# CÁLCULO NUMÉRICO UERJ/2023

#### Fatoração LU - Inversa de uma matriz

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• Sem pivoteamento parcial (A = LU)

#### Sabemos que:

 $A \cdot A^{-1} = I$ , onde I é a matriz identidade.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 LU · A<sup>-1</sup> = I (usando A = LU)

Usando uma matriz A de ordem 3, temos:

$$\underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ m_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{L} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{13} \\ 0 & \alpha_{22}' & \alpha_{23}' \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_{33}'' \end{bmatrix}}_{11} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & d_{13} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & d_{23} \\ d_{31} & d_{32} & d_{33} \end{bmatrix}}_{D=A^{-1}} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{1}$$

Ou seja,

$$LU \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & d_{13} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & d_{23} \\ d_{31} & d_{32} & d_{33} \end{bmatrix}}_{D=A^{-1}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{I}$$



Chamando as colunas de  $D=A^{-1}$  de  $d_1,\ d_2,\ d_3,$  e as colunas de I de  $I_1,\ I_2,\ I_3,$  temos:

$$LU \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mid & \mid & \mid \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 \\ \mid & \mid & \mid \end{bmatrix}}_{D=A^{-1}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mid & \mid & \mid \\ I_1 & I_2 & I_3 \\ \mid & \mid & \mid \end{bmatrix}}_{I}$$

onde

$$d_1 = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} \\ d_{21} \\ d_{31} \end{bmatrix}; d_2 = \begin{bmatrix} d_{12} \\ d_{22} \\ d_{32} \end{bmatrix}; d_3 = \begin{bmatrix} d_{13} \\ d_{23} \\ d_{33} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$I_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$



Assim, resolvemos 6 sistemas:

$$\begin{tabular}{ll} \bullet & LUd_2 = I_2 & \Longrightarrow \\ Ud_2 = y_2 & Ud_2 = y_2 & (4) \Rightarrow A\mathsf{cho}\ d_2 \\ \end{tabular} .$$

Com os vetores-colunas  $d_1$ ,  $d_2$ ,  $d_3$ , temos a matriz inversa  $D=A^{-1}$ .

Note que se a matriz A fosse de ordem 2, seriam 4 sistemas.

Com pivoteamento parcial (PA = LU)

#### Sabemos que:

 $PA \cdot (PA)^{-1} = I$ , onde P é a matriz permutação das linhas da matriz identidade I durante o processo de eliminação gaussiana.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 LU · (PA)<sup>-1</sup> = I (usando PA = LU)

$$\Rightarrow LU \cdot A^{-1}P^{-1} = I \text{ (usando } (PA)^{-1} = A^{-1}P^{-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow LU \cdot A^{-1} \underbrace{P^{-1}P}_{I} = I \cdot P \text{ (multiplicando por P)}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 LU · A<sup>-1</sup> = P.

Suponha que a matriz permutação seja:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$



#### Assim, temos:

$$\underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ m_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{L} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{13} \\ 0 & \alpha_{22}' & \alpha_{23}' \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_{33}'' \end{bmatrix}}_{U} \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & d_{13} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & d_{23} \\ d_{31} & d_{32} & d_{33} \end{bmatrix}}_{D=A^{-1}} = \underbrace{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{P}$$

Ou seja,

$$LU \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & d_{13} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & d_{23} \\ d_{31} & d_{32} & d_{33} \end{bmatrix}}_{D=A^{-1}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{P}$$

Chamando as colunas de  $D=A^{-1}$  de  $d_1,\ d_2,\ d_3,$  e as colunas de P de  $P_1,\ P_2,$   $P_3,$  temos:

$$LU \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}}_{D=A^{-1}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} | & | & | \\ P_1 & P_2 & P_3 \\ | & | & | \end{bmatrix}}_{P}$$

onde

$$d_1 = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} \\ d_{21} \\ d_{31} \end{bmatrix}; d_2 = \begin{bmatrix} d_{12} \\ d_{22} \\ d_{32} \end{bmatrix}; d_3 = \begin{bmatrix} d_{13} \\ d_{23} \\ d_{33} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}; P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$



Assim, resolvemos 6 sistemas:

$$\begin{tabular}{ @} $LUd_2 = P_2 $ \Longrightarrow \\ $Ud_2 = y_2$ \end{tabular} \left\{ \begin{array}{lcl} Ly_2 & = & P_2 & (3) \Rightarrow Acho \ y_2 \\ Ud_2 & = & y_2 & (4) \Rightarrow Acho \ d_2 \end{array} \right. .$$

Com os vetores-colunas  $d_1$ ,  $d_2$ ,  $d_3$ , temos a matriz inversa  $D=A^{-1}$ .

Note que se a matriz A fosse de ordem 2, seriam 4 sistemas.