

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -3 \\ -4 & -1 & -12 & 9 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

1) d'abord A est décomposable en LVC car:

$$|D_1| = |1 - 2| = -2 \neq 0$$

$$|D_{212}| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0$$

$$|D_{31}| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ -4 & -1 & -12 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$

$$|D_{41}| = |1 \ 0 \ 1| = -6 \neq 0$$

$$\overline{E_{11}}: L_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -15 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{E_{12}}: L_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{E_{13}}: L_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = L_1 L_2 L_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; U = A_3$$

Ans Bussung $L_1 = U$
 für Bussung $L_2 = L \cup L$ Bussung

Ans Bussung $(U \cup L)$ at Bussung. Satz
 due $L \cup L$ at Bussung inf L Bussung inf due L at
 U Bussung Satz due $L \cup L$ Bussung inf, L Bussung inf

3) $B = L \cup (L \cup L) = (L \cup L) \cup L$

on obtained $X = \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 \\ 1 \\ 3.5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$Ux = \tilde{x}$ dann $\left. \begin{aligned} -2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= 1.5 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 &= 5.5 \\ -x_3 + x_4 &= -0.5 \\ -3x_4 &= -9 \end{aligned} \right\}$

$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 1.5 \\ -x_1 + x_2 &= 4 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 &= -14 \\ -2x_3 + x_4 &= -6.5 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 1.5 \\ x_2 &= 5.5 \\ x_3 &= -0.5 \\ x_4 &= 3 \end{aligned} \right\}$

Satz $Ux = \tilde{x}$; $Ax = b$ (odd $L \cup U = b$ due $L \cup U = b$)

2) $Ax = b, b = (1.5, 4, -14, -6.5)$

$$D^2 f(x) = \max_{\alpha} \left(\frac{d_1 + d_2}{2} \right)$$

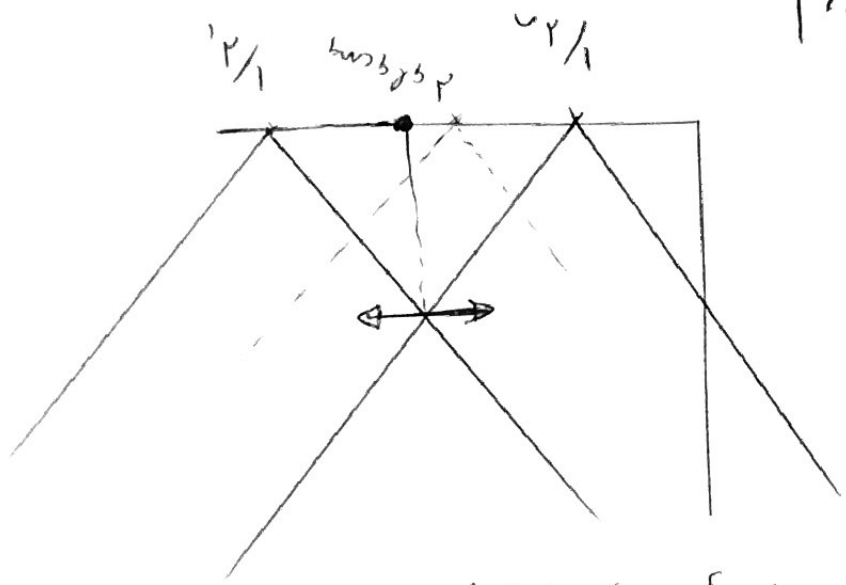
$$1 - \alpha d_1 = -(1 - \alpha d_2) \text{ donc } \alpha = \frac{d_1 + d_2}{2}$$

$$|1 - \alpha d_1| = |1 - \alpha d_2|$$

$$f(x) = \max_{\alpha} \left(\frac{d_1 + d_2}{2} \right)$$

correspondance $\alpha \leftrightarrow \beta$

$$d_1 \leq d_2$$



avec n graphes de la façon suivante:

Soit $d_1(x) = 1 - \alpha d_1$, $d_2(x) = 1 - \alpha d_2$, $\alpha \in [0, 1]$

$$d \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$f(x) = \max |1 - \alpha d|$$

soit $d \in \mathbb{R}^n$ et $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ est le minimum de f .

$$v.p.(f) = 1 - \alpha \cdot v.p.(d)$$

2) La méthode (voir $v.p.$) $f(x) < 1$

$$B = I - \alpha A$$

$$x^{k+1} = (I - \alpha A)x^k + \alpha b$$

$$\|x^{k+1}\| = \|x^k + \alpha(b - Ax^k)\|$$

$f(v, p) = \frac{1}{2} \|A^2 v - p\|^2$
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$f(v, p) = \frac{1}{2} \|A^2 v - p\|^2$
 donc $v, p \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$A^2 = P^{-1} D^2 P$$

$$A = P^{-1} D P, \text{ avec } D \text{ diagonale}$$

$f(v, p) = \frac{1}{2} \|A^2 v - p\|^2$, comme A est sym. dans A est diagonale.

$$\text{or } f(A^2 v) = f(v)$$

$$\|A^2 v\|^2 = f(A^2 v)$$

$$f(A) = A$$

3) on sait que $\|A\|^2 = \sqrt{f(A, A)}$; A est sym.

et la méthode (voir)

$$f(x) = \frac{d_n - d_1}{d_n + d_1} \geq 1$$

$$\text{et } d_2 \leq d_1 - d_n \implies |d_1 - d_n| = d_n - d_1$$

$$\text{ou } |d_1 + d_n - 2d_1|$$

$$\max_{d_1 \leq d_n} (|d_1 + d_n - 2d_1|) = |d_1 + d_n - 2d_1|$$

$$= \max_{d_1 \leq d_n} \left| \frac{d_1 + d_n - 2d_1}{d_1 + d_n} \right|$$

$$f(x) = \max_{d_1 \leq d_n} \left| 1 - \frac{2d_1}{d_1 + d_n} \right|$$

5) $\|f(A^2)\|_2 = \|f(A)\|_2^2$ et $\|A\|_2 = \|f(A)\|_2$

$\|A\|_2 = \|f(A)\|_2 = \|f(A)\|_2 = \|f(A)\|_2$

Soit $\lambda \in \text{Sp}(A)$, $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda} = 1$

$f(A^{-1}) = \max_{\lambda \in \text{Sp}(A)} \left| \frac{1}{\lambda} \right| = \frac{1}{\min_{\lambda \in \text{Sp}(A)} |\lambda|} = \frac{1}{\lambda_1}$

$\|A\|_2 = \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda_1} = \lambda_1$ (Soit λ_1 le plus grand positif)

3) $x_{k+1} = Bx_k + \alpha b$

$x_{k+1} = x_{k+1} - x_k$

~~$x_{k+1} = Bx_k + \alpha b - x_k$~~

$x_{k+1} = Bx_k + \alpha Ax_k - x_k$

$x_{k+1} = Bx_k + (\alpha A - I)x_k$

$x_{k+1} = Bx_k - Bx_k$

$x_{k+1} = B(x_k - x_k) = B \cdot 0$

$\|x_{k+1}\|_2 \leq \|B\|_2 \|x_k\|_2$

$\|f(x)\|_2 \leq \|x\|_2$

$\|x_{k+1}\|_2 \leq \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1} \|x_k\|_2$

$$\Delta f(x) = (0.4 - 0.8f, 1.4 - 2.4f)$$

$$\Delta f(x) = (0.4, 2.4)$$

$$x' = (2 - 1.2, 1 + 0.4) = (0.8, 1.4)$$

$$x' = 0.1$$

$$f(x) = 800x^2 - 1608x + 100, \text{ find minimum}$$

$$x' = 1600x - 1608 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1.005$$

$$\Delta f(x) = (8x - 4y, -4x + 4y) = (6, 4) \Rightarrow \Delta f(2, 1) = (12, -4)$$

$$= 4x^2 - 4xy + 2y^2$$

$$x = (2, 1)$$

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x - 16x$$

directional derivative $\rightarrow 0$

$\nabla f(0) \rightarrow 1$

find matrix of the hessian (second order)

$$\frac{\| \nabla f(x) \|}{\| \nabla f(0) \|} \approx \frac{\| \nabla f(x) \|}{\| \nabla f(0) \| + 1}$$

$$\frac{\| \nabla f(x) \|}{\| \nabla f(0) \|} \approx \frac{\| \nabla f(x) \|}{\| \nabla f(0) \| - 1}$$

$$M_{j-2} \begin{cases} -x \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \end{cases} \quad \text{für } s=1, \dots, k$$

$$2) \quad H = I - \alpha D^{-1} A$$

\bar{x} ist die Lösung des Systems $A\bar{x} = b$

$$A\bar{x} = b \quad (\alpha \neq 0)$$

$$\alpha D^{-1} A \bar{x} = \alpha D^{-1} b$$

$$\bar{x} = \bar{x} - \alpha D^{-1} A \bar{x} + \alpha D^{-1} b$$

$$\bar{x} = (I - \alpha D^{-1} A) \bar{x} + \alpha D^{-1} b$$

$$\bar{x} = L_{\alpha} \bar{x} = (I - \alpha D^{-1} A) \bar{x} + \alpha D^{-1} b$$

$$\bar{x} = L_{\alpha} \bar{x} = (I - \alpha D^{-1} A) \bar{x} + \alpha D^{-1} b$$

$$x_2 = (0.4, 0.2)$$

Summe der Off-diagonal-Elemente $\rho = 0.5$

$$= 6.3 - 6.6 f + 6.4 f^2$$

$$+ 2(2 - 6.7 f + 5.8 f^2)$$

$$- 4(1.1 - 1.9 f - 1.4 f + 1.9 f^2)$$

$$f(m_1) = 4(0.6 - 1.3 f + 0.6 f^2)$$

(7)

ist die Methode der Ableitungen

$$\partial_{x_{k+1}} (f(x)) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0 - (-1) - 0 = 1 \text{ Ableitung}$$

$$5) \lambda = 1, \partial_{x_{k+1}} = (0 - \alpha) x_k + \alpha$$

6) $\|H\|_\infty < 1 \Rightarrow f(x) < 1$ ist die Methode der Ableitungen

$$\|H\|_\infty < \alpha + (1-\alpha) = 1$$

$$\text{or } \|H\|_\infty < \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| \text{ nur}$$

$$\text{max } \|H(x)\|_\infty \leq \|H\|_\infty \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| + (1-\alpha) \right)$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} > 0, 1-\alpha > 0 \Rightarrow \|H\|_\infty \leq \|H\|_\infty \text{ ist}$$

$$\text{or } H(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n H_{ij} x_j = -\frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j + (1-\alpha) x_i$$

$$\|H\|_\infty = \max_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}} \|H_{i \cdot}\|_\infty$$