

- Metody rozwiązywania układów równań liniowych

$$A := \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 12 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 13 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \quad b := \begin{pmatrix} 12. \\ 13. \\ 14. \\ 15. \end{pmatrix} \quad x := \text{lsolve}(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.939586 \\ 1.097921 \\ 0.545059 \\ 0.870646 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d := |A| = 1.7943 \times 10^4$$

$$L := \text{cholesky}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 3.162278 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.316228 & 3.449638 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.632456 & 0.927634 & 3.426295 & 0 \\ 0.948683 & -0.20292 & 0.463543 & 3.583846 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} d &:= |L| = 133.951484 \\ d^2 &= 1.7943 \times 10^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$U := L^T = \begin{pmatrix} 3.162278 & -0.316228 & 0.632456 & 0.948683 \\ 0 & 3.449638 & 0.927634 & -0.20292 \\ 0 & 0 & 3.426295 & 0.463543 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3.583846 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y := \text{lsolve}(L, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 3.794733 \\ 4.116374 \\ 2.271116 \\ 3.120261 \end{pmatrix} \quad x1 := \text{lsolve}(U, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.939586 \\ 1.097921 \\ 0.545059 \\ 0.870646 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M := A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.110628 & 0.011648 & -0.016552 & -0.020509 \\ 0.011648 & 0.090899 & -0.023909 & 7.412361 \times 10^{-3} \\ -0.016552 & -0.023909 & 0.086608 & -0.010533 \\ -0.020509 & 7.412361 \times 10^{-3} & -0.010533 & 0.077858 \end{pmatrix} \quad x2 := M \cdot b = \begin{pmatrix} 0.939586 \\ 1.097921 \\ 0.545059 \\ 0.870646 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 4$$

$$\text{norm1}(A) = 20 \quad - \text{Norma } L1$$

$$\text{norm2}(A) = 17.383695 \quad - \text{Norma } L2$$

$$\text{norme}(A) = 25.787594 \quad - \text{Norma Euklidesowa (Frobeniusa)}$$

$$\text{normi}(A) = 20 \quad - \text{Norma } \infty$$

$$\Delta a := \text{eigenvals}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 7.563102 \\ 9.169299 \\ 17.383695 \\ 14.883904 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left[ \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 (A_{i,j})^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 25.787594 \quad - \text{Norma Euklidesowa (Frobeniusa)}$$

$$\max \left( \sum_{j=0}^3 |A_{1,j}|, \sum_{j=0}^3 |A_{0,j}|, \sum_{j=0}^3 |A_{2,j}|, \sum_{j=0}^3 |A_{3,j}| \right) = 20 \quad - \text{Norma } \infty$$

$$\max \left( \sum_{j=0}^3 |A_{j,0}|, \sum_{j=0}^3 |A_{j,1}|, \sum_{j=0}^3 |A_{j,2}|, \sum_{j=0}^3 |A_{j,3}| \right) = 20 \quad - \text{Norma } L1$$

$$L2 := |\max(\Lambda a)| = 17.383695 \quad - \text{Norma } L2$$