

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow L^{-1}x = g$$

Jacobius metoda: i -tyj rovnice vyjadime i -tu uradnu

$$x_i = - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} x_j + \frac{b_i}{a_{ii}} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

iteracni proces: $x_i^{k+1} = - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} x_j^k + \frac{b_i}{a_{ii}}$

Gaussova-Seidelova metoda: pri vypocte x_i^{k+1} pouzijeme uze vypoctane hodnoty ~~$x_1^{k+1}, \dots, x_{i-1}^{k+1}$~~ x_1^k, \dots, x_{i-1}^k :

$$x_i^{k+1} = - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} x_j^{k+1} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} x_j^k + \frac{b_i}{a_{ii}}$$

podminujici podminky pro konv. JM a GJM pro stochastick. podm. su:

- silne riadkove sumacni kritérium: A je riadkovo diagonálne dominantna
 $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}: |a_{ii}| > \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}|$

- silne stlpove sumacni kritérium: A je stlpovo diagonálne dominantna
 $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}: |a_{ii}| > \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ji}|$

prilad: Porovnujte, J a GJM pre system linearnych rovnici

$$4x + y + 10z = 4$$

$$2x - 4y + 10z = -1$$

$$x - 2y + 4z = 3$$

metody JM a GJM konverguju

pre kazdu volbu pocatocnej podminky.

Ke ano, porovajte ich pre vypoct prvych dvoch aproximacii, risenia

tolto systemu a porovnajete rychlost konv.

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

uvcim ~~6~~ iteracni metody risenia systemov linearnych rovnici
 $Ax = b$, A je regularna matrica $n \times n$

A yľna dľdve rľvľnľtľ

$$M: \quad x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{4}(-y_k + z_k + 4)$$

$$y_{k+1} = -\frac{1}{4}(-2x_k - z_k - 1) = \frac{1}{4}(2x_k + z_k + 1)$$

$$z_{k+1} = \frac{1}{4}(-x_k + 2y_k + 3)$$

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = 0 \rightarrow (x_1, y_1, z_1) = (1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{4}(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + 4) = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{4}(2 + \frac{3}{4} + 1) = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1}{4}(-1 + \frac{1}{2} + 3) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$GSM: \quad x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{4}(-y_k + z_k + 4)$$

$$y_{k+1} = \frac{1}{4}(2x_k + z_k + 1)$$

$$z_{k+1} = \frac{1}{4}(-x_k + 2y_k + 3)$$

$$(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4 = 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{4}(-\frac{3}{4} + \frac{7}{8} + 4) = \frac{33}{32}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{4}(2 + 0 + 1) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{4}(\frac{33}{16} + \frac{7}{8} + 1) = \frac{63}{64}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{1}{4}(-1 + \frac{3}{2} + 3) = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1}{4}(-\frac{33}{32} + \frac{63}{32} + 3) = \frac{126}{128} = \frac{63}{64}$$

skľbnľnľ usľnľnľj $x^* = (1, 1, 1)$.

Iterační proces $x^{k+1} = Tx^k + q$ konverguje ku x^* kdy $x^* = Tx^* + q$, pľve vľdy, kdy $\rho(T) < 1$. (pľv aľkľvľch x_0)

přľklad: Pochodnľte, dľ pľ systľm ľnľrnľch rovnľc GSM konverguje pľ kľdľnľ vľľnľ pľľabnľnľj pľdnlmľkľ. Aľ aľvľ pľvľľkľ jľ pľ vypořľd pľvľľch dvoch sptľvľmľľ nľlnľľa ľbľľo systľmľ.

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

A mľj anľ RRDD anľ RSDD

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & a_{n-1,n} \end{pmatrix} \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{n-1,1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$A + b$

$$(D+L+U)x = b \Leftrightarrow Dx = -(L+U)x + b$$

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

$$x = \underbrace{-(D+L)^{-1}U}_{T_0} x + \underbrace{(D+L)^{-1}b}_q$$

GSM konv. $\forall x_0 \Leftrightarrow \rho(T_0) < 1$

$$(D+L)^{-1}: \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim$$

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

$$T_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

vľastnľ jľřľa T_0 :

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = -\lambda \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - \lambda & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -\lambda \left(\frac{1}{2} - \lambda \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \lambda \right) \Rightarrow \lambda = \left\{ 0, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\} \Rightarrow \rho(T_0) = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$$x_{2+1} = -(D+L)^{-1} U x_2 + (D+L)^{-1} b \quad (\text{matricový řádek 6 SM})$$

$$(k_0, y_0, z_0) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$(k_1, y_1, z_1) = (D+L)^{-1} b = \left(-1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

Pro příklad: Rozhodněte, či je systém lineárních rovnic

$$4x + y - 5z = 0$$

$$2y + z = 3$$

$$x + 4y + 4z = 9$$

SM rovn. je možné volat po. formu.

ale ano povíte ju je výpočet prýjech

dvode aproximácií řešení bylo systém

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} A \text{ není ani RRDD} \\ \text{ani RSDD} \end{matrix}$$

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow (D+L+U)x = b$$

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

$$x = \underbrace{-D^{-1}(L+U)}_{T_D} x + \underbrace{D^{-1}b}_g$$

$$T_D = - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

charakteristický polynom:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & -\lambda & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = -\lambda^3 - \frac{1}{16} - \left(\frac{5}{16}\lambda - \lambda\right) = -\lambda^3 + \frac{11}{16}\lambda - \frac{1}{16}$$

Slušně pomocí Sturmovy polynomů najít počet reálných kořenů v intervalu $(-1, 1)$.

$$P(x) = 16x^3 - 11x + 1 = P_0(x)$$

$$P_1(x) = -P_0'(x) = -48x^2 + 11$$

$$(16x^3 - 11x + 1) : (-48x^2 + 11) = -\frac{x}{3}$$

$$-(16x^3 - \frac{11}{3}x)$$

$$-\frac{22}{3}x + 1$$

$$P_0(x) = P_1(x) \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{3}\right) - \frac{22}{3}x + 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}(22x - 3)$$

$$(-48x^2 + 11) : (22x - 3) = -\frac{24}{11}x - \frac{36}{11^2}$$

$$-(-48x^2 + \frac{72}{11}x)$$

$$-\frac{72}{11}x + 11$$

$$-(-\frac{72}{11}x + \frac{108}{11^2})$$

$$11 - \frac{108}{121}$$

$$P_1(x) = P_2(x) \cdot \left(-\frac{24}{11}x - \frac{36}{121}\right) + 11 - \frac{108}{121}$$

$$\left(\frac{108}{121} - 11\right) \cdot (-1)$$

$$P_3(x)$$

Sturmova polynomů:

$$P_0(x) = 16x^3 - 11x + 1$$

$$P_1(x) = -48x^2 + 11$$

$$P_2(x) = 22x - 3$$

$$P_3(x) = -1$$

| | P_0 | P_1 | P_2 | P_3 | W |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| 1 | + | - | + | - | 3 |
| -1 | - | - | - | - | 0 |

$$W(1) - W(-1) = 3$$

Polynom $-\lambda^3 + \frac{11}{16}\lambda - \frac{1}{16}$ má 3 reálné kořeny a všechny ležá v intervalu $(-1, 1)$. Proto SM $1 < 1$ ✓

SM konverguje ke absolutně počáteční podmínce.

$$(k_0, y_0, z_0) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$(k_1, y_1, z_1) = D^{-1}b = \left(0, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{9}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{9}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{8} + \frac{15}{16} \\ -\frac{9}{4} + \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} + \frac{9}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{29}{16} \\ -\frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

příklad. Kolik kroků JN, resp. GSTM by sme potřebovali
na řešení lineárního systému z příkladu 1 s absolutní
chybou počítanou v měřítku $\| \cdot \|_\infty$ menšou než 10^{-3} ?

$$x_{k+1} = Tx_k + g$$

$$\|x_k - x_{k+1}\| \leq \frac{\|T\|^k}{1 - \|T\|} \|x_1 - x_0\|$$

→ maticová norma příslušná
k vektorové ℓ_∞ normě

$$\|v\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |v_i| \quad v = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$$

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$$

$$\|x_k - x_{k+1}\|_\infty \leq \frac{\|T\|_\infty^k}{1 - \|T\|_\infty} \|x_1 - x_0\|_\infty$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

JN

$$T_0 = -D^{-1}(L+U)$$

$$T_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|T_0\|_\infty = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4} \right\} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$x_0 = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$x_1 = \left(1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$\|x_1 - x_0\|_\infty = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \right\} = 1$$

GSTM

$$T_0 = -(D+L)^{-1}U$$

$$T_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|T_0\|_\infty = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{8} \right\} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_0 = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$x_1 = \left(1, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}\right)$$

$$\|x_1 - x_0\|_\infty = \max \left\{ 1, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8} \right\} = 1$$

$$JN: \|x_k - x_{k+1}\|_\infty \leq \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^k}{1 - \frac{3}{4}} \cdot 1 \leq 10^{-3}$$

JN stačí

$k=29$ kroků

$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^k \leq \frac{1}{4} \cdot 10^{-3} = 4^{-1} \cdot 10^{-3} \quad | \log_{10}$$

$$k \cdot \log_{10} \frac{3}{4} \leq -\log_{10} 4 - 3$$

$$k \geq \frac{-\log_{10} 4 - 3}{\log_{10} 3 - \log_{10} 4} \approx 28,83$$

$$GSTM: \|x_k - x_{k+1}\|_\infty \leq \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \cdot 1 \leq 10^{-3}$$

GSTM stačí

$k=11$ kroků

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} \leq 10^{-3}$$

$$10^3 \leq 2^{k-1}$$

$$10 \leq 2^{k-1} \Rightarrow k=11$$

$$L_1: a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1$$

$$L_2: a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2$$

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1$$

$$T_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} \\ 0 & \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{a_{22}}{a_{21}}x_2 + \frac{b_2}{a_{21}}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{a_{11}}{a_{12}}x_1 + \frac{b_1}{a_{12}}$$

$$= \frac{a_{11}a_{22}}{a_{12}a_{21}}x_2 + \frac{b_1}{a_{12}} - \frac{a_{11}b_2}{a_{12}a_{21}}$$

$$T_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{22}}{a_{21}} \\ 0 & \frac{a_{11}a_{22}}{a_{12}a_{21}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-2x + y = -1$$

$$x - 2y = -1$$