test

Contents

HouseHolder Function with test case

```
%%HomeWork 5
% 15307130224
%
%Part one is shown within the *.jpeg file
```

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HouseHolder Function with test case

```
\% function [Q, A] = household(A)
\% [m, n] = size(A)
% Q = eye(m)
% for k = 1:n
%
   x = A(k:m, k)
%
%
   e = zeros(m-k+1, 1)
%
   e(1,1) = 1
%
   v_k = x + sign(x(1))*norm(x,2)*e
%
   v_k = v_k/norm(v_k, 2)
%
%
   H = eye(m)
%
   H(k:m, k:m) = eye(m-k+1) - 2*v_k*v_k'
%
   A(k:m, k:n) = A(k:m, k:n) - 2*v_k*(v_k'*A(k:m, k:n));
%
\%
    Q = Q * H'
% end
\% end
```

```
\operatorname{error\_of\_my\_self} = \operatorname{zeros}(10,1);
\operatorname{error\_of\_standard} = \operatorname{zeros}(10,1);
for i = 1:10
  a = rand(500);
   [Q_self, R_self] = household(a);
   [Q\_standard, R\_standard] = qr(a);
  error of my self(i) = norm((Q self*R self-a), 'fro');
  error_of_standard(i) = norm((Q_standard*R_standard-a),
       'fro');
end
mean_stand_error = mean(error_of_standard)
mean self error = mean(error of my self)
 mean\_stand\_error =
                            2.6490e - 13
                          1.0212e-12
 mean self error =
% We can use the least square mean error method to guess
    the paramter, to facilitate the
\% process, we should use the QR decomposition and
    backward elimination.
%Part3 Code
x_{lines} = linspace(0,1,30);
y lines = zeros(30, 1);
A = \mathbf{zeros}(30, 6);
for i = 1:30
  y_{lines}(i, 1) = \cos(10*x_{lines}(i));
  for j = 1:6
    A(i, j) = x_{lines}(i)^{(j-1)};
  end
\quad \text{end} \quad
[Q, R] = household(A'*A);
lambdas = inv(R)*Q'*A'*y_lines
fit = zeros(30,1);
for i = 1:30
  \mathbf{for} \ \mathbf{j} \ = \ 1 \colon \! 6
```

 $fit(i) = fit(i) + x_lines(i)^(j-1)*lambdas(j);$

```
end
end

plot(x_lines, fit, '-')
hold on
plot(x_lines, y_lines, '*')
```

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm lambdas} = \\ 0.98176 \\ 4.72657 \\ -136.94707 \\ 500.65066 \\ -637.23132 \\ 267.17512 \end{array}$

