

Άσκηση 1

$$\alpha) \text{ Given } \det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -10 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -10 \\ 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -3 + 40 = 37 \neq 0$$

Επίσης

$$\det(A_{11}) = |0| = 0, \det(A_{22}) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0$$

Άρα ο πίνακας A δεν έχει αναλυση LU καθώς υπάρχει κύρια υποορίζουσα $n \times n$ τριγωνική η οποία είναι μηδερική. Όμως καθώς $\det(A) \neq 0$ ο A είναι αντιστρέψιμος άρα υπάρχει πίνακας μετώδεσης P

τέτοιος ώστε $PA = L \cdot U$ είναι $P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Τότε

$$PA = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Επίσης έστω $L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ και $U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{bmatrix}$

Τότε $PA = LU$ δίνει 160 δυνάμει

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{11} = 1, \quad u_{12} = -2, \quad u_{13} = 4 \\ l_{21}u_{11} = 0, \quad l_{21}u_{12} + u_{22} = 2, \quad l_{21}u_{13} + u_{23} = 1 \\ l_{31}u_{11} = 4, \quad l_{31}u_{12} + l_{32}u_{22} = 1, \quad l_{31}u_{13} + l_{32}u_{23} + u_{33} = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{11} = 1, \quad u_{12} = -2, \quad u_{13} = 4 \\ l_{21} = 0, \quad u_{22} = 2, \quad u_{23} = 1 \\ l_{31} = 4, \quad -8 + l_{32}u_{22} = 1, \quad 16 + l_{32}u_{23} + u_{33} = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{11}=1, u_{12}=-2, u_{13}=4 \\ l_{21}=1, u_{22}=4, u_{23}=-3 \\ l_{31}=4, 2l_{32}=9, l_{32}+u_{33}=-14 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{11}=1, u_{12}=-2, u_{13}=4 \\ l_{21}=1, u_{22}=4, u_{23}=-3 \\ l_{31}=4, l_{32}=\frac{9}{2}, u_{33}=-\frac{37}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

Αρα: $L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & \frac{9}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ και $U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{37}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

b)

octave:1> L=[1,0,0;0,1,0;4,9/2,1]

L =

```

1.0000      0      0
      0  1.0000      0
4.0000  4.5000  1.0000
    
```

octave:2> U=[1,-2,4;0,2,1;0,0,-37/2]

U =

```

1.0000  -2.0000  4.0000
      0   2.0000  1.0000
      0      0 -18.5000
    
```

octave:3> L*U

ans =

```

1  -2  4
0   2  1
4   1  2
    
```

Άσκηση 2

d) Είναι $L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Έστω $c = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix}$, ζήτησε ώστε $Lc = b$, όπου $b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. (συνήθως θα έχω

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c_1 = 2 \\ c_1 + c_2 = 0 \\ c_1 + c_3 = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} c_1 = 2 \\ c_2 = -2 \\ c_3 = 0 \end{array}$$

Αρα $c = [2 \ -2 \ 0]^T$. Γίνει τώρα $Ux = c$ ή

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 2u + 4v + 4w = 2 \\ v + 2w = -2 \\ w = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 2u - 8 = 2 \\ v = -2 \\ w = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} u = 5 \\ v = -2 \\ w = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot$$

b)

```
octave:1> L=[1,0,0;1,1,0;1,0,1]
L =
```

```
1 0 0
1 1 0
1 0 1
```

```
octave:2> b=[2;0;2]
b =
```

```
2
0
2
```

```
octave:3> c=L\b
c =
```

```
2
-2
0
```

```
octave:4> U=[2,4,4;0,1,2;0,0,1]
U =
```

```
2 4 4
0 1 2
0 0 1
```

```
octave:5> x=U\c
x =
```

```
5
-2
0
```

Άσκηση 3

$$\text{Είναι } E^2 = E \cdot E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E^3 = E^2 \cdot E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 18 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Έστω: } E^k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 \cdot k & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Θα δείξω ότι } E^{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6(k+1) & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E^{k+1} &= E^k \cdot E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6k & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6k+6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6(k+1) & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \forall n \geq 1, n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ ισχύει } E^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6n & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Με παρόμοιο τρόπο (επαγωγικά δηλαδή) δείχνω ότι

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\} \quad E^m = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 6m & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Άρα } E^9 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 54 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 54 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ και } E^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -6 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Πίνακες βω των E ονομάζονται στοιχείο ΔΕΙΣ.

Άσκηση 4

$$a) \text{ Given } \det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \underline{\underline{\Gamma_2 = \Gamma_2 - \frac{1}{2}\Gamma_1}} \\ \underline{\underline{\Gamma_4 = \Gamma_4 - \frac{1}{2}\Gamma_1}} \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \underline{\underline{\Gamma_3 = \Gamma_3 + \frac{1}{3}\Gamma_2}} \\ \underline{\underline{\Gamma_4 = \Gamma_4 + \frac{2}{3}\Gamma_2}} \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \underline{\underline{\Gamma_4 = \Gamma_4 - \frac{1}{11}\Gamma_3}} \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{18}{11} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 4 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{11}{3} \cdot \frac{18}{11} = 4 \cdot 18 = 72 \neq 0.$$

Επίσης όλες οι κύριες υποδιαφορές του A είναι μη μηδενικές
Άρα ο A αναλύεται σε LU. Έστω

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{41} & l_{42} & l_{43} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ και } U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & u_{14} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} & u_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} & u_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

Τότε $A = LU$ δίνει ισοδύναμα

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{11} = 4, \quad u_{12} = 2, \quad u_{13} = 0, \quad u_{14} = 2 \\ l_{21}u_{11} = 2, \quad l_{21}u_{12} + u_{22} = 4, \quad l_{21}u_{13} + u_{23} = -1, \quad l_{21}u_{14} + u_{24} = -1 \\ l_{31}u_{11} = 0, \quad l_{31}u_{12} + l_{32}u_{22} = -1, \quad l_{31}u_{13} + l_{32}u_{23} + u_{33} = 4, \quad l_{31}u_{14} + l_{32}u_{24} + u_{34} = 1 \\ l_{41}u_{11} = 2, \quad l_{41}u_{12} + l_{42}u_{22} = -1, \quad l_{41}u_{13} + l_{42}u_{23} + l_{43}u_{33} = 1, \quad l_{41}u_{14} + l_{42}u_{24} + l_{43}u_{34} + u_{44} = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_{11} = 4, \quad u_{12} = 2, \quad u_{13} = 0, \quad u_{14} = 2 \\ l_{21} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad u_{22} = 3, \quad u_{23} = -1, \quad u_{24} = -2 \\ l_{31} = 0, \quad l_{32} = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad u_{33} = \frac{11}{3}, \quad u_{34} = \frac{1}{3} \\ l_{41} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad l_{42} = -\frac{2}{3}, \quad l_{43} = \frac{1}{11}, \quad u_{44} = \frac{18}{11} \end{array} \right.$$

Apa

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/2 & -2/3 & 1/11 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 18/11 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) Kayla

γ)

```
octave:1> U=[4,2,0,2;0,3,-1,-2;0,0,11/3,1/3;0,0,0,18/11]
U =
```

```
4.0000    2.0000         0    2.0000
         0    3.0000   -1.0000   -2.0000
         0         0    3.6667    0.3333
         0         0         0    1.6364
```

```
octave:2> L=[1,0,0,0;1/2,1,0,0;0,-1/3,1,0;1/2,-2/3,1/11,1]
L =
```

```
1.0000         0         0         0
0.5000    1.0000         0         0
         0   -0.3333    1.0000         0
0.5000   -0.6667    0.0909    1.0000
```

```
octave:3> L*U
ans =
```

```
4.0000    2.0000         0    2.0000
2.0000    4.0000   -1.0000   -1.0000
         0   -1.0000    4.0000    1.0000
2.0000   -1.0000    1.0000    4.0000
```