

MATLAB ASSIGNMENT

EXP - 6

(POWER METHOD)

Submitted by -

Name - Hemant Verma

Roll No. - 101906118

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1. **Algorithm for Power method:**

- (a) Start
 - (b) Define matrix A and initial guess x
 - (c) Calculate $y = Ax$
 - (d) Find the largest element in magnitude of matrix y and assign it to K .
 - (e) Calculate fresh value $x = (1/K) * y$
 - (f) If $|K(n) - K(n-1)| > \text{error}$, goto step c .
 - (g) Stop
2. (a) Determine the largest eigenvalue and the corresponding eigenvector of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 20 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

using the power method. Use $x^0 = [1, 1, 1]^T$ and $\epsilon = 10^{-3}$.

```
A=[4 1 0 ; 1 20 1 ; 0 1 4];
```

```
x0=[1;1;1];
```

```
y=A*x0;
```

```
k=max(y);
```

```
x1=y/k;
```

```
tol=0.001;
```

```
diff=abs(x0-x1);
```

```
while max(diff)>tol
```

```
    x0=x1;
```

```
    y=A*x0;
```

```
    k=max(y);
```

```
    x1=y/k;
```

```
    diff=abs(x0-x1);
```

```
end
```

```
disp(x1);
```

```
disp(k);
```

exp6_2i.m x +		COMMAND WINDOW
1 -	A=[4 1 0 ; 1 20 1 ; 0 1 4];	>> EXP6_2a
2 -	x0=[1;1;1];	0.0622
3 -	y=A*x0;	1.0000
4 -	k=max(y);	0.0622
5 -	x1=y/k;	
6 -	tol=0.001;	
7 -	diff=abs(x0-x1);	20.1264
8 -	while max(diff)>tol	
9 -	x0=x1;	>>
10 -	y=A*x0;	
11 -	k=max(y);	
12 -	x1=y/k;	
13 -	diff=abs(x0-x1);	
14 -	end	
15 -	disp(x1);	
16 -	disp(k);	

(b) Find the smallest eigenvalue and the corresponding eigenvector of the following matrix by inverse power method.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Use $x^0 = [1, 1, 0, 1]^T$ and $\epsilon = 10^{-3}$.

Solution.

```
a=[1,1,0,0;1,2,0,1;0,0,3,3;0,1,2,3];
m=inv(a);
x0=[1;1;0;1];
Y=m*x0;
k=max(Y);
x1=(Y/k);
tol=0.001;
while ((min(x1-x0))>tol)||((min(x0-x1))>tol)
    x0=x1;
    Y=m*x0;
    k=max(Y);
    x1=(Y/k);
end
disp(k);
disp(x1);
```

exp6_2ii.m		COMMAND WINDOW
1 -	a= [1,1,0,0;1,2,0,1;0,0,3,3;0,1,2,3];	>> exp6_2ii
2 -	m=inv(a);	Warning: Matrix is close to singular or badly scaled. Results
3 -	x0 = [1;1;0;1];	> In exp6_2ii (line 2)
4 -	Y=m*x0;	
5 -	k=max(Y);	9.0072e+15
6 -	x1=(Y/k);	
7 -	tol=0.001;	
8 -	while ((min(x1-x0))>tol) ((min(x0-x1))>tol)	1
9 -	x0=x1;	-1
10 -	Y=m*x0;	-1
11 -	k=max(Y);	1
12 -	x1=(Y/k);	
13 -	end	
14 -	disp(k);	>>
15 -	disp(x1);	
16		