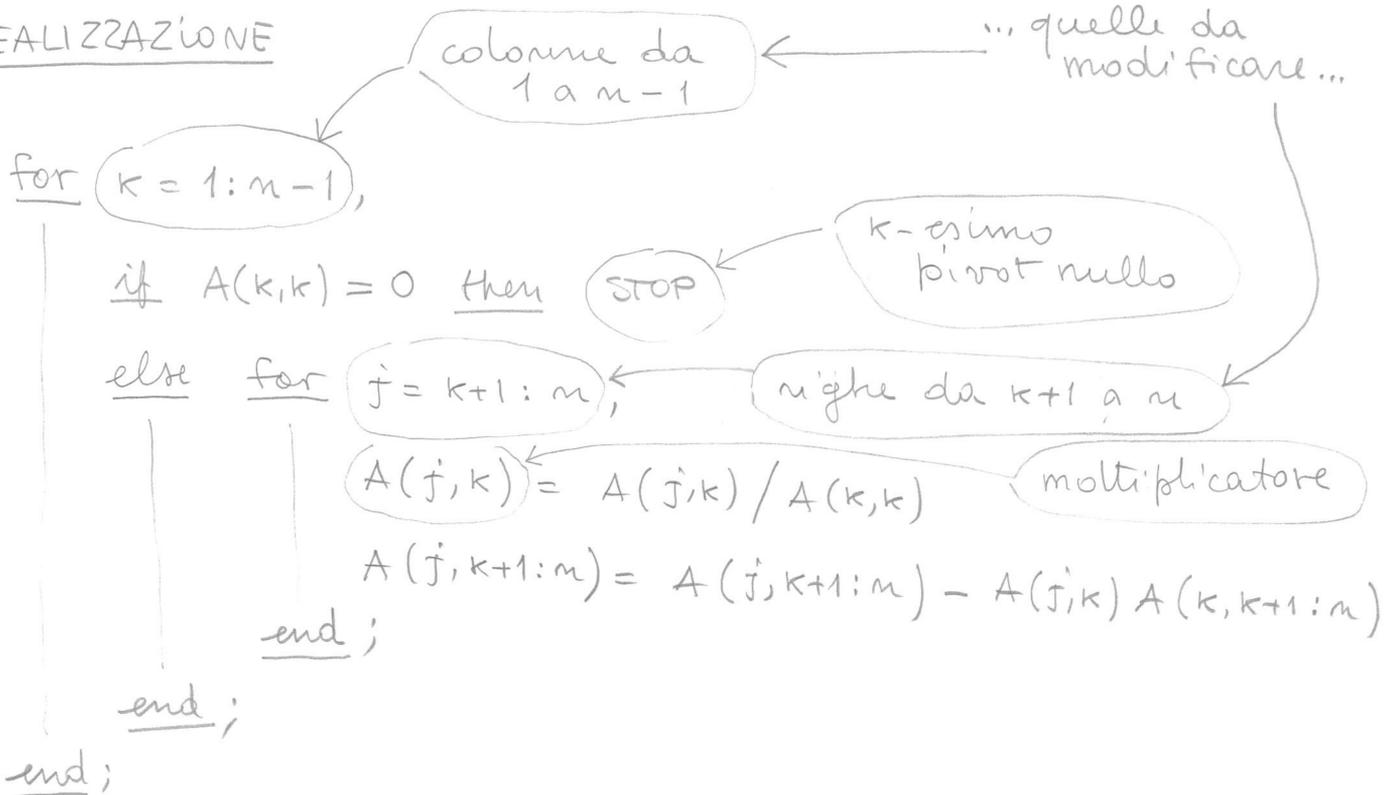
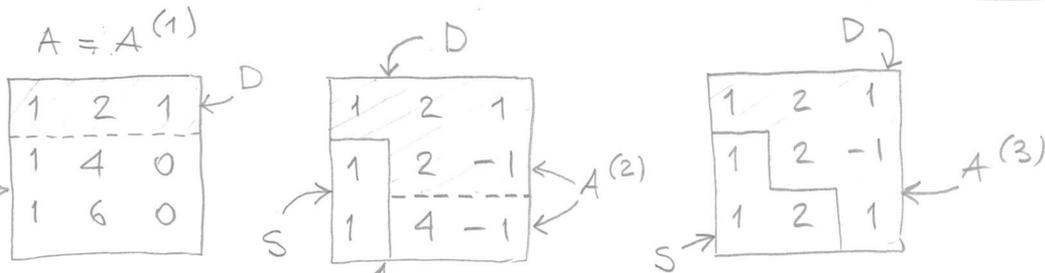


REALIZZAZIONE



Es:



k=1

$a_{11} = 1 \neq 0 \rightarrow j = 2$ $a_{21} = \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$A(2,2:3) = [4, 0] - 1 \cdot [2, 1] = [2, -1]$

$j = 3$ $a_{31} = \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$A(3,2:3) = [6, 0] - 1 \cdot [2, 1] = [4, -1]$

k=2

$a_{22} = 2 \neq 0 \rightarrow j = 3$ $a_{32} = \frac{a_{32}}{a_{22}} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$

$A(3,3) = -1 - 2 \cdot (-1) = 1$

Pb: la procedura EG può arrestarsi prematuramente
 se $A(k,k) = a_{kk}^{(k)} = 0$ per un $k \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$

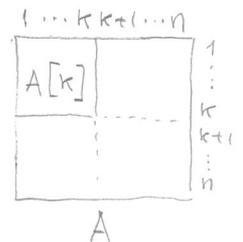
Es: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow a_{22}^{(2)} = 0 \Rightarrow$ EG si arresta per $k=2$.

Teo (terminazione regolare di EG)

La procedura EG determina una fattorizzazione LR della matrice $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$\Leftrightarrow a_{kk}^{(k)} \neq 0$ per $k=1, \dots, n-1$

$\Leftrightarrow \det A[k] \neq 0$ per $k=1, \dots, \underline{\underline{n-1}}$



dim (caso): $A^{(2)}[2] = H_1[2] A[2] \Rightarrow \det A[2] = a_{11}^{(1)} a_{22}^{(2)}$;
 in generale $\det A[k] = a_{11}^{(1)} a_{22}^{(2)} \dots a_{kk}^{(k)}$ etc.

• Uso di EG, SA, SI per risolvere $Ax = b$

$[S, D] = EG(A)$;

se EG ha fallito allora STOP

$\nRightarrow \det A = 0$: ??

$c = SA(S, b)$;

se $\det D = 0$ allora STOP

$\Rightarrow \det A = 0$: ok!

$x = SI(D, c)$;

PROCEDIMENTO NON SODDISFACENTE!

- uso di EGP, SA, SI per risolvere $Ax = b$

$$[S, D, P] = \text{EGP}(A);$$

se EGP ha fallito allora STOP;

$$c = \text{SA}(S, Pb);$$

se $\det D = 0$ allora STOP;

$$x = \text{SI}(D, c)$$

$$\Rightarrow \det A = 0$$

PROCEDIMENTO
SODDISFACENTE!

$$(Ax = b \rightarrow PAx = Pb \rightarrow SDx = Pb \dots)$$
