THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
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CS383C NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

Final Exam

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Exercises

Part I
Cholesky Factorization

1 SPD

1.1 Show A_{00} is SPD

Proof. Since A is SPD, then

$$A^T = A \tag{1}$$

$$\forall x,\ x^T A x \geq 0 \tag{2}$$

From (1), we have

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & a_{10} \\ a_{10}^T & \alpha_{11} \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} A_{00}^T & a_{10} \\ a_{10}^T & \alpha_{11} \end{pmatrix} = A \tag{3}$$

Then

$$A_{00}^T = A_{00} \tag{symmetry of A}$$

Also, we denote arbitrary $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}$ and then from (2), we have

$$x^T A x = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & a_{10} \\ a_{10}^T & \alpha_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix} = x_0^T A_{00} x_0 + 2\chi_1 a_{10}^T x_0 + \chi_1^2 \alpha_{11} > 0,\ \forall x_0, \chi_1 \tag{4}$$

Let $\chi_1 = 0$, then we have

$$x_0^T A_{00} x_0 > 0,\ \forall x_0 \tag{positive definiteness}$$

In terms of (symmetry of A) and (positive definiteness), then it is proved that A_{00} is SPD. ☐

1.2 $l_{10}^T = a_{10}^T L_{00}^{-T}$ is well defined

Since L_{00} is non-singular, then it is easy to derive that L_{00}^T is also non-singluar. Then L_{00}^{-T} exists. Hence,

$$l_{10}^T = a_{10}^T L_{00}^{-T} \tag{5}$$

is well-defined.

1.3 $\alpha_{11} - l_{10}^T l_{10} > 0$

Let partition arbitrary $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}$, then since A is SPD, we have

$$\begin{aligned} x^T A x &= \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & a_{10} \\ a_{10}^T & \alpha_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \chi_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= x_0^T A_{00} x_0 + 2\chi_1 x_0^T a_{10} + \chi_1 \alpha_{11} > 0 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Now we instantiate $\begin{pmatrix} -A_{00}^{-1} a_{10} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, then from (6), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & x'^T A x' > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow\quad & a_{10}^T A_{00}^{-T} A_{00} A_{00}^{-1} a_{10} - 2a_{10}^T A_{00}^{-T} a_{10} + \alpha_{11} > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow\quad & a_{10}^T A_{00}^{-T} a_{10} - 2a_{10}^T A_{00}^{-T} a_{10} + \alpha_{11} > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow\quad & \alpha_{11} - a_{10}^T A_{00}^{-T} a_{10} > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow\quad & \alpha_{11} - a_{10}^T A_{00}^{-1} a_{10} > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow\quad & \alpha_{11} - a_{10}^T L_{00}^{-T} L_{00}^{-1} a_{10} > 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow\quad & \alpha_{11} - l_{10}^T l_{10} > 0 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

1.4 Show equality

$$L \cdot L^T = \begin{pmatrix} L_{00} & l_{10} \\ l_{10}^T & \lambda_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L_{00} & l_{10} \\ l_{10}^T & \lambda_{11} \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} L_{00}L_{00}^T & L_{00}l_{10} \\ l_{10}^T L_{00}^T & l_{10}^T l_{10} + \lambda_{11}^2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{8}$$

Obviously, $L \cdot L^T = A$ if only if

$$\begin{aligned} A_{00} &= L_{00}L_{00}^T \\ a_{10} &= L_{00}l_{10} \\ \alpha_{11} &= L_{10}^T l_{10} + \lambda_{11}^2 \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

2

2.1 Another proof of Cholesky Factorization Theorem

Proof by induction.

- **Base Case**: $n = 1$. Obviously, $A = L_{00}L_{00}^T$ holds. Say, $A = \alpha_{11}$. In this case, we have $L_{00} = \sqrt{\alpha_{11}}$.
- **Inductive Cases**: Assume the result is true for SPD matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1)\times(n-1)}$. We will show that it holds for $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$. Partition A and L as indicated on the instruction. Let

$$l_{10}^T = a_{10}^T \cdot L_{00}^{-T} \tag{10}$$

$$\lambda_{11} = \sqrt{\alpha_{11} - l_{10}^T l_{10}} \tag{11}$$

  Then L is the desired Cholesky factor of L, that is, $A = LL^T$.

- By the principle of mathematical induction, the theorem holds.

2.2 Bordered Cholesky Algorithm

```
% Copyright 2014 The University of Texas at Austin
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%                http://www.cs.utexas.edu/users/flame/license.html
%
% Programmed by: Jimmy Xin Lin
%                jimmylin@utexas.edu

function [ A_out ] = BCA_unb( A )

  [ ATL, ATR, ...
    ABL, ABR ] = FLA_Part_2x2( A, ...
                               0, 0, 'FLA_TL' );

  while ( size( ATL, 1 ) < size( A, 1 ) )

    [ A00,  a01,     A02,  ...
      a10t, alpha11, a12t, ...
      A20,  a21,     A22 ] = FLA_Repart_2x2_to_3x3( ATL, ATR, ...
                                                    ABL, ABR, ...
                                                    1, 1, 'FLA_BR' );

    %------------------------------------------------------------%

    a10t = a10t * inv(tril(A00))';
    alpha11 = sqrt(alpha11 - a10t * a10t');

    %------------------------------------------------------------%

    [ ATL, ATR, ...
      ABL, ABR ] = FLA_Cont_with_3x3_to_2x2( A00,  a01,     A02,  ...
                                             a10t, alpha11, a12t, ...
                                             A20,  a21,     A22,  ...
                                             'FLA_TL' );

  end

  A_out = [ ATL, ATR
            ABL, ABR ];

return
```

3 Cost of Bordered Algorithm

At the iteration i,

- $a10t$ update: i^2 (multiplication)
- $\alpha 11$ udpate: i (subtraction) + i (dot product)

$$\text{total cost } = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(i^2 + 2i) = \frac{1}{3}n^3 + n^2 \approx \frac{1}{3}n^3 \tag{12}$$

Part II

Method of Relatively Robust Representations

1 LDL^T Factorization for indefinite matrices

```
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% Programmed by: Jimmy Xin Lin
%                 jimmylin@utexas.edu

function [ A_out ] = LDL_unb( A )

  [ ATL, ATR, ...
    ABL, ABR ] = FLA_Part_2x2( A, ...
                               0, 0, 'FLA_TL' );
  while ( size( ATL, 1 ) < size( A, 1 ) )

    [ A00,  a01,     A02,  ...
      a10t, alpha11, a12t, ...
      A20,  a21,     A22 ] = FLA_Repart_2x2_to_3x3( ATL, ATR, ...
                                                    ABL, ABR, ...
                                                    1, 1, 'FLA_BR' );

    %------------------------------------------------------------%

    l21 = a21 / alpha11;
    A22 = A22 - l21 * a21';
    a21 =  l21;

    %------------------------------------------------------------%

    [ ATL, ATR, ...
      ABL, ABR ] = FLA_Cont_with_3x3_to_2x2( A00,  a01,     A02,  ...
                                             a10t, alpha11, a12t, ...
                                             A20,  a21,     A22,  ...
                                             'FLA_TL' );
  end

  A_out = [ ATL, ATR
            ABL, ABR ];

return
```

2 LDL^T Factorization for tridiagonal matrices

Codes:

```
function [ A_out ] = LDL_TRI_unb( A )

    % here we leave out the partion and repartion code in the notes

    %------------------------------------------------------------%

    alpha11 = alpha11 % = delta11 (no-op)
    l21 = alpha21 / alpha11; % scalar
    alpha22 = alpha22 - l21 * alpha21;
    alpha21 =  l21;

    %------------------------------------------------------------%

    % here we leave out the continue code in the notes

return
```

Costs:

- Divide: $1 \cdot n = n$ (l21 update)
- Multiply: $1 \cdot n = n$ (alpha22 update)
- Add/Subtract: $1 \cdot n = n$ (alpha21 update)

In terms of above analysis, the approximate cost is $\mathcal{O}(n)$.

Analytics: The way I come up with this algorithm is to instantiate the LDL^T factorization in last question to the case of tridiagonal matrices. That is, treat the $alpha21$ and $l21$ as vectors with only one non-zero entry.

3 UDU^T Factorization for indefinite matrices

```
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%
% Programmed by: Jimmy Xin Lin
%                jimmylin@utexas.edu

function [ A_out ] = UDU_unb( A )

  [ ATL, ATR, ...
    ABL, ABR ] = FLA_Part_2x2( A, ...
                               0, 0, 'FLA_BR' );

  while ( size( ABR, 1 ) < size( A, 1 ) )

    [ A00,  a01,     A02,  ...
      a10t, alpha11, a12t, ...
      A20,  a21,     A22 ] = FLA_Repart_2x2_to_3x3( ATL, ATR, ...
                                                    ABL, ABR, ...
                                                    1, 1, 'FLA_TL' );

    %------------------------------------------------------------%

    % alpha11 = alpha11 = delta11 (no-operation)
    l01 = a01 / alpha11;
    A00 = A00 - l01 * a01';
    a01 = l01;

    %------------------------------------------------------------%

    [ ATL, ATR, ...
      ABL, ABR ] = FLA_Cont_with_3x3_to_2x2( A00,  a01,     A02,  ...
                                             a10t, alpha11, a12t, ...
                                             A20,  a21,     A22, ...
                                             'FLA_BR' );

  end

  A_out = [ ATL, ATR
            ABL, ABR ];

return
```

4 UDU^T Factorization for tridiagonal matrices

```
function [ A_out ] = UDU_TRI_unb( A )

    % here we leave out the partion and repartion code in the notes

    %-------------------------------------------------------------%

    alpha33 = alpha33 % = delta11 (no-op)
    l23 = alpha23 / alpha33; % scalar
    alpha22 = alpha22 - l23 * alpha23;
    alpha23 = l23;

    %-------------------------------------------------------------%

    % here we leave out the continue code in the notes

return
```

5 Twisted Factorization: ϕ_1

For LDL^T factorization, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= LDL^T \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} L_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_{10}e_L^T & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{21}e_F & L_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \delta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_{10}e_L^T & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{21}e_F & L_{22} \end{pmatrix}^T \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} L_{00}D_{00}L_{00}^T & \lambda_{10}L_{00}D_{00}e_L & 0 \\ \lambda_{10}e_L^TD_{00}L_{00}^T & \lambda_{10}^2e_L^TD_{00}e_L+\delta_1 & \lambda_{21}\delta_1e_F^T \\ 0 & \lambda_{21}\delta_1e_F & \lambda_{21}^2\delta_1e_Fe_F^T+L_{22}D_{22}L_{22}^T \end{pmatrix} \quad (13) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & \alpha_{10}e_L & 0 \\ \alpha_{10}e_L^T & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21}e_F^T \\ 0 & \alpha_{21}e_F & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad (14)
\end{aligned}$$

And by matching, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{00} &= L_{00}D_{00}L_{00}^T \\
\alpha_{10}e_L &= \lambda_{10}L_{00}D_{00}e_L \\
\alpha_{11} &= \lambda_{10}^2e_L^TD_{00}e_L+\delta_1 \\
\alpha_{21} &= \lambda_{21}\delta_1 \\
A_{22} &= \lambda_{21}^2\delta_1e_Fe_F^T+L_{22}D_{22}L_{22}^T
\end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Similarly, for UEU^T factorization, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= UEU^T \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} U_{00} & v_{01}e_L & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & v_{21}e_F^T \\ 0 & 0 & U_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_{00} & v_{01}e_L & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & v_{21}e_F^T \\ 0 & 0 & U_{22} \end{pmatrix}^T \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} U_{00}E_{00}U_{00}^T+v_{01}\epsilon_1e_Le_L^T & v_{01}\epsilon_1e_L & 0 \\ v_{01}\epsilon_1e_L^T & v_{21}^2e_F^TE_{22}e_F+\epsilon_1 & v_{21}e_F^TE_{22}U_{22}^T \\ 0 & v_{21}U_{22}E_{22}e_F & U_{22}E_{22}U_{22}^T \end{pmatrix} \quad (16) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & \alpha_{10}e_L & 0 \\ \alpha_{10}e_L^T & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21}e_F^T \\ 0 & \alpha_{21}e_F & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad (17)
\end{aligned}$$

And by matching, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{00} &= U_{00}E_{00}U_{00}^T+v_{01}\epsilon_1e_Le_L^T \\
\alpha_{10} &= v_{01}\epsilon_1 \\
\alpha_{11} &= v_{21}^2e_F^TE_{22}e_F+\epsilon_1 \\
\alpha_{21}e_F^T &= v_{21}e_F^TE_{22}U_{22}^T \\
A_{22} &= U_{22}E_{22}U_{22}^T
\end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Now we consider the Twisted Factorization

$$\begin{aligned}
&\begin{pmatrix} L_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_{10}e_L^T & 1 & v_{21}e_F^T \\ 0 & 0 & U_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \phi_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_{10}e_L^T & 1 & v_{21}e_F^T \\ 0 & 0 & U_{22} \end{pmatrix}^T \quad (19) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} L_{00}D_{00}L_{00}^T & \lambda_{10}L_{00}D_{00}e_L & 0 \\ \lambda_{10}e_L^TD_{00}L_{00}^T & \phi_1+\lambda_{10}^2e_L^TD_{00}e_L+v_{21}^2e_F^TE_{22}e_F & v_{21}e_F^TE_{22}U_{22}^T \\ 0 & v_{21}U_{22}E_{22}e_F & U_{22}E_{22}U_{22}^T \end{pmatrix} \quad (20) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} A_{00} & \alpha_{10}e_L & 0 \\ \alpha_{10}e_L^T & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21}e_F^T \\ 0 & \alpha_{21}e_F & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

Then we have

$$\alpha_{11} = \phi_1 + \lambda_{10}^2 e_L^T D_{00} e_L + v_{21}^2 e_F^T E_{22} e_F \tag{22}$$

To satisfy (15), (18) and (22) at the same time, we need to have

$$\phi_1 = \frac{\delta_1 + \epsilon_1 - \lambda_{10}^2 e_L^T D_{00} e_L - v_{21}^2 e_F^T E_{22} e_F}{2} \tag{23}$$

Complexity:

- computation of $e_L^T D_{00} e_L$ or $e_F^T E_{22} e_F$ is $\mathcal{O}(1)$. (constant time)
- computation of the factorized matrix, it requires $\mathcal{O}(n)$ for assembling components of U and L so as to derive the resulted matrix.

6 Twisted Factorization: Eigenvector

Separate terms of the known condition as follows:

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} L_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_{10} e_L^T & 1 & v_{21} e_F^T \\ 0 & 0 & U_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E_{22} \end{pmatrix}}_{S} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} L_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_{10} e_L^T & 1 & v_{21} e_F^T \\ 0 & 0 & U_{22} \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \chi_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}}_{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{24}$$

Then we derive the form of S

$$S \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} L_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_{10} e_L^T & 1 & v_{21} e_F^T \\ 0 & 0 & U_{22} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} D_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} L_{00} D_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_{10} e_L^T D_{00} & 0 & v_{21} e_F^T E_{22} \\ 0 & 0 & U_{22} E_{22} \end{pmatrix} \tag{25}$$

Then relate it to y

$$S \cdot y = \begin{pmatrix} L_{00} D_{00} & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_{10} e_L^T D_{00} & 0 & v_{21} e_F^T E_{22} \\ 0 & 0 & U_{22} E_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ \psi_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{26}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} L_{00}^T x_0 + \lambda_{10} e_L \chi_1 &= y_0 \\ \chi_1 &= \psi_1 \\ v_{21} \chi_1 e_F + U_{22}^T x_2 &= y_2 \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

Solve (26), we have

$$\begin{aligned} y_0 &= 0 \\ \psi_1 &= c \text{ (constant)} \\ y_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

In terms of (27), for the vector x, we need to solve the following system

$$\begin{aligned} L_{00}^T x_0 + \lambda_{10} e_L \chi_1 &= 0 \\ \chi_1 &= c \\ v_{21} \chi_1 e_F + U_{22}^T x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

Note that this equation system has infinity number of solutions unless we set c fixed. Here, we set $c = 1$ for simplicity. Then

$$L_{00}^T x_0 = -\lambda_{10} e_L \tag{30}$$
$$U_{22}^T x_2 = -v_{21} e_F \tag{31}$$

which is actually two gaussian elimination problem. In terms of the special structure of L_{00} and U_{22}, the solution takes complexity $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$.