

Лекция 11

Основы математических
вычислений

Рахуба М.В.
12.04.21



$$\text{cond}(A) = \|A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\|$$

$Ax = b$, $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, $b \in \mathbb{C}^n$
 $\det(A) \neq 0$

$$(A, b) \rightarrow x = A^{-1} b$$

$$(A + \Delta A)(x + \Delta x) = (b + \Delta b)$$

$$\frac{\|\Delta x\|}{\|x\|} \leq ? \cdot \left(\frac{\|\Delta A\|}{\|A\|} + \frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\|b\|} \right)$$

1 Matematique numerique

Def Peg $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k$, $A_k \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ - x ogegenseitig,

etwa $S_N = \sum_{k=0}^N A_k$ x ogegertel

Thm 1 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|A_k\| < \infty \Rightarrow \exists \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k$

$\square \|S_m - S_n\| = \left\| \sum_{k=m}^n A_k \right\| \leq \sum_{k=m}^n \|A_k\|$

$\forall \varepsilon \exists N: \forall m, n \geq N \quad \|S_n - S_m\| < \varepsilon$

Op 1

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k - \text{page Heinecke}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1+x+x^2+\dots &= \frac{1}{1-x} \\ (I-A)^{-1} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k \end{aligned}$$

Angewandte

$$\|A\| < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k < \infty$$

Op 2

$$p(A) = \max_i |\lambda_i(A)| \quad \text{Check für pagende}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(A) &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|A^k\|^{1/k} - \text{p-metrische} \\ p(A) &= \inf_{\|\cdot\|} \|A\| \end{aligned}$$

Teop

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k \text{ konvergiert} \Leftrightarrow p(A) < 1$$

□ $A = U T U^{-1}$ - page. Nejpa

$$D_\varepsilon = \text{diag}(1, \varepsilon, \dots, \varepsilon^{n-1})$$

$$(D_\varepsilon^{-1} T D_\varepsilon)_{ij} = \varepsilon^{j-i} t_{ij}, i \leq j$$

$$|t_{ii}| < 1 \quad (\text{T.K. } p(A) < 1)$$

Берхкеттегиз. Задача $(D_\varepsilon^{-1} T D_\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

$$\| D_\varepsilon^{-1} T D_\varepsilon \|_2 < 1$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (D_\varepsilon^{-1} T^k D_\varepsilon)^k}_{D_\varepsilon^{-1} T^k D_\varepsilon} \text{ сюзүүлэл} \quad \left(D_\varepsilon^{-1} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} T^k \right) D_\varepsilon \right)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} T^k \quad \text{сюзүүтсэл}$$

$$\Downarrow U \left(\sum_k T^k \right) U^{-1} = \sum_k U T^k U^{-1} = \sum_k (U T U^{-1})^k$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \underbrace{(U T U^{-1})^k}_A \quad \text{сюзүүлэл}$$



] $\exists \lambda: |\lambda| \geq 1$ и λ сюзүүлэл

$$Ax = \lambda x, \|x\|_2 = 1$$

$$A^k x = \lambda^k x$$

$$\|\lambda^k x\|_2 = \|A^k x\|_2 \leq \|A^k\|_2$$

$$\|\lambda^k\|$$

$$1 \leq |\lambda|^k \leq \|A^k\|_2$$

$$\|A^\kappa\|_2 \not\rightarrow 0$$

↙
per passo

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S_\kappa \rightarrow S \\ S_{\kappa+1} \rightarrow S \\ \|S_{\kappa+1} - S_\kappa\| = \|A^\kappa\| \end{array} \right\}$$

2

Theor. Gegenwerte der diff. Art.

Lemma 1 $\|A\| < 1 \Rightarrow \exists (I - A)^{-1}$

$$1) (I - A)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k$$

$$2) \|(I - A)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{\|I\|}{1 - \|A\|}$$

□

$$1) (I - A) \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^N A^k}_{\sum_{k=0}^N A^k - \sum_{k=0}^{N+1} A^{k+1}} = I - A^{N+1}$$

$$\|(I - A) \sum_{k=0}^N A^k - I\| = \|A^{N+1}\| \leq \|A\|^{N+1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$2) \left\| \sum_{k=0}^N A^k \right\| \leq \|I\| \sum_{k=0}^N \|A\|^k \leq \frac{\|I\|}{1 - \|A\|}$$

$$\|I\| = \|I^2\| \leq \|I\|^2 \Rightarrow \|I\| \geq 1 \leq \|I\| + \|A\| + \dots$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$(A + \Delta A)(x + \Delta x) = (\cancel{b} + \Delta b)$$

$$\cancel{Ax} + \Delta Ax + (A + \Delta A)\Delta x$$

$$(A + \Delta A)\Delta x = \Delta b - \Delta Ax$$

$$\|A^{-1}\Delta A\| < 1$$

$$\Delta x = \underbrace{(A + \Delta A)^{-1}}_{(A(I + A^{-1}\Delta A))^{-1}} (\Delta b - \Delta Ax) = (I + A^{-1}\Delta A)^{-1}(b - Ax)$$

$$\frac{\|\Delta x\|}{\|x\|} \leq \| (I + A^{-1}\Delta A)^{-1} \| \|A^{-1}\| \left(\frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\|x\|} + \frac{\|\Delta A\| \|x\|}{\|x\|} \right) \leq$$

$\|b\| = \|Ax\| \leq \|A\| \|x\| \Rightarrow \|x\| \geq \frac{\|b\|}{\|A\|}$

$$\leq \frac{1}{1 - \|\Delta A\| \|A^{-1}\|} \left(\frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\|b\|} \|A\| + \frac{\|\Delta A\|}{\|A\|} \|A\| \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\|A\| \|A^{-1}\|}{1 - \underbrace{\|\Delta A\| \|A^{-1}\|}_{\|\Delta A\| / \|A\|}} \left(\frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\|b\|} + \frac{\|\Delta A\|}{\|A\|} \right) \leq$$

$$\leq \|A^{-1}\| \|A\| \frac{\|\Delta A\|}{\|A\|}$$

$$\leq \frac{\text{Cond}(A)}{1 - \text{cond}(A) \frac{\|\Delta A\|}{\|A\|}} \left(\frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\|b\|} + \frac{\|\Delta A\|}{\|A\|} \right)$$

3

Матричные экспоненты

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}, \quad R = +\infty - \text{расг. кног.}$$

 $e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!}$ — матрич. эксп.

$$e^{A+B} = e^A e^B \Leftrightarrow AB = BA$$

$$e^{-A} \stackrel{\Leftarrow}{=} (e^A)^{-1}$$

 $A = SBS^{-1} \Rightarrow e^A = Se^B S^{-1}$

 $A^2 = SBS^{-1}SBS^{-1} = S B^2 S^{-1}$

$$A^k = S B^k S^{-1}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} S \frac{B^k}{k!} S^{-1} = S \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{B^k}{k!} \right) S^{-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^{At} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^k}{k!} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k A^k t^{k-1}}{k! (k-1)!} =$$

$$= A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} = A e^{At}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dt} = Ay \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y(t) = e^{At} y_0 \quad \text{planar} \quad \text{quad.}$$

Exe $A = S \Lambda S^{-1}$, To

$$y(t) = S e^{\Lambda t} S^{-1} y_0 = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} s_1 + \dots + C_n e^{\lambda_n t} s_n$$

$\begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{pmatrix}$

Answer: refers regular motion esp., rotat.

$\sin(A)$, $\cos(A)$, $e^A (I + A)$

Kak vnp., komplex, $\operatorname{sign}(A)$?

N. Higham

Def

$$A = P \cup P^{-1}, \quad J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & & J_q(\lambda_q) \end{pmatrix}$$

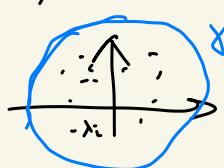
$$f(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P \begin{pmatrix} f(J_1(\lambda_1)) & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & f(J_q(\lambda_q)) \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

zge

$$f(J_k(\lambda_k)) = \left[\begin{array}{ccccc} f(\lambda_k) & \frac{f'(\lambda_k)}{1!} & \cdots & \frac{f^{(m_k-1)}(\lambda_k)}{(m_k-1)!} & \\ & \ddots & & & ; \\ & & \ddots & & \frac{f'(\lambda_k)}{1!} \\ & & & \ddots & f(\lambda_k) \end{array} \right]$$

$$J_k(\lambda_k) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_k & 1 & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(A) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} f(z) (zI - A)^{-1} dz - \text{эквивалентное определение}$$



(φ-λα Karen : $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-x} dz$

