

- enolities residen rang A = rang [Ab]

- Porme:

11 x112 = 1/2/12/2 | 1 A 114 = max 2 (aij) 11 × 11/2 = & 1 ×:1 الماله وسبود كي إصنا 

ATA so tember verteal

- Direktus usterljanje Lx = b O(n2) Ki = 11 (P! - 12 Vilk!) Lyper observed! Mg

- Obretue votentianie ux = b o(n) x: = 4: (5: - = ui; x; ) ster operaci no

- LU raz cep L ... enke po diagonali L(Ux)= b Ux= y Cy= b= ) y
direction ost
Ux=y= ) x observe sst.

Lu je možer, če A oš. U nish izrojeni

det A to , det U.to

- LU razcep z oktain pivokranjen PA=LU PA=P1 L(Ux)=T5=c Ly=c=>y=Ux =>x

V vsaken korchu postaviš als. nojveoje Veduost no pruo mito in si seletti hate a previous verstige , we touch upon [3,4,2, A] => P = [4] 1 ]

Aporadium en recherque metrical envil AX=TO => AA^-=I i- defining - Parcep Choleshega A=LLT entre diag.

A more lik simetrière pozitione definitur (sod) ot x t of xATx of TA = A in xTAx >0 tx to

A ij = a ij V = [ " " " " " ] j= k+1, ... , n vjh = \(\frac{1}{\nu\_{kk}}\) (\(\alpha\_{jk} - \frac{1}{\nu\_{k}}\) v\_j; \(\nu\_{ki}\)

o(12) = 412 + o(12)

A = LL<sup>T</sup> = 

\[
\begin{align\*}
a^2 & a^3 & ad \\
a^5 & b^4 & ce \\
a & b & b & ce & a^4 & c^2 + f^4
\end{align\*}
\]

L = \( \( \)

Nelimerne encèbe

f(x)=0 at F(x)=0

-B: sekcija 15-a1 /24 < E

-Navadua iteracija f(x)=0 => g(x):x Dolociks g(x): g(x)=x-f(x) g(x)=x-Cf(x) c+ g(x) = x - h(x) f(x) 4(x) 40

Took & ( g(x)=x , it privileties to [f'(x)] ! 1 , od) of us [f'(d)]>1 Red Konvergence je p in 19(w(a))= 0 h=1,...,p-1 in 1g(p) 1+0 - Tangentus (Neutonous) untodo

 $x^{Lid} = x^{L} - \frac{\delta_{I}(x^{L})}{f(x^{L})}$ 

Red Kour. Usej 2 de de enojne with, limoren de vetkretne usate

- Sellautus metoda f(xr)(xr-xr-a)  $x^{c+v} = x^{c} - \frac{f(x^{c}) - f(x^{c-v})}{}$ 

Odvod agaks. a diferencia wocienton, uporesino, ko nima odvoda.

- Polinouske enaübe p(x)=0 1322 laster a regrowy.

- Sistem Milimarnih enach F(x)=0 => x=G(x)

Problem najmanisih kvadratov min IIAx-611 A = 0

- Normalni sisten

ATA = AT > ( resin z La, Choleshy) RITH

Oscufling to (ATA) & X (A) ATA ... simel. in poel def.

- QR razcep A = QR

Q ... ortonormicani stolpci, P ... zpornje trikotne osretno Pasitu QR ATAx = At > 2 grants = 2 gr > Pax = Qt > ( star ) and Resiles results of mon Proximate Comments of months

- Namibo ar, nordino [Ab] = [a sun] [r d ] = [x = 2 = x

- Gran-Schudlova octogonalizacija GS

- Modifician 65 (N63) boly stable and 65

- Givensone rotacije c= xi/r s= xu/r r= [xi2+xi2 Qik = ] -s 1.c. ] ; 20 102 31 91 QTA = Q 034 Q 24 A = P

St opporecij 3 mu2 - n3 ? La izcedu. Q : 6 mu2 - 3 mu2

- House holderjew zrealjenja  $P = I - \frac{2}{\omega^{T}\omega} \omega\omega^{T} \quad (P \text{ ordes, Sim., } PP^{T} = P^{2} = I) \quad \omega = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} + squ(x_{1}) & \parallel \vec{x} \parallel_{L} \\ x_{1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n} \end{bmatrix}$ Resiku PuPun ... PuA=P Q=P1 ... Pu T stolpec unctaille ۲<sub>4</sub> = [۲۰۰۵ ق

Posto reh i-bodi a, latl, w, ww, P; | Pia, ,... Pia, Pib O

Pray = kêr W je vokt. normak rovne preka keter ereeli P.

- Resevence padolog. xxt Norm. ma MGS 2mm Giv. 3mm -n Houx 2mm - 3m2

- Res how sist. Lu zu? Given 2n3 Horn zu?

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Is havje last with vadvost Ax = Xx
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- Potenena metoda

Izbano Zo norviras yun = AZu Zun = Tyun kzor. Zk konversion k lasteum vehtuji a 12,1 > 12.1. Daskeluje vadunski in vektorje dosim z redukcijani Phylishou beforest 9(x, A) = x = x"Ax

- Hoklingova redukcija za A=A<sup>T</sup>

B = A - A; x, x, = Pokici. whole = Az 22 ...

- Householderjeur redukcija za splošuo metriko

Poisseum Q, de Qx = ken (Houndelokejero zreeljuije)  $B = Q A Q^T \Rightarrow B = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_q & \delta^T \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix}$ 

- Inversue iteracija (ishanja najmenjše ) in to) trueden policio metodo un Ar : yma: Aren Em = 1400 A yuta = 24 (LU razces le entrat) => > > 12

- QP ikracija

A. = A , AL = QK PK -> ALL = PL QL -> Sturous

- Metode ze simetriëm metrike

Sinchica not labb pretvoice as fidias. PAPT - Sturmono sobo realit T = [ handi.] Is fr (x) = det (Tr - x I) free (x) = (a ru - x) fr (x) - b [ fr-a (x) ]

fo()): 1 fa() = an ->

Eng Efrenja ja sap. politica u nička ba so lasta radust T. U(ha) je škailo ujemej gudzuhos

to (ym) fu (ym) fu (ym) fu (ym) h (ym)

U( h.) je ende st. leite und. le su verje od h.

- Jacobijeve iteracija

E leve in drum montion a rotacije na danih musik  $P = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{pp} & \alpha_{pg} \\ \alpha_{pq} & \alpha_{gp} \end{bmatrix} P = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad P = \begin{bmatrix} \zeta^{-5} \\ \zeta & \zeta \end{bmatrix}$   $C = \sqrt{\frac{\Lambda}{\Lambda + g^2}} \qquad S = Ct \qquad t = \frac{sgn(\tau)}{|\tau| + \sqrt{\Lambda + \tau^2}} \qquad T = \frac{\alpha_{pp} - \alpha_{gq}}{|\tau|}$   $off(A) = \left( \sum_{j_1 \in \Lambda} |\alpha_{j_1}|^2 \right)^{4/2} \qquad Frobenicasion, normal strapends.$ ott (V,) = ott (V), - Sab

Pouce your doller off.(A) < E

Variante: klestène: unté. ass. nojvetili semendiag. element cihlicue : yedno v sisku redu izven dies. ekunak pragounc: each vestic mot, a element veige under

Robu: proble : 4"= f (x, y, y) y (0)= & y (5)= B

- Limerai robui problem - 4" + p41 + &4 = r Restore siske so y'(a) = of, y'(a) = of =) y= > y, + (1-2) ye

Ext know y(1) = p => > = 1 - 42(1)

- Strelska metoda (za nebimarm en) F(h) = y(b, h) - B isino vielo F s sekentus metodo, k = y'(a)

Polinomska interpolacija

- Klasična ostika sistem u enačs V [a] = [fo] U= [xn ... xo] siske in on rather to At A to , cosone south or (43)

- Legendrous oblike  $\sigma(u^2)$  hower gener in zagobujene  $d_{n,i}(x) = \prod_{\substack{n=0\\n\neq i}}^{\infty} \frac{x-x_n}{x_i-x_n}$   $p_n(x) = \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} f_j d_{n,j}(x)$  $f(k) - b^{\mu}(x) = \frac{(n+\nu)!}{4} f_{(\mu+\nu)}(\frac{1}{2}) (x-x^{\mu}) (x-x^{\mu}) \cdots (x-x^{\mu})$ 

- Newtonova ostiha (interpoliramo tudi odvode)

Deljeua diferenca [xo,..., xn] f je vostilui koef an interpol pol st. with se upon sfiv xo,..., xo

br ( +) = [ 20] t + (x-20) [x0 1 x4] t + (x-20) (x-20) [x0 1x1 1 x2] t+... ( 1/4 f(r) (x0) | x0 = x1 = ... = x4

p(0): / p'(0): 2 p"(0): 3 p(x): - 1 p'(x):3 p(2):4

- Numi eno odvajanje 

Noc x0=-+ (f(-+)(x1=0,f(0) (x=-+, f(+)  $f_{2}(x) = A$   $f_{2}(x)^{2}x$   $f_{2}(x) = x^{2}$  | Since f'(0)

fo(x)=x, 0 = y, 4" + 0 Y\* + y,

fo(x)=4 0 = q" + q" + q"

fo(x)=4 0 = q" + q" + q"

· Uporasino poli. interpolacijo in odvejamo polihom

## Di ferencialme emoèbe

- Začetni problem y' = f(x, y) y(a): ya

- Metode ja lakko eksplicitus / implicitus in enokacen /veckonin

- Eulerjeva metoda (enokoračen eksplicitu, metoda 1. roda) Yi+ = Y: + h f(x:, Y:)

- Negrocia myson - nbore sim inter begins  $\int_{x_1^{1/4}}^{x_1^{1/4}} \lambda_1(v) qv = \int_{x_1^{1/4}}^{x_2^{1/4}} \int_{x_1^{1/4}}^{x_1^{1/4}} \int_{x_1^{1/4}}^{x_1^{1/4}} \int_{x_1^{1/4}}^{x_1^{1/4}} \int_{x_1^{1/4}}^{x_1^{1/4}} \int_{x_1^{1/4}}^{x_1^{1/4}} \int_{x_1^{1/4}}^$ holiko korakus nezoj gladano

- Implicitum untoda (enocleaska) Navadri iknerje Yion = 4: + 4 (x: (4: (4: 4: 1) = Yion = 9 (4ion)

- Tra pezus metoda (1:4 + 1:1.)

-Sisku dif. au. d. reda

 $Y = (Y_{a_1}, ..., Y_{a_i})^T$   $F = (f_{i_1}, ..., f_{a_i})^T$  Y' = F(\*, Y)

- Eulerjeva undoda Yun = Yu+ h F(xx, Yx) Yo = Ya

- Dif. en. visjik redou

y (4) = f(x, 4, 4, ..., 4 (4-x)) Posq: y(q)= ya , y'(a) = ya , ... Nove space. Yx=4 (42=4', ... Y = 4 (4-4)

44 = 42 42 = 43 Yu = 4u