

Numa Güz

A2.4.)

$$M(b, m, r, R)$$

$$x = f \cdot b^e \quad b \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\} \quad \text{Basis}$$

$$\bullet \quad r \leq e \leq R$$

$$\bullet \quad f = \pm 0.d_1 d_2 \dots d_m \quad (\text{Mantisse})$$

$$d_j \in \{0, 1, \dots, b-1\} \quad \forall j \neq 1$$

$$d_1 \neq 0 \quad \forall x \neq 0$$

$$x = \pm \left(\sum_{j=1}^m d_j b^{-j} \right) b^e$$

$$x_{\min} = 0$$

$$x = \underbrace{0.10000\dots 0}_{m-1 \text{ mal}} \cdot b^r = b^{r-1}$$

$$x_{\max} = 0.(b-1)(b-1)(b-1)\dots(b-1) \cdot b^R$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{Dezimal wäre das } 0.99999\dots \cdot 10^R) \\ & \underline{\underline{= (1 - b^{-m}) \cdot b^R}} \end{aligned}$$

A.2.21.)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cancel{b} \cdot b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{a.)} \quad \frac{\|x - \tilde{x}\|_\infty}{\|x\|_\infty} \leq K(A) \cdot \frac{\|b - \tilde{b}\|_\infty}{\|b\|_\infty}$$

$$K_\infty(A) = \|A\|_\infty \cdot \|A^{-1}\|_\infty$$

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max(9, 3) = 9$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/9 & -1/3 \\ -1/9 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_{\infty} = \max\left(\frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$K^{\infty}(A) = 9 \cdot \frac{7}{9} = 7$$

Störung (in $\|\cdot\|_{\infty}$) in der rechten Seite:
 $\max(0, |\epsilon|)$

Störung in $x \leq 7 \cdot |\epsilon|$

b.) Zeilen 1. Zeile durch 9,
 2. Zeile durch 3
 (Betragszeilen summe)

$$\Rightarrow \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 2/3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \bar{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/9 \pm 1/9 \epsilon \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\bar{b}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/9 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_{\infty}(\bar{A}) = 3$$

$$r_b = \frac{1}{9} |\epsilon| = \text{Störung in } b$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Störung in } x \leq 3 \cdot \frac{1}{9} \cdot |\epsilon| = \frac{1}{3} |\epsilon|$$

Wichtig: Minimierung von x_{∞} ,
 keine Problem-Minimierung!!

A. 3.9.)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 8 & 7 & -7 & 6 \\ -6 & 16 & -2 & 13 \\ -10 & 0 & 1 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 21 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{a.)} \quad \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 8 & 7 & -7 & -6 & 2 \\ -6 & 16 & -2 & 13 & 21 \\ -10 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 3 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \\ \underline{\text{II}} - 4 \cdot \text{I} \\ \underline{\text{III}} \end{array}$$

Buch S. 68 (Dahmen / Reusken)

$$l_{2,1} = \frac{a_{2,1}^{(1)}}{a_{1,1}} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

$$l_{3,1} = \frac{a_{3,1}^{(1)}}{a_{1,1}} = -\frac{6}{2} = -3$$

$$l_{4,1} = \frac{a_{4,1}^{(1)}}{a_{1,1}} = -\frac{10}{2} = -5$$

$$\boxed{l_{i,j} = \frac{a_{i,j}^{(1)}}{a_{j,j}^{(1)}}}$$

$$a_{2,1}^{(2)} = 0 : a_{2,2}^{(2)} = 7 - 4 \cdot 3 = -5$$

$$a_{2,3}^{(2)} = -7 - 4(-2) = 1$$

$$a_{2,4}^{(2)} = -6 - 4(0 - 1) = -2$$

$$\vdots$$
(A|b)⁽²⁾

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 25 & -8 & 10 & 27 \\ 0 & 15 & -9 & 7 & 13 \end{array} \right)$$

$$l_{3,2} = \frac{a_{1,2}^{(2)}}{a_{2,2}^{(2)}} = \frac{25}{-5} = -5$$

$$l_{4,2} = \frac{a_{4,2}^{(2)}}{a_{2,2}^{(2)}} = \frac{15}{-5} = -3$$

$$a_{i,j} = \dots$$

$$(A|b)^{(3)} = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$l_{4,3} = \frac{a_{4,3}^{(3)}}{a_{3,3}^{(3)}} = \frac{-6}{-3} = 2$$

$$a_{i,j} = \dots$$

$$(A|b)^{(4)} = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Rückwärts-Einsetzen:

$$x_4 = 1$$

$$x_3 = -\frac{3}{-3} = 1$$

$$x_2 = (-6 + 2 \cdot 1 - 1) / (-5) = 1$$

$$x_1 = (2 - 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1) \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$$

$$c.) \det(A)$$

$$\text{maple} \Rightarrow \det(A) = 30$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & -3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 30 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -1 & 10 \\ 0 & 7 & 4 & -2 & -10 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \uparrow - \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 30 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 3 & 10 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 4 & 40 \end{array} \right) 1.3 \leftarrow$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 30 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 3 & 20 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1\frac{2}{3} & 6\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_4 = 6\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1\frac{1}{3} = 4$$

$$x_3 = (30 - 5 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 4) : 4 = 3$$

$$x_2 = (20 - 3 \cdot 4) : 4 = 2$$

$$x_1 = (10 - (-1 \cdot 2) - 2 \cdot 4) : 4 = 1$$

c.) $n = 20$

Rechenaufwand

Stärker $(n+1)! \approx 5,109 \cdot 10^{13}$
 Größe $\frac{2}{3} n^3 \approx 5,2 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ sec}$
 ≈ 8447576
 Wochen

$$= 6333,33$$

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$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L \cdot R = A$$

$$A \cdot x = b \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad L \cdot \underbrace{R \cdot x}_{=y} = \cancel{b} \quad b$$

\Rightarrow 1. Schritt: Löse $L \cdot y = b$

2. Schritt: Löse $R \cdot x = y$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= \det(LR) = \det(L) \cdot \det(R) \\ &= 1 \cdot [2(-5) \cdot (-3) \cdot 1] = 30 \end{aligned}$$

A 3.27.)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & & & & \\ -1 & & 2 & & & \\ -1 & & & 2 & & \\ -1 & & & & 2 & \\ -1 & & & & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/6 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/6 & -1/11 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & -1/10 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & -1/3 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & -1/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * & * & * \\ & * & * & * & * & * \\ & & * & * & * & * \\ & & & * & * & * \\ & & & & * & * \\ & & & & & * \end{pmatrix}$$

vertausche 1. und letzte Zeile

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & & & & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & & & & & \\ -1 & & 2 & & & & \\ -1 & & & 2 & & & \\ -1 & & & & 2 & & \\ 6 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & \end{pmatrix}$$

vertausche 1. Spalte mit letzter Spalte:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & & & & -1 \\ & 2 & & & & & -1 \\ & & 2 & & & & -1 \\ & & & 2 & & & -1 \\ & & & & 2 & & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

A3.1.)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

a.) Cramersche Regel

$$x_i = \frac{\det(A_i)}{\det(A)}, \quad A_i = \begin{pmatrix} | & & & | & & | \\ a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} & b & a_{1,n+1} & \dots \\ | & & & | & & | \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = -80$$

$$\det(A_1) = -80$$

$$\det(A_2) = -160$$

$$\det(A_3) = -240$$

$$\det(A_4) = -320$$

$$\underline{x = (1, 2, 3, 4)^T}$$

b.)

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 10 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 10 \\ 6 & 1 & 4 & -1 & 10 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 & 2 & 10 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{+ \\ -}} \begin{array}{l} \swarrow 1.2 \\ \nwarrow 1.2 \end{array}$$

