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Homework 6

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```
clear all;clc; close all;
format LONG E
```

Problem 2.b

```
P=20;
A=gallery('poisson',P);
b = ones(P^2,1);

% Since both algorithms should be the same, I am going to use norm 2 to
% figure the difference between my_jacobi and my_vector_jacobi.

error = norm(my_jacobi(A,b,100)-my_vector_jacobi(A,b,100),2);
fprintf("the size of the differnce between my_jacobi and my_vector_jacobi is %2.8f\n",error);
```

the size of the differnce between my_jacobi and my_vector_jacobi is 0.00000000

Problem 2.c

```
my vector jacobi takes 0.00596608 seconds
my component-wise jacobi takes 9.96381930 seconds
my vector jacobi is 1670.07721884 times faster than my jacobi
```

Problem 2.d

```
P=[ 10, 20, 40, 80, 160];
error=zeros(size(P,2),1);

for i=1:size(P,2)
    A=gallery('poisson',P(i));
    b = ones(P(i)^2,1);
    xtrue=A\b;
    x=my_vector_jacobi(A,b,100);
    error(i)=norm(xtrue-x,2)/norm(xtrue,2);
end
```

Problem 3.c

```
tot_it = [50, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600];
error=zeros(size(tot_it,2),3);
for i=1:size(tot_it,2)
   A=gallery('poisson',160);
   b = ones(160^2,1);
   xtrue=A\b;
   x_jacobi=my_vector_jacobi(A,b,tot_it(i));
   x CG=my_CG(A,b,tot_it(i));
   x_gauss=my_gauss_siedel(A,b,tot_it(i));
   error(i,1)=norm(xtrue-x_jacobi,2)/norm(xtrue,2);
   error(i,2)=norm(xtrue-x_gauss,2)/norm(xtrue,2);
   error(i,3)=norm(xtrue-x_CG,2)/norm(xtrue,2);
end
fprintf("Num Iterations\tError Jacobi\tError GS\tError CG\n");
for i=1:size(tot it,2)
fprintf("%4.0f\t\t %2.5f\t\%2.5f\t\n",tot it(i),error(i,1),error(i,2),error(i,3));
end
```

| Num Iterations | Error Jacobi | Error GS | Error CG |
|----------------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 50 | 0.99012 | 0.98039 | 0.22322 |
| 100 | 0.98039 | 0.96131 | 0.00849 |
| 200 | 0.96130 | 0.92453 | 0.0000 |
| 400 | 0.92452 | 0.85577 | 0.0000 |
| 800 | 0.85574 | 0.73419 | 0.0000 |
| 1600 | 0.73415 | 0.54123 | 0.0000 |

Problem 4.a

```
P=10;
A=gallery('poisson',P);
b = ones(P^2,1);
```

```
nonZeros = nnz(A)/size(A,1);
fprintf("The number of nonzeros in A is %3.6f\n", nonZeros);
fprintf("As P increases the number of nonzeros approaches 5.")
```

The number of nonzeros in A is 4.600000 As P increases the number of nonzeros approaches 5.

Problem 4.b

fprintf("see in attached written solutions.\n")

see in attached written solutions.

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