Métodos Numéricos 2024

Factorización QR



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- Producto de ortogonales es ortogonal

$$A = QR$$

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$$Rx = Q^t b$$

Sean $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ matriz ortogonal y $R \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ triangular superior tal que

$$A = QR$$

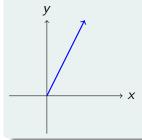
$$Ax = b$$

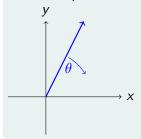
$$QRx = b$$

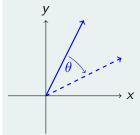
$$Q^t QRx = Q^t b$$

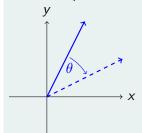
$$Rx = Q^t b$$

Sistema triangular superior, $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$





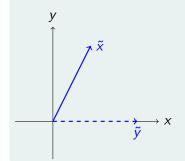




$$W = egin{bmatrix} cos(heta) & sen(heta) \ -sen(heta) & cos(heta) \end{bmatrix}$$

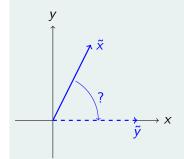
$$W$$
 es ortogonal y $||Wx||_2 = ||x||_2$

Dados
$$ilde x, ilde y\in R^2$$
, $ilde y=inom{|| ilde x||_2}{0}$, se busca la rotación W tal que
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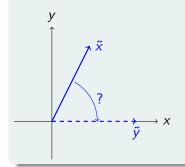
Dados
$$\tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in R^2$$
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$$W = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{||\tilde{x}||_2} & \frac{\tilde{x}_2}{||\tilde{x}||_2} \\ -\frac{\tilde{x}_2}{||\tilde{x}||_2} & \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{||\tilde{x}||_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Sean
$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$
, $\tilde{x} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{pmatrix}$ y $\tilde{y} = \begin{pmatrix} ||\tilde{x}||_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

Existe W tal que $W\tilde{x} = \tilde{y}$.

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$$WA = \begin{bmatrix} ||\tilde{x}||_2 & * \\ 0 & * \end{bmatrix}$$

$$WA = R$$

$$W^tWA = W^tR$$

$$A = QR$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$W_{12}A = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^1 & a_{12}^1 & \cdots & a_{1n}^1 \\ 0 & a_{22}^1 & \cdots & a_{2n}^1 \\ a_{31}^1 & a_{32}^1 & \cdots & a_{3n}^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}^1 & a_{n2}^1 & \cdots & a_{nn}^1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\label{eq:W13} \textit{W}_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} \textbf{w}_{11} & 0 & \textbf{w}_{13} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \textbf{w}_{31} & 0 & \textbf{w}_{33} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$W_{13}W_{12}A = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^2 & a_{12}^2 & \cdots & a_{1n}^2 \\ 0 & a_{22}^2 & \cdots & a_{2n}^2 \\ 0 & a_{32}^2 & \cdots & a_{3n}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}^2 & a_{n2}^2 & \cdots & a_{nn}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sean
$$\tilde{x} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{j-1} \\ a_{11}^{j-1} \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\tilde{y} = \begin{pmatrix} ||\tilde{x}||_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ y $W \in R^{2 \times 2}$ tal que $W\tilde{x} = \tilde{y}$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Sean } \tilde{x} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{i-1} \\ a_{i1}^{i-1} \end{pmatrix}, \ \tilde{y} = \begin{pmatrix} ||\tilde{x}||_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ y } W \in R^{2\times 2} \text{ tal que } W\tilde{x} = \tilde{y}. \end{aligned} \\ & W_{1i} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{w_{11}} & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{w_{1i}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \mathbf{w_{i1}} & 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{w_{ii}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$W_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{w_{ii}} & \cdots & \mathbf{w_{ij}} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \mathbf{w_{ji}} & \cdots & \mathbf{w_{jj}} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Para
$$i = 1, \dots, n-1, j = i+1, \dots, n$$
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$$W_{n-1n}W_{n-2n}W_{n-2n-1}\cdots W_{1n}\cdots W_{12}A = R$$

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$$W_{n-1n}W_{n-2n}W_{n-2n-1}\cdots W_{1n}\cdots W_{12}A = R$$

$$A = W_{12}^t \cdots W_{1n}^t \cdots W_{n-2n-1}^t W_{n-2n}^t W_{n-1n}^t R$$

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$$\boxed{A = QR}$$



$$W_{n-1}, W_{n-2}, \dots W_{1}, \dots W_{13}, W_{12}, A = R$$

Costo

$$W_{n-1}, W_{n-2}, \dots, W_{1}, \dots, W_{13}, W_{12}$$
 $A = R$

Calcular cada W_{ij} : 2 productos + 2 cocientes + 1 raiz

Costo

$$W_{n-1}, W_{n-2}, \dots W_{1}, \dots W_{1}, \dots W_{1}, \dots W_{1}$$

Calcular cada W_{ij} : 2 productos + 2 cocientes + 1 raiz

Primera columna:

$$\mathit{W}_{1j}$$
 actúa entre las filas 1 y j para $j=2,\ldots n$

Costo

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Primera columna:

 W_{1j} actúa entre las filas 1 y j para $j=2,\ldots n$ Costo: 4n productos +2n sumas

Costo

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Costo total: (n-1)(4n+2n+2+2+1)

Costo

$$W_{n-1}, W_{n-2}, \dots, W_{1}, \dots, W_{13}, W_{12}, A = R$$

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• i-ésima columna: W_{ij} actúa entre las filas i y j para $j=i+1,\ldots n$

Costo

$$W_{n-1n}W_{n-2n-1}W_{n-2n}\dots W_{1n}\dots W_{13}W_{12}A=R$$

Calcular cada W_{ij} : 2 productos + 2 cocientes + 1 raiz

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i-ésima columna:

 W_{ij} actúa entre las filas i y j para $j = i+1, \ldots n$ Costo: 4(n-i+1) productos +2(n-i+1) sumas

Costo

$$W_{n-1}, W_{n-2}, \dots W_{1}, \dots W_{13}, W_{12}, A = R$$

Calcular cada W_{ij} : 2 productos + 2 cocientes + 1 raiz

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Costo

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Costo total del algoritmo

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (n-i)(4(n-i+1)+2(n-i+1)+2+2+1) = \mathcal{O}(\frac{4}{3}n^3)$$

Ejemplo

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -20 & -14 \\ 3 & 27 & -4 \\ 4 & 11 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sea $\tilde{x}=(0,3)$, buscamos W, rotación en plano, tal que $W\tilde{x}=\tilde{y}$ con $\tilde{y}=(3,0)$

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$$W = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{||\tilde{x}||_2} & \frac{\tilde{x}_2}{||\tilde{x}||_2} \\ -\frac{\tilde{x}_2}{||\tilde{x}||_2} & \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{||\tilde{x}||_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{0}{3} & \frac{3}{3} \\ -\frac{3}{3} & \frac{0}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

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Ejemplo

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Sea $\tilde{x}=(3,4)$, buscamos W, rotación en el plano tal que $W\tilde{x}=\tilde{y}$ con $\tilde{y}=(5,0)$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{||\tilde{x}||_2} & \frac{\tilde{x}_2}{||\tilde{x}||_2} \\ -\frac{\tilde{x}_2}{||\tilde{x}||_2} & \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{||\tilde{x}||_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

Ejemplo

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$$W = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{||\tilde{x}||_2} & \frac{\tilde{x}_2}{||\tilde{x}||_2} \\ -\frac{\tilde{x}_2}{||\tilde{x}||_2} & \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{||\tilde{x}||_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow W_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & 0 & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{4}{5} & 0 & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

Ejemplo

$$W_{13}W_{12}A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & 0 & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{4}{5} & 0 & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 27 & -4 \\ 0 & 20 & 14 \\ 4 & 11 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 25 & -4 \\ 0 & 20 & 14 \\ 0 & -15 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Sea $\tilde{x}=(20,-15)$, buscamos W, rotación en el plano tal que $W\tilde{x}=\tilde{y}$ con $\tilde{y}=(25,0)$

Ejemplo

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$$W = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{||\tilde{x}||_2} & \frac{\tilde{x}_2}{||\tilde{x}||_2} \\ -\frac{\tilde{x}_2}{||\tilde{x}||_2} & \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{||\tilde{x}||_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{20}{25} & \frac{-15}{25} \\ \frac{15}{25} & \frac{20}{25} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$W_{13}W_{12}A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & 0 & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{4}{5} & 0 & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 27 & -4 \\ 0 & 20 & 14 \\ 4 & 11 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 25 & -4 \\ 0 & 20 & 14 \\ 0 & -15 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sea $\tilde{x}=(20,-15)$, buscamos W, rotación en el plano tal que $W\tilde{x}=\tilde{y}$ con $\tilde{y}=(25,0)$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{||\tilde{x}||_2} & \frac{\tilde{x}_2}{||\tilde{x}||_2} \\ -\frac{\tilde{x}_2}{||\tilde{x}||_2} & \frac{\tilde{x}_1}{||\tilde{x}||_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{20}{25} & \frac{-15}{25} \\ \frac{15}{25} & \frac{20}{25} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow W_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{20}{25} & \frac{-15}{25} \\ 0 & \frac{15}{25} & \frac{20}{25} \end{bmatrix}$$

Ejemplo

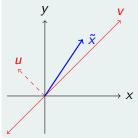
$$W_{23}W_{13}W_{12}A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{20}{25} & \frac{-15}{25} \\ 0 & \frac{15}{25} & \frac{20}{25} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 25 & -4 \\ 0 & 20 & 14 \\ 0 & -15 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 25 & -4 \\ 0 & 25 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

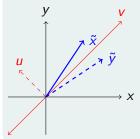
Ejemplo

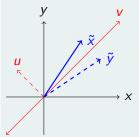
$$W_{23}W_{13}W_{12}A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{20}{25} & \frac{-15}{25} \\ 0 & \frac{15}{25} & \frac{20}{25} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 25 & -4 \\ 0 & 20 & 14 \\ 0 & -15 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 25 & -4 \\ 0 & 25 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = W_{12}^{t} W_{13}^{t} W_{23}^{t} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{-20}{25} & \frac{-15}{25} \\ \frac{15}{25} & \frac{12}{25} & \frac{-16}{25} \\ \frac{20}{25} & \frac{-9}{25} & \frac{12}{25} \end{bmatrix} \qquad R = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 25 & -4 \\ 0 & 25 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

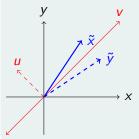
$$A = QR$$





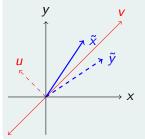


$$H\tilde{x} = \tilde{y}$$



$$H\tilde{x} = \tilde{y}$$

$$Hu = -u$$



$$H\tilde{x} = \tilde{y}$$

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$$Hv = v$$

Como v y u forman una base, entonces $\tilde{x} = \alpha v + \beta u$. Además, la reflexión de \tilde{x} es $\tilde{y} = \alpha v - \beta u$.

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Entonces, buscamos H tal que $H\tilde{x} = \alpha v - \beta u$

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Necesitamos que Wv = 0 y Wu = 2u

Sea $P = uu^t$ y asumamos $||u||_2 = 1$

• P es simétrica.

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$$Wu = 2Pu = 2u$$

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$$I(\alpha v + \beta u) - 2P(\alpha v + \beta u) =$$

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$$\alpha \mathbf{v} + \beta \mathbf{u} - 2\beta \mathbf{u} = \tilde{\mathbf{y}}$$

Propiedades de H

$$H = I - 2uu^t$$

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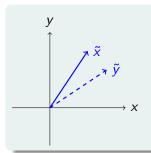
H es simétrica

Propiedades de H

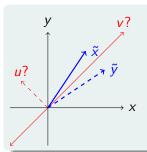
$$H = I - 2uu^t$$

- H es simétrica
- H es ortogonal

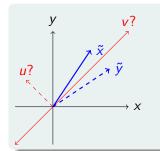
Sean $\tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\tilde{x} \neq \tilde{y}$, $||\tilde{x}||_2 = ||\tilde{y}||_2$. Existe una transformación de Householder tal que $H\tilde{x} = \tilde{y}$.



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$$v = \tilde{x} + \tilde{y}$$

$$u = \frac{\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}}{||\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}||_2}$$



$$H = I - 2 \frac{(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y})(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y})^t}{||\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}||_2^2}$$

Sean
$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$$
, $\tilde{x} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{pmatrix}$ y $\tilde{y} = \begin{pmatrix} ||\tilde{x}||_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

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$$A = QR$$

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$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
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Existe
$$H_1 \in R^{n \times n}$$
 tal que $H_1 \tilde{x} = \tilde{y}$.

$$H_1 = I - 2u_1u_1^t$$
 con $u_1 = \frac{\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}}{||\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}||_2}$

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$$H_1A = \begin{bmatrix} ||\tilde{x}||_2 & a_{12}^1 & \cdots & a_{1n}^1 \\ 0 & a_{22}^1 & \cdots & a_{2n}^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2}^1 & \cdots & a_{nn}^1 \end{bmatrix} = A^1$$

Sean
$$\tilde{x}=egin{pmatrix} a_{22}^1\\ a_{32}^1\\ \vdots\\ a_{n2}^1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 y $\tilde{y}=egin{pmatrix} ||\tilde{x}||_2\\ 0\\ \vdots\\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\tilde{x},\tilde{y}\in\mathbb{R}^{n-1}$

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$$H \in R^{(n-1)\times(n-1)}$$
 tal que $H\tilde{x} = \tilde{y}$.
 $H = I - 2u_2u_2^t$ con $u_2 = \frac{\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}}{||\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}||_2}$, $u_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$.

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$$H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & I - 2u_2u_2^t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sean } \tilde{x} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{22}^1 \\ a_{32}^1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n2}^1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ y } \tilde{y} = \begin{pmatrix} ||\tilde{x}||_2 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$$

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$$H_2A^1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{12}^1 & a_{12}^1 & a_{13}^1 & \cdots & a_{1n}^1 \\ 0 & ||\tilde{x}||_2 & a_{23}^2 & \cdots & a_{2n}^2 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^2 & \cdots & a_{3n}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & a_{n3}^2 & \cdots & a_{nn}^2 \end{bmatrix} = A^2$$

$$\text{Sean } \tilde{x} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{ii}^{(i-1)} \\ a_{i+1i}^{(i-1)} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ni}^{(i-1)} \end{pmatrix} \text{ y } \tilde{y} = \begin{pmatrix} ||\tilde{x}||_2 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-i+1}$$

Existe $H \in R^{(n-i+1)\times(n-i+1)}$ tal que $H\tilde{x} = \tilde{y}$. $H = I - 2u_iu_i^t$ con $u_i = \frac{\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}}{||\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}||_2}$, con $u_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n-i+1}$.

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Sea $H_i \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$H_i = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I - 2u_i u_i^t \end{bmatrix}$$

 $con I \in R^{i-1 \times i-1}$

$$H_{i}A^{(i-1)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{12}^{(i-1)} & a_{12}^{(i-1)} & \cdots & a_{1i}^{(i-1)} & a_{1i+1}^{(i-1)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(i-1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(i-1)} & \cdots & a_{2i}^{(i-1)} & a_{2i+1}^{(i-1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(i-1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & ||\tilde{x}||_{2} & a_{ii+1}^{i} & \cdots & a_{in}^{i} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{i+1i+1}^{i} & \cdots & a_{in}^{i} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{ni+1}^{i} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{i} \end{bmatrix} = A^{i}$$

$$H_{n-1}H_{n-2}\ldots H_1A=R$$

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$$A = H_1^t \dots H_{n-2}^t H_{n-1}^t R$$

$$H_{n-1}H_{n-2}\ldots H_1A=R$$

$$A = H_1^t \dots H_{n-2}^t H_{n-1}^t R$$

$$A = QR$$

Costo

$$H_{n-1}H_{n-2}\ldots H_1A=R$$

Costo

$$H_{n-1}H_{n-2}\ldots H_1A=R$$

Primera columna:

$$H_1 = I - 2u_1u_1^t$$
 $H_1A = A - 2u_1u_1^tA$

Costo

$$H_{n-1}H_{n-2}\ldots H_1A=R$$

Primera columna:

$$H_1 = I - 2u_1u_1^t$$
 $H_1A = A - 2u_1u_1^tA$
Costo de u_1^tA : n (n productos $+$ $(n-1)$ sumas)

Costo

$$H_{n-1}H_{n-2}\ldots H_1A=R$$

Primera columna:

$$H_1 = I - 2u_1u_1^t$$
 $H_1A = A - 2u_1u_1^tA$
Costo de u_1^tA : n (n productos $+$ $(n-1)$ sumas)
Costo de $u_1(u_1^tA)$ n^2 productos

Costo

$$H_{n-1}H_{n-2}\ldots H_1A=R$$

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Costo de $u_1(u_1^t A) n^2$ productos

Costo total: $2n^2 + n(n-1)$

Costo

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Costo total: $2n^2 + n(n-1)$

i-ésima columna:

$$H_i = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I - 2u_iu_i^t \end{bmatrix}$$
 actúa en matriz $(n - i + 1) \times (n - i + 1)$

Costo

$$H_{n-1}H_{n-2}\ldots H_1A=R$$

Primera columna:

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 $H_1A = A - 2u_1u_1^tA$
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Costo de $u_1(u_1^tA)$ n^2 productos
Costo total: $2n^2 + n(n-1)$

i-ésima columna:

$$H_i = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I - 2u_iu_i^t \end{bmatrix} \text{ actúa en matriz } (n-i+1) \times (n-i+1)$$
Costo total: $2(n-i+1)^2 + (n-i+1)(n-i)$

Costo

$$H_{n-1}H_{n-2}\ldots H_1A=R$$

Primera columna:

$$H_1 = I - 2u_1u_1^t$$
 $H_1A = A - 2u_1u_1^tA$
Costo de u_1^tA : n (n productos $+$ $(n-1)$ sumas)
Costo de $u_1(u_1^tA)$ n^2 productos
Costo total: $2n^2 + n(n-1)$

i-ésima columna:

$$H_i = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I - 2u_iu_i^t \end{bmatrix}$$
 actúa en matriz $(n-i+1) \times (n-i+1)$
Costo total: $2(n-i+1)^2 + (n-i+1)(n-i)$

Costo total del algoritmo

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} 2(n-i+1)^2 + 2(n-i+1)(n-i) = \mathcal{O}(\frac{2}{3}n^3) \right|$$

Ejemplo

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sea $\tilde{x}=(1,-2,2)$. Buscamos H_1 , reflexión, tal que $H\tilde{x}=\tilde{y}$ con $\tilde{y}=(3,0,0)$.

Ejemplo

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Definimos
$$u_1=rac{ ilde{x}- ilde{y}}{|| ilde{x}- ilde{y}||_2}=rac{1}{\sqrt{12}}(-2,-2,2)$$

$$H_1 = I - 2u_1u_1^t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{12} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ejemplo

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$$(I - 2uu^t)A = A - 2uu^tA$$

$$(I - 2u_1u_1^t)A = A - 2uu^tA$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{12} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{12} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -12 & 102 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$(I - 2u_1u_1^t)A = A - 2uu^tA$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{12} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{bmatrix} =$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & -34 \\ -2 & 4 & -34 \\ 2 & -4 & 34 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & 54 \\ 0 & 12 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ejemplo

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 & 54 \\ 0 & 12 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sea $\tilde{x}=(-9,12)$. Buscamos H, reflexión, tal que $H\tilde{x}=\tilde{y}$ con $\tilde{y}=(15,0)$.

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$$u_2 = \frac{\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}}{||\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}||_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{720}}(-24, 12)$$

$$H = I - 2u_2u_2^t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{720} \begin{bmatrix} -24 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -24 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} -9 & 54 \\ 12 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -24 & 84 \\ 12 & -42 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 45 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$A = H_1^t H_2^t \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} I - 2u_1u_1^t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & I - 2u_2u_2^t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & I - 2u_2u_2^t \end{bmatrix} - 2u_1u_1^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & I - 2u_2u_2^t \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 19 & -34 \\ -2 & -5 & 20 \\ 2 & 8 & 37 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{14}{15} & \frac{-2}{15} \\ \frac{-2}{3} & \frac{5}{15} & \frac{10}{15} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{-2}{15} & \frac{11}{15} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = QR$$

Factorización QR

Sean $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, A no singular. Existen únicas $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ matriz ortogonal y $R \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ triangular superior con $r_{ii} > 0$ para todo $i = 1, \ldots, n$ tal que

$$A = QR$$

Factorización QR: bibliografía

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

- Análisis numérico, Richard L. Burden, J. Douglas Faires, International Thomson Editores, 2002.
- Accuracy and Stability of Numerical Algorithms, Nicholas Higham, SIAM, 2002.
- Applied Linear Algebra, Peter J. Olver, Chehrzad Shakiban, Second Edition, Springer International Publishing, 2018.
- Numerical Linear Algebra, Lloyd N. Trefethen, SIAM, 1997.
- Fundamentals of Matrix Computations, David Watkins, Wiley, 2010.