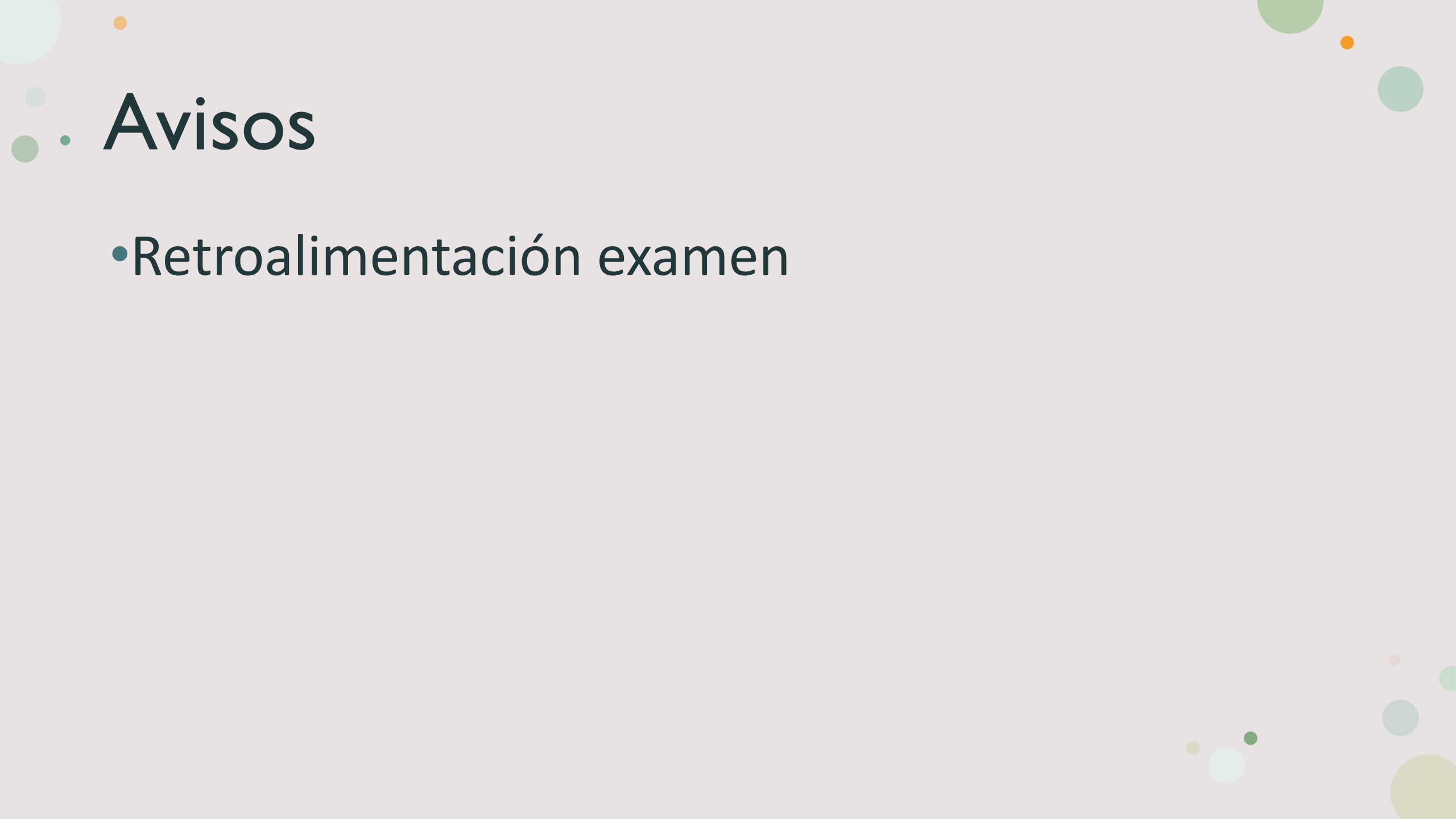




Métodos Numéricos I

Maestría en Ciencia de Datos

Universidad de la Ciudad de Aguascalientes



Avisos

- Retroalimentación examen

The slide features a light gray background with decorative elements in the corners. The top-left corner contains several overlapping circles in shades of teal, light green, and orange. The bottom-right corner features a cluster of circles in light green, teal, and yellow. The main text is centered on the slide.

Otros métodos

Sistemas de ecuaciones lineales

Matrices tridiagonales

- $a_{ij} = 0$ si $|i - j| > 1$
- Difusión de calor en una dimensión
- Muchas ecuaciones donde solo interactúan con vecinos (en una dimensión)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{43} & a_{44} & a_{45} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{54} & a_{55} & a_{56} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{65} & a_{66} & a_{67} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{76} & a_{77} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1(t)}{\partial t} \\ \frac{\partial u_2(t)}{\partial t} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial u_N(t)}{\partial t} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\alpha}{\Delta x} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1(t) \\ u_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ u_N(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

Método de Thomas

- $b'_{i+1}x_{i+1} + c'_{i+1}x_{i+2} = d'_{i+1}$

- $b'_{i+1} = b_{i+1} - \frac{a_{i+1}c'_i}{b'_i}$

- $c'_{i+1} = c_i$

- $d'_{i+1} = d_{i+1} - \frac{a_{i+1}d'_i}{b'_i}$

- $x_n = \frac{d'_n}{b'_n}$

- $x_i = \frac{d'_i - c'_i x_{i+1}}{b'_i}$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} b_1 & c_1 & 0 & 0 & & \dots & 0 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & 0 & & \dots & 0 & d_2 \\ 0 & a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & & \dots & 0 & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & a_{n-1} & b_{n-1} & c_{n-1} & & d_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a_n & b_n & & d_n \end{array} =$$

Descomposición LU

- - $\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -9 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & -4 & 6 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 4 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -9 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 5 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & \frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right] = U|b$
 - $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{4} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right] = L \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{4} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & -9 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 4 & -9 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right]$
 - $Lc = b \rightarrow Ux = c$

Descomposición LU

- $u_{i,j} = a_{i,j} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{i,k} u_{k,j}; j = i + 1, \dots, n$
- $l_{i,j} = \frac{1}{u_{j,j}} \left(a_{i,j} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} u_{k,j} l_{i,k} \right); i = j + 1, \dots, n$
- $l_{i,i} = 1; i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

Métodos Iterativos

- La memoria necesaria crece n^2
- La cantidad de operaciones n^3
- Los errores se multiplican

- $Ax = b$

- $x = Bx + c$

- $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{1,2}}{a_{1,1}} & -\frac{a_{1,3}}{a_{1,1}} \\ -\frac{a_{2,1}}{a_{2,2}} & 0 & -\frac{a_{2,3}}{a_{2,2}} \\ -\frac{a_{3,1}}{a_{3,3}} & -\frac{a_{3,2}}{a_{3,3}} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

- $c = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{b_1}{a_{1,1}} \\ \frac{b_2}{a_{2,2}} \\ \frac{b_3}{a_{3,3}} \end{bmatrix}$

Método de Jacobi

desplazamientos simultáneos

$$\bullet x_i^{k+1} = -\frac{1}{a_{i,i}} \left[-b_i + \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n a_{i,j} x_j^k \right]$$

Método de Gauss-Seidel

desplazamientos sucesivos

$$\bullet x_i^{k+1} = -\frac{1}{a_{i,i}} \left[-b_i + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{i,j} x_j^{k+1} + \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{i,j} x_j^k \right]$$

¿Cuándo detenerse?

- $|x_i^{k+1} - x_i^k| < \varepsilon$

- $k > L$

- $|b - Ax^k| < \varepsilon$

- En la matriz coeficiente, cada elemento de la diagonal principal es mayor (en valor absoluto) que la suma de los valores absolutos de todos los demás elementos de la misma fila o columna (matriz diagonal dominante).

The Google logo, featuring the word "Google" in its characteristic multi-colored font (blue, red, yellow, blue, green, red).The "colab" logo, featuring the word "colab" in a bold, orange, sans-serif font. The "co" is stylized with a yellow-to-orange gradient.

MNI_S06_OtrosMetodos.ipynb