

Методика понижения размерности разреженных матриц

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$W(S)$, H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4
 $W(S)$

The technique of lowering the dimension of sparse matrices

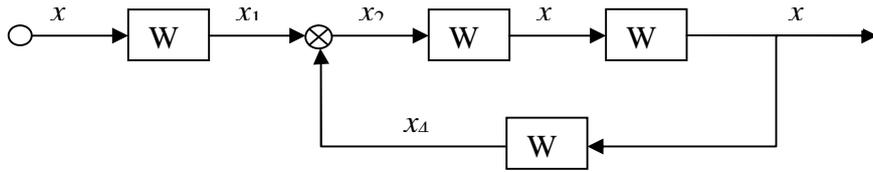
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One of the tasks of designing control systems is to find the unknown parameters of the projected system $W(S)$. Based on the structural scheme, it is possible to obtain a matrix of components and a structure matrix, which, in turn, will allow us to write the equation of the system with several unknowns in a matrix form. In practice, the resulting system $W(S)$ after a series of transformations has the form of a sparse matrix of large dimension, which greatly complicates the discovery of unknown variables. One way to simplify calculations is to reduce the dimension of the matrix. To solve this problem, it is necessary to divide the initial matrix of the system into block submatrices H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4 . Then, to represent it as a system of equations and to find the necessary condition for the existence of a solution. This will transform the original system in such a way as to get rid of the operations of finding the inverse matrix required to reduce the dimension, which greatly simplifies the calculation.

Keywords: structure matrix; matrix of components; dimension lowering; structured graph.

$W(S)$
 $W(S) = W_i(S)$
 $W(S)$
 $W_i(S)$



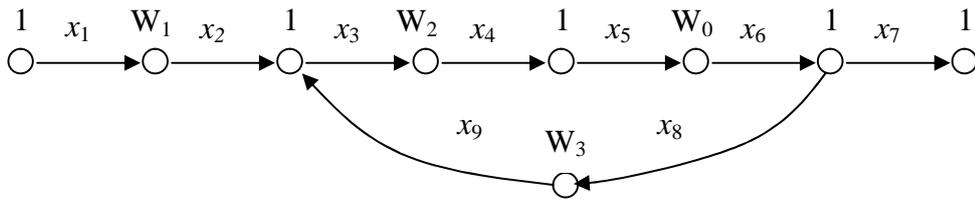
.1.

: $x(S), x(S), W_0(S), W_1(S)$.

: $W_2(S), W_3(S)$.

S . W_0, W_1 —

; W_2, W_3 —



.2.

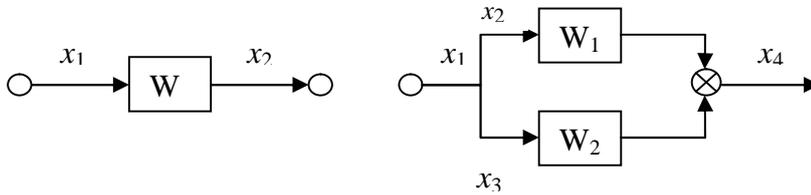
Эжив матри продукт бы, к
сигналов [H]:

4 5,

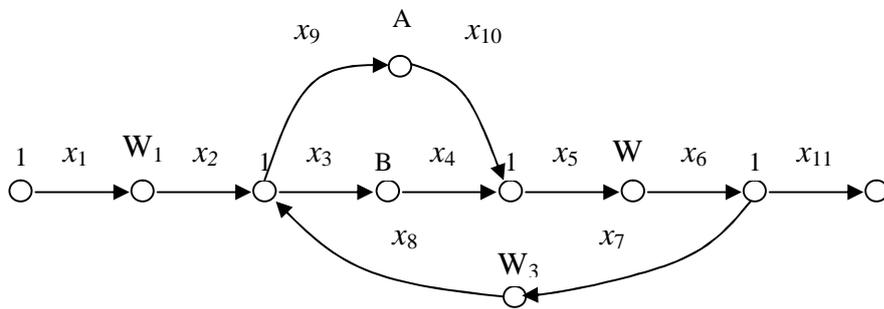
(1)

x_i уравнения — 5,
шени.э. Дл. доопт -
эквивалентным пр -
 $W_1 = W_2 = \frac{W}{2}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & W_3 \\ 0 & W_2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W_0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & W_0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \\ x_5 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (1)$$



.3.



.4.

(2)

(3):

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \\ x_9 \\ x_{10} \\ x_{11} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ W_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & W_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \\ x_5 \\ x_7 \\ x_9 \\ x_{11} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_1 & 0 & W_3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & B & A \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & W_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & W_0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_{11} \\ x_7 \\ x_5 \\ x_3 \\ x_9 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (7)$$

де:

$$H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} W_1 & W_3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}; H_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & W_0 \\ 0 & -1 & W_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_4 = \begin{bmatrix} B & A \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; X_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_{11} \\ x_7 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix}; X_2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \\ x_9 \\ x_{10} \\ x_{11} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (3)$$

результат уравнения: множители:

$$\begin{bmatrix} W_1 & -1 & 0 & W_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & B & -1 & 0 & A & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & W_0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & W_0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \\ x_5 \\ x_7 \\ x_9 \\ x_{11} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad (4)$$

Н₂, det H₂ = 0, по диагонали матрицы H (6):

$$H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Н, x_i = x_j, Н, X,

(4)

вместо исходную матрицу:

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_1 & H_2 \\ H_3 & H_4 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

мы уравнений:

$$\begin{cases} H_1 * X_1 + H_2 * X_2 = 0; \\ H_3 * X_1 + H_4 * X_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Исключив X₂, получим:

$$[H_3 - H_4 * H_2^{-1} * H_1][X_1] = 0 \quad (5)$$

[H'] [X₁] = 0, Условия: H₂⁻¹-матрица определена:

$$\det H_2 \neq 0 \quad (6)$$

Н,

r₂ — i.

матрица H, в матрице H₂ (s×s) определена: S = ∑_{i=1}^{r₂} S_i,

данной матрицы H₂:

$$\det H_2 = (-1)^{r_2} \neq 0 \quad (8)$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ & & \ddots & & \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$S^{-1} = S \quad (9)$$

$$S^{-1} = S \quad (10)$$

$$-1(H_2^{-1}) = -1(H_2) \quad (11)$$

$$[H_3 + H_4 * H_2 * H_1][X_1] = 0 \quad (12)$$

то, что при инвертировании элементы остаются

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & a_{k3} & \dots & a_{kn} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{1n} & a_{13} & a_{12} & a_{11} & 1 \\ a_{2n} & \dots & a_{23} & a_{22} & a_{21} \\ a_{3n} & \dots & a_{33} & a_{32} & a_{31} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{kn} & \dots & a_{k3} & a_{k2} & a_{k1} \end{bmatrix}$$

ую матрицу $M_{инв}$ к (12) получим:

$$[H_3 + H_{4инв} H_1][X_1] = 0 \quad (13)$$

Random Forest-Based Evaluation Study // Bildverarbeitung für die Medizin. 2017. P. 45-49.

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