

TP3 Ejercicio 1 a

Resolver $Ax=b$ donde $A=\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, b=\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Utilizando eliminación de Gauss:

Fase de eliminación

Primera pasada

$$A=\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{A_{21}}{A_{11}} = \frac{-2}{-1} = 2, \lambda_2 = \frac{A_{31}}{A_{11}} = \frac{-3}{1} = -3$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 - (2)(-1) = 0 & 1 - (2)(1) = -1 & 3 - (2)(-1) = 5 \\ 3 - (-3)(-1) = 0 & 1 - (-3)(1) = 4 & 2 - (-3)(-1) = -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$b' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 10 - (2)(1) = 8 \\ 3 - (-3)(1) = 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Segunda pasada

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{A'_{32}}{A'_{22}} = \frac{4}{-1} = -4$$

$$A'' = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 - (-4)(-1) = 0 & -1 - (-4)(5) = 19 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$b'' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 6 - (-4)(8) = 38 \end{pmatrix}$$

Fase de solución:

$$A'' = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 19 \end{bmatrix}, b'' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 38 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 19 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 38 \end{pmatrix}$$

Esquema hacia atrás

$$19x_3 = 38 \rightarrow x_3 = 2$$

$$-1x_2 + 5x_3 = 8 \rightarrow x_2 = \frac{(8 - 5(2))}{(-1)} = 2$$

$$-1x_1 + 1x_2 - 1x_3 = 1 \rightarrow x_1 = \frac{(1 + 1(2) - 1(2))}{(-1)} = -1$$

Utilizando descomposición LU de Doolittle

Primera pasada

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{A_{21}}{A_{11}} = \frac{-2}{-1} = 2 = L_{21}, \lambda_2 = \frac{A_{31}}{A_{11}} = \frac{-3}{-1} = 3 = L_{31}$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 - (2)(-1) = 0 & 1 - (2)(1) = -1 & 3 - (2)(-1) = 5 \\ 3 - (3)(-1) = 0 & 1 - (3)(1) = -2 & 2 - (3)(-1) = 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Segunda pasada

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{A'_{32}}{A'_{22}} = \frac{5}{-1} = -5 = L_{23}$$

$$A'' = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 - (-5)(-1) = 3 & 5 - (-5)(5) = 28 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 28 \end{bmatrix} = U$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_1 = 2 & 1 & 0 \\ \lambda_2 = -3 & \lambda_3 = -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Fase de Solución:

$Ax = (LU)x = Ly = b$, donde $y = Ux$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 28 \end{bmatrix}, L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Substitución progresiva

$$Ly = b \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y_1 = 1$$

$$2(1) + 1y_2 = 10 \rightarrow y_2 = 10 - 2 = 8$$

$$-3(1) - 5(8) + 1y_3 = 3 \rightarrow y_3 = 38$$

Substitución regresiva

$$Ux = y \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 28 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 38 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{38}{28} = 2$$

$$-1x_2 + 5(2) = 8 \rightarrow x_2 = 2$$

$$-1x_1 + 1(2) - 1(2) = 1 \rightarrow x_1 = -1$$

Utilizando Octave y comando "lu"

Cuidado: Octave realiza una permutación de las filas previo a la descomposición para optimizar el proceso, para ver el orden de las filas que utiliza, se debe llamar la función utilizando $[L,U,p]=lu(A)$, donde las variables L y U guardan las matrices triangulares y p guarda el orden de permutaciones.

```
>> A=[-1,1,-1;-2,1,3;3,1,2]
A =

   -1    1   -1
   -2    1    3
    3    1    2

>> [L,U,p]=lu(A)
L =

   1.00000   0.00000   0.00000
  -0.66667   1.00000   0.00000
  -0.33333   0.80000   1.00000

U =

   3.00000   1.00000   2.00000
   0.00000   1.66667   4.33333
   0.00000   0.00000  -3.80000

p =

Permutation Matrix

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

En este caso, la primera fila se permuta con la tercera. Por lo tanto Octave descompuso la matriz Ap en vez de la matriz A.

Para verificar, a continuación descomponemos la matriz Ap.

$$Ap = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{Ap_{21}}{Ap_{11}} = -\frac{2}{3}, \lambda_2 = \frac{Ap_{31}}{Ap_{11}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$Ap' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 - (-2/3)(1) = 5/3 & 3 - (-2/3)(2) = 13/3 \\ 0 & 1 - (-1/3)(1) = 4/3 & -1 - (-1/3)(2) = -1/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1,6667 & 4,3333 \\ 0 & 1,3333 & -0,3333 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{Ap'_{32}}{Ap'_{22}} = \frac{4}{5} = 0,8$$

$$Ap'' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1,6667 & 4,3333 \\ 0 & 4/3 - (4/5)(5/3) = 0 & -1/3 - (4/5)(13/3) = -3,8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1,6667 & 4,3333 \\ 0 & 0 & -3,8 \end{bmatrix} = U$$