Métodos Numéricos Modalidad virtual por pandemia COVID-19



Primer Cuatrimestre 2020

Sea $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, buscamos $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ tal que

Ax = b

Métodos exactos vs Métodos iterativos

- Métodos exactos: en un número finito de pasos obtiene la solución (Eliminación gaussiana, LU, QR).
- Métodos iterativos: generan una sucesión $\{x^k\}$ que *converge* a la solucióm del sistema.

¿Por qué usaríamos un método iterativo?

Método de Jacobi

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$$x_{n}^{1} = (b_{n} - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \ i \neq n}}^{n} a_{nj}x_{j}^{0})/a_{nn}$$

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$$A = D - L - U$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{ii} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & a_{ii} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ -a_{i1} & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & \cdots & -a_{ni} & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & -a_{1i} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & -a_{in} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b$$

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$$(D-L-U)x=b$$

<u>Mét</u>odo de Jacobi

$$Ax = b$$

$$(D - L - U)x = b$$

$$Dx - (L + U)x = b$$

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$$(D - L - U)x = b$$

$$Dx - (L + U)x = b$$

$$Dx = (L + U)x + b$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$(D - L - U)x = b$$

$$Dx - (L + U)x = b$$

$$Dx = (L + U)x + b$$

$$x = D^{-1}(L + U)x + D^{-1}b$$

Método de Jacobi

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$$(D - L - U)x = b$$

$$Dx - (L + U)x = b$$

$$Dx = (L + U)x + b$$

$$x = D^{-1}(L + U)x + D^{-1}b$$

$$x^{k+1} = D^{-1}(L + U)x^k + D^{-1}b$$

Recordar que asumimos $a_{ii} \neq 0 \forall i = 1, \dots, n$

Método de Gauss-Seidel

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$$\vdots$$

$$x_{i}^{1} = (b_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_{j}^{1} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{ij}x_{j}^{0})/a_{ii}$$

Método de Gauss-Seidel

Sea $x^0 \in R^n$ y supongamos que $a_{ii} \neq 0 \forall i = 1, ..., n$. Definimos un próximo punto x^1 de la siguiente manera:

$$x_{1}^{1} = (b_{1} - \sum_{j=2}^{n} a_{1j}x_{j}^{0})/a_{11}$$

$$x_{2}^{1} = (b_{2} - a_{21}x_{1}^{1} - \sum_{j=3}^{n} a_{2j}x_{j}^{0})/a_{22}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$x_{i}^{1} = (b_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_{j}^{1} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{ij}x_{j}^{0})/a_{ii}$$

$$\vdots$$

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Método de Gauss-Seidel

$$\begin{aligned} x_1^{k+1} &= (b_1 - \sum_{j=2}^n a_{1j} x_j^k) / a_{11} \\ x_2^{k+1} &= (b_2 - a_{21} x_1^{k+1} - \sum_{j=3}^n a_{2j} x_j^k) / a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ x_i^{k+1} &= (b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{k+1} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^k) / a_{ii} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{k+1} &= (b_n - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{nj} x_j^{k+1}) / a_{nn} \end{aligned}$$

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$$(D - L)x = Ux + b$$

$$x = (D - L)^{-1}Ux + (D - L)^{-1}b$$

Método de Gauss-Seidel

$$Ax = b$$

$$(D - L - U)x = b$$

$$(D - L)x - Ux = b$$

$$(D - L)x = Ux + b$$

$$x = (D - L)^{-1}Ux + (D - L)^{-1}b$$

$$x^{k+1} = (D - L)^{-1}Ux^{k} + (D - L)^{-1}b$$

Recordar que asumimos $a_{ii} \neq 0 \forall i = 1, \dots, n$

Jacobi vs Gauss-Seidel

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Solución } x = (\frac{11}{10}, \frac{-57}{80}, \frac{3}{80}).$$

Jacobi

$$x^{0} = (0,0,0)$$

$$x^{1} = (0.8000, -0.3333, 0.1667)$$

$$x^{2} = (1.0000, -0.6556, 0.0111)$$

$$x^{3} = (1.0667, -0.6704, 0.0519)$$

$$x^{4} = (1.0889, -0.7062, 0.0346)$$

$$x^{5} = (1.0963, -0.7078, 0.0391)$$

$$x^{6} = (1.0988, -0.7118, 0.0372)$$

$$x^{7} = (1.0996, -0.7120, 0.0377)$$

$$x^{8} = (1.0999, -0.7124, 0.0375)$$

$$x^{9} = (1.1000, -0.7125, 0.0375)$$

Gauss-Seidel

$$x^{0} = (0,0,0)$$

 $x^{1} = (0.8000, -0.6000, 0.1000)$
 $x^{2} = (1.0800, -0.7267, 0.0489)$
 $x^{3} = (1.1102, -0.7197, 0.0365)$
 $x^{4} = (1.1025, -0.7130, 0.0368)$
 $x^{5} = (1.0999, -0.7123, 0.0374)$
 $x^{6} = (1.0999, -0.7124, 0.0375)$
 $x^{7} = (1.1000, -0.7125, 0.0375)$
 $x^{8} = (1.1000, -0.7125, 0.0375)$
 $x^{9} = (1.1000, -0.7125, 0.0375)$
 $x^{10} = (1.1000, -0.7125, 0.0375)$

Jacobi vs Gauss-Seidel

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Solución } x = (6, -4, -3).$$

Jacobi

$$x^{0} = (0,0,0)$$

 $x^{1} = (4,-1,1)$
 $x^{2} = (8,-6,-5)$
 $x^{3} = (6,-4,-3)$

$$x^4 = (6, -4, -3)$$

$$x^5 = (6, -4, -3)$$

$$x^6 = (6, -4, -3)$$

Gauss-Seidel

$$x^{0} = (0,0,0)$$

$$x^{1} = (4,-5,3)$$

$$x^{2} = (20,-24,9)$$

$$x^{3} = (70,-80,21)$$

$$x^{4} = (206,-228,45)$$

$$x^{5} = (550,-596,93)$$

$$x^{6} = (1382,-1476,189)$$

$$x^{7} = (3334,-3524,381)$$

$$x^7 = (3334, -3524, 381)$$

$$x^8 = (7814, -8196, 765)$$

 $x^9 = (17926, -18692, 1533)$

$$x^{10} = (40454, -41988, 3069)$$

Jacobi vs Gauss-Seidel

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.5 & 0.5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -0.5 & -0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Solución } x = (\frac{19}{9}, \frac{-31}{9}, \frac{1}{3}).$$

Jacobi

$$\begin{array}{l} x^0 = (0.,0,0) \\ x^1 = (4,-1,1) \\ x^2 = (3.00,-6.00,2.50) \\ x^3 = (-0.25,-6.50,-0.50) \\ x^4 = (1.00,-0.25,-2.38) \\ x^5 = (5.06,0.38,1.38) \\ x^{10} = (4.28,-9.68,5.62) \\ x^{20} = (-4.51,15.60,-15.81) \\ x^{30} = (22.32,-61.55,49.60) \\ x^{40} = (-59.57,173.88,-150.01) \\ x^{45} = (258.10,327.84,90.68) \end{array}$$

 $x^{50} = (190.34, -544.60, 459.14)$

Gauss-Seidel

$$x^{0} = (0,0,0)$$

$$x^{1} = (4,-5,0.5)$$

$$x^{2} = (1.25,-2.75,0.25)$$

$$x^{3} = (2.5,-3.75,0.375)$$

$$x^{4} = (1.9375,-3.3125,0.3125)$$

$$x^{5} = (2.1875,-3.5,0.34375)$$

$$x^{10} = (2.11035,-3.44433,0.33300)$$

$$x^{15} = (2.111108,-3.44439,0.33334)$$

$$x^{20} = (2.11111,-3.44444,0.33333)$$

$$x^{30} = (2.11111,-3.44444,0.33333)$$

Esquema básico

Dado $x^0 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, definimos la sucesión $\{x^k\}$ como:

$$x^{k+1} = Tx^k + c$$

¿ Cuándo converge a la solución del sistema x = Tx + c?

Resultados auxiliares

Sea $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.

• Definición: A es matriz convergente si $\lim_{k\to\infty} A_{ii}^k = 0$

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- Definición $\rho(A) = \max\{|\lambda| : \lambda \text{ autovalor de } A\}$
- Propiedad: A es convergente $\Leftrightarrow \rho(A) < 1$
 - $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{k\to\infty} ||A^k|| = 0$ para toda norma inducida
 - $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{k\to\infty} A^k x = 0 \ \forall x \in R^n$

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- Propiedad: Si $ho(A) < 1 \Rightarrow I A$ es no singular y $\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k = (I-A)^{-1}$

Resultado principal

La sucesion $\{x^k\}$ definida por $x^{k+1} = Tx^k + c$ converge para cualquier x^0 inicial a la solución del sistema $x = Tx + c \Leftrightarrow \rho(T) < 1$

Matrices particulares

• Si A es estrictamente diagonal dominante \Rightarrow el método de Jacobi converge.

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- Si A es estrictamente diagonal dominante \Rightarrow el método de Jacobi converge.
- Si A es estrictamente diagonal dominante \Rightarrow el método de Gauss-Seidel converge.

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- Si A es estrictamente diagonal dominante \Rightarrow el método de Jacobi converge.
- Si A es estrictamente diagonal dominante \Rightarrow el método de Gauss-Seidel converge.
- Si A es simétrica definida positiva ⇒ el método de Gauss-Seidel converge.

Matrices particulares

Sea $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ tal que $a_{ii} \leq 0 \ \forall i \neq j \ y \ a_{ii} > 0 \ \forall i = 1, \dots, n$. Se satisface una sola de las siguientes propiedades:

- $\rho(T_{GS}) < \rho(T_J) < 1$
- $1 < \rho(T_I) < \rho(T_{GS})$
- $\rho(T_{GS}) = \rho(T_J) = 0$
- $\rho(T_{GS}) = \rho(T_I) = 1$

Cota del error

Se $T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ tal que ||T|| < 1 para una norma inducida. Entonces:

- $x^{k+1} = Tx^k + c$ converge independientemente del x^0 inicial.
- $||x x^k|| \le ||T||^k ||x^0 x||$
- $||x x^k|| \le \frac{||T||^k}{1 ||T||} ||x^1 x^0||$