· GAUSS-JORDAN X DECOMPOSIÇÃO LU

h=1 1=k+1 = 1 m3 + 1 m2 - 5 m n-1 par par e preuxo fazor em 6! PARTE 2 o columns (da votima eté a seguende) DIVISÃ TOTAL: 1 73+122-5 7

Ly=6 100 Y(L) = 6(1) 100 Y(L) =

INVERTER UM MATRIZ 」か~」か $+ n \left(2 \times \left(\frac{n^2}{2}\right)\right)$ PARTICI _ m (1+Z 1) p=1 i= b+1 j=b+1 5 n3 - 1n2 -1 n = 4n3, PARTE 2 The # = DIVISA $n \times n = n^2$ OBSERVAR Total QUE UMA 5 n3- 1n2-1n+m3-DIFERENCA ENTRE ESCALONAME E DE COMPOSIÇÃ LU 43 m 2 5 m Leu SÃ C ST RESOLVER É PRECISO ESCALONAR ARMAZENADAS, AO (RECALCULAR LET) NOVAMENTE AX=LUX=b, ND

s

FAZER JOH BOCAGONAMENTO CONFLOTO QUE BRARIA [12] 46-L1-2L2 [107 Em termos matriciais $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

NECESSIDATE DE PERMUTAR LINHAS

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 \\
2 & 2 & 5 \\
4 & 6 & 8
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\
2 & 4 & 6 & 8
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\
2 & 4 & 6 & 8
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\
2 & 4 & 1 & 3
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\
0 & 2 & 4
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 0 & 3
\end{bmatrix}$$

_

UM POUCO SOBRE MATRIZES DE PERMUTAÇÃ

· Existe a matriz identidade com as

(PERMUTAÇÃ) ELEMENTAR)

note que as colunas en etre também foram permuta das.

- * Ens A there permuta as limbes nes de A
- · Atris permuta es columns ris ede.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 1 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 2 & 3 \\
 4 & 3 & 9 \\
 4 & 5 & 6
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 12 & 3 \\
 + 8 & 9 \\
 45 & 6
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 12 & 3 \\
 + 8 & 9 \\
 45 & 6
 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eris é enversivel, det (Eris) = -1 combinais

Mais aenda, Eris - Ers.

Ens = Ens

· Mais geralmente, seja P= English Ensil Enis Estamatiz Cada limbra de go tem aponos rema entrada equal a 1, todas as outres ses todas nulas. Caela coluna de por tem apenes rema entreda equal a L as outras são todas nulas P-1= PT PTP= (English . Engl)T De fato: (Erwsh...E P pode nos ser simetria! 5 TO O O Ensi- Ensite Bush = Ensi -- Ensis Ensis Ensis P= [205] = [000] [010 - Daz = Enis, -- Enosa Brase - Enisa PT= (6,2 6,3) = E, 5 6,2 = E, 6,2 mesme coira que traca 122 depos son

;

The Ez Pz E, P, A = U Aqui Pi sã matrizes de Ei são composições do E2 P2 F, P1 é mas sunda sur Observe agora. E2P2 EPA ERP RITE E2 P2 E1 P1 A =

 $P_1 = E_{1}, l_1 \quad com \, l_1 = E_{2}, l_{1} \quad com \, l_{2} > 1$ $P_2 = E_{2}, l_{2} \quad com \, l_{2} > 2$ $P_3 = E_{3}, l_{3} \quad com \, l_{3} > 3$

[100] P2 [100] P, A

E2 E, permetes a

Linta

permetes

secunde

E3 P3 E2 P2 6, P, A P3 P3 P2 E P3 P5 P3 P3

 E_2 P_2 E_1 P_2 P_2 P_3 P_4 P_5 P_5 P_5 P_5 P_5 P_5 P_5 P_6 P_6 P_7 P_8 P_8 E, triangular inferior mand 5, & triangular inferior \[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\] que 5, tenha zeros aqui! $P_{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $P_{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} P_{2}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Es P3 E2 P2 E, P, A = E (P, 52 73 (P3 P2 E, P2 P5) P2 P, A

EP. P. A-U

anda triangularen interiore mai politica primiripal

No caso geral, obtemos a sequente decomposição En. E, PA-U GOLUB guarde a parmettico DO ILICA DE LUCK TO LANGE TO SAME TO SA atraves de um PA= E, ... Eo U vetor p(1:b-1) P= (1,213) Lumit p(2) = 4 (Tracan 2 world) 10601=4 (tracar 3 cart PA = LU Mo MATLAB: [L,U,P]= lu(A) (Ax=5) 668 6282618 A OBSERVAGOES: Toda matriz tem uma decomposit na forma PA= LU . Em geral, a escolha do All pino é o mais elemento 1-10 & arredondor pera pela partmetica en módulo, Mesmo que na exister a necessidade de de pronto flutions som pivotamente

L= [1020]

1020

1020

1020

1020

1020

1020

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1020

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1020

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1020

1020 A1-10 i aproximado a computedo pode apotion -1 . lo23

Com o avedonda mento da maquina:

$$\hat{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 10^{20} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{U} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{20} & 1 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\widetilde{L}\widetilde{U} = \begin{bmatrix} -20 & 1 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Se resolvermo o sistema $Ax = b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Resdrendo sem pivotamento:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 &= 1 \\ 10^{20} y_1 + y_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -10^{20} \end{pmatrix}$$

Enquanto que a solução coneta é at

$$\left(\frac{1}{10^{10}-1}, \frac{1}{1-10^{20}}\right)^{2}(-1, 1)$$

Con protumento $L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 10^{20} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ A = [10-201] P= [0] [100] [100] = (1-20) No MATLAB! format long e Ax=b => PAx=Pb $Pb = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ =) LUX = Pb 10 y1 + 1/2 = 1 $x_1 + x_2 = 40$ $x_1 + x_2 = 51$ SOLUÇÃ EXATA: $\times_{l} = \frac{1}{|\bar{o}^{w}-1|} / \times_{2} =$ Se A é didgonal dommante (o maior elemento em modulo esturna diagonal richespoul

•

- Dizennos que A é diagonal dominante se [42] nos e doquel 42] dominantes lairl > Z lay) PROPOSIÇÃO: Se A' é diagonal dominante, então An a de composição LV cle A pode ser calculada sem protamento de limbas Dermanstraige: (GOLUB & VAN LOAN, Matrix Computations, 3 ed, pargonalb) [10] [aixi wt] [aixi wt] [aixi wt] Ede = [d wt - out + & nes mel $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ 0 & | & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2}$ $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0/4 & T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & C - \frac{\omega}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \omega T \\ 0 & T \end{bmatrix}$

Se mostramos que B'é diagonal dominante) por inducto, teremos uma decomposito LU parad A a partir da decomposição B=LBUB: [NA DOD] [O LOUB] [O I] المعلى المالية على المالية [or LOUD] [No LB] [O UB] Para ver que BT é diagonal dominante: [~ WT] < (1001-1mgl) + [mgl (lal-10-)) 1 - | Coi = 1 Cyzl- [w; v) | + 80 101-161 & 10-61 = | c11 - moi |= 1021. A 2 10/1 + 1 mg 10001 < | Cji B) [102]+10/14/2

VARIANTES: Jana matrizes inversivers! · De composição LDU . Triangula superior trigngulan diagonal com "I's na diagonal. com 1/811 na prinipil Se A é inversionel, entais A possui no máximo uma única decomposição LDU. LDU = LDU Produ: (LDU = (LD))

de l'resultade outerion L (DU) = ~ (G) 11 resultato L= L = DU= BU L=Z, D=0" Decomposité de Cholesbey: se A é étom vu = v = v uma mating simetrua: "11" Se sométwra invoiend

A = LDU = AT = UT DTLT = UT DL members

L = UT =) U = LT

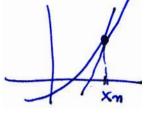
diagonal principal

diagonal principal A=LDL. = [1.,] (d) Se diso, [a, lar. lan] [la. lan]

APLICAÇÃO: INTERPOLAÇÃO DE LAGRANGE

APLICAÇÃO: MÊTODO DE NEWTON

· Lembrar o vaso m=1



. O caso geral:

$$y = \mathbf{M} + \mathbf{F}'(\mathbf{p})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{p})$$
and
$$\mathbf{F}'(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}_{i}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{i}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}_{i}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{n}} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}_{n}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{i}} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}_{n}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}_{n}} \end{bmatrix}$$

é a matriz poppa jacobiana de Form X

$$Y=0$$
 =) $F'(p)(x-p) = -F(p)$
=) $F'(p) S = -F(p)$
SISTEMA LINEAR

ALGORITMO:

(b) F(x6) ≈ 0 (ou x, ~ x6)?

Caso contratro: Ko = X,

$$F_{1}(x_{1},x_{2}) = x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{3} - 1$$

$$F_{2}(x_{1},x_{2}) = \text{Sen}\left(\frac{T(x_{1})}{2}\right) + x_{2}^{3}$$

$$DF = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_{1} & 2x_{2} \\ + \cos\left(\frac{T(x_{1})}{2}\right) & 3x_{2}^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

MATRIZES POSITIVAS DEFINIDAS

Sejà Anxon rema matriz simetrica. Dizenso que té positiva definizla se XTAX >0, tx ER, X40.

natrizes providivas definidas apagason aprarecem, por exemplo, na danificação de prontes ou tizos.

onde
$$f''(p) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(p) & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x$$

matiz horsiana de f em p.

Se péextremo local de fi Rª R, entais pé ponto vitro de f (Regra de Fermal). Agam fun ~ f(p) + 1 (x p) + 2 (x p) Se l'(p) à prostira definicle, entais p « um ponto de minumo local de f. Como sabor se uma matiz té pontia definda! (4) té pontra définite (=) todos es memores promerpais lideres & 50 (2) A = positiva (=) todos os autoralores de A são >0. (3) A é positira definida (5) Essite a decom pronita A=LI de Cholesby, todes as entredas da ditigonal principal >0.

pour X \$0. Nosim' X AXXD

poura todo x #0.

[1 t) [1] [0]

Ma verdade, é possírul sebu se A é position por definida ja vom a de com posité LU: $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{2} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11}U_{11} \\ -LU \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & 0 \\ L_{12} & L_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{11} & U_{12} \\ 0 & U_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} L_{11}U_{11} & L_{12}U_{12} \\ L_{12}U_{11} & L_{12}U_{12} + L_{22}U_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ An= Ln Un det (411) = det(U11) = 11 Uni tesim, se todos os elementes da diagonal de Uses 30, entero A é positia definida. Este resultado nã é válido pona a decom posse 1000 PA=LU

A é masiul e aplicando es as vitores Aé postra definide =

for the quantities u_{sk} with $1 \le s \le k-1$. These elements lie in the kth column of U. Since U_{k-1} is nonsingular, we can solve the system

$$\sum_{s=1}^{k-1} \ell_{ks} u_{sj} = a_{kj} \qquad (1 \le j \le k-1)$$

for ℓ_{ks} with $1 \leq s \leq k-1$. These elements lie in the kth row of L. From the requirement

$$a_{kk} = \sum_{s=1}^{k} \ell_{ks} u_{sk} = \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} \ell_{ks} u_{sk} + \ell_{kk} u_{kk}$$

we can obtain u_{kk} since ℓ_{kk} has been specified as unity. Thus, all the new elements necessary to form L_k and U_k have been defined. The induction is completed by noting that $\ell_{11}u_{11} = a_{11}$ and, therefore, $\ell_{11} = 1$ and $u_{11} = a_{11}$.

Cholesky Factorization

As mentioned earlier in this section, a matrix factorization that is useful in some situations has been given the name of the mathematician André Louis Cholesky, who proved the following result:

THEOREM 2 If A is a real, symmetric, and positive definite matrix, then it has a unique factorization, $A = LL^T$, in which L is lower triangular with a positive diagonal.

Proof Recall that a matrix A is symmetric and positive definite if $A = A^T$ and $x^T A x > 0$ for every nonzero vector x. It follows at once that A is nonsingular, for A obviously cannot map any nonzero vector into zero. Moreover, by considering special vectors of the form $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k, 0, 0, \dots, 0)^T$, we see that the leading principal minors of A are also positive definite. Theorem 1 implies that A has an LU decomposition. By the symmetry of A, we then have

$$LU = A = A^T = U^T L^T$$

This implies that

$$U(L^T)^{-1} = L^{-1}U^T$$

The left member of this equation is upper triangular, while the right member is lower triangular. (See Problem 1.) Consequently, there is a diagonal matrix D such that $U(L^T)^{-1} = D$. Hence, $U = DL^T$ and $A = LDL^T$. By Problem 27, D is positive definite, and thus its elements d_{ii} are positive. Denoting by $D^{1/2}$ the diagonal matrix whose diagonal elements are $\sqrt{d_{ii}}$, we have $A = \widetilde{L}\widetilde{L}^T$ where $\widetilde{L} \equiv LD^{1/2}$, which is the Cholesky factorization. The proof of uniqueness is left as a problem.

The algorithm for the Cholesky factorization is a special case of the general LU-factorization algorithm. If A is real, symmetric, and positive definite then by Theorem 2 it has a unique factorization of the form $A = LL^T$, in which L is lower triangular and has positive diagonal. Thus, in Equation (8), $U = L^T$. In the kth step of the general algorithm, the diagonal entry is computed by

$$\ell_{kk} = \left(a_{kk} - \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} \ell_{ks}^2\right)^{1/2} \tag{13}$$