

SOUSTAVA NEZLINEÁRNYCH ROVNÍC (SNR) N rovníc N neznámých

→ Slijing alg. jako NMT

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0 \\ f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0 \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{maticový zápis kde } F = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ a } X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F(X) = 0$$

→ Iterační vztah $X^{k+1} = X^k - [F'(X^k)]^{-1} \cdot F(X^k)$ (Slijing jako NMT pro maticové)

kde $F'(X^k)$ je Jacobian $\left[\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}(X^k) \right]_{n \times n}$

→ abychom nemuseli počítat inverzní matici $[F'(X^k)]^{-1}$ lze vyřešit soustavu: $[F'(X^k)] \cdot H^k = -F(X^k)$
a pak $X^{k+1} = X^k + H^k$

→ My použijeme SNP 2 na 2 N

• $F\left(\begin{smallmatrix} x \\ y \end{smallmatrix}\right) = 0$; dána počáteční aproximace $P_0 = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} p_0 \\ q_0 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$

• budeme generovat posloupnost $\{P_k\}$, která konverguje k řešení $P\left(\begin{smallmatrix} p \\ q \end{smallmatrix}\right) = 0$

• P_{k+1} konstruujeme pomocí P_k

1. Vypočítáme $F(P_k) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(p_k, q_k) \\ f_2(p_k, q_k) \end{pmatrix}$

2. Vypočítáme Jacobian $J(P_k) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x}(p_k, q_k) & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y}(p_k, q_k) \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}(p_k, q_k) & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y}(p_k, q_k) \end{pmatrix}$

3. Řešíme systém $J(P_k) \cdot \Delta P = -F(P_k)$ pro $\Delta P = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta p_k \\ \Delta q_k \end{pmatrix}$

4. Vypočítáme další aproximaci $P_{k+1} = P_k + \Delta P$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_{k+1} \\ q_{k+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_k \\ q_k \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \Delta p_k \\ \Delta q_k \end{pmatrix}$$

Príklad: Aplikácia Newtonovej metódy riešiť systém

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$$\begin{aligned} 1 - 4x + 2x^2 - 2y^3 &= 0 \\ -4 + x^4 + 4y + 4y^4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

počiatočná aproximácia $P_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0,1 \\ 0,7 \end{pmatrix}$

presnosť $\epsilon = 0,01$

pre $k=0$: 1. $F(P_0) = F\begin{pmatrix} 0,1 \\ 0,7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0,666 \\ -0,2395 \end{pmatrix}$

2. $J(P) = \begin{pmatrix} -4+4x & -6y^2 \\ 4x^3 & 4+16y^3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow J(P_0) = \begin{pmatrix} -3,6 & -2,94 \\ 0,004 & 9,488 \end{pmatrix}$

3. Presíme soustavu

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3,6 & -2,94 \\ 0,004 & 9,488 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta p \\ \Delta q \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,666 \\ 0,2395 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \Delta p_0 \\ \Delta q_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0,038961 \\ 0,025259 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. $P_1 = P_0 + \Delta P_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0,1 \\ 0,7 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -0,038961 \\ 0,025259 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,061039 & A \\ 0,725259 & B \end{pmatrix}$

pre $k=1$: 1. $F(P_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0,000324 & C \\ 0,007755 & D \end{pmatrix}$

2. $J(P_1) = \begin{pmatrix} -3,755846 & -3,156002 \\ 0,00091 & 10,103783 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} D & F \\ G & H \end{pmatrix}$

3. $\begin{pmatrix} -3,755846 & -3,156002 \\ 0,00091 & 10,103783 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta p_1 \\ \Delta q_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0,000324 \\ -0,007755 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \Delta p_1 \\ \Delta q_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,000731 & I \\ -0,000768 & J \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} I \\ J \end{pmatrix}$$

4. $P_2 = P_1 + \Delta P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} A & K \\ B & L \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} I \\ J \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,060307 & K \\ 0,726026 & L \end{pmatrix}$

presnosť: $\|P_2 - P_1\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} K \\ L \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 1-K \\ 0-L \end{pmatrix} \right\| = \sqrt{(1-K)^2 + (0-L)^2} = 0,001062$
 $\left(\begin{matrix} < 0,01 \\ \text{STOP} \end{matrix} \right)$

Výpočet determinantu pomocí GEM:

- prohození řádků → změna znaménka determinantu

- snazší se dostat horní Δ matice $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & a_{22} & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det A = \prod_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$

- pouze násobím hl. řádek (ne hl. kombinace)

- na hl. diagonálu nastavím 1, ale jen 0 pod hl. diag.!

Pr.: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\uparrow \\ \downarrow}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

! ⊖ !

$\det(A) = \ominus 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = \underline{\underline{-1}}$

Pr.: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - 3R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -7 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -7 \\ 0 & -4 & -7 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -2\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{19}{4} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 + 4R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -2\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{19}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & -2\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{19}{4} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_4 - R_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -2\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{19}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -7 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{19}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \det(A) = 1 \cdot (-4) \cdot \left(-\frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{4}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \underline{\underline{-153}}$

INVERZNÍ MATICE POMOCÍ GEM

Př. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = E$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{2} \\ \text{3} \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{+ \\ -}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -3 & -5 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\text{Jk: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

MŮŽE PŘEHODIT ŘÁDKY!

INVERZNÍ MATICE POMOCÍ SUBDETERMINANTŮ

Př. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0 \quad \text{je regulární}$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \textcircled{3} & -2 \\ \textcircled{2} & -3 & \textcircled{1} \\ -2 & \textcircled{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

0 zůstane rovné $(-1)^{\text{m}+\text{n}}$

$$(\tilde{A})^T = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot (\tilde{A})^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Př. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1,01 \\ 1 & 0,99 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

uvidíme A^{-1}

ten klidně $A \cdot A^{-1} = E$
i $A^{-1} \cdot A = E$

V. Determinant inverzní matice je rovný převrácené hodnotě determinanta původní matice

$$\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$$

V. Matice transponovaná k inverzní matici je rovná matice inverzní k matice transponované

hlavní λ , která je rovnice vlastní rce:

$$AX = \lambda X$$

$A \dots$ číselná matice $n \times n$

$\lambda \dots$ vl. číslo matice A

$X \dots$ vl. vektor matice A

SPEKTRUM MATICE $A \dots$ množina všech vl. čísel

$$AX - \lambda X = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda E)X = 0$$

E jednotková matice

$\Rightarrow$ homogenní soustava rovnic $\Rightarrow$ determinant $|A - \lambda E| = 0$

$\rightarrow$ rovnice této determinanta bude nějaký polynom $p(\lambda)$ stupně n

$\hookrightarrow$ CHARAKTERISTICKÝ POLYNOM

$\rightarrow$ CHARAKTERISTICKÉ RCE $p(\lambda) = 0 \rightarrow$ hledáme $\lambda \dots$ vlastní čísla A

Pr. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

CHAR. RCE: $\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

SARUSSOVO PRAVIDLO: $(2-\lambda)(-2-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 3(-2-\lambda) + 3(2-\lambda) + 3(2-\lambda) = 0$

$$(-4-2\lambda+\lambda^2)(2-\lambda) - 6 + 2 + \lambda + 6(2-\lambda) = 0$$

$$-8 + 4\lambda + 2\lambda^2 - \lambda^3 - 6 + 2 + \lambda + 12 - 6\lambda = 0$$

$$-\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - \lambda = 0 \quad | :(-1)$$

$$\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 + \lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_{2,3} = 1 \quad \text{Spektrum } \{0, 1\}$$

Vlastní vektor příslušný vl. číslu $\lambda_1 = 0$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ vol. } x_3 = t$$

$$x_2 - t = 0 \rightarrow x_2 = t$$

$$2x_1 - 3t + t = 0 \rightarrow 2x_1 - 2t = 0 \rightarrow x_1 = t$$

vektor: $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t \\ t \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, vlastní vektor pro $\lambda_1 = 0$

Vl. vektor příslušný vl. číslu $\lambda_{2,3} = 1$

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

vol. $x_3 = s$
 $x_2 = t$
 $x_1 = 3t - s$
 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3t-s \\ t \\ s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} t + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} s$

vol. $t = s = 1$ $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ vl. vektor pro $\lambda_{2,3} = 1$

NUMERICKÉ ŘEŠENÍ SOUSTAV LÍN. ROVNIC

(6)

- vydušování kapitula → diskretizace → linearizace

$$Ax = b$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Kritérium → Frobeniova věta: $\kappa(A) = \infty$ regulární matice $\exists$ řešení

$\kappa(A) < \infty$ ∞ řešení, parametrické

$\kappa(A) + \kappa(A/b) = 0$ řešení

→ 2 hlavní skupiny: První metody → transformace matice soustavy na Δ matice (propustná matice) → LU rozklad, GEM, GEM-JORDANOVÁ MODIFIKACE

Iterační metody → limita postupnosti vektorů (okružní matice) → Jacobiho metoda, Gauss-Seidelova, ... (největšího spádu, gradientní, relaxační ...)

→ Cramerovo pravidlo → $x = \left(\frac{D_{x_1}}{D}, \dots, \frac{D_{x_n}}{D} \right)$ → pro velké soustavy výpočetní náročnost
→ Spátne podmíněnost

PRVNÍ METODY

METODA L-U ROZKLADU

princip: rozklad matice A na součin dvou Δ matic $A = L \cdot U$

matice L - vždy pruh diagonální matice (s nulou na hl. diag.) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 U - pod hl. diag. $\begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{pmatrix}$

$$Ax = b$$

$$A = L \cdot U$$

$$L(U)x = b$$

$$Ux = y$$

$$\text{Nyní řešíme systém: } Ly = b$$

$$\text{Po } L$$

$$U \cdot x = y$$

y ... pomocný vektor

- uplatnění symetrie, řešení-li už systém se dělá na matici A

→ Podm. podmínky pro LUR

→ pro každou matici A , která má hlavní subdeterminanty různé od 0
 $\exists$ matice L a U tak, že platí $A = L \cdot U$

→ LU rozklad je dle jednoduše → ① diag. pruh matice L jsou 1 (Doolittlova rozklad)

→ ② diag. pruh matice U jsou 1 (Crontonova rozklad)

Př: $2x_1 + x_2 = 3$

$$6x_1 + 6x_2 - 2x_3 = 5$$

$$4x_1 + 14x_2 - 7x_3 = -5$$

Matricově: $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 & -2 \\ 4 & 14 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 & -2 \\ 4 & 14 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

a) Doolittle $l_{11} = l_{22} = l_{33} = 1$

b) Crout $u_{11} = u_{22} = u_{33} = 1$

optimize Doolittle

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 & -2 \\ 4 & 14 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2 = u_{11} \quad 6 = 2l_{21} \Rightarrow l_{21} = 3 \quad 4 = 2l_{31} \Rightarrow l_{31} = 2$$

$$1 = u_{12} \quad 6 = 3 + u_{12} \Rightarrow u_{12} = 3 \quad 14 = 2 + 3l_{32} \Rightarrow l_{32} = 4$$

$$0 = u_{13} \quad -2 = 0 + u_{23} \Rightarrow u_{23} = -2 \quad -4 = 0 - 8 + u_{33} \Rightarrow u_{33} = 1$$

$$L \cdot y = b \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y_1 = 3$$

$$3 \cdot 3 + y_2 = 5 \quad y_2 = -4$$

$$2 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot (-4) + y_3 = -5 \quad y_3 = 5$$

} partial substitution

$$U \cdot x = f \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = 5$$

$$3x_2 - 2 \cdot 5 = -4 \quad x_2 = 2$$

$$2x_1 + 2 + 0 = 3 \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Př: Najděte vlastní čísla a vlastní vektory matice $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{CHR} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ -2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)(4-\lambda) + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 = 2 \vee \lambda_2 = 3 \quad \text{spektrum } A = \{2; 3\} \quad n=3$$

$$1. \lambda_1 = 2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-h_1 + h_2 = 0 \quad \text{volím: } h_2 = t \Rightarrow h_1 = t \quad \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\hookrightarrow$ v. vektor $\in \lambda_1$

$$2. \lambda_2 = 3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-2h_1 + h_2 = 0 \quad \text{volím } h_1 = t \Rightarrow h_2 = 2t \quad \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 2t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} t, t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\hookrightarrow$ v. vektor $\in \lambda_2$

Př: NMT najděte řešení re $x^3 - \ln x + \cos 2x - 1 = 0 \quad \vee \langle 1; 2 \rangle; \epsilon = 9001$

$$f(x) = x^3 - \ln x + \cos 2x - 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3x^2 - \frac{1}{x} - 2\sin 2x \\ f''(x) &= 6x + \frac{1}{x^2} - 4\cos 2x \end{aligned} \right\} f'(x) + f''(x) \vee \langle 1; 2 \rangle > 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = 2$$

k	x_k	$\frac{B-A}{A-B}$	$\epsilon / x_k - x_{k-1} $
0	2	$\frac{A}{A \rightarrow B}$	/
1	1,565592348	$\frac{A}{A \rightarrow D}$	943441 x
2	1,358056248	$\frac{A}{A \rightarrow D}$	920754 x
3	1,285584231	$\frac{A}{A \rightarrow B}$	907247 x
4	1,275316276	$\frac{A}{A \rightarrow D}$	9,01027 x
5	1,275110176	$\frac{A}{A \rightarrow D}$	900021 ✓

$$\text{IV: } x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{x_k^3 - \ln x_k + \cos 2x_k - 1}{3x_k^2 - \frac{1}{x_k} - 2\sin 2x_k}$$

$$(x_{k+1} = A - \frac{A^3 - \ln A + \cos 2A - 1}{3A^2 - \frac{1}{A} - 2\sin 2A})$$

$\rightarrow 4 \text{ PC}$

$$\bar{x} = 1,275 \quad x \in (1,274; 1,276)$$

PW LUD Rule (DOOLITTLE)

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$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 - 3x_3 + 3x_4 &= 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 &= 9 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 + 9x_4 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= u_{11} & 2 &= l_{21} & 1 &= l_{31} & 2 &= l_{41} \\ 3 &= u_{12} & 5 &= 6 + u_{22} & 0 &= 1 - l_{32} & -1 &= 6 - l_{42} \\ -2 &= u_{13} & -3 &= -4 + u_{23} & 2 &= -2 + 3 + u_{33} & 4 &= -2 + 7 + l_{43} \\ 1 &= u_{14} & 3 &= 2 + u_{24} & -2 &= 1 + 3 + u_{34} & 9 &= 2 + 7 - 6 + l_{44} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ax &= b \\ L^{-1}Ax &= b \\ y \end{aligned}$$

$$Ly = b$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 9 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

PS

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 0 \\ 0 + y_2 &= 0 \Rightarrow y_2 = 0 \\ 0 + 0 + y_3 &= 9 \Rightarrow y_3 = 9 \\ 0 + 0 + 9 + y_4 &= 3 \Rightarrow y_4 = -6 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 9 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ux = y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 9 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

ZS

$$\begin{aligned} x_4 &= -1 \\ x_3 + 6 &= 9 \Rightarrow x_3 = 3 \\ -x_2 + 3 - 1 &= 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 + 6 - 6 - 1 &= 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

PW: PW: Methoden suchen feste $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$ $x \in \langle 1, 2 \rangle$ $E = 0.01$

$$IV: x_{k+1} = x_k - f(x_k) \frac{x_k - x_{k-1}}{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}$$

$A-C$	$\frac{A-B}{C-D}$	$f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})$	$A^2 - A - 1$	$B^2 - B - 1$	$E - A$
x_{k+1}	x_k	x_{k-1}	$f(x_k)$	$f(x_{k-1})$	E
1,16 E	1 A	2 D	-1 C	5 D	0,16 x
1,395604396 E	1,16 A	1 D	-0,5882 C	-1 D	0,23 x
1,313656661 E	1,395604396 A	1,16 D	0,12 C	-0,58 D	0,082 x
1,324016115 E	1,313656661 A	1,395604396 D	-0,05 C	0,12 D	0,0104 x
1,32472524 E	1,324016115 A	1,313656661 D	-0,002 C	0,05 D	0,00071 $\checkmark$

$$\bar{x} = 1,32 \pm 0,01$$

Rěšení soustavy rovnic metodou LU rozkladu

$$Ax = b$$

$$L \cdot U \cdot x = b \Rightarrow \alpha) L \cdot y = b \quad \text{přímý chod}$$

$$\beta) U \cdot x = y \quad \text{zpětný chod}$$

Př:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3 &= -5 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 &= -9 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

(Dobrotle $\rightarrow l_{11}=l_{22}=l_{33}=1$) (Často $\rightarrow u_{11}=u_{22}=u_{33}=1$)

apl. Gausse

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -7 & 13/2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 7/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

prok. násobení:

$$2 = l_{11}$$

$$4 = l_{11} \cdot u_{12} \Rightarrow u_{12} = 2$$

$$-1 = l_{11} \cdot u_{13} \Rightarrow u_{13} = -1/2$$

$$1 = l_{21}$$

$$1 = l_{21} \cdot u_{12} + l_{22} \Rightarrow l_{22} = 1 - 1 \cdot 2 = -1$$

$$-3 = l_{21} \cdot u_{13} + l_{22} \cdot u_{23} \Rightarrow u_{23} = (-3 - 1 \cdot (-1/2)) \cdot (-1) = 7/2$$

$$4 = l_{31}$$

$$1 = l_{31} \cdot u_{12} + l_{32} \Rightarrow l_{32} = 1 - 4 \cdot 2 = -7$$

$$2 = l_{31} \cdot u_{13} + l_{32} \cdot u_{23} + l_{33} \Rightarrow l_{33} = 2 - 4 \cdot (-1/2) - (-7) \cdot 7/2 = 49/2$$

$$L \cdot y = b$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -7 & 49/2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -9 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2y_1 = -5 \Rightarrow y_1 = -5/2$$

$$y_1 - y_2 = -9 \Rightarrow y_2 = 13/2$$

$$4y_1 - 7y_2 + 49/2 y_3 = 9 \Rightarrow y_3 = 3$$

$$U \cdot x = y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 7/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5/2 \\ 13/2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = 3$$

$$x_2 + 7/2 x_3 = 13/2 \Rightarrow x_2 = -1$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - 1/2 x_3 = -5/2 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1$$

$$x = (1, -1, 3)^T$$

Primeri inverznoj matrice pomoću LU razlaza

(11)

Primer: Pomoću LU razlaza nađemo A^{-1} h matrici $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} L & & U \\ \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{pmatrix} & \begin{matrix} u \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} L & & U \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{matrix} u \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

aplikujemo Croutha

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} l_{11} \cdot 1 = 1 \quad l_{11} = 1 \quad l_{21} \cdot u_{13} + l_{22} \cdot u_{23} = 5 \\ l_{11} \cdot u_{12} = 1 \quad u_{12} = 1 \quad 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot u_{23} = 5 \\ l_{21} \cdot u_{13} = 1 \quad u_{13} = 1 \quad l_{23} = \frac{3}{2} \\ l_{31} \cdot 1 = 2 \quad l_{31} = 2 \quad l_{31} \cdot 1 = 6 \quad l_{31} = 6 \\ l_{31} \cdot u_{12} + l_{32} = 7 \quad l_{31} \cdot u_{12} + l_{32} = 7 \\ 2 \cdot 1 + l_{32} = 4 \quad l_{32} = 2 \quad 6 \cdot 1 + l_{32} = 7 \quad l_{32} = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} l_{31} \cdot u_{13} + l_{32} \cdot u_{23} + l_{33} = 8 \\ 6 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} + l_{33} = 8 \\ l_{33} = 8 - 6 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$L^{-1} \text{ GEM: } \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ -6 \\ -2 \end{array} \begin{array}{|ccc|ccc|} \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & -6 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -10 & -1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$L^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ -10 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^{-1} \text{ GEM } \begin{array}{c} (-1) \quad -3/2 \quad -1 \end{array} \begin{array}{|ccc|ccc|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$U^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = U^{-1} \cdot L^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ -10 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 14 & 2 & -3 \\ -10 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 14 & 2 & -3 \\ -10 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

GEM řešení na cvičení.

-12-

ITERAČNÍ METODY (14)

NORMA Vektoru: $\|\vec{a}\| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2}$ Euklidova norma.

$$\vec{a} = (a_1; a_2; a_3)$$

$$\|\vec{a}\|_2 = \max(|a_1|, \dots, |a_3|)$$

$$\|\vec{a}\|_3 = |a_1| + \dots + |a_3|$$

NORMY MATICE

A

$$\|A\|_1 = \sqrt{\lambda_0} \quad \lambda_0 = \max(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \quad \text{spektrální norma}$$

vlastní čísla matice

$$\|A\|_2 = \max_j \left(\sum_i |a_{ij}| \right) \quad \text{sloupcová norma}$$

$$\|A\|_3 = \max_i \left(\sum_j |a_{ij}| \right) \quad \text{řádková norma}$$

spektrální poloměr matice $\rho(A) = \max(|\lambda_1|, |\lambda_2|, \dots, |\lambda_n|)$

IM $\rightarrow Ax = b \rightarrow$ exaktní řešení přib. aproximací $x^{(0)} \rightarrow x$

$$\rightarrow x = Hx + b \Rightarrow x^{(k)} = H \cdot x^{(k-1)} + b$$

$\hookrightarrow$ iterární matice

JACOBIHO METODA

A regulární, diagonálně dominantní $|a_{ii}| > \sum_{i \neq j} |a_{ij}|$

$$A = D + L + U$$

D diagonální
L dolní úhlovice
U horní úhlovice $\rightarrow$ jinde už LUR

$$(D + L + U) \cdot x = b$$

$$Dx = -(L + U)x + b$$

$$x = \underbrace{-D^{-1}(L + U)}_H \cdot x + \underbrace{D^{-1} \cdot b}_b$$

Metoda post. aproximací

$\epsilon = 0.1$
Při $10x_1 + x_2 = 11$
 $x_1 + 13x_2 = -9$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 1.1 - 0.1x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = -0.9 - 0.1x_1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0.1 \\ -0.1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 \\ -0.9 \end{pmatrix}$$

! diagonálně lom!

tabulka:

	λ	$x^{(k)T}$	$\ x^{(k-1)} - x^{(k)}\ $
0	lib	$[0; 0]$	—
1		$[1.1; -0.9]$	1.42
2		$[1.19; -1.01]$	$\sqrt{0.09^2 + 0.11^2} = 0.13 > \epsilon \quad \checkmark$
3		$[1.201; -1.019]$	$\sqrt{0.011^2 + 0.009^2} = 0.01 < \epsilon \quad \times$

přítel říš: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

GAUSS-SARDEZOVA METODA

(metoda postupných opráv)

A: symetrická, pozitívne definitná
diag. dominantná

$$(D+L+U)x = b$$

$$(D+L)x + Ux = b$$

$$(D+L)x = b - Ux \quad | \cdot (D+L)^{-1}$$

$$x = \underbrace{(D+L)^{-1}b}_h - \underbrace{(D+L)^{-1}U}_H x$$

Pr: $10x_1 + x_2 = 11 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1,1 - 0,1x_2$
 $x_1 + 10x_2 = -9 \Rightarrow x_2 = -0,9 - 0,1x_1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0,1 \\ -0,1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1,1 \\ -0,9 \end{pmatrix}$$

pro výpočet tohoto už využijeme
 x_1 z předchozí iterace (nebo aproximaci)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}^{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0,1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}^k + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -0,1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}^k + \begin{pmatrix} 1,1 \\ -0,9 \end{pmatrix}$$

proč? x_k už má $2k+1$ iterací

tabulka:

i	$x^{(k)T}$	$\ x^{(k-1)} - x^{(k)}\ $
0	úč [0, 0]	—
1	[1,1; -1,01]	$\sqrt{1,1^2 + 1,01^2} = 1,49$ ✓
2	[1,201; -1,0201]	$\sqrt{0,101^2 + 0,0101^2} = 0,1$ ✗

Nemáme obecní vč, která metoda konverguje rychleji

Vypočet determinantu matice pomocí LU rozkladu

-14-

$$\det(A) = \det(L) \cdot \det(U)$$

Pr:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 11/4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 13/4 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 64/13 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{13}{4} \cdot \frac{64}{13} = \underline{\underline{64}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 11/4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 13/4 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 64/13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 &= u_{11} & 3 &= l_{21} \cdot u_{11} \Rightarrow l_{21} = 3/4 \\ -3 &= u_{12} & 1 &= l_{21} \cdot u_{12} + u_{22} \Rightarrow u_{22} = 1 + 3/4 \cdot (-3) = 13/4 \\ -2 &= u_{13} & -2 &= l_{21} \cdot u_{13} + u_{23} \Rightarrow u_{23} = -2 - 3/4 \cdot (-2) = -2 + 3/2 = -1/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 = l_{31} \cdot u_{11} \Rightarrow l_{31} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2 = l_{31} \cdot u_{12} + l_{32} \cdot u_{22} = 1/4 \cdot (-3) + l_{32} \cdot 13/4 \Rightarrow l_{32} = \frac{11}{13}$$

$$4 = l_{31} \cdot u_{13} + l_{32} \cdot u_{23} + u_{33} \Rightarrow u_{33} = 4 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-2) - \frac{11}{13} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{11}{26} = \frac{64}{13}$$

$A = L \cdot U$ cyklus pro $R=1$ to n step 1 do

pro $J=R$ to n step 1 do

$$u_{RJ} = a_{RJ} - \sum_{s=1}^{R-1} l_{RS} \cdot u_{SJ}$$

pro $I=R+1$ to n step 1 to

$$l_{IR} = \frac{1}{u_{RR}} \left[a_{IR} - \sum_{s=1}^{R-1} l_{IS} \cdot u_{SR} \right]$$

Pr: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{41} & l_{42} & l_{43} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{51} & l_{52} & l_{53} & l_{54} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & u_{14} & u_{15} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} & u_{24} & u_{25} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} & u_{34} & u_{35} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_{44} & u_{45} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & u_{55} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2/3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 3 & 5/3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1/3 & -2/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & -7/3 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 49/24 & -8/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 88/9 \end{pmatrix}$

(r=1) $j=1: u_{11} = a_{11} = 1$
 $j=2: u_{12} = a_{12} = 2$
 $j=3: u_{13} = a_{13} = 3$
 $j=4: u_{14} = a_{14} = 1$
 $j=5: u_{15} = a_{15} = 2$

$i=2: l_{21} = \frac{1}{u_{11}} \cdot a_{21} = 2$
 $i=3: l_{31} = \frac{1}{u_{11}} \cdot a_{31} = 4$
 $i=4: l_{41} = \frac{1}{u_{11}} \cdot a_{41} = 7$
 $i=5: l_{51} = \frac{1}{u_{11}} \cdot a_{51} = 0$

(r=2) $j=2: u_{22} = a_{22} - l_{21} \cdot u_{12} = 1 - (2 \cdot 2) = -3$
 $j=3: u_{23} = a_{23} - l_{21} \cdot u_{13} = 3 - (2 \cdot 3) = -3$
 $j=4: u_{24} = a_{24} - l_{21} \cdot u_{14} = 0 - (2 \cdot 1) = -2$
 $j=5: u_{25} = a_{25} - l_{21} \cdot u_{15} = 1 - (2 \cdot 2) = -3$

$i=3: l_{32} = \frac{1}{u_{22}} [a_{32} - l_{31} \cdot u_{12}] = \frac{1}{-3} [6 - 4 \cdot 2] = \frac{2}{3}$
 $i=4: l_{42} = \frac{1}{u_{22}} [a_{42} - l_{41} \cdot u_{12}] = -\frac{1}{3} [5 - 7 \cdot 2] = 3$
 $i=5: l_{52} = \frac{1}{u_{22}} [a_{52} - l_{51} \cdot u_{12}] = \frac{1}{-3} [6 - 0 \cdot 2] = -2$

(r=3) $j=3: u_{33} = a_{33} - \sum_{s=1}^2 l_{3s} \cdot u_{s3} = a_{33} - (l_{31} \cdot u_{13} + l_{32} \cdot u_{23}) = 2 - (4 \cdot 3 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-3)) = 2 - 12 + 2 = -8$
 $j=4: u_{34} = a_{34} - \sum_{s=1}^2 l_{3s} \cdot u_{s4} = a_{34} - (l_{31} \cdot u_{14} + l_{32} \cdot u_{24}) = 1 - (4 \cdot 1 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-2)) = 1 - 4 + \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{5}{3}$
 $j=5: u_{35} = a_{35} - \sum_{s=1}^2 l_{3s} \cdot u_{s5} = a_{35} - (l_{31} \cdot u_{15} + l_{32} \cdot u_{25}) = 1 - (4 \cdot 2 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-3)) = 1 - 8 + 2 = -5$
 $i=4: l_{43} = \frac{1}{u_{33}} [a_{43} - \sum_{s=1}^2 l_{4s} \cdot u_{s3}] = \frac{1}{-8} [a_{43} - (l_{41} \cdot u_{13} + l_{42} \cdot u_{23})] = -\frac{1}{8} [7 - (7 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot (-3))] = \frac{5}{8}$
 $i=5: l_{53} = \frac{1}{u_{33}} [a_{53} - \sum_{s=1}^2 l_{5s} \cdot u_{s3}] = \frac{1}{-8} [a_{53} - (l_{51} \cdot u_{13} + l_{52} \cdot u_{23})] = -\frac{1}{8} [4 - (0 \cdot 3 + (-2) \cdot (-3))] = \frac{1}{4}$

(r=4) $j=4: u_{44} = a_{44} - \sum_{s=1}^3 l_{4s} \cdot u_{s4} = a_{44} - (l_{41} \cdot u_{14} + l_{42} \cdot u_{24} + l_{43} \cdot u_{34}) = 2 - (7 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot (-2) + \frac{5}{8} \cdot (-\frac{5}{3})) = \frac{49}{24}$
 $j=5: u_{45} = a_{45} - \sum_{s=1}^3 l_{4s} \cdot u_{s5} = a_{45} - (l_{41} \cdot u_{15} + l_{42} \cdot u_{25} + l_{43} \cdot u_{35}) = 0 - (7 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot (-3) + \frac{5}{8} \cdot (-5)) = -\frac{15}{8}$
 $i=5: l_{54} = \frac{1}{u_{44}} [a_{54} - \sum_{s=1}^3 l_{5s} \cdot u_{s4}] = \frac{1}{u_{44}} [a_{54} - (l_{51} \cdot u_{14} + l_{52} \cdot u_{24} + l_{53} \cdot u_{34})] = \dots = -\frac{38}{49}$

(r=5) $j=5: u_{55} = a_{55} - \sum_{s=1}^4 l_{5s} \cdot u_{s5} = a_{55} - (l_{51} \cdot u_{15} + l_{52} \cdot u_{25} + l_{53} \cdot u_{35} + l_{54} \cdot u_{45}) = \dots = \frac{88}{49}$

$\det(A) = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3) \cdot (-8) \cdot \frac{49}{24} \cdot \frac{88}{49} = \frac{88}{3}$

A^{-1} DO DO ..

Pr1: Řešte soustavu metodou LUR

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + x_2 - x_3 &= 3 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \\ -x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 &= -5\end{aligned}$$

1. Overline předpoklad v. 2.

$$\begin{aligned}\det A_1 &= |1| = 1 \\ \det A_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3\end{aligned}$$

} plnění

$$\det A_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 - 2 + 1 + 1 + 6 - 2 = 5$$

2. LU rozklad matice A

$$LU = A$$

Doolittle:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

overline: $1 \cdot u_{11} = 1$

$$l_{21} \cdot u_{11} = 2 \Rightarrow l_{21} = 2$$

$$l_{31} \cdot u_{11} = -1 \Rightarrow l_{31} = -1$$

$$u_{12} = 1$$

$$l_{21} \cdot u_{12} + u_{22} = -1$$

$$2 \cdot 1 + u_{22} = -1 \Rightarrow u_{22} = -3$$

$$l_{31} \cdot u_{12} + l_{32} \cdot u_{22} = -2$$

$$-1 \cdot 1 + l_{32} \cdot (-3) = -2 \Rightarrow l_{32} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$1 \cdot u_{13} = -1$$

$$l_{21} \cdot u_{13} + u_{23} = 3$$

$$2 \cdot (-1) + u_{23} = 3 \Rightarrow u_{23} = 5$$

$$l_{31} \cdot u_{13} + l_{32} \cdot u_{23} + u_{33} = 1$$

$$(-1) \cdot (-1) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 5 + u_{33} = 1 \Rightarrow u_{33} = 1 - 1 - \frac{5}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

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

3. Řešte soustavu

$$L \cdot \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y_1 = 3$$

$$2y_1 + y_2 = 0 \quad y_2 = -6$$

$$-y_1 + \frac{1}{3}y_2 + y_3 = -5$$

$$-3 + \frac{1}{3}(-6) + y_3 = -5$$

$$-3 - 2 + y_3 = -5 \Rightarrow y_3 = 0$$

4. Dávejme soustavu $U \cdot x = y$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\sqrt{2}x_3 = 0$$

$$x_3 = 0$$

$$-3x_2 + 5x_3 = -6$$

$$-3x_2 + 0 = -6$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 3$$

$$x_1 + 2 - 0 = 3$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

Příklad 2: GEM řádku soustavu z pr. 1.

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

vedeme! prvek $a_{11}^{(0)} = 1$

eliminace $a_{21}^{(0)} = 2 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$ multiplikátor $b_1 = \frac{b_1^{(0)}}{a_{11}^{(0)}} = 2$

$$\stackrel{\sim}{(-3)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 & -6 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -\sqrt{2} & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

vedeme! prvek $b_1 = \frac{b_1^{(0)}}{a_{11}^{(0)}} = -1$

$$(A^{(1)}|b^{(1)})$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -\sqrt{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(A^{(2)}|b^{(2)})$$

získali! chod

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\sqrt{2}x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = 0$$

$$x_2 - \sqrt{2}x_3 = 2 \Rightarrow x_2 = 2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 3$$

$$x_1 + 2 - 0 = 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = 1$$

Prilad 3: Spiesnost' $\varepsilon = 10^{-4}$ reshe Jacobijho metodom sistem
 $\varepsilon = 0,1$

$$10x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 5$$

$$2x_1 + 12x_2 - 8x_3 = 3$$

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 - 16x_3 = -1$$

s pr. aproximac' $x^{(0)} = (1, 1, 1)^T$

1. overime diagonalnu dominancnost matice A
 jrejni!

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & 12 & -8 \\ 4 & 3 & -16 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Jacobijho metoda

a) 1. ra vgl. $x_1 = \frac{1}{10}(5 - 0x_1 + 3x_2 - 4x_3) = \frac{1}{2} - 0x_1 + \frac{3}{10}x_2 - \frac{2}{5}x_3$

2. 2. ra vgl. $x_2 = \frac{1}{12}(3 - 2x_1 - 0x_2 + 8x_3) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}x_1 - 0x_2 + \frac{2}{3}x_3$

3. 3. ra vgl. $x_3 = -\frac{1}{16}(-1 - 4x_1 - 3x_2 - 0x_3) = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4}x_1 + \frac{3}{16}x_2 - 0x_3$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}^{(k+1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{10} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{16} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}^{(k)} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

b) $A = D + L + U = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -16 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\overset{(k+1)}{x} = H \overset{(k)}{x} + b$

$$H = -D^{-1}(L+U) = -\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & -8 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{10} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{16} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b = D^{-1} \cdot b = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}^{(k+1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{10} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{16} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}^{(k)} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Vypočet usporádané do tabulky $\epsilon = 0,1$

i	$[x^{(i)}]^T$	$\ x^{(i)} - x^{(i-1)}\ $
0	$[1; 1; 1]$	—
1	$[0,4; 0,75; 0,5]$	0,820061
2	$[0,525; 0,576; 0,3025]$	0,329892725
3	$[0,52075; 0,364583; 0,250625]$	0,152846827
4	$[0,493125; 0,354752; 0,264294]$	0,049390662

$$\sqrt{(0,4-1)^2 + (0,75-1)^2 + (0,5-1)^2}$$

Příklad 4: S přesností $\epsilon = 10^{-1} = 0,1$ řešte GSI systém z pří. 3

$$10x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 5$$

$$2x_1 + 12x_2 - 8x_3 = 3$$

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 - 16x_3 = -1$$

s poč. apr. $x^{(0)} = (1, 1, 1)^T$

ko a)

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} - 0x_1 + \frac{3}{10}x_2 - \frac{2}{5}x_3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}x_1 - 0x_2 + \frac{2}{3}x_3$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4}x_1 + \frac{3}{16}x_2 - 0x_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}^{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{10}x_2^{(k)} - \frac{2}{5}x_3^{(k)} \\ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}x_1^{(k+1)} + \frac{2}{3}x_3^{(k)} \\ \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{4}x_1^{(k+1)} + \frac{3}{16}x_2^{(k+1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Vypočet usporádané do tabulky

i	$[x^{(i)}]^T$	$\ x^{(i)} - x^{(i-1)}\ $
0	$[1; 1; 1]$	—
1	$[0,4; 0,85; 0,321875]$	0,917758
2	$[0,62625; 0,360208; 0,286602]$	0,540675
3	$[0,483422; 0,358831; 0,253136]$	0,136986
4	$[0,506395; 0,334358; 0,251791]$	0,027731

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}^{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3/10 & -2/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}^k + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/6 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 3/16 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}^{k+1} + \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/16 \end{pmatrix}$$

ITERATION METHOD