

(Numerik 2)

$$x_0 = (1, 1, 1, 1, \frac{1}{2})^T, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = (1, 0, 0, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\text{Jacobi: } H = D^{-1}(L+R) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c = D^{-1}b = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_{i+1} = Hx_i + c$$

$$x_1 = Hx_0 + c = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T + \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \frac{3}{4} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = Hx_1 + c = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ \frac{7}{8} \\ 1 \\ \frac{3}{8} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \frac{7}{8} \\ 1 \\ \frac{7}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = Hx_2 + c = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{15}{16}, 1, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T + \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{15}{16} \\ 1 \\ \frac{7}{8} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_4 = Hx_3 + c = \left(\frac{15}{32}, 1, \frac{29}{32}, 1, \frac{7}{16}\right)^T + \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T = \left(\frac{31}{32}, 1, \frac{29}{32}, 1, \frac{15}{16}\right)^T$$

$$x_5 = Hx_4 + c = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{15}{16}, 1, \frac{59}{64}, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T + \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T = \left(1, \frac{15}{16}, 1, \frac{59}{64}, 1\right)^T$$

$$\text{Gauss-Seidel: } \tilde{L} = H = (D-L)^{-1}R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{32} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c = (D-L)^{-1}b = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{17}{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = \tilde{L}x_0 + c = \left(1, 1, 1, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{8}\right)^T$$

$$x_2 = \tilde{L}x_1 + c = \left(1, 1, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{15}{16}\right)^T$$

$$x_3 = \tilde{L}x_2 + c = \left(1, \frac{15}{16}, \frac{29}{32}, \frac{59}{64}, \frac{123}{128}\right)^T$$

$$x_4 = \tilde{L}x_3 + c = \left(\frac{31}{32}, \frac{15}{16}, \frac{119}{128}, \frac{127}{128}, \frac{249}{256}\right)^T$$

$$x_5 = \tilde{L}x_4 + c = \left(\frac{31}{32}, \frac{243}{256}, \frac{485}{512}, \frac{983}{1024}, \frac{2007}{2048}\right)^T$$

Aufgabe 2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{x}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

a)  $\vec{r}^{(0)} = \vec{b} - A\vec{x}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{d}^{(0)} = \vec{r}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{(\vec{r}^{(0)})^T \vec{d}^{(0)}}{(\vec{d}^{(0)})^T A \vec{d}^{(0)}} = \frac{+44}{\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 20 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{+44}{128} = +\frac{11}{32}$$

$$\vec{x}^{(1)} = \vec{x}^{(0)} + \lambda_0 \vec{d}^{(0)} = +\frac{11}{32} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} +\frac{11}{16} \\ +\frac{33}{16} \\ +\frac{11}{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}^{(1)} = \vec{r}^{(0)} - \lambda_0 A \vec{d}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} +2 \\ +6 \\ +2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{11}{32} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 20 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} +2\frac{7}{16} \\ -7/8 \\ +2\frac{7}{16} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{d}^{(1)} = -\vec{r}^{(1)} - \frac{(\vec{r}^{(1)})^T A \vec{d}^{(0)}}{(\vec{d}^{(0)})^T A \vec{d}^{(0)}} \vec{d}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} -2\frac{7}{16} \\ 7/8 \\ -2\frac{7}{16} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{49/4}{128} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -287/256 \\ +371/256 \\ -287/256 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{(\vec{r}^{(1)})^T \vec{d}^{(1)}}{(\vec{d}^{(1)})^T A \vec{d}^{(1)}} = -0,168744$$

$$\vec{x}^{(2)} = (0,8767; 1,8180; 0,8767)^T, \quad \vec{r}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,3112 \\ 0,4815 \\ 0,3112 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{d}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} -0,3033 \\ -0,4919 \\ -0,3033 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = -0,3845, \quad \vec{x}^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,4933 \\ 2,0071 \\ 0,4933 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{r}^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,0339 \\ -0,0418 \\ 0,0339 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{d}^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} -0,0317 \\ 0,04536 \\ -0,0317 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = -0,1837, \quad \vec{x}^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,9991 \\ 1,9988 \\ 0,9991 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{r}^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,0023 \\ 0,0032 \\ 0,0023 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{d}^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} -0,0023 \\ -0,0032 \\ -0,0023 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_4 = -0,3867, \quad \vec{x}^{(5)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1,00001 \\ 1,99999 \\ 1,00001 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{r}^{(5)} = \begin{pmatrix} -0,00003 \\ 0,00004 \\ -0,00003 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{d}^{(5)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0,00003 \\ -0,00004 \\ 0,00003 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_5 = -0,1847, \quad \vec{x}^{(6)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{r}^{(6)} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot 10^{-7} \\ 4 \cdot 10^{-7} \\ 3 \cdot 10^{-7} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{d}^{(6)} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \cdot 10^{-7} \\ -4 \cdot 10^{-7} \\ -3 \cdot 10^{-7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\vec{r}^{(6)}\|^2 \approx 0 \quad \text{bzw.} \quad \|\vec{x}^{(6)} - \vec{x}^{(5)}\|_2 = 1,03 \cdot 10^{-5} \approx 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Lösung } \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b)  $\text{cond}_2(A) = \frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_{\min}}$ , EW v. A:  $0 \stackrel{!}{=} -(4-\lambda)^3 + 2(4-\lambda)$   
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_0 = 4 \Rightarrow 0 \stackrel{!}{=} -(4-\lambda)^2 + 2$   
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 4 \pm \sqrt{2}$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{cond}_2(A) = \frac{4+\sqrt{2}}{4-\sqrt{2}} = 2,09384$

Konvergenzgeschw. mit Fehlerabschätzung:

$$\|\vec{e}^{(k)}\|_A \leq 2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{\text{cond}_2(A)} - 1}{\sqrt{\text{cond}_2(A)} + 1} \right)^k \|\vec{e}^{(0)}\|_A = 2 \cdot 0,1827^k \|\vec{e}^{(0)}\|_A$$

(\*)  
Ansonsten,  
wenn benutzt,  
gilt exakte  
Lösung nach  
3 Schritten  
wg. A dim. 3.  $\rightarrow$

=)

Angenommen (\*) ist benutzbar, dann  $k=3$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{e}^{(0)} &= -\sum_{k=0}^2 \lambda_k \vec{d}^{(k)} = -\frac{11}{32} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{176}{1043} \begin{pmatrix} 287/256 \\ -371/256 \\ 287/256 \end{pmatrix} = 0,3845 \begin{pmatrix} -0,3033 \\ -0,4719 \\ -0,3033 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -0,9933 \\ -2,0071 \\ -0,9933 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{!}{=} \vec{x}^{(0)} - \vec{x}^* \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\vec{e}^{(0)}\|_A &= \left( \vec{e}^{(0)} \right)^T A \vec{e}^{(0)} \\ &= 16,032 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\vec{e}^{(3)}\|_A \leq 2 \cdot 0,1872^3 \cdot 16,032 = 0,21035$$

Aufgabe 3

Gradientenverfahren quadratischer Funktionaler:

$$\tilde{d}_k = -\nabla J(x_k) = b - Ax_k$$

$$\tilde{\alpha}_k = \frac{\tilde{d}_k^T \tilde{d}_k}{\tilde{d}_k^T A \tilde{d}_k}$$

$$\tilde{x}_{k+1} = \tilde{x}_k + \tilde{\alpha}_k \tilde{d}_k$$

als Minimierungsproblem

$$\|Ax - b\|_2^2 \rightarrow \min$$

Für konj. Grad. des LGS  $A^T A x = A^T b$  gilt:

$$r^{(0)} = b - Ax^{(0)} \hat{=} \tilde{d}_0$$

$$d^{(0)} = r^{(0)}$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{r^{(0)T} d^{(0)}}{d^{(0)T} A d^{(0)}} \hat{=} \tilde{\alpha}_0$$

$$x^{(1)} = x^{(0)} + \lambda_0 d^{(0)} \hat{=} \tilde{x}_0 + \tilde{\alpha}_0 \tilde{d}_0 = \tilde{x}_{k+1}$$

$$r^{(k+1)} = r^{(k)} - \lambda_k A d^{(k)}$$

Außerdem gilt:  $x^*$  löst  $Ax = b \Leftrightarrow x^*$  löst  $A^T A x = A^T b$

Daher kann das oben genannte Verfahren der konj. Grad. hier angewandt werden.

sym & ↑  
pos det.

$$d_k \text{ wird somit zu } A^T b - A^T A x^{(k)} = A^T (b - Ax^{(k)})$$

Da das CG-Verfahren mit kleiner Norm von  $d_k$  abbricht (Residuum gegen 0) ( $\|A^T (b - Ax^{(k)})\|_2 \rightarrow \min$ ), ist es auch hier identisch mit dem Grad.-Verfahren für die Minimierung der Normallängl. ( $\|Ax^{(k)} - b\|_2 \rightarrow \min$ )