

12.69

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Question : Find the **condition number** for the matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Solution :

Name	Value
\mathbf{A}	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

Table : Matrix

The **condition number** of a matrix measures how sensitive the solution of a linear system involving that matrix is to small changes or errors in the input data. More precisely, it is the ratio of the largest singular value of the matrix to the smallest singular value

$$\kappa(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{\sigma_{\max}(\mathbf{A})}{\sigma_{\min}(\mathbf{A})} \quad (1)$$

SVD / singular-value method

Calculate $\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A}$

$$\mathbf{A}^\top = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Then , find the eigen values of $\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A}$

$$|\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{I}| = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 10 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 10 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - \frac{2}{(4-\lambda)} R_1} \begin{vmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{(4-\lambda)(10-\lambda)-4}{(4-\lambda)} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (6)$$

By calculating the determinant

$$(4 - \lambda)(10 - \lambda) - 4 = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\lambda^2 - 14\lambda + 36 = 0 \quad (8)$$

The eigenvalues are

$$\lambda_i = \frac{14 \pm \sqrt{196 - 144}}{2} = \frac{14 \pm \sqrt{52}}{2} = 7 \pm \sqrt{13} \quad (9)$$

So,

$$\lambda_1 = 7 + \sqrt{13} \quad \lambda_2 = 7 - \sqrt{13} \quad (10)$$

The singular values are

$$\sigma_{\max} = \sqrt{7 + \sqrt{13}} \quad \sigma_{\min} = \sqrt{7 - \sqrt{13}} \quad (11)$$

Finally, the **condition number** is

$$\kappa(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{\sigma_{\max}(\mathbf{A})}{\sigma_{\min}(\mathbf{A})} = \sqrt{\frac{7 + \sqrt{13}}{7 - \sqrt{13}}} = 1.768 \quad (12)$$

The **condition number** of \mathbf{A} is

$$\kappa(\mathbf{A}) = 1.768 \quad (13)$$