

Ćwiczenia 4

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 - x_2 = -1 \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A \quad x = b$

Rozwiązać układ równań metodą eliminacji Gaussa

Tworzymy mac. rozszerzoną

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Krok 1 $w_2' = w_2 - \frac{1}{2} w_1$, $w_3' = w_3 + \frac{1}{2} w_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Krok 2

$$w_3' = w_3 + \frac{3}{2} w_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} x_3 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$x_3 = -1$$

$$-2x_2 = -\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot (-1)$$

$$-2x_2 = -\frac{8}{2}$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

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

$$2x_1 = 3 - 4 + 3$$

$$2x_1 = 2 \quad x_1 = 1$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

Gauss-Jordan

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} A^T$$

$$I \quad w_1' = \frac{1}{2} w_1, \quad w_2' = w_2 - w_1', \quad w_3' = w_3 + w_1'$$

$$1 \quad 1 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$0 \quad -2 \quad -\frac{3}{2} \quad -\frac{5}{2} \quad -\frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 0$$

$$0 \quad 3 \quad 2\frac{1}{2} \quad 3\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 0 \quad 1$$

$$II \quad w_2' = \left(\frac{1}{2} w_2\right) \quad w_1' = w_1 - w_2' \quad w_3' = w_3 - 3w_2'$$

$$1 \quad 0$$

$$0 \quad 1$$

$$0 \quad 0$$

Metoda Gaussa - Doolittle'a

$$A = LU$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$LUx = b$$

I

$$Ly = b \Rightarrow y = L^{-1}b$$

$$Ux = y \Rightarrow x = U^{-1}y$$

Rozkład LU istnieje o ile wszystkie minory główne koźtane s̄ r̄żne od 0.

Minor gł - wyznacznik spod macierzy

$$A_{\{m-i\} \times \{m-i\}} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m-1$$

Aby rozkład był jednoznaczny zakłada się że wszystkie elem. przekątnej macierzy m (met G-D) lub u (met G-C) s̄ r̄żne

$$u_{ij} = a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} u_{kj} \quad \text{dla } j \in \{i, i+1, \dots, n\}$$

$$l_{ij} = \frac{1}{u_{ii}} \left(a_{ji} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{jk} u_{ki} \right) \quad \text{dla } j \in \{i+1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} L \qquad u \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Porządkujemy macierz na ilorazym macierzy trójkątnej

$$W_1 = |2| = 2$$

$$W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

wyznacznik $\neq 0$ więc możemy kontynuować

$$\det(A) = -2 + 6 - (3+2) = -1 \neq 0$$

$$i=1$$

$$u_{11} = a_{11} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} u_{kj} = 2$$

$$j=1$$

$$u_{12} = a_{12} = 2$$

$$j=2$$

$$u_{13} = a_{13} = 3$$

$$j=3$$

$$l_{21} = \frac{1}{u_{11}} \cdot a_{21} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$j=2$$

$$l_{31} = \frac{1}{u_{11}} \cdot a_{31} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$j=3$$

$$i=2$$

$$j=2$$

$$u_{22} = a_{22} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{2k} u_{k2} = a_{22} - l_{21} u_{12} = -1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = -2$$

$$j=3$$

$$u_{23} = a_{23} - l_{21} \cdot u_{13} = 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$j=3$$

$$l_{32} = \frac{1}{u_{22}} \left(a_{32} - l_{31} u_{12} \right) = \frac{1}{-2} \left[2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot 2 \right] = -\frac{1}{2} (2+1) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$i=3$$

$$j=3$$

$$u_{33} = a_{33} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{3k} u_{k3} = a_{33} - (l_{31} u_{13} + l_{32} \cdot u_{23}) = 1$$

Exercício 5

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 & / : a_{11} \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 & / : a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + a_{m3}x_3 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m & / : a_{m1} \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} - \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}x_2 - \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}}x_3 - \dots - \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}}x_n$$

$$x_2 = \frac{b_2}{a_{21}} - \frac{a_{22}}{a_{21}}x_1 - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{21}}x_3 - \dots - \frac{a_{2n}}{a_{21}}x_n$$

\vdots

$$x_m = \frac{b_m}{a_{m1}} - \frac{a_{m1}}{a_{m1}}x_1$$

$$c_i = \frac{b_i}{a_{i1}} \quad d_{ij} = \frac{-a_{ij}}{a_{i1}}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad i \neq j$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c_1 + d_{12}x_2 + d_{13}x_3 + \dots + d_{1n}x_n \\ x_2 = c_2 + d_{21}x_1 + d_{23}x_3 + \dots + d_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ x_m = c_m + d_{m1}x_1 + d_{m2}x_2 + d_{m3}x_3 + \dots \end{cases}$$

metodo jacobi

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_m \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d_{12} & d_{13} & \dots & d_{1n} \\ d_{21} & 0 & d_{23} & \dots & d_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_{m1} & d_{m2} & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = C + DX$$

$$x^{(k+1)} = C + DX^{(k)}$$

$$\bigwedge_{i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}} |a_{ii}| > \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^m |a_{ij}|$$

$$\bigwedge_{i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}} |a_{ii}| > \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ i \neq j}}^m |a_{ij}|$$

Rozwiązanie układu metodą iteracji zbieżnych

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 10 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|3| > |1| + |-1|$$

$$|5| > |-1| + |-1|$$

$$|8| > |2| + |4|$$

$$x^{(k+1)} = C + D x^{(k)}$$

$$x^{(0)} = C \vee x^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 6 & |:3 \\ -x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 = 10 & |:5 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 8x_3 = 2 & |:8 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 - \frac{1}{3}x_2 + \frac{1}{3}x_3 \\ x_2 = 2 + \frac{1}{5}x_1 + \frac{1}{5}x_3 \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/5 & 0 & 1/5 \\ -1/4 & -1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{(1)} = C + D x^{(0)}$$

$$x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/5 & 0 & 1/5 \\ -1/4 & -1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} +$$

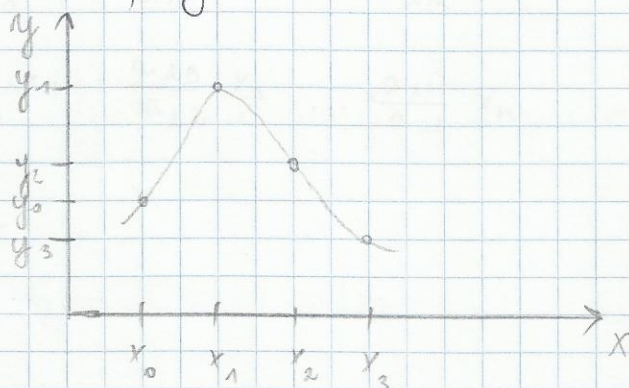
$$+ \begin{bmatrix} -2/5 + 1/2 \\ 2/5 + 1/20 \\ 1/2 - 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1/20 \\ 9/20 \\ -3/20 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 19/20 \\ 49/20 \\ -1/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^{(2)} = C + D x^{(1)}$$

$$x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/5 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 1/4 & -1/2 & -5/4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 13/12 \\ 49/20 \\ -5/4 \end{bmatrix} = \dots = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4667 \\ 2.0333 \\ -1.3292 \end{bmatrix}$$

Interpolacja - przybliżenie funkcji zachowując wartości między funkcji którą chcemy przybliżyć a f. przybliżającą

$$f(x) \approx f(x_m) = y_m \quad m=0,1,\dots,m$$



$$(x_i, y_i) \quad i=0,1,2,\dots,m$$

Wzór interpolacyjny Lagrange'a

$$W_m(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m y_i \frac{(x-x_0)\dots(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})\dots(x-x_m)}{(x_i-x_0)\dots(x_i-x_{i-1})(x_i-x_{i+1})\dots(x_i-x_m)}$$

$$(-2,1), (0,-2), (1,2), (3,1)$$

$$W_m(x) = 1 \cdot \frac{(x+2)(x)(x-1)(x-3)}{(-2+2)(-2)(-2-1)(-2-3)} - 2 \cdot \frac{(x+2)(x)(x-1)(x-3)}{(0+2)(0-2)(0-1)(0-3)} +$$

i	0	1	2	3
x_i	-2	0	1	3
y_i	1	-2	2	1

$$+ 2 \cdot \frac{(x+2)(x)(x-1)(x-3)}{(1+2)(1-0)(1-1)(1-3)} + 1 \cdot \frac{(x+2)(x)(x-1)(x-3)}{(3+2)(3-0)(3-1)(3-3)}$$