

$$\operatorname{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \operatorname{Re}(x) > 0 \\ \operatorname{NaN} & \operatorname{Re}(x) = 0 \\ -1 & \operatorname{Re}(x) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(*) \quad x_{k+1} \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_k + \frac{1}{x_k} \right) \quad \text{pti } f_{\text{stii}}: \quad \begin{matrix} +1 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$$

è il metodo di Newton su $f(x) = x^2 - 1$:

$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} = x_k - \frac{x_k^2 - 1}{2x_k} = \frac{2x_k^2 - x_k^2 + 1}{2x_k}$$

Top: l'iteration (*) converge a -1 se

$\operatorname{Re} X_0 < 0$, a $t+1$ se $\operatorname{Re} X_0 > 0$

(cioè, converge a $\operatorname{sgn}(x_0)$ dove è definita)

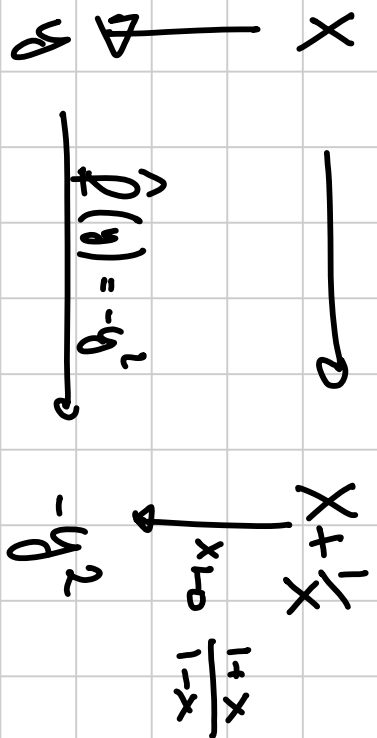
Dim:

$$y_k := \frac{1+X_k}{1-X_k} = \mathcal{O}(X_k)$$

$$y_{k+1} = \frac{1+X_{k+1}}{1-X_{k+1}} = \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{2}(X_k + \frac{1}{X_k}))X_{k+1}^2}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}(X_k + \frac{1}{X_k}))X_{k+1}^2} = \frac{2X_k + X_k^2 + 1}{2X_k - X_k^2 - 1} =$$

$$= -\frac{(1+X_k)^2}{(1-X_k)^2} = -y_k^2$$

$$x \mapsto \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$



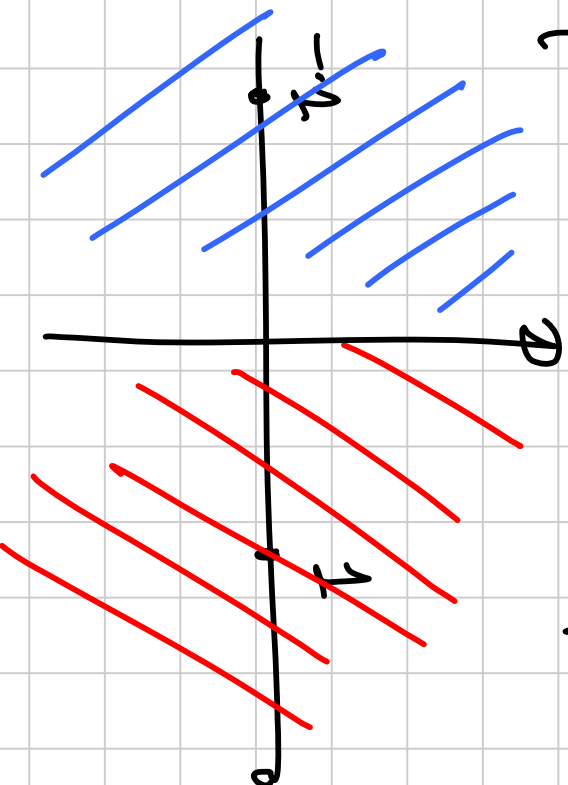
$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} y_k =$$

$$y_k =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 & \text{se } |y_0| < 1 \\ \text{non converge} & \text{se } |y_0| = 1 \text{ (tranne } y_0 = -1) \\ \infty & \text{se } |y_0| > 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$|y_0| = \frac{|1+x_0|}{|1-x_0|}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} < 1 \text{ se } x_0 \text{ è più vicino a } 1 \text{ che a } -1 \\ > 1 \text{ se } x_0 \text{ è più vicino a } -1 \text{ che a } 1 \end{array} \right.$$



$$x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_k + x_k^{-1})$$

$$\text{se } x_0 = \sqrt{DY}^{-1}$$

$$X_1 = V \begin{bmatrix} f(A_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(A_m) \end{bmatrix} V^{-1} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x + 1/x)$$

Def: λ eigenvalue $X_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2}(X_k + X_k^{-1})$ converge a $S = \text{spn}(X_0)$
 for ogni $X_0 \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ per cui $\text{spn}(X_0)$ e.s.s.l.e

$$V_k = (X_k - S)(X_k + S)^{-1}$$

$$X_k \cdot X_k^{-1} = I$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{k+1} &= (X_{k+1} - S)(X_{k+1} + S)^{-1} = \left[\frac{1}{2}(X_k + X_k^{-1}) - S \right] \left[\frac{1}{2}(X_k + X_k^{-1}) + S \right]^{-1} \\ &= \left[X_k^2 + S^2 - 2X_k S \right] \left[X_k^2 + S^2 + 2X_k S \right]^{-1} = (S^2 = I) \end{aligned}$$

$$= (X_k - S)^2 (X_{k+S})^{-2} = \left[(X_k - S) (X_{k+S})^{-1} \right]^2 = Y_k^2$$

Se X_0 la autoreleva Δ_i , Y_0 la autoreleva

$$\frac{\Delta_i - \text{sgn}(\Delta_i)}{\Delta_i + \text{sgn}(\Delta_i)} \quad \text{da modulo} < 1.$$

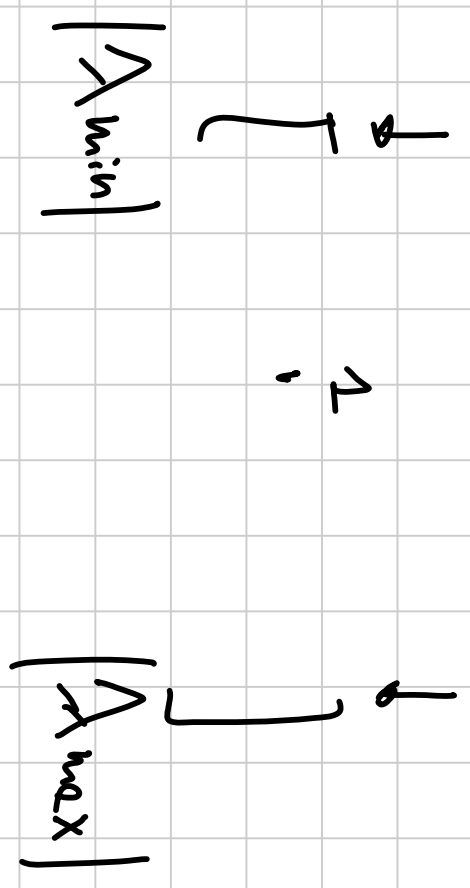
$$Y_1 = Y_0^2, \quad Y_2 = Y_0^4, \quad Y_3 = Y_0^8, \quad \dots \rightarrow 0$$

Quindi anche $Y_k (X_{k+S}) = X_k - S$ converge a 0

(perché X_{k+S} la norma limitata)

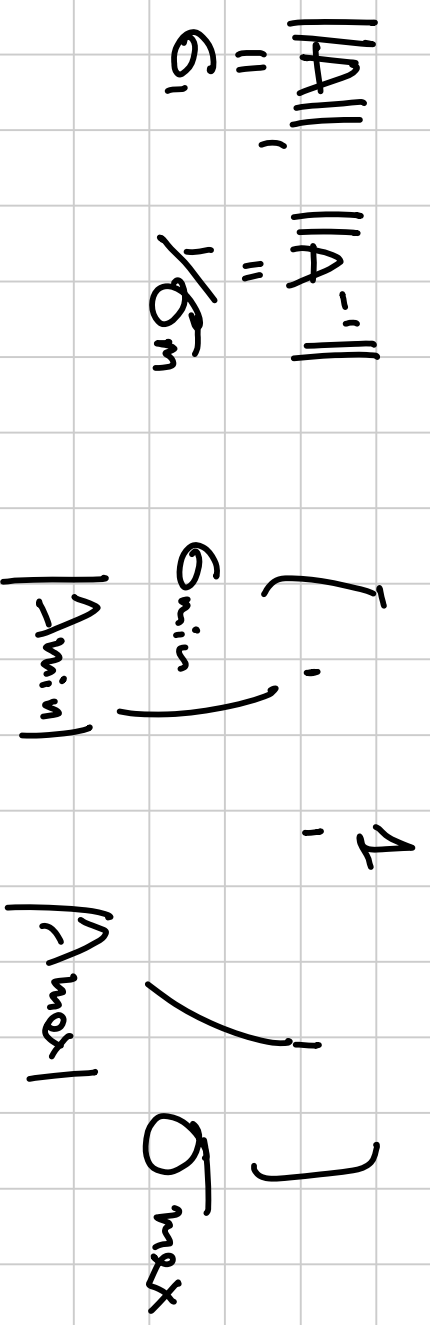


Spectral scaling:



Scale in \mathbb{R} due $|\lambda_{max}| \cdot |\lambda_{min}| = 1$

Norm scaling: Use



$$\frac{1}{c} \quad c$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{c}\right) = f(c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(z) &= \frac{(1+z)^2 + (1-z)^2}{(1+z)^2 - (1-z)^2} = \frac{1+2z+z^2+1-2z+z^2}{1+z^2+z^2-(1-2z+z^2)} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot (1+z^2)}{\cancel{2} \cdot 2z} = \frac{1+z^2}{2z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_3(z) &= \frac{(1+z)^3 + (1-z)^3}{(1+z)^3 - (1-z)^3} = \frac{3z^2 + 1}{z^3 + 3z} \end{aligned}$$

dovrebbe avere
un polo P.S.O
di ordine 3 in 1
e uno in -1

$$e(x) = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

"formula di Cayley"

è la da

$e(\text{RHP}) = \text{esterno del cerchio unitario}$
 $e(\text{LHP}) = \text{interno del cerchio unitario}$

simile a $\exp(x)$

$$\text{SIGN} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A \\ I & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A^{1/2} \\ A^{-1/2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Mi vengono date M, N tali che $A = M^{-1}N$

e voglio calcolare $\text{sgn}(A)$.

Usa Q: iterazione NMS (Newton per l'ne

matrix sign) $x \mapsto \frac{1}{2}(x + |x|)$

$$x = M_0^{-1} N_0 = M^{-1} N$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} (M^{-1} N + N^{-1} M) = \frac{1}{2} M^{-1} (N + \underbrace{M N^{-1} M})$$

(from due matrices fai da $\boxed{M N^{-1} = \hat{M}^{-1} \hat{N}}$)

$$= \frac{1}{2} M^{-1} (N + \hat{M}^{-1} \hat{N} M) = \frac{1}{2} M^{-1} \hat{M}^{-1} (\hat{M} N + \hat{N} M)$$

$$= \underbrace{(\hat{M} M)^{-1}}_{M_1^{-1}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} (\hat{M} N + \hat{N} M)}_{N_1}$$

$(M_0, N_0) \rightarrow (M_1, N_1) \rightarrow (M_2, N_2) \rightarrow \dots$

$$MN^{-1} = M^{-1}N \Leftrightarrow \tilde{M}M = \tilde{N}N$$

$$M, N, \tilde{M}, \tilde{N} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{M} & \tilde{N} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} M \\ -N \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{M} & \tilde{N} \end{bmatrix} = \text{Ker} \left(\begin{bmatrix} M \\ -N \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\mathbb{C}^{m \times 2m}$$

$$\mathbb{C}^{2m \times m}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -M^{-1}N & I \end{bmatrix} M^{-1} \cdot M \begin{bmatrix} I \\ M^{-1}N \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$S: \begin{bmatrix} -M^{-1}N & M^{-1} \\ M^{-1}N & I \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} M \\ N \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

base del kernel
for can range matrix

RS:

$$\begin{bmatrix} M \\ -N \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \varepsilon \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\epsilon \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon \\ \epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

è una scala di "ifattore sopra sulle penci!"

$$A = X_0 = \Lambda M_0 - N_0 \longrightarrow X_1 = \Lambda M_1 - N_1$$

$$\longrightarrow X_2 = \Lambda M_2 - N_2$$

$$AX - XB = C$$

$$(\|A - B^T \otimes I\|) \text{vec } X = \text{vec } C$$

$$\hat{M} \cdot \text{vec } \hat{X} = \text{vec } \hat{C}$$

$$\|\hat{M} - (\|A - B^T \otimes I\|)\| \leq \| \|A - B^T \otimes I\| \|$$

$O(n)$

$$A + B, A \cdot B$$

$$M_A^{-1} N_A, M_B^{-1} N_B$$

$$(\otimes A - B^T \otimes I)$$

ask:

if. separ:

$$2N^3 \times \text{passo}$$

facile da
parallelizzare

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & 0 \\ L_{21} & L_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_{11} & U_{12} \\ 0 & U_{22} \end{bmatrix} = A$$

(Solve)

$$25N^3 +$$

difficile da
parallelizzare

- 1) Calcolo $L_{11} \cdot U_{11}$
- 2) Calcolo $L_{21} = A_{21} U_{11}^{-1}$
 $U_{12} = L_{11}^{-1} A_{12}$

Solur - Parlett

1) forma di Solur $A = Q T Q^*$

$$(\text{così } P(A) = Q P(T) Q^*)$$

2) calcolo el. diagonali di $S = P(T)$

(T, S triang. superiore)

$$\text{come } S_{ii} = P(t_{ii})$$

3) calcolo gli elementi S_{ij} i f j t row i e

delle incerre da derivare da ~~$ST = TS = 0$~~

~~(denominatori $t_{jj} - t_{ii}$, problemi con
autoval. i p e h k)~~

3 bis per $P(x) = x^{1/2}$:

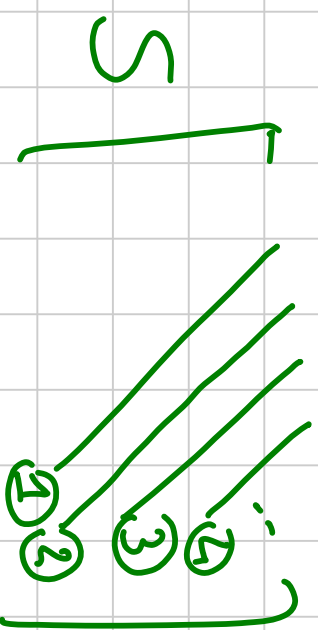
calcolo gli el. S_{ij} ifj transibile $S^2 = T$

entrate (i, j) del prodotto: $(j > i)$

$$S_{ii} S_{ij} + S_{i, i+1} S_{i+1, j} + \dots + S_{ik} S_{ki} + \dots + S_{ij} S_{ji} = t_{ij}$$

calcolato ai passi precedenti, se calcolate "una sopra di ogni volta"

$$S_{ij} = \frac{t_{ij} - \text{roba}}{S_{ii} + S_{jj}}$$



$$S_{ii} + S_{jj} = A_i^{1/2} + A_j^{1/2}$$

in cui $A_i^{1/2}$ è definita non si annulla (nei casi in cui $A_i^{1/2}$ è definita) ed è piccola

Solo quando $A^{1/2}$ è mol condizionale