EXA

$$\begin{cases} x_0, n_0 = b - A x_0 \\ x_{k+1} = x_k + x_k \\ x_k = b - A x_k \end{cases}$$

a)  $e_{\beta} = \alpha_{\beta} - \overline{\alpha}$ ; Mque  $e_{\beta} = (\mathbf{I} - \alpha)^{\beta} e_{\delta}$  pour  $k \ge 0$   $e_{\beta} = \alpha_{\beta} - \overline{\alpha}$ ; Mque  $e_{\beta} = (\mathbf{I} - \alpha)^{\beta} e_{\delta}$  pour  $k \ge 0$   $e_{\beta} = \alpha_{\beta} - \overline{\alpha}$ ; Mque  $e_{\beta} = (\mathbf{I} - \alpha)^{\beta} e_{\delta}$  pour  $k \ge 0$   $e_{\beta} = \alpha_{\beta} - \overline{\alpha}$ ; Mque  $e_{\beta} = (\mathbf{I} - \alpha)^{\beta} e_{\delta}$  pour  $k \ge 0$   $e_{\beta} = \alpha_{\beta} - \overline{\alpha}$ ; Mque  $e_{\beta} = (\mathbf{I} - \alpha)^{\beta} e_{\delta}$  pour  $k \ge 0$   $e_{\beta} = \alpha_{\beta} - \overline{\alpha}$ ; Mque  $e_{\beta} = (\mathbf{I} - \alpha)^{\beta} e_{\delta}$  pour  $k \ge 0$   $e_{\beta} = \alpha_{\beta} - \overline{\alpha}$ ; Mque  $e_{\beta} = (\mathbf{I} - \alpha)^{\beta} e_{\delta}$  pour  $k \ge 0$   $e_{\beta} = \alpha_{\beta} - \overline{\alpha}$ ; Mque  $e_{\beta} = (\mathbf{I} - \alpha)^{\beta} e_{\delta}$  pour  $k \ge 0$  $e_{\beta} = \alpha_{\beta} - \overline{\alpha}$ ; Mque  $e_{\beta} = (\mathbf{I} - \alpha)^{\beta} e_{\delta}$  pour  $k \ge 0$ 

or  $e_{\beta} + \bar{x} = \alpha_{\beta}$  $\Rightarrow e_{\beta+1} = e_{\beta} + \alpha(b - A(e_{\beta} + \bar{x})) = (I - \lambda A)e_{\beta} + \lambda(b - A\bar{x})$ 

=> ep = (I-XA)ke

b/ l'algorithme converge ssi ep -> 0, cela est virai si le reyan sepectralpèle (I - & A) est < 1 (l= max | \lambda\_i |) or lisv-p de (I- & A) sont (I- & \lambda\_i)\_{i=1,-n} ty \lambda\_i \times nt lesv-p de A de l'ordre croisant. il faut que Max |1- & \lambda\_i| <1

-1 <1-22,5... 1-22, <1-22, <1

 $cor \qquad \lambda_1 \geqslant \lambda_2 - \cdots + \lambda_{n-1} \geqslant \lambda_n$ 

on aura  $\alpha \lambda_{n} > 0$  Vrai car A définie positive  $-1 < 1 - \alpha \lambda_{1} = 0$   $\lambda_{1} < \frac{2}{\alpha} = 0$   $\left| \alpha < \frac{2}{\lambda_{1}} \right|$ 

c/ × opt = 2

Le meilleu choise de  $\alpha$  correspont au cas où  $e(I-\alpha A)$  ust min or  $e(I-\alpha A) = \max\{|1-\alpha \lambda_1|, |1-\alpha \lambda_n|\}$  donc le min du max  $= \frac{2}{N+\lambda_1}$  ie: mess  $(1-\alpha \lambda_1, |\alpha \lambda_n-1) = \{\alpha \geq \frac{2}{N+\lambda_1}\}$ 

$$J(v) = \frac{1}{2}(Av, v) - b, v$$

$$u_{man} = u_{m} - \mu(Au_{m} - b) = (I - \mu A)u_{m} + \mu b$$

$$3'(u_{m})$$

a) got  $v = A^{-1}b$  be of the profleme the minimisentian.

$$u_{m+1} = w = (I - \mu A)u_{m} + \mu b - w = (I - \mu A)u_{m} + \mu Aw - w$$

$$= (I - \mu A)(\mu_{m} - w)$$

aim

$$\mu_{m} = (I - \mu A)^{m}(\mu_{0} - w) + w$$

Pour que l'algorithme converge il faut que  $e(I - \mu A) < 1$ 
br.  $ext{p}$  de  $ext{A}$  ant  $ext{o} < \lambda_{1} < \lambda_{2} \cdots < \lambda_{N-1} < \lambda_{N}$ 

$$= \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2} < 1 - \mu \lambda_{1} < 1 - \mu \lambda_{1} < 1 - \mu \lambda_{2} < 1 - \mu \lambda_{1}$$

$$= \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2} < 1 - \mu \lambda_{1}$$

by men max  $ext{o} = \lambda_{1} + \mu \lambda_{1} + \mu \lambda_{1} = \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2}$ 

$$= \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1}$$

$$= \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{1}$$

$$= \lambda_{1} - \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{2}$$

(9)

 $R_{A}(\alpha) = \frac{(A\alpha, 2)}{(\alpha, \alpha)}$ al un vect propre associé à la v-pti \ \u\_{\tilde{\chi}} = A u\_{\tilde{\chi}} = \lambda u\_{\tilde{\chi}} = \lamb => \f (nf, nf) = (ng, nf) => \f = R\_{+}(nf) by  $\chi \in W_k = \sum_{i=1}^k \chi(u_i)$  (i.e.  $w_k$  have orthonormé ergenché parles  $(u_1, \dots, u_k)$  $(Ax,x) = (\frac{1}{2}x_i Aug, \frac{1}{2}x_j u_j) = (\frac{1}{2}x_i \lambda_i u_i, \frac{1}{2}x_j u_j)$ or  $(u_i, u_j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{sin } i \neq j \\ 1 & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$  est me base  $dew \beta$  $= \frac{1}{(Ax_i x)} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_i x_i^2 = \lambda_k ||x||^2$  $\Rightarrow \min_{x \in W_{k}} \frac{A_{x,x}}{||x||^{2}} > \lambda_{k} \quad \text{(le min estattent pour } x = u_{k})$ d on pase  $n = Ax - \lambda x$  $\|n\|_{2}^{2} = \|A_{2i} - \lambda_{x}\|_{2}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\lambda_{i} - \lambda)^{2} x_{i}^{2} / (\min_{i=1 \dots n} |\lambda_{i} - \lambda|) \|x\|_{2}^{2}$  $\frac{||n||_2^2}{||\alpha||_2^2} = \left(\min |\lambda_i - \lambda|\right)^2$  $\implies \min |\lambda_i - \lambda| \leq \frac{\|h\|_2}{\|\alpha\|_2}$ 

(3)