Vunero d'Coudezonamento $||A \cdot A^{-\frac{1}{2}}|| = 1$ ||Krel(A)||1 A · A - 1 | < | A / 1 · | A - 1 | | e Krel (A) > 1 $K(A^{-1}) = K(A)$ • $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \neq 0$ k(aA) = k(A)· Se A é ortogonale K2(A) = 1 K₂ (A) = || A ||₂ || A = || A ||₂ = || O₁ (A) || wax di A On (A) per matrici simmetrice del. positive $K_2(A) = l max = P(A) \cdot P(A^{-1})$ Luniu

P(A)

Paggio spelt role

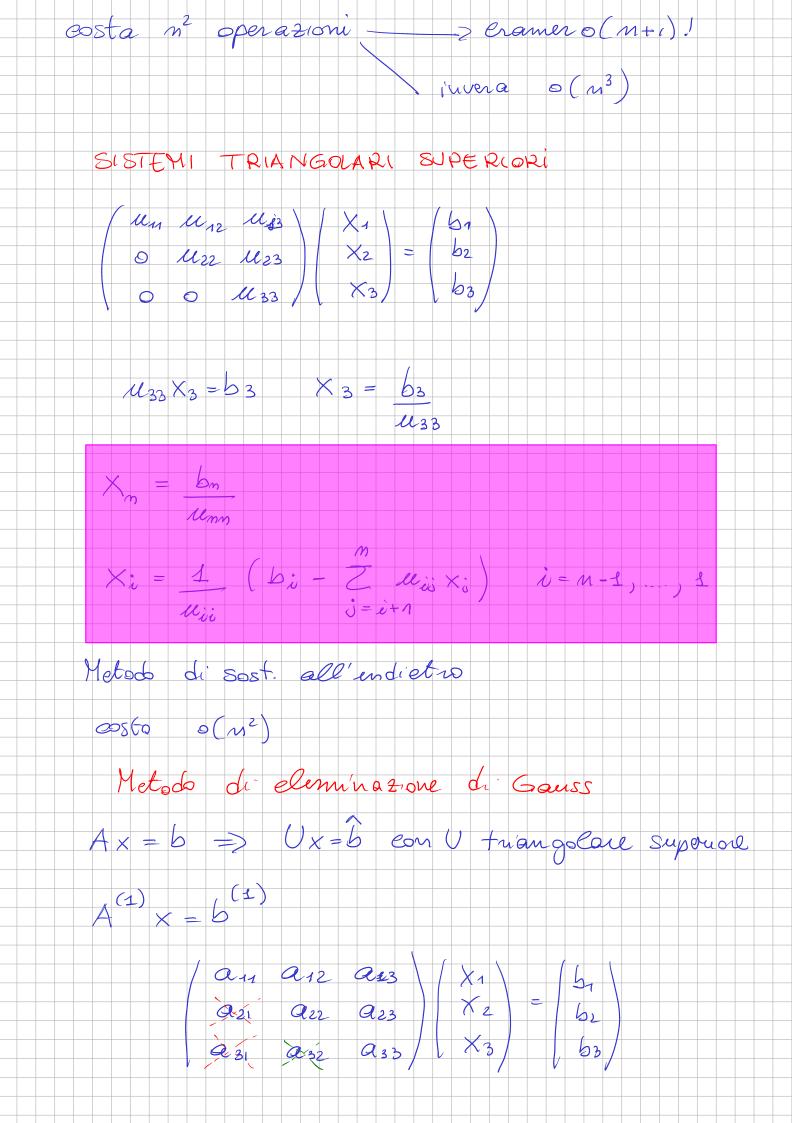
p(A)

D = max | li

numero di and. spettrole

RISOLUZIONE DI SISTEMI LINEARI directi = D solu 2 one "esalta" en un numero gin, to di passi = DSL piccoli, matrici deuse iterativi = D solu zione approssimata con eun numero quito di iterazioni am veno alla soluzone esolta con un numero enfinito di iterazioni SL grandi dimensioni => matrice sparise SISTEMI TRIANGOLARI Trangolore en fouvre C11 0 0 X1

C12 C22 0 X2 = P13 P23 P33 X3 $e_{11} \cdot x_1 = b_1 \quad x_q = b_1$ $x_2 = (b_2 - \theta_{21} \cdot x_1)$ $X_3 = (b_3 - e_{31} \times p - e_{32} \cdot x_2)$ P33 X1 = 51 $X \dot{i} = \frac{1}{2i} \left(b \dot{i} - Z + e \dot{i} \cdot X \dot{j} \right) \quad \dot{i} = 2, \dots, n$ metado di sostituzione en avanti



$$2 eq = \lambda \cdot leq + 2eq_{(e)}$$

$$A^{(m)} \times = b^{(m)} \quad \text{element: pivotali}$$

$$m_{in} = a_{in} \stackrel{(u)}{=} a_{in} \stackrel{(u)}{=} - m_{in} \quad a_{in} \stackrel{(u)}{=} i_{in} = k+1, \quad , \quad n$$

$$a_{ij} \stackrel{(u+1)}{=} = a_{ij} \stackrel{(u)}{=} - m_{in} \quad b_{ij} \stackrel{(u)}{=} k+1, \dots, \quad n$$

$$b_{i} \stackrel{(u+1)}{=} = b_{i} \stackrel{(u)}{=} - m_{in} \quad b_{ij} \stackrel{(u)}{=} k+1, \dots, \quad n$$

$$costo \quad o\left(\frac{2}{5}n^{3}\right)$$

$$A \times = b \qquad () \times = b$$

$$\downarrow V \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \langle S^{(i)} \rangle$$

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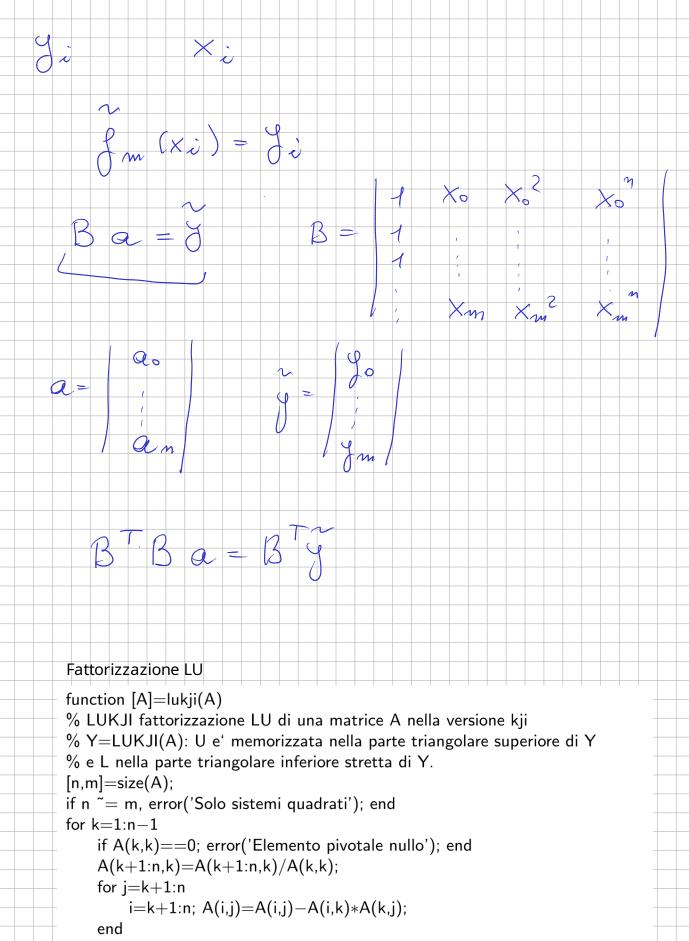
$$\downarrow V \downarrow \langle S^{(i)} \rangle$$

$$A \times = b \qquad () \times = b$$

$$\downarrow V \downarrow \langle S^{(i)} \rangle$$

$$\downarrow V \downarrow \langle S^{(i)}$$

LUXi = ei 2n sistem triangolan PSEU DO CO DICE AE Raxa for k=1:n-1 assert A(k,k) 70 A(k+1:m, u) = A(k+1:m, u) A (4,4) for j = k+1: M $\dot{u} = k + p : m$ $A(\dot{e},\dot{o}) = A(\dot{e},\dot{o}) - A(\dot{v},u) \cdot A(\dot{v},\dot{o})$ end FATTORIZZAZIONE DI CHOLESRY A é simmetrice e definita positiva I! mature H trangolare superiore per em L = UT A=HFH 1 m Man = Van per $\dot{o} = 2$, \dot{n} $\dot{v} = 1$ $\dot{h} \dot{v} \dot{o} = (a \dot{o} \dot{o} - Z h \dot{k} \dot{o} h \dot{k} \dot{o}) / h \dot{v} \dot{o}$ $\dot{n} \dot{o} \dot{o} = (a \dot{o} \dot{o} - Z h \dot{k} \dot{o}) / h \dot{v} \dot{o}$ Metodo minimi quadrati def, E 1 pressione 8 E(p) = ap + 9 $\begin{aligned}
& \xi_1 = \alpha \rho_1 + \varphi \\
& \xi_2 = \alpha \rho_2 + \varphi
\end{aligned}$ P (x) il polinomo di grado m 6.c. $\frac{n}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{n}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right$ \forall pm (x) \in \exists m Sm (x) = 90 + 91 x + 92 x --- + 9m x m



end return

```
CHOLESKY
```

```
function [A]=chol2(A) % CHOL2 fattorizzazione di Cholesky di una matrice A di tipo s.d.p.. % A=CHOL2(A) il triangolo superiore H di A è tale che H'*H=A. [n,m]=size(A); if n ~= m, error('Solo sistemi quadrati'); end  A(1,1) = \operatorname{sqrt}(A(1,1));  for j=2:n for i=1:j-1 if A(j,j) <= 0, error('Elemento pivotale nullo o negativo'); end  A(i,j) = (A(i,j) - (A(1:i-1,i))'*A(1:i-1,j))/A(i,i);  end  A(j,j) = \operatorname{sqrt}(A(j,j) - (A(1:j-1,j))'*A(1:j-1,j));  end return
```