow n$  a 1 hacer
3      $b_i \leftarrow \sum_{j=i+1}^n u_{ij}x_j$ 
4      $x_i \leftarrow \frac{b_i}{u_{ii}}$ 
5   fin para
6   devolver Solución del sistema lineal  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ .
7 fin
    
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$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 11 & | & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sustitución regresiva x_n

$$\text{Final: } n=3: -4z = 4 \rightarrow z = \frac{4}{-4} = -1$$

$$n=2: 5y + 11(-1) = -6 \rightarrow y = \frac{-6 - 11(-1)}{5} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

$$U_i \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

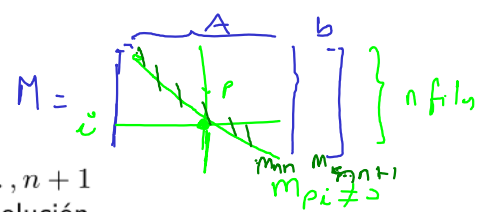
U

$$n=1: 2x + 1(1) + 3(-1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{-1(1) - 3(-1)}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

Solución $(1, 1, -1)$.

Eliminación Gaussiana



Entrada: Número de ecuaciones.

Matriz aumentada $M = (m_{ij})$ donde $i = 1, \dots, n$ y $j = 1, \dots, n+1$

Salida: Solución x_i ($i = 1, \dots, n$) o mensaje que el sistema no tiene solución.

Paso 1: Para $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ hacer los Pasos del 2 al 4.

Paso 2: Sea p el menor entero tal que $i \leq p \leq n$ y $m_{pi} \neq 0$.

Si no puede encontrarse p entonces **PARAR**.

No existe solución.

Paso 3: Si $p \neq i$ entonces calcule F_{ji} M .

Paso 4: Para $j = i+1, \dots, n$ hacer los Pasos 5 y 6.

Paso 5: Calcule $f_{ji} = \frac{m_{ji}}{m_{ii}}$

Paso 6: Calcule $F_{ji}(f_{ji})M$

Paso 7: Si $m_{nn} = 0$ entonces **PARAR**.

No existe solución.

Paso 8: Calcule $x_n = \frac{m_{n,n+1}}{m_{nn}}$

Paso 9: Para $i = n-1, \dots, 1$ calcule:

$$x_i = \frac{m_{i,n+1} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n m_{ij}x_j}{a_{ii}}$$

Paso 10: Solución encontrada.

$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$.

PARAR

anulando los términos debajo de la diagonal

→ pivotes

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & m_{1i} \\ 2 & m_{2i} \\ 3 & m_{3i} \\ -4 & m_{4i} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ m_{ni} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F_{ji}(\lambda) = f_{ji} - \lambda f_i$$

$$Ax = b$$

→

$$E_2 E_1 A x = E_2 E_1 b$$

$$U x = L^{-1} b$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$E_2 E_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$L = (E_2 E_1)^{-1}$ es triangular inferior
Lower

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} A \\ \hline LUx = b \end{matrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/5 & -1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Si U es triangular superior unitaria se llama a esta factorización Crout

Si L es triangular inferior unitaria " " " " Doolittle

Algoritmo 1: Factorización LU por el método de Doolittle

Entrada: Ingresar una matriz $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.

Asignar valores no nulos para l_{ii} ($i = 1, \dots, n$). Caso contrario asumir $l_{ii} = 1$.

```

1 inicio
2   para  $i \leftarrow 1$  a  $n$  hacer
3     para  $j \leftarrow 1$  a  $i-1$  hacer
4        $l_{ij} \leftarrow \frac{a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik} u_{kj}}{u_{jj}}$ ;
5     fin para
6     para  $j \leftarrow i$  a  $n$  hacer
7        $u_{ij} \leftarrow \frac{a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} u_{kj}}{l_{ii}}$ ;
8     fin para
9   fin para
10  devolver Matrices  $L$  y  $U$ .
11 fin
  
```

$$A = LU$$

$$L_{ii} = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ L_{21} & L_{22} & \dots & 0 \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{11} & U_{12} & \dots & U_{1n} \\ 0 & U_{22} & \dots & U_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i=1 \rightarrow$$

$$U_{11} = a_{11}$$

$$U_{12} = a_{12}$$

$$U_{1j} = a_{1j} \quad 1 \leq j \leq n$$

$$i>1 \rightarrow$$

$$j=1 \quad L_{21} U_{11} = a_{21} \rightarrow \underline{L_{21} = \frac{a_{21}}{U_{11}}}$$

$$j=2 \quad L_{21} U_{12} + U_{22} = a_{22}$$

$$\leftarrow L_{21} U_{22} = a_{22} - L_{21} U_{12}$$

$$j=3 \quad L_{21} U_{13} + U_{23} = a_{23}$$

$$U_{23} = a_{23} - L_{21} U_{13}$$

$$U_{ij} \quad a_{ij} \quad L_{i1} U_{1j}$$

$$U_{22} = \frac{a_{22} - L_{21} U_{12}}{L_{22}}$$

$$U_{11} = \frac{a_{11}}{L_{21}}$$

$$\begin{matrix} U_{11} & U_{12} & U_{13} & \dots & U_{1n} \\ & U_{22} & U_{23} & \dots & U_{2n} \\ & & U_{33} & \dots & U_{3n} \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & U_{nn} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} L_{11} \\ L_{21} & L_{22} \\ L_{31} & L_{32} & L_{33} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{matrix}$$

$$L_{31} U_{11} = a_{31} \rightarrow L_{31} = \frac{a_{31}}{U_{11}}$$

$$L_{31} U_{12} + L_{32} U_{22} = a_{32}$$

$$L_{32} = \frac{a_{32} - L_{31} U_{12}}{U_{22}}$$

$$L_{31} U_{13} + L_{32} U_{23} + L_{33} U_{33} = a_{33}$$

$$U_{33} = a_{33} - (L_{31} U_{13} + L_{32} U_{23})$$

Factorización LDL^t

$$\text{Doolittle, } \exists L, \hat{U}, L^t \quad A = L \hat{U}$$

$$\text{Goursat, } \exists \hat{L}, U, L^t \quad A = \hat{L} U$$

Matrices diagonalizables

14. Let A be an $n \times n$ nonsingular matrix and $A^{(k)}$ the matrix obtained in the k -th step of Gaussian elimination for A with $A^{(0)} = A$. Let $A^{(k)} = (a_{r,s}^{(k)})$ and $a_k = \max_{r,s} |a_{r,s}^{(k)}|$. Suppose that partial pivoting is used in the elimination. Show that:

- a) $a_k \leq 2^k a_0$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ for arbitrary A , and
 b) $a_k \leq 2 - a_0$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ for tridiagonal matrices A .

$$a_{i,1} = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} a_{k,1}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ \vdots \\ a_{i1} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} \quad A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & & \\ a_{i1}^{(1)} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \\ 0 & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_1 = \max_{r,s} |a_{rs}^{(1)}| \geq a_{i,1}^{(1)}$$

$$a_0 = \max_{r,s} |a_{rs}^{(0)}| \geq a_{i,1}^{(1)}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5/2 & 11/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5/2 & 11/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4/5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_0 = \max |a_{ij}| = 4$$

$$a_1 = \max |a_{ij}^{(1)}| = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$3 - 2 \times \frac{11}{2} = 3 - \frac{11}{1} = -\frac{11}{1}$$

$$a_2 = \max |a_{ij}^{(2)}| = 11/2$$

$$a_1 \leq 2a_0$$

$$\frac{11}{2} \leq 2 \times 4$$

$$a_2 \leq 2^2 a_0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{11}{2} \leq 4 \times 4$$