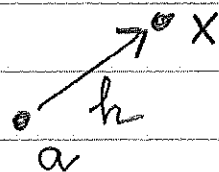


Derivator med matrisbeteckningar.

En funktion av två variabler, $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2)$$

Baspunkt: $a = (a_1, a_2)$



Ändring: $h = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - a_1 \\ x_2 - a_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x = a + h$

Steglängd: $|h| = \sqrt{h_1^2 + h_2^2}$

Funktionen f är deriverbar i a

om det finns tal $m_1(a), m_2(a)$

så att

$$\lim_{|h| \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - m_1(a)h_1 - m_2(a)h_2}{|h|} = 0$$

I så fall: med $h = (h_1, 0)$ resp. $h = (0, h_1)$ ser vi att

$$m_1(a) = f'_1(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(a)$$

$$m_2(a) = f'_2(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(a)$$

linjäriseringsformeln:

$$f(x) = \underbrace{f(a) + f'_1(a)(x_1 - a_1) + f'_2(a)(x_2 - a_2)}_{= L(x)} + \underbrace{E_f(x, a)}_{= \text{felet}}$$

$$L(x) = f(a) + \begin{bmatrix} f'_1(a) & f'_2(a) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Jacobimatrisen (derivatan):

$$f'(a) = Df(a) = \begin{bmatrix} f'_1(a) & f'_2(a) \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{radmatrix})$$

$$L(x) = f(a) + f'(a)h = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a)$$

Exempel $f(x) = x_1 \sin(x_2), \quad a = (1, 0)$

$$f'_1(x) = \sin(x_2), \quad f'_1(1, 0) = 0$$

$$f'_2(x) = x_1 \cos(x_2), \quad f'_2(1, 0) = 1$$

$$L(x) = 0 + [0, 1] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - 1 \\ x_2 - 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Two functions of two variables: $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$$f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_1, x_2) \\ f_2(x_1, x_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f'_{1,1} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} \\ f'_{2,2} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} \text{ osv}$$

$$L_1(x) = f_1(a) + f'_{1,1}(a)h_1 + f'_{1,2}(a)h_2$$

$$L_2(x) = f_2(a) + f'_{2,1}(a)h_1 + f'_{2,2}(a)h_2$$

Jacobi-matrisen:

$$f'(a) = Df(a) = \begin{bmatrix} f'_{1,1}(a) & f'_{1,2}(a) \\ f'_{2,1}(a) & f'_{2,2}(a) \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(a) & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2}(a) \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1}(a) & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2}(a) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L(x) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1(x) \\ L_2(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(a) \\ f_2(a) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} f'_{1,1}(a) & f'_{1,2}(a) \\ f'_{2,1}(a) & f'_{2,2}(a) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= f(a) + f'(a)h$$

Allmänt:

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - a_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n - a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f'(a) = Df(a) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(a) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n}(a) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1}(a) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n}(a) \end{bmatrix}$$

 $m \times n$ Kedjeregeln:

$$1. \quad g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, \quad f: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$$

$$2. \quad b = g(a)$$

$$3. \quad f'(b) \text{ och } g'(a) \text{ existerar}$$

Då är $u = f \circ g$, dvs $u(x) = f(g(x))$
 deriverbar i a och

$$\underbrace{u'(a)}_{p \times m} = \underbrace{f'(b)}_{p \times m} \underbrace{g'(a)}_{m \times n}$$

(Introduktion till Datorövning 2.)

Numerisk beräkning av Jacobimatrisen

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad h = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x) \\ \vdots \\ f_m(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f'(a) = Df(a) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1}(a) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_j}(a) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n}(a) \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1}(a) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_j}(a) & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n}(a) \end{bmatrix} \quad m \times n$$

Derivatans $f'(a)$ kan
beräknas kolonnvís.

kolonn
nr j

$$\text{Kolonn nr } j: \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(a) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_j}(a) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_j}(a) \end{bmatrix}$$

approximeras av

$$\frac{f(a+h) - f(a-h)}{2|h|} = \frac{f(a+\delta e_j) - f(a-\delta e_j)}{2\delta}$$

där riktningsvektor är

$$h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \delta \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \delta \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \delta e_j, \quad e_j = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{rad nr } j$$

$\nwarrow$
nr j

e_j är j :te basvektorn, $|h| = \delta = 10^{-5}$ steglängd

Jag visar detta på datorn. Se slutet av föreläsningsteckningarna.

Newton's method

System av ekv

$$\begin{cases} f_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0 \end{cases}$$

n ekv, n obekanta

Matrisform: $f(x) = 0$ $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

Antag approx lösning a .

Vi söker bättre approx. $x = a + h$

Linjärisera i a : $L(x) = f(a) + f'(a)h$

Lös linjäriserade ekv.:

$$L(x) = 0$$

$$f(a) + f'(a)h = 0$$

$$f'(a)h = -f(a)$$

Uppdatera: $x = a + h$

Algorithm:

while $|h| > \text{tol}$

residual $b = -f(x)$

Jacobian matrix: $A = f'(x)$

to solve lin. eqn. $Ah = b$

update $x = x + h$

end

Exempel Newtons metod

Beräkna ett ^{steg} av Newtons metod för ekv. systemet:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_1 x_3^2 = 1 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_2 x_3 = 1 \\ x_2 + x_3 - x_1^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Vi bildar funktionen

$$f(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_1 x_3^2 - 1 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_2 x_3 - 1 \\ x_2 + x_3 - x_1^2 - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

så att ekv. blir $f(x) = 0$.

Välj en startpunkt, t. ex., $(0, 0, 0)$.

1) Residualen: $b = -f(0, 0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

2) Jacobimatrisen:

$$f'(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 & 2x_1 x_2 & 2x_1 x_3 \\ -1 + x_2 x_3 & 1 - x_3 + x_1 x_3 & -x_2 + x_1 x_2 \\ -2x_1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = f'(0, 0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3) Linjäriserade ekv. $Ah = b$

obs: triangulär
matris

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \\ h_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} h_1 = 1 \\ -h_1 + h_2 = 1 \\ h_2 + h_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Lösningen är $h = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

4) Uppdatera: $x = x_0 + h = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

Jag gör sedan en lösning i Matlab med programmet newton.m.

Numerisk beräkning av Jacobimatrix

```
>> A=[1 2 3 4;5 6 7 8]
```

```
A =
```

```
    1    2    3    4  
    5    6    7    8
```

```
>> a=[1 1 1 1]'
```

```
a =
```

```
    1  
    1  
    1  
    1
```

```
>> f=@(x)A*x      % en linjär funktion
```

```
f =
```

```
    @(x)A*x
```

```
>> f(a)
```

```
ans =
```

```
    10  
    26
```

```
>> delta=1e-5      % steglängden
```

```
delta =
```

```
1.0000000000000000e-05
```

```
>> e=zeros(size(a)) % nollvektor
```

```
e =
```

```
0
0
0
0
```

```
>> e(1)=1 % första basvektorn
```

```
e =
```

```
1
0
0
0
```

```
>> h=delta*e % riktningsvektorn
```

```
h =
```

```
1.0e-05 *
```

```
1.000000000000000000
0
0
0
```

```
>> (f(a+h)-f(a-h))/(2*delta) %  
differenskvot
```

```
ans =
```

```
0.999999999962142  
5.0000000000165983
```

```
>> Df=(f(a+h)-f(a-h))/(2*delta)
```

```
Df =
```

```
0.9999999999962142  
5.0000000000165983
```

```
>> Df(:,1)=(f(a+h)-f(a-h))/(2*delta) % första  
kolonnen i jacobianen
```

```
Df =
```

```
0.9999999999962142  
5.0000000000165983
```

```
>> e=zeros(size(a)); e(2)=1; h=delta*e % ny  
riktningsvektor
```

```
h =
```

```
1.0e-05 *
```

```
0  
1.0000000000000000  
0  
0
```

```
>> Df(:,2)=(f(a+h)-f(a-h))/(2*delta) % andra  
kolonnen i jacobianen
```

```
Df =
```

```
0.9999999999962142    1.9999999999924284  
5.0000000000165983    5.9999999999950488
```

```
>> Df=jacobi(f,a) % jacobianen beräknad med  
jacobi.m
```

Df =

0.999999999962142	1.999999999924284
2.999999999975244	4.000000000026205
5.0000000000165983	5.999999999950488
7.000000000090266	8.000000000052410

>>