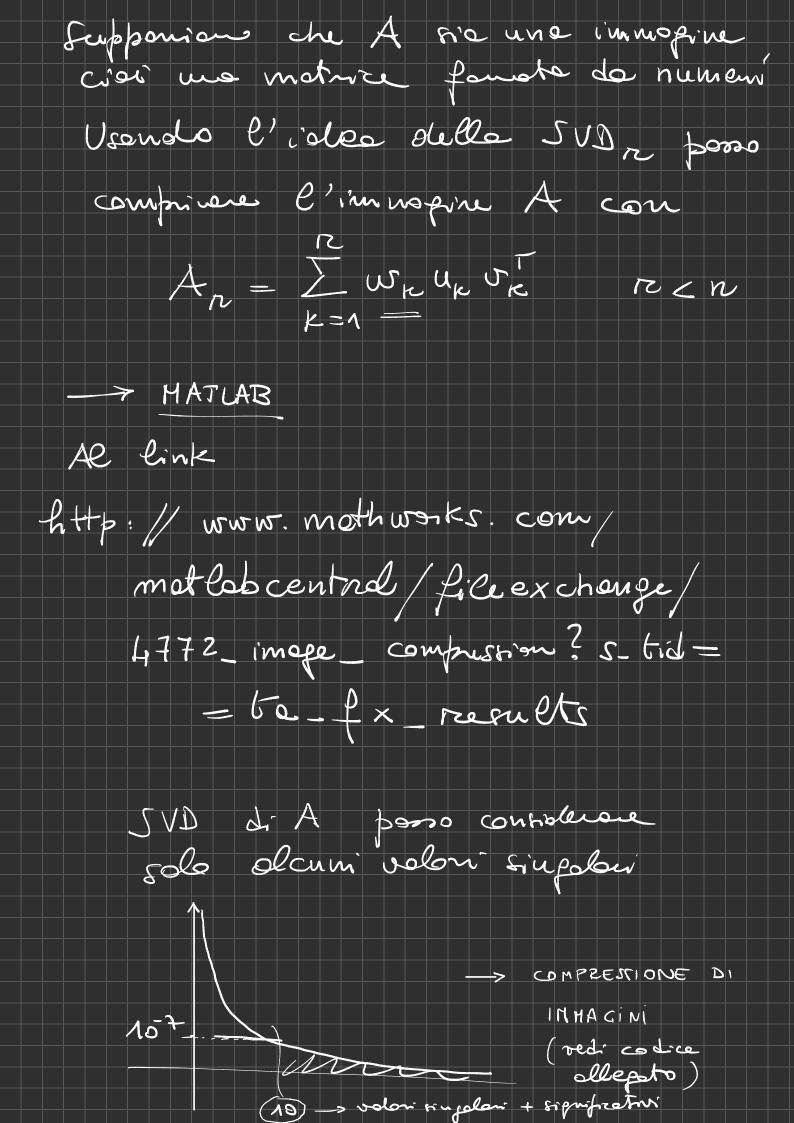
Le rone 11 (22 novembre 2023) Foltonisieme SVD $A = U W V^{\mathsf{T}}$ Sions UK, VK la K-enna colonna Li U e V reispe trivamente. Allana $A = \sum_{k=1}^{n} w_k u_k v_k$ (1) $\frac{SVD_1}{UWV'} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} w_k u_k v_{k'} e$ Some oh n mobile Ck of rengo 1 Perché Jota un penerza vettore y Cky = Ukvky = (vk,y) Uk
prodollo scolare Se in (1) ci ourostromo al terrine r (inece di n) r < n ottenens une approximente d' rongo r di A



SOLUZIONE DI SISTEMI LINEARI

f(x) = Ax - D = 0

trovere x equivole à résolvère un
probleme de punto fisso multivouets

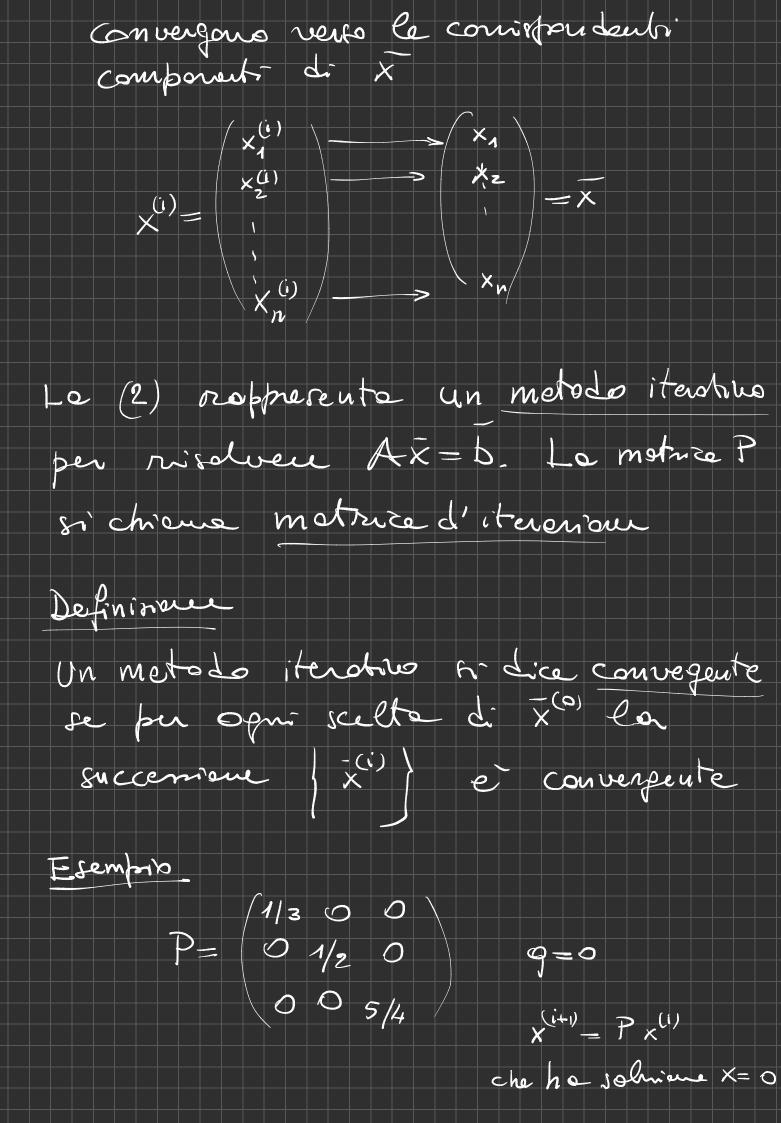
Dote x(0) efformance innole della
solvenie vo phono costraire un
successioner de vetteri / x(i) ; che

Sperabolimate connerge à X

NB. A differense dei metadi
es. MEG Cholesty oaltri
im puesti metodi non si combore
ca struttua della motura
and sono porticoloruete
indicoti per moturai sporse

Domande: come contrive una successione divettori?

Sie A di ordine n, /A/ 70 A = M - Ncon det (M) =0 (=> invertible) Tornondo al sirteua Ax=b $(M-N) \times = P$ Mx - Nx+b $x = M^- N x + M^- 1 b$ Ottenso la successione $x^{(i+1)} = Px^{(i)} + 9$ 17,0 (2) Definition La succembre /x(i) / si dira convergente al veltou X e si Souve $\lim_{i \to +\infty} x^{(i)} = x$ re per $i \to +\infty$ le companent di $x^{(i)}$



Scelpo
$$x^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(1)} = P x^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(2)} = P x^{(1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3^2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$x^{(2)} = P x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3^2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = x$$
Three sees scelpo $x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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$$x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\$$

TEOREMA

Conditione sufficiente per la convergense e che esiste una nome di motrice indotta 11.11 per cui 11P1/21

Dim
$$e^{(k)} = x^{(k)} - x \quad \text{ense al posso } k$$

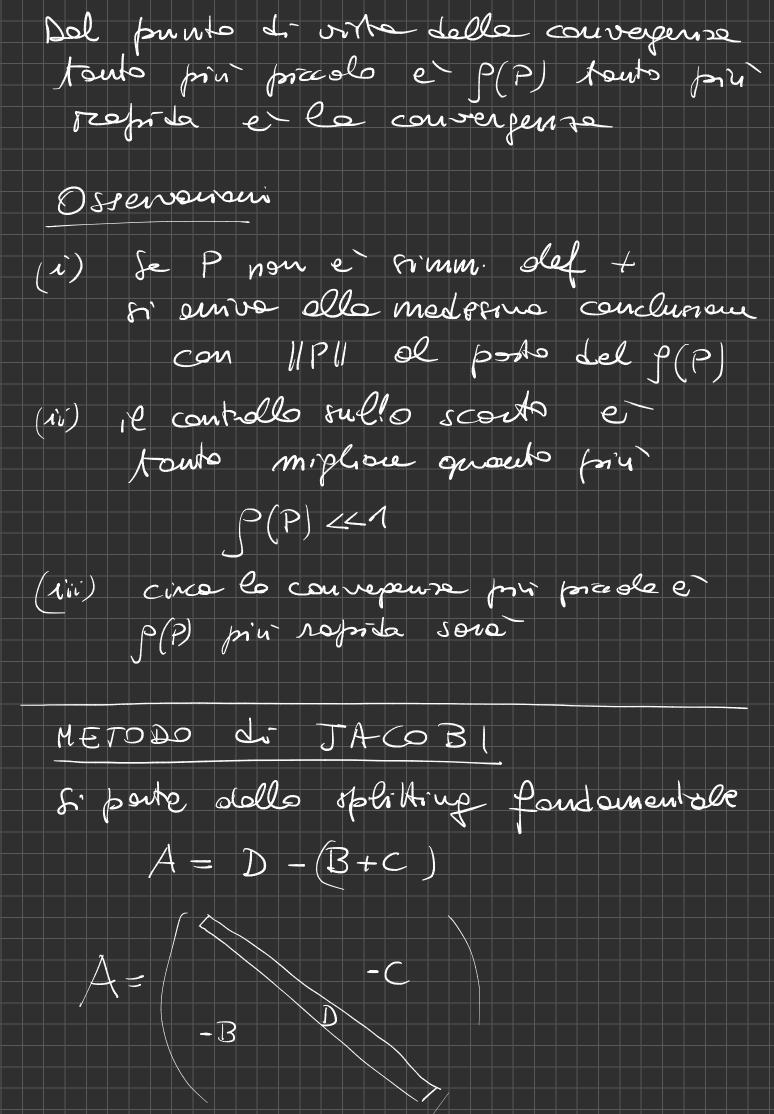
$$e^{(k)} = x^{(k)} \times x = P \times (k-1) + q - (Px + q)$$

Ricondondo che P(P) < 11P11 per ogni, nous indolbs Alloro la condmene necessaire e sufficielle e che $\lim_{k\to+\infty} P^k = 0 \quad \angle = > P(P) \angle 1$ NB P(P) et P TEST d'ARRESTO Fissata una talleranda tol (a E) e un numero morrimo d'iterariani knox il test d'arresto che Useremo e 11 x(k) - x(k-1) 11 > tol 11 x(k) 11 2 K L Kmax fe $\|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-)}\| \le t + s \ell \|x^{(k)}\| \longrightarrow conv.$ oppose $k > k max \longrightarrow non conv.$ a si femo.

STIMATORI D'ERRORE 1) RESIDUO Ci si auesta se per un corto le min 11 72 (kmin) | | < tol (151) Infotti Ax=b Quint: el enore rolotuo 11 x - x knin 1 = 11 A-1 (b - A x (kmin) 11 \[
 \left(A^{\cdot \left(1 \cdot \c Osseno che 11 bli < 11 All 11 x 11 16/1 7 1AN 11×11 $\frac{1}{\|x\|} \leq \frac{\|A\|}{\|b\|}$ Dove (x) si ettiene orshundo de

 $\frac{11611}{11\times11} \leq 11A11$

SCARTO S(k) = x(k+1) (k) a si onate prado per un corto Kmin 18 Kmin 14 tol Infatti : se P e sinnetura e definita postiva || e(k) || = || e(k+1) - {(k) || < ||P|| || e(k) || + || & (k) || = p(P) ||e(k)|| + 11 & (k)|| Per convergense P(P) < 1 $\|e^{(k)}\| \leq \frac{1}{1-f(P)} \|s^{(k)}\|$ Pertouto se || f(kmin) || < tol => || e || < tol
e questo soro touto vero touto (sin
priccolo riculta p(P), ol contrario se p(P) 21 la d'ingraglianse sora verificate in seuse meno stretto



La motrice del metado di Jacobi or attiene della motrice A $J = -\frac{\alpha_{21}}{\alpha_{22}} \circ -$ -ani Une vouvoute e il metado de GAUSI-SEIDEI M = D - B N = C $Q = (D-B)^{-1}C$ $Q = (D-B)^{-1}b$ Observa $\begin{array}{c} X_{(K+1)} = (D-B) C \times (F) + (D-B) P \end{array}$ $(D-B) \times (E+1) = C \times (E) + b$ $D \times_{(k+1)} = B \times_{(k+1)} + C \times_{(k)} + P$ $X_{(K+1)} = D_{-1} \mathcal{B} \times_{(F+1)} + D_{-1} \subset X_{(F)} + D_{-1} P$ X component $\frac{(k+1)}{x_i} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x_i} - \frac{n}{x_i} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1$ + 6, { SPOSTAMENT SUCCESSIVI