

Lösungen zum 31. Aufgabenblatt für MfI 3

1. Aufgabe :

$$\begin{aligned} M &= D + L \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ N &= -U \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Gauß-Seidel-Verfahren:

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = (D + L)^{-1} (\mathbf{b} - U\mathbf{x}^k)$$

oder :

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^k + \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i}^n a_{ij}x_j^{(k)} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 64 \\ 80 \\ 84 \\ 101 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{437}{4} \\ \frac{1797}{16} \\ \frac{7509}{64} \\ \frac{30885}{256} \end{pmatrix}$$

Fehler berechnen:

$$\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^{(1)}\|_2 = 95.2103$$

$$\|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^{(2)}\|_2 = 27.6704$$

2. Aufgabe :

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}^{(1)} &= A\mathbf{x}^{(0)} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -10 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}^{(2)} &= A^2\mathbf{x}^{(0)} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -32 \\ -32 \\ 40 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}^{(3)} &= A^3\mathbf{x}^{(0)} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 96 \\ -448 \\ -64 \\ -32 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}^{(4)} &= A^4\mathbf{x}^{(0)} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1408 \\ -2816 \\ -1280 \\ -128 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}^{(5)} &= A^5\mathbf{x}^{(0)} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 13824 \\ -25600 \\ -7168 \\ -6656 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x}^{(6)} &= A^6\mathbf{x}^{(0)} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 120832 \\ -192512 \\ -69632 \\ -51200 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda^{(k)} = \frac{(\mathbf{x}^{(k)})^T \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)}}{\|\mathbf{x}^{(k)}\|_2^2}$$

$$\lambda^{(0)} = -2.5000$$

$$\lambda^{(1)} = 2.9744$$

$$\lambda^{(2)} = 3.8621$$

$$\lambda^{(3)} = 6.8952$$

$$\lambda^{(4)} = 8.7819$$

$$\lambda^{(5)} = 7.8954$$

Fehler berechnen:

$$|\lambda^{(0)} - 8| = 10.5$$

$$|\lambda^{(1)} - 8| = 5.0265$$

$$|\lambda^{(2)} - 8| = 4.1379$$

$$|\lambda^{(3)} - 8| = 1.1048$$

$$|\lambda^{(4)} - 8| = 0.7819$$

$$|\lambda^{(5)} - 8| = 0.1046$$

Winkel berechnen:

$$\text{für } \mathbf{x}^{(5)} \text{ und } x : 5.7891^\circ$$

$$\text{für } \mathbf{x}^{(6)} \text{ und } x : 3.5325^\circ$$

3. Aufgabe :

$$Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -\beta \\ \beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3\alpha + \beta & 3\beta - \alpha \\ -\alpha - 3\beta & -\beta + 3\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + 3\beta^2 & \alpha^2 - \beta^2 \\ \alpha^2 - \beta^2 & 3\alpha^2 - 2\alpha\beta + 3\beta^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\implies \alpha^2 - \beta^2 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 = \beta^2$$

$$\text{mit } \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$$

$$\implies 2\alpha^2 = 1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\implies \beta = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{einsetzen liefert } \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

