

Cálculo de inversas de matrices usando la factorización LU

A es invertible \rightarrow se calcula el determinante y sea diferente de 0

$2 \times 2 \rightarrow A^{-1} = ? \quad A \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$A \cdot 1^{ra} \text{ columna de } A^{-1}$

1^{ra} columna de $A \cdot A^{-1} \rightarrow (1, 1)$ de $A \cdot A^{-1} \rightarrow 1^{era}$ fila de $A \cdot 1^{era}$ colm. A^{-1}

$(2, 1)$ de $A \cdot A^{-1} \rightarrow 2^{da}$ fila de $A \cdot 1^{era}$ colm. A^{-1}

A

1^{ra} columna de $A \cdot A^{-1} = A \cdot 1^{era}$ columna de $A^{-1} \rightarrow ?_1$

2^{da} columna de $A \cdot A^{-1} = A \cdot 2^{da}$ columna de $A^{-1} \rightarrow ?_2$

$$?_1 A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1, x_2$$

$$?_2 A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1, x_2$$

Ejemplo

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta = 1 \quad A^{-1} = ?$$

1^{era} columna de A^{-1}

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A = LU \rightarrow \text{tener la factorización LU de } A$$

$$L \cdot U \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$z = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} \\ 0 & u_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

\rightarrow Matriz triangular inferior $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} \\ 0 & u_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} \\ l_{21}u_{11} & l_{21}u_{12} + u_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$$u_{11} = -1, \quad u_{12} = 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_{21} u_{11} = -2 \Rightarrow l_{21}(-1) = -2 \Rightarrow l_{21} = 2$$

$$l_{21} u_{12} + u_{22} = 3 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 2 + u_{22} = 3 \Rightarrow 4 + u_{22} = 3 \Rightarrow u_{22} = -1$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = 1 \\ 2z_1 + z_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2 \cdot 1 + z_2 = 0 \Rightarrow z_2 = -2$$

$$z = U \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 + 2x_2 = 1 & -x_1 + 2(2) = 1 \\ -x_2 = -2 & x_2 = 2 \quad x_1 = 3 \end{cases}$$

2th column of A^{-1}

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L \cdot U \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad L \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = 0 \\ 2z_1 + z_2 = 1 \Rightarrow z_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$U \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 & -x_1 - 2 = 0 \quad x_1 = -2 \\ -x_2 = 1 & x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = ? \quad A \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

para columnas de A^{-1}

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = L \cdot U \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ l_{21}u_{11} & l_{21}u_{12} + u_{22} & l_{21}u_{13} + u_{23} \\ l_{31}u_{11} & l_{31}u_{12} + l_{32}u_{22} & l_{31}u_{13} + l_{32}u_{23} + u_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_{11} = -1 \quad u_{12} = 2 \quad u_{13} = 3$$

$$l_{21}(-1) = 2 \Rightarrow l_{21} = -2$$

$$l_{21}u_{12} + u_{22} = -1$$

$$(-2)(2) + u_{22} = -1 \Rightarrow u_{22} = 3$$

$$l_{21}u_{13} + u_{23} = 1$$

$$(-2)(3) + u_{23} = 1 \Rightarrow u_{23} = 7$$

$$l_{31}u_{11} = -1$$

$$l_{31}(-1) = -1 \Rightarrow l_{31} = 1$$

$$l_{31}u_{12} + l_{32}u_{22} = 1$$

$$(1)(2) + l_{32}(3) = 1 \Rightarrow l_{32} = -1/3$$

$$l_{31}u_{13} + l_{32}u_{23} + u_{33} = 1$$

$$(1)(3) + (-1/3)(7) + u_{33} = 1 \Rightarrow u_{33} = 1/3$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L \cdot U \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = 1 \\ -2z_1 + z_2 = 0 & z_2 = 2 \\ z_1 - 1/3z_2 + z_3 = 0 \\ z_3 = -1/3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1/3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 & x_1 = 2 \\ 3x_2 + 7x_3 = 2 & x_2 = 3 \\ 1/3 x_3 = -1/3 & x_3 = -1 \end{cases}$$

2^a da Colomna de A^{-1}

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{L. U } \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = 0 \\ -2z_1 + z_2 = 1 & z_2 = 1 \\ z_1 - 1/3 z_2 + z_3 = 0 \\ z_3 = 1/3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1/3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} -x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 & x_1 = -1 \\ 3x_2 + 7x_3 = 1 & x_2 = -2 \\ 1/3 x_3 = 1/3 & x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

3^{ra} colomna de A^{-1}

$$A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{L. U } \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1 = 0 \\ -2z_1 + z_2 = 0 & z_2 = 0 \\ z_1 - 1/3 z_2 + z_3 = 1 \\ z_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} -x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 & x_1 = -5 \\ 3x_2 + 7x_3 = 0 & x_2 = -7 \\ 1/3 x_3 = 1 & x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -5 \\ 3 & -2 & -7 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$