

2.a

Given a symmetric tri diagonal matrix
derive $A = UDU^T$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A_{FF} & \alpha_{FME} & 0 \\ & \alpha_{MM} & \alpha_{MLE}^T \\ & & A_{EE} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \ddots & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & \alpha_{MF} & & \\ & & \alpha_{MF} & \alpha_{MM} & \alpha_{LM} \\ & & & & \alpha_{LM} \\ & & & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

e_L & e_F are standard basis vectors

$$\alpha_{MF} e_L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{MF} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_{MF} e_F^T = \alpha_{ML} (1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

$$= (\alpha_{M2} \ 0 \ \dots \ 0)$$

we reformation

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{FF} & 2Fm C_L & 0 \\ & 2mm & 2mL e_F^T \\ & & A_{LL} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & 2a_1 e_L & 0 & 0 \\ * & 2u & 2_{12} & 0 \\ * & * & 2_{22} & 2_{23} e_F^T \\ * & * & * & A_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} U_{00} & U_{01} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} D_{00} & 0 \\ 0 & \delta_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U D U^T = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} U_{00} D_{00} U_{00}^T & + S_1 U_{01} U_{01}^T & U_{01} S_1 \\ * & & S_1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$A = U D U^T$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} A_{00} & \alpha_{01} & 0 & 0 \\ * & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & 0 \\ * & * & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} \\ * & * & * & A_{33} \end{array} \right)^T$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c|c} U_{00} D_{00} U_{00}^T & U_{01} S_1 \\ \hline * & S_1 \end{array} \right)$$

The algorithm overwrites the upper triangular

part of A

$$d_{22} := d_1 = d_{22}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ d_{12} \end{pmatrix} = \text{row } d_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ d_{12} \end{pmatrix} := \frac{1}{d_{22}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ d_{12} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ d_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_{12} := \frac{d_{12}}{d_{22}}$$

$$A_{00} := A_{00} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ d_{12} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ d_{12} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$:= \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & ; & d_{01} p_L \\ \hline & + & \hline & & 2 \\ * & 1 & d_{11} & -d_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

Algo:

$$\text{Partition } A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A_{FF} & L_{FM} P_L^T & 0 \\ * & L_{MM} & L_{MF} P_F^T \\ * & * & A_{LL} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $A_{LL} = 0 \times 0$

While $m(A_{LL}) < m(A)$ do

repartition

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{FF} & L_{FM} P_L^T & 0 \\ * & L_{MM} & L_{MF} P_F^T \\ * & * & A_{LL} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

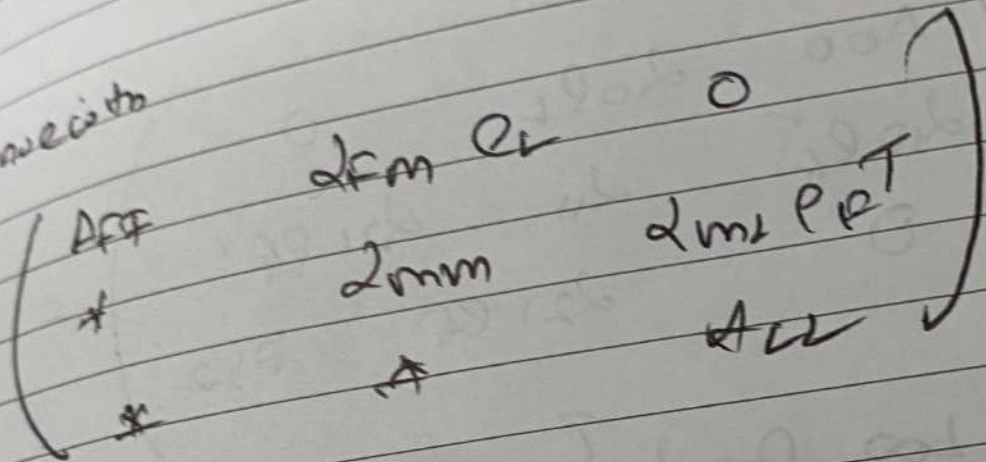
$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & L_{01} P_L & 0 & 0 \\ * & L_{11} & L_{12} & 0 \\ * & * & L_{22} & L_{23} P_F^T \\ * & * & * & A_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

where:

$$d_1 := d_1 - 2 \cdot 2^2$$

$$d_2 := \frac{d_2}{222}$$

Continue with



End while