

LU rozklad

$$A = LU$$

↑
dobru' trojuhelnicovú

← hornú trojuhelnicovú

$$L(Ux) = b$$

|
y

$$Ly = b$$

$$Ux = y$$

zpätna' subst. → y

zpätna' subst. → x

$$\left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline A \\ \hline \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{L} \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{U} \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

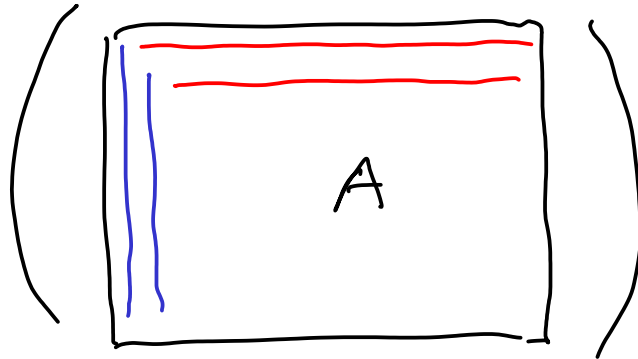
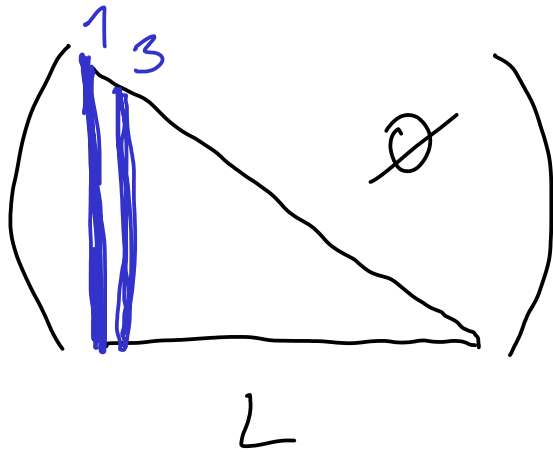
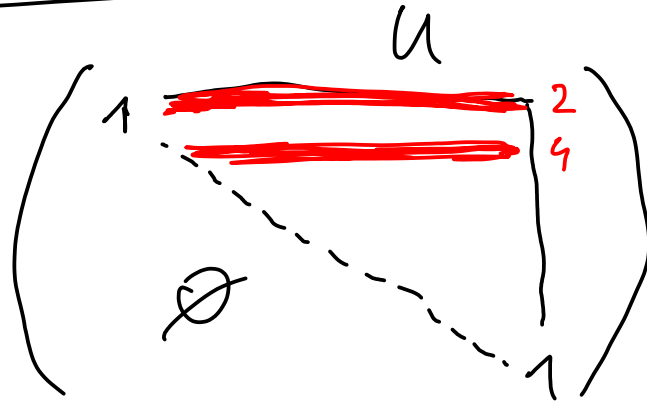
$$\left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline A \\ \hline \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{L} \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{U} \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

na diagonale U; 1

$$A_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{\min(i,j)} L_{ik} U_{kj}$$

$k \leq i \quad k \leq j$

Croutov algoritmus LU razkladu



$$1) L_{i1} = A_{i1} \quad i=1 \dots N$$

$$2) U_{1j} = A_{1j} / L_{11}$$

$$3) L_{i2} = A_{i2} - L_{i1} U_{12} \\ i=2 \dots N$$

$$4) U_{2j} = (A_{2j} - L_{21} U_{1j}) / L_{22} \\ j=3 \dots N$$

$$2n-1) L_{in} = A_{in} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} L_{ik} U_{kn} \quad i=n \dots N$$

$$2n) U_{nj} = (A_{nj} - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} L_{nk} U_{kj}) / L_{nn} \\ j=n+1 \dots N$$

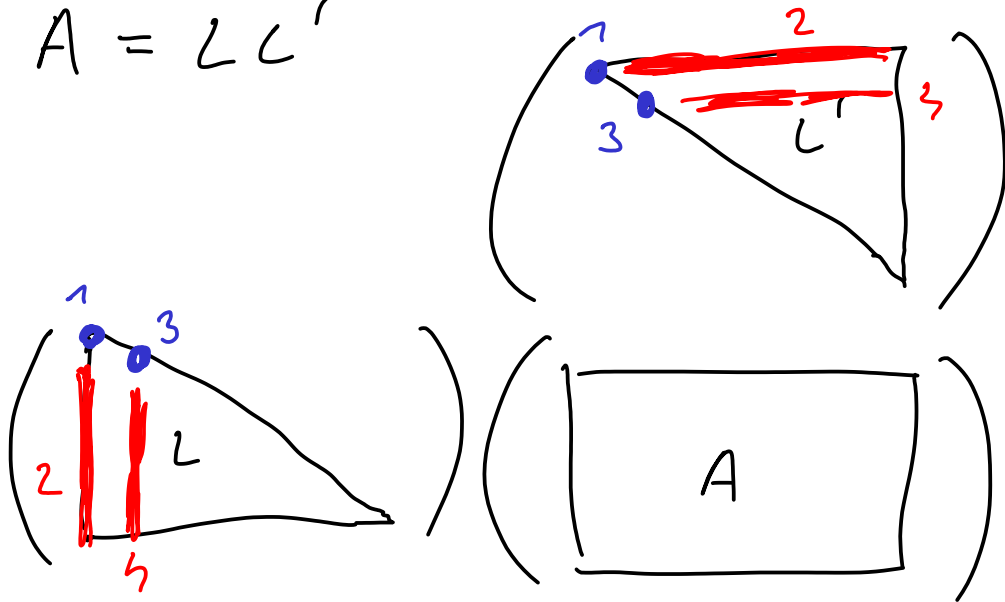
$$A_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{\min(i,j)} L_{ik} U_{kj}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N 2n(N-n) = \int_0^N 2x(N-x) dx = N^2 \cdot N - 2 \frac{N^3}{3} \sim \frac{1}{3} N^3$$

Choleskeho rozklad

A symetrická, pozitívne definitná

$$A = L L^T$$



$$1) L_{11} = \sqrt{A_{11}}$$

$$2) L_{i1} = A_{i1} / L_{11} \quad i = 2 \dots N$$

$$3) L_{22} = \sqrt{A_{22} - L_{21}^2}$$

$$4) L_{i2} = (A_{i2} - L_{i1} L_{12}) / L_{22} \\ i = 3 \dots N$$

⋮

nem' pozitívne definitná \rightarrow $\sqrt{\text{ze záporného čísla}}$

- špatně podmíněný systém

A blíže k singularní - $\det A$ "skoro" nula - podezřele malé číslo
na diagonále L (LU)
nebo ekviv. A (GEM)

Pr.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1.2969 & 0.8642 \\ 0.2161 & 0.1441 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8642 \\ 0.1440 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{přesně řešen}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9911 \\ -0.4870 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{nepřesně řešen} \quad Ax - b = \begin{pmatrix} -10^{-8} \\ 10^{-8} \end{pmatrix}$$

Vlastní problém

$$A\bar{x} = \lambda\bar{x}$$

A matice $N \times N \rightarrow$ N vlastních čísel λ_n
 N vlastních vektorů \bar{x}_n

reálná symetrická A :

\rightarrow reálné vl. hodnoty & vl. vektory, ortogonalita $\bar{x}_m \cdot \bar{x}_n = \delta_{mn}$

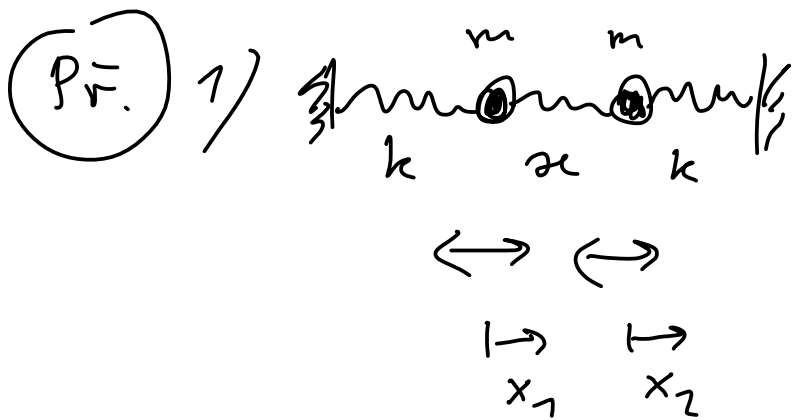
matice přechodu $T = \begin{pmatrix} | & | & & | \\ \bar{x}_1 & \bar{x}_2 & \dots & \bar{x}_N \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow \end{pmatrix}$

$$T^T T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \quad T^{-1} = T^T$$

$$\bar{x} = T\bar{x}'$$

\uparrow původní báze
 \uparrow báze vl. vektorů

$$\Lambda = T^{-1} A T = T^T A T = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ \cancel{0} & & & \cancel{0} \\ & & & & \lambda_N \end{pmatrix}$$



$$m \ddot{x}_1 = -k x_1 + \alpha (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$m \ddot{x}_2 = -k x_2 - \alpha (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$x_n \sim x_n^{(0)} e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} k+\alpha & -\alpha \\ -\alpha & k+\alpha \end{pmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(0)} \\ x_2^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}}_{\bar{x}} = m \omega^2 \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(0)} \\ x_2^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}}_{\bar{x}}$$

$$2) \hat{H} |\psi\rangle = E |\psi\rangle$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} H \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

\rightarrow vl. hodnoty energie
& vlastní stavy

Jacobiho metoda

$$A \rightarrow \Lambda = T^T A T$$

$$T = P_1 P_2 \dots P_n$$

P Jacobiho rotace - eliminace a_{ij}

$$\Lambda = P_n^T \dots \left(P_2^T \left(P_1^T A P_1 \right) P_2 \right) \dots P_n$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & & & \\ & & \cos \varphi & & & & & & \\ & & & \sin \varphi & & & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & & & \\ & & & & & \cos \varphi & & & \\ & & & & & & \sin \varphi & & \\ & & & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

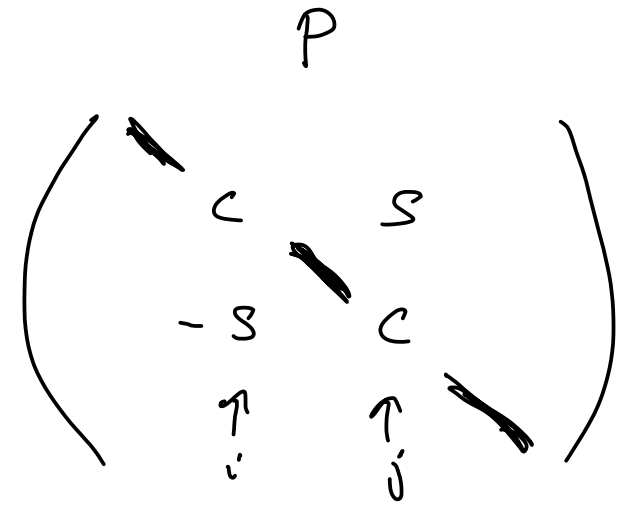
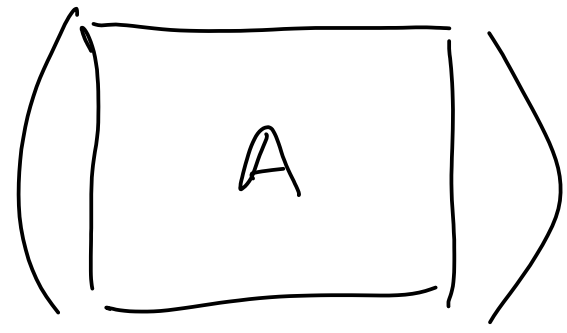
$\leftarrow i'$
 $\leftarrow j'$

\uparrow i \uparrow j

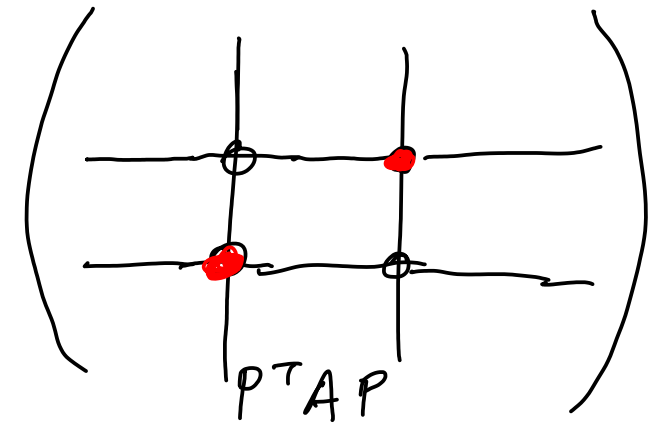
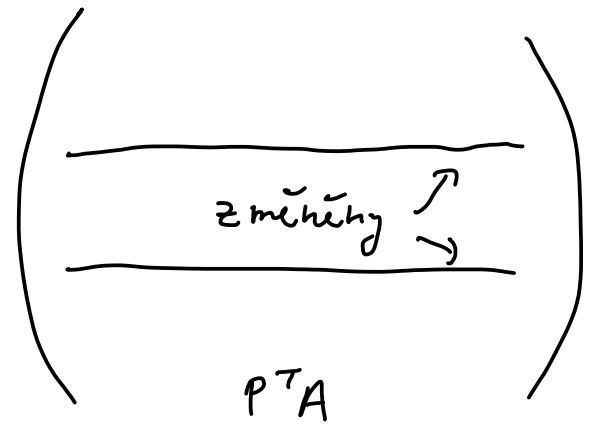
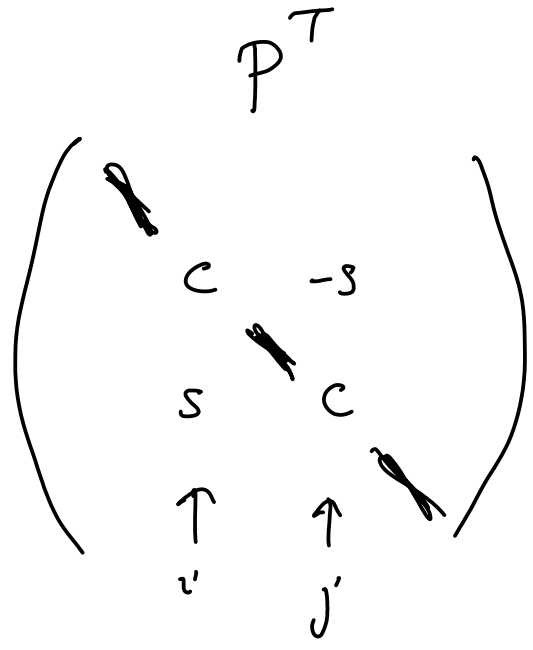
$c = \cos \varphi$
 $s = \sin \varphi$

$$(P^T A)_{ik} = c A_{ik} - s A_{jk}$$

$$(P^T A)_{j'k} = s A_{ik} + c A_{jk}$$



$P^T A P =$
se zmizelý
 a_{ij}



$$(P^T A P)_{j'i} = (P^T A)_{j'i} c - (P^T A)_{j'j} s$$

$$(P^T A)_{ik} = c A_{ik} - s A_{jk}$$

$$(P^T A)_{jk} = s A_{ik} + c A_{jk}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(P^T A P)_{ji} &= (P^T A)_{ji} c - (P^T A)_{jj} s \\ &= (s A_{ii} + c A_{jj}) c - (s A_{ij} + c A_{jj}) s \\ &= cs (A_{ii} - A_{jj}) + (c^2 - s^2) A_{ij} = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}_{\sin 2\varphi} \frac{A_{ii} - A_{jj}}{2} = - \underbrace{(\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi)}_{\cos 2\varphi} A_{ij}$$

$$\rightarrow a_{ij} \text{ z } m_i z_i' \quad \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{\cos 2\varphi} = \frac{2 A_{ij}}{A_{jj} - A_{ii}} = \tan 2\varphi$$