Métodos Numéricos 2024

Normas vectoriales y matriciales Número de condición



 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es una norma si:

- f(x) > 0 si $x \neq 0$
- $f(x) = 0 \sin x = 0$
- $f(\alpha x) = |\alpha| f(x)$ para todo $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.
- $f(x + y) \le f(x) + f(y)$

 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es una norma si:

- f(x) > 0 si $x \neq 0$
- $f(x) = 0 \sin x = 0$
- $f(\alpha x) = |\alpha| f(x)$ para todo $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.
- $f(x + y) \le f(x) + f(y)$

•
$$||x||_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

•
$$||x||_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

•
$$||x||_p = (\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

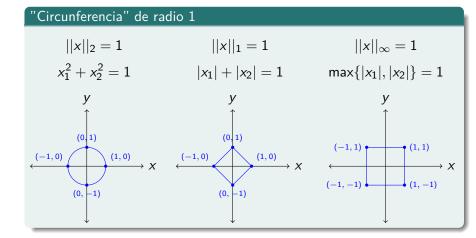
$$\bullet ||x||_{\infty} = \max_{i=1...n} |x_i|$$

$$x=(-1,3,6,-7)$$

•
$$||x||_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 3^2 + 6^2 + (-7)^2} = \sqrt{95}$$

•
$$||x||_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| = |-1| + |3| + |6| + |-7| = 17$$

•
$$||x||_{\infty} = \max_{i=1...n} |x_i| = \max\{|-1|, |3|, |6|, |-7|\} = 7$$



 $F: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es una norma si:

- F(A) > 0 si $A \neq 0$
- $F(A) = 0 \sin A = 0$
- $F(\alpha A) = |\alpha| F(A)$ para todo $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.
- $F(A + B) \le F(A) + F(B)$
- $F(AB) \le F(A)F(B)$ (propiedad adicional, son normas sub-multiplicativas, m = n)

Ejemplo

• Norma de Frobenius $||A||_F = \sqrt{(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2)}$

- Norma de Frobenius $||A||_F = \sqrt{(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2)}$
- $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

- Norma de Frobenius $||A||_F = \sqrt{(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2)}$
- $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$||A||_F = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 4^2 + (-3)^2}$$

Sean f_1 un norma definida en \mathbb{R}^m y f_2 un norma definida en \mathbb{R}^n $F: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es una norma inducida si:

$$F(A) = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{f_1(Ax)}{f_2(x)}$$

Sean f_1 un norma definida en \mathbb{R}^m y f_2 un norma definida en \mathbb{R}^n $F: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es una norma inducida si:

$$F(A) = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{f_1(Ax)}{f_2(x)}$$

$$F(A) = \max_{x: f_2(x)=1} f_1(Ax)$$

Sean f_1 un norma definida en \mathbb{R}^m y f_2 un norma definida en \mathbb{R}^n $F: \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ es una norma inducida si:

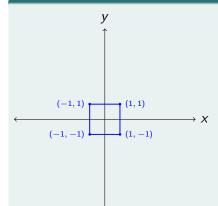
$$F(A) = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{f_1(Ax)}{f_2(x)}$$

$$F(A) = \max_{x: f_2(x)=1} f_1(Ax)$$

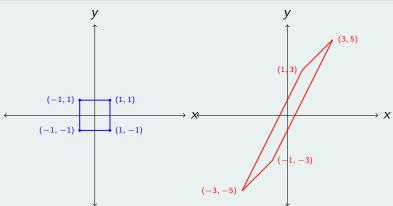
Ejemplo para n=m

- $\bullet \text{ Norma } 1 \longrightarrow ||A||_1 = \max_{x:||x||_1=1} ||Ax||_1$
- Norma 2 $\longrightarrow ||A||_2 = \max_{x:||x||_2=1} ||Ax||_2$
- Norma p $\longrightarrow ||A||_p = \max_{x:||x||_p=1} ||Ax||_p$
- $\bullet \ \, \mathsf{Norma} \, \infty \longrightarrow ||A||_{\infty} = \max_{x:||x||_{\infty}=1} ||Ax||_{\infty}$

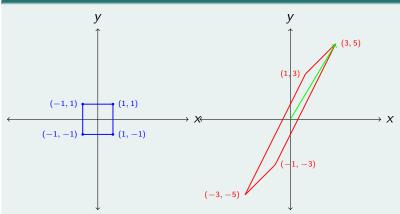
Norma infinito: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$



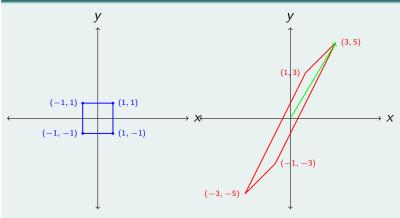






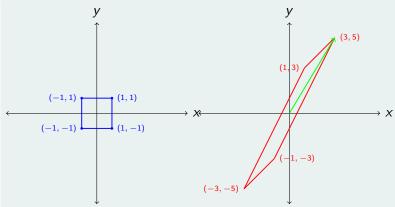






$$||A||_{\infty}=5$$

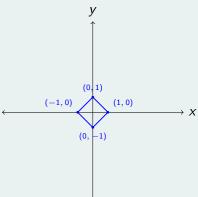




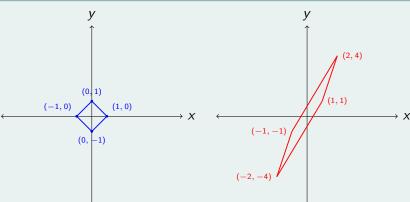
$$||A||_{\infty}=5$$

$$||A||_{\infty} = \max_{i=1,\dots,n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|$$

Norma 1:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

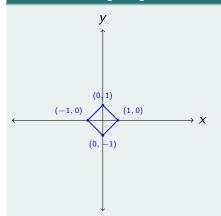


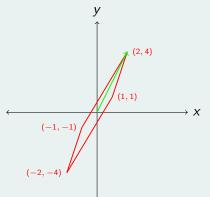
Norma 1:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$



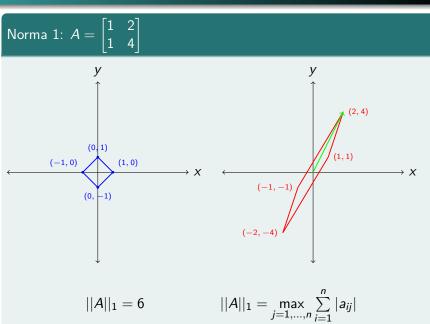
Norma 1:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 y
 $(-1,0)$
 $(0,-1)$
 $(1,0)$
 $(-2,-4)$
 $(2,4)$
 $(-1,-1)$
 $(-2,-4)$

Norma 1:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$





$$||A||_1 = 6$$



Métodos Numéricos-2024- 9/17

Norma 2:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

X

Norma 2:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

×

Norma 2:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

×

Norma 2:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$||A||_2 \approx 4.67083$$

Norma 2:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$||A||_2 \approx 4.67083$$

$$||A||_2 = \sqrt{\max |\lambda|} : \lambda \text{ autovalor de } A^t A$$

Número de condición

Sea $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ matriz no singular y ||.|| una norma matricial. Se define número de condición de A como

$$\kappa(A) = ||A||||A^{-1}||$$

Número de condición

Sea $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ matriz no singular y ||.|| una norma matricial. Se define número de condición de A como

$$\kappa(A) = ||A||||A^{-1}||$$

• Si ||.|| es una norma inducida, $\kappa(I) = 1$

Número de condición

Sea $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ matriz no singular y ||.|| una norma matricial. Se define número de condición de A como

$$\kappa(A) = ||A||||A^{-1}||$$

- Si ||.|| es una norma inducida, $\kappa(I) = 1$
- Si ||.|| es una norma sub-multiplicativa $\kappa(A) \geq 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.067 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.067 \end{bmatrix}$$
 Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (1, -1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.067 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (1, -1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.066 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.067 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (1, -1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.066 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (-666, 834)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.067 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (1, -1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.066 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (-666, 834)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.169 \\ 0.066 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.067 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (1, -1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.066 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (-666, 834)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.169 \\ 0.066 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (-932, 1167)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.067 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (1, -1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.066 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (-666, 834)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.169 \\ 0.066 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (-932, 1167)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.167 \\ 0.068 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.067 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (1, -1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.168 \\ 0.066 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (-666, 834)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.169 \\ 0.066 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (-932, 1167)$

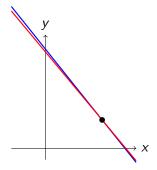
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.167 \\ 0.068 \end{bmatrix}$$
Solución $(x_1, x_2) = (934, -1169)$

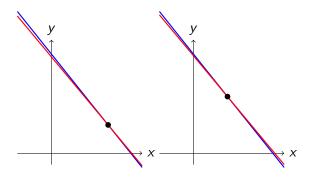
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.835 & 0.667 \\ 0.333 & 0.266 \end{bmatrix}$$

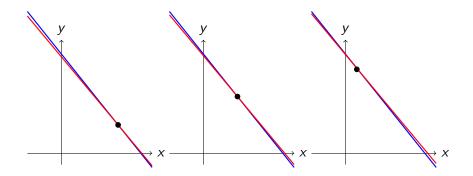
$$||A||_{\infty} = 1.502$$

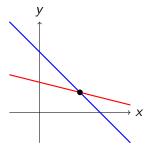
$$||A^{-1}||_{\infty} = 1168000$$

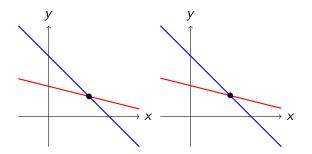
$$\kappa_{\infty}(A) \approx 1.7 \times 10^6$$

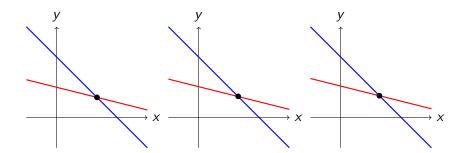












Cota del error

Sea $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ matriz no singular y ||.|| una norma matricial inducida. Sea \tilde{x} solución aproximada del sistema Ax = b con $b \neq 0$ y $r = Ax - A\tilde{x} = b - \tilde{b}$

$$\frac{||x - \tilde{x}||}{||x||} \le ||A|| \, ||A^{-1}|| \frac{||b - \tilde{b}||}{||b||}$$

Normas: bibliografía

Recomendamos consultar la numerosa bibliografía existente sobre el tema. Algunas sugerencias:

- Análisis numérico, Richard L. Burden, J. Douglas Faires, International Thomson Editores, 2002.
- Numerical Methods, Germund Dahlquist and Ake Bjorck, Dover, 2003.
- Accuracy and Stability of Numerical Algorithms, Nicholas Higham, SIAM, 2002.
- Matrix Analysis, Roger Horn and Charles Johnson, Cambridge University Press, 2012.
- Matrix Analysis and Applied Linear Algebra, Carl Meyer, SIAM, 2010.
- Applied Linear Algebra, Peter J. Olver, Chehrzad Shakiban, Second Edition, Springer International Publishing, 2018.
- Fundamentals of Matrix Computations, David Watkins, Wiley, 2010.