Tutoriat 3

Factorizarile LU faira pintare, LDU si LDLT.

Cand o matrice A & Mn(R) admite LV fara pivotare? UASE:

1. Forèce minor principal de ordin de la rla n e \$0.

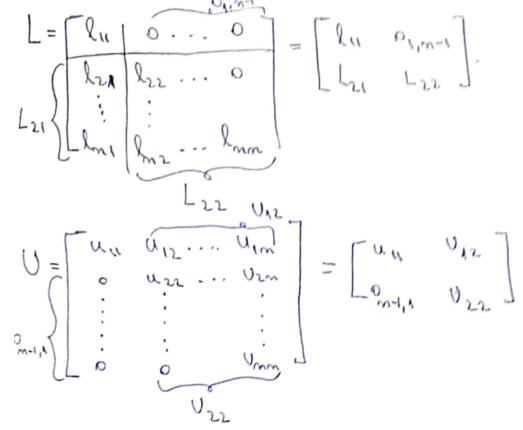
2. A admite MEGFP

3. A admite factorizarea LV farie pivotare.

Vreu A=L:U, au L= inferior triunghiulara pi V= superior triunghiulara.

Scopul.

Cum se procedeazà?



2. Cu aceste partificación, calcularu A=L·U:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} v_{11} & l_{11} v_{12} \\ l_{21} v_{11} & l_{22} v_{12} + l_{22} v_{22} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

3. Ludue lu= 1 pi aflàre netul de necessarte.

4. Reptare aust prouder pana jasim L pi U.
Observatie: La fierare jas, aflare din L cate o chama, bir din U cate o linie.

Când o matrice AE My (2) admite factorizarea LDV?

-> când A admite LV fânà pintare.

Algoritm:

1. Dacà se poste, serie A=L·V.

2. Vrem DU=8 => U= 5-10, unde:

-> 1 = diag (1 , 1 , 1 , ..., 1) EMm(2).

Observație: Factorizarea LDLT este un car particular al factorizarii LDV, An sensul wrmător:

1. A admite W FP

Exercițiu: Sã se determine, dacă există, factorizările LV fâră pivotare, LDU și LDL^T pentru matricea:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 15 & -5 \\ 15 & 18 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 14 \end{bmatrix}; \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1$$

Au vitat să vificăm că A admite LU FP. Aven:

$$\Delta_{1} = |25| = 25 \pm 0$$

$$\Delta_{2} = |25| |15| = 25 \cdot 18 - 18 \cdot 15 = 450 - 225 = 225 \pm 0$$

$$\Delta_{3} = |25| |15| - 5|$$

$$|15| |18| |0| = 2025 \cdot \pm 0$$

$$|-5| |0| |11|$$

Pentru LDV:

In princel rand, A admite WCA admite WFP);

Pontru LDL :

$$L^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
; $D = \text{diag}(25, 9, 9)$.