

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2+0 & 2+1 & 2+2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3+0 & 3+1 & 3+2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Phương pháp khử Gauss, và các phép ma trận LU, PLU

$$VD_1: \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}}_x = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}}_b \rightarrow [A|b] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

khử Gauss: $[A|b] \xrightarrow[H_3 - 7H_1]{H_2 - 4H_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -4 \\ 0 & -6 & -21 & -5 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{H_3 - 2H_2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & 3 \end{array} \right]$ mã trận Δ trên

Giải từ dưới lên: $x_3 = -\frac{1}{3}$, $x_2 = 2$, $x_1 = -2$

khử quát hoá: $Ax = b \xrightarrow{(1)} L_1 Ax = L_1 b$ vs $L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ -7 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $(\Delta$ dưới)

P^2 Gauss vs $n=3$

$\xrightarrow{(2)} L_2 L_1 Ax = L_2 L_1 b$ vs $L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\nabla Ux = \tilde{b}$ (giải từ dưới lên tìm x)

Tổng quát: $Ax = b \rightarrow \underbrace{L_{n-1} L_{n-2} \dots L_1}_{\tilde{b}} Ax = L_{n-1} L_{n-2} \dots L_1 b$

Phép Ma trận: $A = (\underbrace{L_{n-1} L_{n-2} \dots L_1}_{L})^{-1} U$

Trong VD trên: $L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \\ -7 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\rightarrow (L_2 L_1)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$

BÀI TẬP VỀ GIẢI HỆ PHƯƠNG TRÌNH $Ax = b$.

Câu 3: $2x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 = 3$

$3x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 3$

$4x_1 + 11x_2 + 7x_3 = 4$

$[A|b] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 11 & 7 & 4 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[H_3 - 2H_1]{H_2 - \frac{3}{2}H_1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -\frac{13}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{H_2 + \frac{3}{5}H_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 4 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -\frac{13}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{29}{10} & \frac{29}{10} \end{array} \right]$

$\rightarrow x_3 = 1$, $x_2 = -1$, $x_1 = 2$

$L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (L_2 L_1)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -\frac{3}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{Vậy } U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -\frac{13}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{29}{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

Vậy phân tích LU:

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -\frac{3}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -\frac{13}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{29}{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2, \quad \lambda_2 = -1, \quad \lambda_3 = 1$$