

Cloni di matrici per le quali EG e' def ($\Rightarrow \exists!$ fatt LR)

- PDF: a Predominanza Diagonale Forte
- SDP: Simmetriche Definite Positive

① PDF def: $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ e PDF se

$|a_{kk}| > \sum_{i \neq k} |a_{ki}|, k=1, \dots, n$ (per RIGHE)

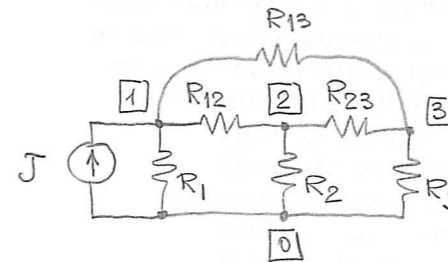
$|a_{kk}| > \sum_{i \neq k} |a_{ik}|, k=1, \dots, n$ (per COLONNE)

Es: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ PDF per r, non per c

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ PDF per r e per c

Oss: A e' PDF $\Rightarrow a_{kk} \neq 0$ per $k=1, \dots, n$

Es:



usando LKC:

$$\begin{bmatrix} J \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_{12} + G_{13} & -G_{12} & -G_{13} \\ -G_{12} & G_2 + G_{12} + G_{23} & -G_{23} \\ -G_{13} & -G_{23} & G_3 + G_{23} + G_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$(G_i = 1/R_i, G_{kj} = 1/R_{kj}, V_i = \text{diff di pot nodo } i - \text{nodo } 0)$

... la matrice e' PDF!

Per caso: la matrice non e' PDF se una delle R_k e' eliminata ma e' ancora PDF se, invece, si elimina una delle R_{ik}

PROPRIETA'

(I) A e' PDF $\Rightarrow A[k]$ e' PDF per $k=1, \dots, n$

(II) A e' PDF $\Rightarrow \det A \neq 0$

(dim: (I) ovvio dalla def; (II) si dim che PDF $\Rightarrow \ker A = \{0\} \dots$)

ALLORA:

(I)+(II): A e' PDF $\Rightarrow \det A[k] \neq 0, k=1, \dots, n-1$
 q.t. (tes ris def EG): EG e' def ris A

② SDP

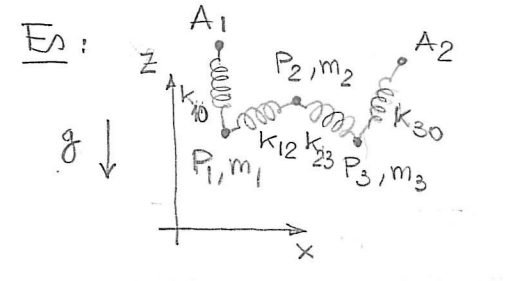
def: $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ e' SDP se $\begin{cases} A \text{ e' simm (} A^T = A \text{)} \\ \forall v \neq 0, Av \cdot v > 0 \end{cases}$
 (ps canonico)

Es:

$\alpha I \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ e' simm $\forall \alpha; v^T \alpha v = \alpha \|v\|^2$
 e' SDP $\Leftrightarrow \alpha > 0$ (in gen: di'ag (d_1, \dots, d_n) e'
 SDP $\Leftrightarrow d_1 > 0, \dots, d_n > 0$)

- $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = J \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ e' simm; $v^T J v = 2v_1 v_2$ e q.d'
- $Jv \cdot v = 0$ per ad es $v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$: J non e' SDP.

Oss: $A e_k \cdot e_k = e_k^T A e_k = a_{kk}$, percio': A SDP $\Rightarrow a_{kk} > 0, k=1, \dots, n$



$$A_i \equiv (x_i^{(a)}, z_i^{(a)})$$

$$P_j \equiv (x_j, z_j)$$

$$k_{ij} > 0, g > 0, m_j > 0$$

Eq. per l'equilibrio (eq di Newton)

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} k_{10} + k_{12} & -k_{12} & 0 \\ -k_{12} & k_{12} + k_{23} & -k_{23} \\ 0 & -k_{23} & k_{30} + k_{23} \end{bmatrix}}_{C \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{10} x_1^{(a)} \\ 0 \\ k_{30} x_2^{(a)} \end{bmatrix}$$

EQ. NI' LUNGO ASSE x

$$C \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_{10} z_1^{(a)} - m_1 g \\ -m_2 g \\ k_{30} z_2^{(a)} - m_3 g \end{bmatrix}$$

EQ. NI' LUNGO ASSE z

Oss: i' due sistemi hanno la stessa matrice.

... C e' SDP (vero sempre per sist di masse e molle...)

(dim: dalla def: $Cv \cdot v = \dots$)

PROPRIETA' (I) A e SDP $\Rightarrow A[k]$ e SDP, $k=1, \dots, n$

(II) A e SDP $\Rightarrow \det A \neq 0$

(dim: (I) no, (II) $Ax=0 \Rightarrow Ax \cdot x = 0 \dots$)

ALLORA: (I)+(II) A e SDP $\Rightarrow \det A[k] \neq 0, k=1, \dots, n-1$
 q.d' (Tes ris def EG): EG e def in A

Oss:

