Lista 2 - Métodos Iterativos

Sunday, March 28, 2021 12:29 PM

D'Encontrar as duas primeiras iterações de Jacobi usando xº = 0, e calcular as normas-infinito das matrizes do método:

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} w & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & w & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & | 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{J} = -D(L+U) \qquad C_{J} = D'b$$

$$= -\frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad = \frac{1}{10} \cdot I \cdot b$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^{(1)} = M_{3} \times {}^{(0)} + C_{3} \qquad X^{(2)} = M_{3} \times {}^{(1)} + C_{3}$$

$$= M_{3} \stackrel{?}{O}^{\flat} + C_{3} \qquad = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) + \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{100} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 21 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 14 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{100} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{100} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 21 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 14 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{100} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0, 97 \\ 0, 91 \\ 0, 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

Norma infinito da matriz do método:

$$\|M_{J}\|_{\infty} = \left\|\frac{1}{b}\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1 & 0\\ 1 & 0 & 2\\ 0 & 2 & 0\end{bmatrix}\right\| = \frac{1}{b} \cdot \max_{s \in S} \frac{1}{s} \cdot \min_{s \in S} \frac{1}{s} \cdot \min_{s \in S} \frac{1}{b} \cdot \min_{s \in S} \frac{1$$

Repetir o processo para Gauss-Seidel

$$M_{G} = -(L+D)^{-1}U \qquad M_{G} = -\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_{G} = (L+D)^{-1}b \qquad (L+D)^{-1}$$

Não vamos inverter matrizes diretamente!! $X^{(K+1)} = -(L+D)^{-1}UX^{(K)} + (L+D)^{-1}b$ $\Rightarrow (L+D)X^{(K+1)} = -UX^{(K)} + b$

$$(L + D) x^{(1)} = - Ux^{(0)} + b$$

$$\left(\Gamma + D\right) \times_{(1)} = P$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(1)} \\ x_2^{(1)} \\ x_3^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_1^{(1)} = 5/4$$

$$-\chi_{1}^{(1)} + 3\chi_{2}^{(1)} = -4$$

$$-\frac{5}{4} + 3x_{\lambda}^{(1)} = -4$$

$$-5 + 12 \times_{2}^{(1)} = -16$$

$$|2 \times_{2}^{(1)} = -11$$

$$\chi_2^{(1)} = -11/12$$

$$\int_{2x_{1}^{(1)}}^{(1)} + 2x_{2}^{(1)} + 5x_{3}^{(1)} = 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j$$

$$\frac{5}{2} - \frac{11}{6} + 5x_3^{(1)} = 1$$

$$5x_3^{(1)} = 1 - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{11}{6}$$

$$5x_3^{(1)} = \frac{6-15+11}{6}$$

$$x_3^{(1)} = \frac{2}{30} = 1/15$$

$$x^{(1)} = \begin{cases} 5/4 \\ -11/12 \\ 1/15 \end{cases}$$

Segunda Iteração

$$\left(L + D \right) \chi^{(2)} = - U \chi^{(1)} + b$$

$$\left[\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -11/12 \end{matrix} \right] \left[\begin{matrix} 5/4 \\ -11/12 \end{matrix} \right] + \left[\begin{matrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 1/15 \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$= - \begin{bmatrix} -91/12 - 1/15 \\ 1/15 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
59/60 + 5 \\
-1/15 - 4
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
359/60 \\
-61/15
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(2)} \\ x_2^{(2)} \\ x_3^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{60} \begin{bmatrix} 359 \\ -244 \\ 60 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_{1}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{60} \left(\frac{359}{4} \right) = \frac{359}{240}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_{2}^{(2)} = \left(\frac{244}{60} + \chi_{3}^{(1)}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{-976 + 359}{240}\right) = \frac{-617}{7420}$$

$$= \lambda_{3}^{(2)} = \left(1 - 2\lambda_{2}^{(2)} - 2x_{1}^{(2)}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{611}{360} - \frac{359}{120}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \left(\frac{360 + 617 - 1071}{360}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{5}$$

$$=\frac{100}{360} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{20}{360} = -\frac{1}{18}$$

Sunday, March 28, 2021 3:39 PM

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad b = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \qquad x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Mostre que
$$\rho(M_J) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} > 1$$
 e calcule $\|M_J\|_{\infty}$

$$M_{3} = -D^{-1}(L+U)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies \|M_{3}\|_{\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \max_{k} \left\{ |21, 1-41, |21|^{k} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = 2$$

$$Antomores$$

$$-\lambda^{3} - 2 + 2 - \lambda - 2\lambda - 2\lambda = 0$$

$$-\lambda^{3} - 2 + 2 - \lambda - 2\lambda - 2\lambda = 0$$

$$-\lambda^{3} - 5\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda_{3} = -i\sqrt{5}$$

$$\lambda_{4} = +i\sqrt{5}$$

$$\lambda_{3} = -i\sqrt{5}$$

$$M_{G} = -(L+b)^{-1}U$$

$$= -\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\begin{bmatrix} V_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ -V_{12} & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1/k & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow M_{G} M_{G} = Max \begin{cases} 1 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Antovalones det} \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \frac{(1-\lambda)^2(-\lambda)}{\lambda(\lambda-1)^2=0} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1=0 & \rho(-\frac{1}{2}M_6)=1 \\ \lambda_2=+1 & \Rightarrow \rho(M_6)=\frac{1}{2} \\ \lambda_3=-1 & \Rightarrow \rho(M_6)=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -\beta^2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4\beta & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4\beta & 0 \end{bmatrix}, D = \int_{3x3}^{3x3} U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{J} = -\bar{b}^{1}(L+U) = -\bar{I}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2\\ -\bar{b}^{1} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & -4\bar{b} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

M₅ € convergente 4=> p(M₅) < 1

Autovalores det
$$\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & 2 \\ \beta^2 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 4\beta & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} = -\lambda^3 + 8\beta^3 = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 = 8\beta^3 \implies \lambda_1 = 2\beta$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2\beta \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + i\sin \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\beta + i\sqrt{3}\beta$$

$$\lambda_3 = 2\beta \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i\sin \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = -\beta - i\sqrt{3}\beta$$

$$2 = \text{Furnalized de Moivre}$$

Assim,
$$\beta(M_3) = \max_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{|\lambda_1|} \frac{1}{|\lambda_2|} \frac{1}{|\lambda_3|} = \max_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{|\lambda_3|} \frac{1}{|\beta^2|} \frac{1}{|\beta^2|} = \max_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{|\lambda_3|} \frac{1}{|\beta^2|} \frac{1}{|\beta^2|} = \max_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{|\lambda_3|} \frac{1}{|\beta^2|} \frac{1}{|\beta^2|} = \max_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{|\alpha_3|} \frac{1}{|\alpha_3|}$$

Questão 5 - A1 2019

Considere o metodo iterativo definido pela equação $\chi^{(K+1)} = B \chi^{(K)} + C$. Em cada item a seguir, diga justificando, se o método converge ou não. Se convergir, diga para qual vetor ele converge.

a)
$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2/3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 e $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ b) $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ e $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

a) O método converge se a matriz B é convergente, o que ocorre, se, e somente se p(B) < 1. Calculemos então os autovalores:

$$de + \begin{bmatrix} 2/3 - \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 2/3 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

O método convergirá para a solução x*, então:

$$x^* = Bx^* + c$$

$$\Rightarrow x^* - Bx^* = C$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $(1 - B) \times^* = C$

Então, para encontrar X*, basta resolver o sistema (I-B)X = C

$$I - B = \begin{bmatrix} 1/3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assim. Lemos
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) (alculando os autoralores:

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$= 0 \quad \rho(B) = |\lambda_2| = 2 \quad > 1 \quad \log_{\theta}, \quad B \quad n\overline{a}0 \quad \text{\'e convergante}.$$

$$= 0 \quad (2_3 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow 0 \quad \lambda_1 = 2/3$$

$$= 2 \quad \lambda_2 = 2$$

$$= D \left(\frac{2}{3} - \lambda \right) (2 - \lambda) = 0 = D \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = \frac{2}{3} \\ \lambda_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

Questão 6 - A1 2019

Seja A= [a o a] una matriz Sinétrica positiva definida. Mostre que o

Método Iterativo de Jacobi para resolver o sistema Ax=b converge quaisquer que sejam b e o vetor inicial Xo.

Kesulução:

Temos:

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

assim,
$$M_{J} = -D^{-1}(L+U) = \begin{bmatrix} 1/a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}$

Autovalores de Mj.

Dessa forma o raio espectral p(MJ) será tac, se provormos que p(MJ) < 1,
o problema acaba. Note que não usamos ainda o fato de A ser definida positiva.
Pelo Teorema 5.22 a. do Poole, todos os autovalores de A são estritamente positivos.
Vamos calcular então, os autovalores de A, para tentar chegar em restrições sobre p(MJ).
det (A - AI) = 0

 $\lambda_1 = b$, on $(\alpha - \lambda)((-\lambda) - \alpha^2 = 0$

=> 12-(a+c)1+ac - 2=0, por Bhás Kara, teremos:

$$\lambda = (\alpha + c) \pm \sqrt{(\alpha + c)^2 - 4(\alpha c - \alpha^2)}$$

$$(\alpha + c) - \sqrt{(\alpha + c)^2 - 4(\alpha c - a^2)} > 0$$

$$= D - \sqrt{(\alpha+c)^2 - 4(\alpha c - \alpha^2)} > -(\alpha+c) \qquad \text{elevando}$$

$$= D \left(\alpha+c\right)^2 - 4(\alpha c - \alpha^2) < (\alpha+c)^2 \qquad \text{ao quadrado}$$

$$= \alpha c > \alpha^2$$

Long d'>0, ac> 2/>0, então podemos extrair a raiz quadrada sem preocupações:

$$\Rightarrow 1 > \frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{\alpha}}$$
 (*)

Como o raio espectral p(Mz) = Tac e por (*) Jac <1, temos p(Mz) <1, o que implica que o método convergirá para quaisquer condições iniciais be xo.