

Solució al problema 12 I

a.1) Si. Veiem que els discs de Gerschgorin $D(a_{jj}, r_j)$ són disjunts.

a.2) Si $\lambda \in \text{Spec}(A) \cap D(a_{jj}, r_j)$ llavors

$$|\lambda - \lambda_j| \leq |\lambda - a_{jj}| + |a_{jj} - \lambda_j| \leq n\epsilon,$$

on hem usat que $\|Ae_j - \lambda_j\|_\infty < \epsilon$.

b)

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ \hline a_1 & A_1 \end{array} \right), \quad \text{on} \quad a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_1 = A_1^T.$$

- $\|Ae_1 - \lambda e_1\|_2 < \varepsilon$ implica $\|a_1\|_2 < \varepsilon$.
- $\exists C_1$ ortogonal C_1 t.q. $C_1^T A_1 C_1 = \text{diag}(\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$.

Solució al problema 12 II

- Si C és la matriu ortogonal

$$C = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & C_1 \end{array} \right),$$

aleshores

$$C^T A C = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} a_{11} & a_1^T C_1 \\ \hline C_1^T a_1 & C_1^T A_1 C_1 \end{array} \right),$$

on $C_1^T A_1 C_1 = \text{diag}(\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$.

- $\|C_1^T a_1\|_2 = \|a_1\|_2 < \varepsilon$ ja que C_1 és ortogonal.
- Pel t. de Gerschgorin aplicat a $C^T A C$, D_2, \dots, D_n tenen radi ε .
- Radi de D_1 : $\|C_1^T a_1\|_1 \leq \sqrt{n-1} \|C_1^T a_1\|_2 < \sqrt{n-1} \varepsilon$ (ja que si $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\|v\|_1 \leq \sqrt{n} \|v\|_2$).

Solució al problema 12 III

- Si $\lambda_j \neq a_{11}$, per $j = 2, \dots, n$:

$D_1 \cap D_j = \emptyset$ ($2 \leq j \leq n$), per ε prou petit. Per tant, \exists vap $\mu \in D_1$.
Com $|a_{11} - \lambda| < \varepsilon$, $|\lambda - \mu| \leq (1 + \sqrt{n-1})\varepsilon$.

- Si, $\exists \ell$, $2 \leq \ell \leq n$, t.q. $\lambda_\ell = a_{11}$:

- ▶ $D_\ell \subset D_1$,

- ▶ Si ε és prou petit, $D_1 \cap D_j = \emptyset$ si $\lambda_j \neq a_{11}$. Per tant, \exists vap $\mu \in D_1$.
Com $|a_{11} - \lambda| < \varepsilon$, $|\lambda - \mu| \leq (1 + \sqrt{n-1})\varepsilon$.