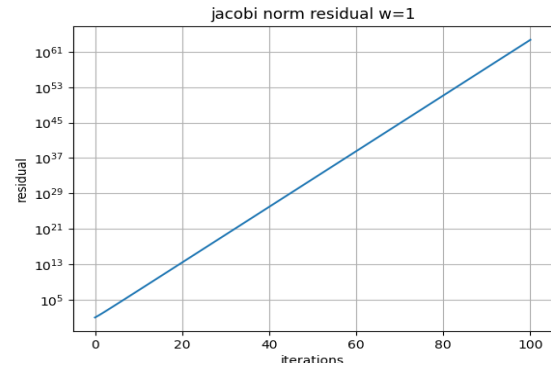
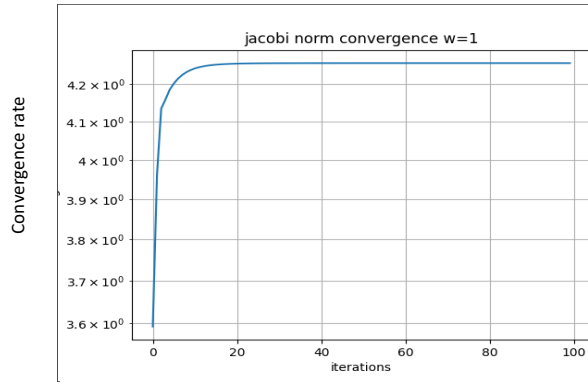
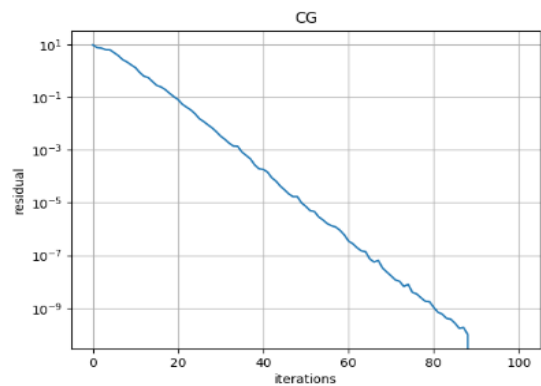
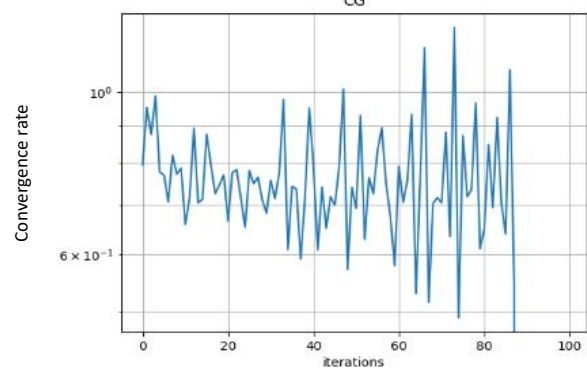
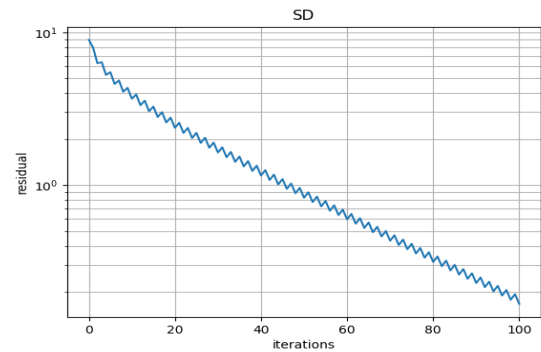
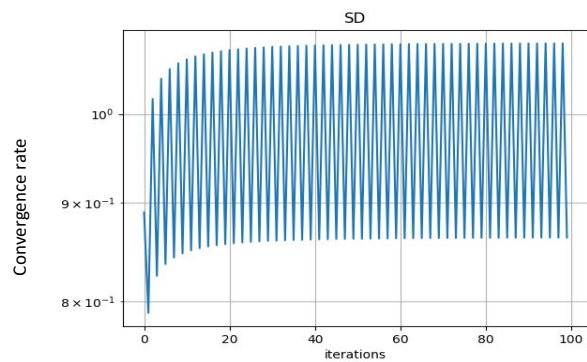
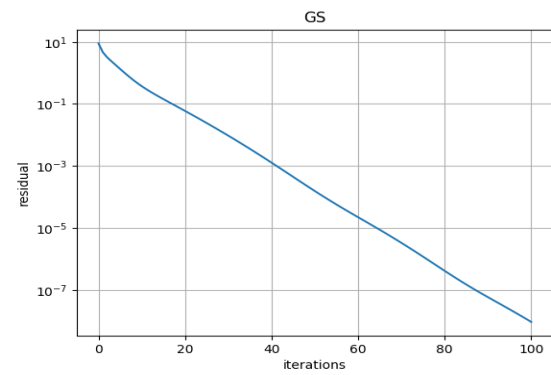
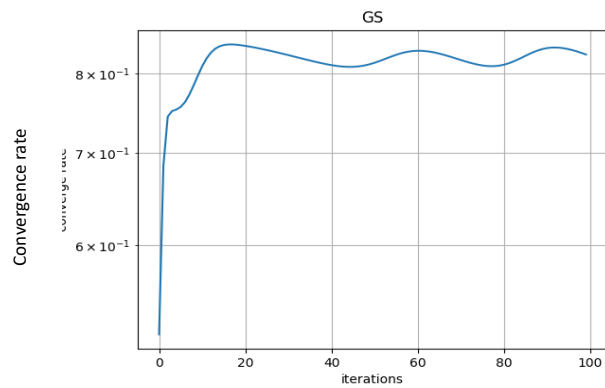
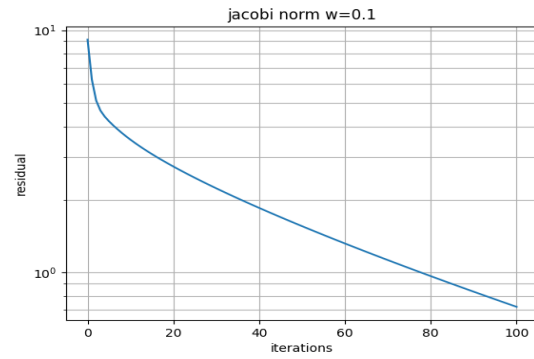
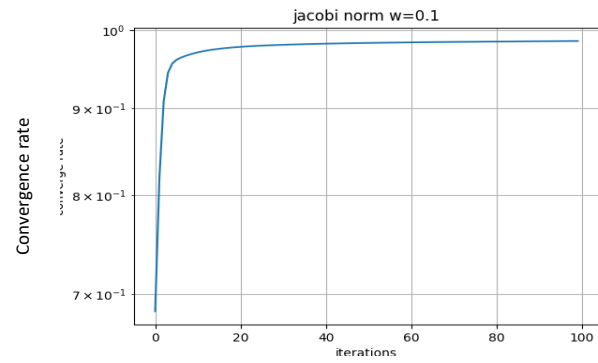


ה. אילן, המרפס, להתקבל: 317 מ.317



.1



$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \frac{1}{\|A\|} (b - Ax^{(k)}) \quad \text{על מנת להבטיח את } A \text{ סדור, } a \quad (2)$$

מרחב הפתרונות  $Ax=b$

כאשר  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|e^{(k+1)}\|}{\|e^{(k)}\|} \rightarrow 0$  נקראת טעות מתכנסת.

$$\rho(I - \frac{1}{\|A\|} A) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|e^{(k+1)}\|}{\|e^{(k)}\|} \quad \text{על מנת להבטיח את } A \text{ סדור, } a$$

בשלב זה נבחר  $\alpha = \frac{1}{\|A\|}$ , כלומר  $1 > \rho(I - \frac{1}{\|A\|} A)$

$$\rho(I - \frac{1}{\|A\|} A) = \max \left\{ \left| 1 - \frac{1}{\|A\|} \lambda_{\min} \right|, \left| 1 - \frac{1}{\|A\|} \lambda_{\max} \right| \right\}$$

מכיוון ש  $\rho(I - \frac{1}{\|A\|} A) < 1$  קיים  $k$  כזה ש  $\|e^{(k)}\| < \epsilon$

ב. הוכחה כי  $\rho(I - \frac{1}{\|A\|} A) < 1$

$$\rho(I - \frac{1}{\|A\|} A) = \max \left\{ \left| 1 - \frac{1}{\|A\|} \lambda_{\min} \right|, \left| 1 - \frac{1}{\|A\|} \lambda_{\max} \right| \right\}$$

אם  $\lambda$  הוא ערך עצמי של  $A$ , אז  $1 - \frac{1}{\|A\|} \lambda$  הוא ערך עצמי של  $I - \frac{1}{\|A\|} A$ .

ולכן  $\rho(I - \frac{1}{\|A\|} A) < 1$

$$f(x^{(k)}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle r^{(k)}, Ae^{(k)} \rangle^2}{\langle r^{(k)}, Ar^{(k)} \rangle} < f(x^{(k)}) \quad \text{על מנת להבטיח את } A \text{ סדור, } a$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle r^{(k)}, Ae^{(k)} \rangle^2}{\langle r^{(k)}, Ar^{(k)} \rangle} > 0 \quad \text{על מנת להבטיח את } A \text{ סדור, } a$$

הוכחה ש  $A \succ 0$  : הוכחה כי  $A$  הוא מטריצה סימטרית חיובית.

$$f(x^{(k+1)}) = f(x^{(k)}) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle r^{(k)}, Ae^{(k)} \rangle^2}{\langle r^{(k)}, Ar^{(k)} \rangle} - e \quad 2/1/2$$

$$f(x^k) = \frac{1}{2} \|x^* - x^k\|_A^2 = \frac{1}{2} \|e^k\|_A^2 = \frac{1}{2} e^{kT} A e^k$$

: 2/1/2 1/2/1, 1/2/1/2

$$f(x^{k+1}) = f(x^k + \alpha^k r^k) = \dots = \frac{1}{2} e^{kT} A e^k - \alpha^k r^{kT} A e^k + \frac{1}{2} (\alpha^k)^2 r^{kT} A r^k$$

$$\alpha^k = \alpha_{opt}^k = \frac{r^{kT} A e^k}{r^{kT} A r^k} = \frac{\langle r^k, A e^k \rangle}{\langle r^k, A r^k \rangle} \quad 2/1/2$$

: 2/1/2 1/2/1/2 1/2/1/2  $\alpha^k$  2/3/1

$$f(x^{k+1}) = \frac{1}{2} e^{kT} A e^k - \frac{\langle r^k, A e^k \rangle}{\langle r^k, A r^k \rangle} \langle r^k, A e^k \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\langle r^k, A e^k \rangle}{\langle r^k, A r^k \rangle} \right)^2 \langle r^k, A r^k \rangle$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} e^{kT} A e^k}_{f(x^k)} - \frac{\langle r^k, A e^k \rangle^2}{\langle r^k, A r^k \rangle} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle r^k, A e^k \rangle^2}{\langle r^k, A r^k \rangle}$$

$$= f(x^k) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle r^k, A e^k \rangle^2}{\langle r^k, A r^k \rangle}$$

$$f(x^{k+1}) = c^k f(x^k)$$

II

$$c^k = \frac{f(x^{k+1})}{f(x^k)} = \frac{f(x^k) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle r^k, A e^k \rangle^2}{\langle r^k, A r^k \rangle}}{f(x^k)} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle r^k, A e^k \rangle^2}{f(x^k) \cdot \langle r^k, A r^k \rangle}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\langle r^k, A e^k \rangle^2}{e^{kT} A e^k \langle r^k, A r^k \rangle}$$

$$(c^k < 1 \quad p(1)) \quad 0 < \frac{\langle r^k, A e^k \rangle^2}{\langle e^k, A e^k \rangle \langle r^k, A r^k \rangle} - e \quad 2/1/2 \quad \sim 1/2$$

אם  $\|x\|_A$  פרספקטיבה של  $A$ , אז  $\|x\|_A$  פרספקטיבה של  $A$   $\times$   $\int$

III.  $\forall v \in \mathbb{R}^n : \lambda_{\min} \leq \frac{v^T A v}{v^T v} \leq \lambda_{\max}$  : פרספקטיבה של  $A$   $\times$   $\int$

$$C^k = 1 - \frac{\langle r^k, A e^k \rangle^2}{\langle e^k, A e^k \rangle \langle r^k, A r^k \rangle} = 1 - \frac{(r^k{}^T A e^k)^2}{r^k{}^T A r^k e^k{}^T A e^k} = 1 - \frac{(r^k{}^T r^k)^2}{(r^k{}^T A r^k)(e^k{}^T A e^k)}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{r^k{}^T r^k r^k{}^T r^k}{r^k{}^T A r^k e^k{}^T A e^k} \stackrel{\substack{\text{כיוון } A \\ \text{סימטרית}}}{=} 1 - \frac{r^k{}^T r^k r^k{}^T r^k}{r^k{}^T A r^k (A^{-1} r^k)^T r^k} = 1 - \frac{r^k{}^T r^k}{r^k{}^T A r^k} \cdot \frac{r^k{}^T r^k}{r^k{}^T (A^{-1})^T r^k}$$

$$C^k \leq 1 - \frac{\lambda_{\min}}{\lambda_{\max}} \iff \frac{r^k{}^T r^k}{r^k{}^T A r^k} \cdot \frac{r^k{}^T r^k}{r^k{}^T (A^{-1})^T r^k} \geq \frac{\lambda_{\min}}{\lambda_{\max}} : \int$$

$$\iff \frac{r^k{}^T A r^k}{r^k{}^T r^k} \cdot \frac{r^k{}^T (A^{-1})^T r^k}{r^k{}^T r^k} \leq \frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_{\min}}$$

$$\frac{r^k{}^T A r^k}{r^k{}^T r^k} \leq \lambda_{\max} : \text{פרספקטיבה של } A, \text{ סימטרית } A$$

$$\frac{r^k{}^T (A^{-1})^T r^k}{r^k{}^T r^k} \leq \lambda_{\max} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{\min}} : \text{פרספקטיבה של } A^{-1} \iff \text{פרספקטיבה של } A$$

$$C^k \leq 1 - \frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_{\min}} < 1 \iff \frac{r^k{}^T A r^k}{r^k{}^T r^k} \cdot \frac{r^k{}^T (A^{-1})^T r^k}{r^k{}^T r^k} \leq \frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_{\min}} \int$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x^k) = 0 \quad - e \quad \text{a/..} \quad . \text{iv}$$

$$f(x^{k+1}) = c^k f(x^k) \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{0 < c^k < 1} 0$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f(x^k) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \|x^* - x^k\|_A^2 = 0 \iff x^* - x^k = 0$$

$k \rightarrow \infty \implies x^* = x^k$

$$x^{k+1} = x^k + \alpha^k (b - Ax^k) = x^k + \alpha^k r^k \quad (3)$$

min  $\|r^k\|_2$  over  $\alpha^k$  problem

$$\therefore \arg \min_{\alpha^k} \|r^{k+1}\|_2 = f(x^k)$$

$$\|r^{k+1}\|_2 = \|b - Ax^{k+1}\|_2 = \|b - A(x^k + \alpha^k r^k)\|_2$$

$$= \|b - Ax^k - A\alpha^k r^k\|_2 = \|r^k - \alpha^k Ar^k\|_2 = (r^k - \alpha^k Ar^k)^T (r^k - \alpha^k Ar^k)$$

$r^{kT} - \alpha^k r^{kT} A^T$

$$= r^{kT} r^k - \alpha^k r^{kT} A r^k - \alpha^k r^{kT} A^T r^k + (\alpha^k)^2 r^{kT} A^T A r^k$$

$$\therefore \text{set derivative to 0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha^k} = -r^{kT} A r^k - r^{kT} A^T r^k + 2\alpha^k r^{kT} A^T A r^k = 0$$

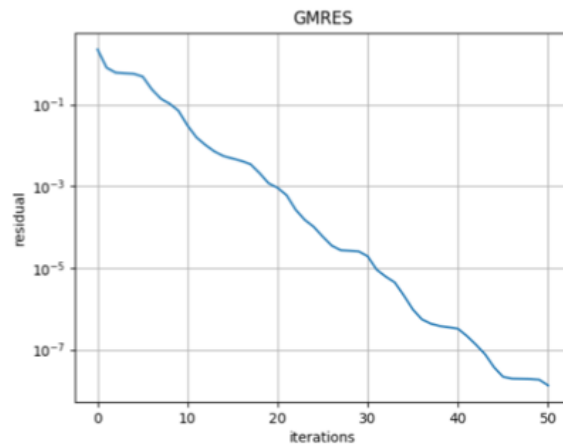
$$r^{kT} A r^k + r^{kT} A^T r^k = 2\alpha^k r^{kT} A^T A r^k$$

$$\langle r^k, A r^k \rangle + \langle A r^k, r^k \rangle = 2\alpha^k r^{kT} A^T A r^k$$

$$\langle r^k, A r^k \rangle = \alpha^k r^{kT} A^T A r^k$$

$$\alpha^k = \frac{r^{kT} A r^k}{r^{kT} A^T A r^k}$$

ג. אולי, גשר שהקדל לומר 50 סאלינריות:



ד. אולי, לא מפתח קיבלו זה מונחן יורד, תופעה

ה. מונחן מניון שם - GMRES זה סאלינריות אולי

ביתרין  $\alpha^k$  כן שיער מנינריות לפי השאיר, כמו כן

זהו אולי מניון מנינריות זהו השאיר בחלק האילריות, לפי כנס

הזה מונחן יורד.

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \alpha_1^{(k)} r^k + \alpha_2^{(k)} r^k \quad .0$$

(→)  $\vec{\alpha}^k = [\alpha_1^k, \alpha_2^k]^T$  /m)

$$r^{k+1} = b - Ax^{(k+1)} = (b - A(x^{(k)} + \alpha_1^{(k)} r^k + \alpha_2^{(k)} r^k))$$

$$= b - A(x^{(k)} + R^{(k)} \vec{\alpha}^k) = b - Ax^k + AR^k \vec{\alpha}^k$$

$$f(\vec{\alpha}^k) = \left\| b - Ax^k + AR^k \vec{\alpha}^k \right\|_2^2 = \left\| r^k - AR^k \vec{\alpha}^k \right\|_2^2$$

$$= (r^{kT} - \vec{\alpha}^{kT} R^{kT} A^T) (r^k - AR^k \vec{\alpha}^k) =$$

$$r^{kT} r^k - r^{kT} AR^k \vec{\alpha}^k - \vec{\alpha}^{kT} R^{kT} A^T r^k + \vec{\alpha}^{kT} R^{kT} A^T AR^k \vec{\alpha}^k$$

$$f'(\vec{\alpha}^k) = -r^{kT} AR^k - R^{kT} A^T r^k + 2R^{kT} A^T AR^k \vec{\alpha}^k =$$

$$-2r^{kT} AR^k + 2R^{kT} A^T AR^k \vec{\alpha}^k = 0$$

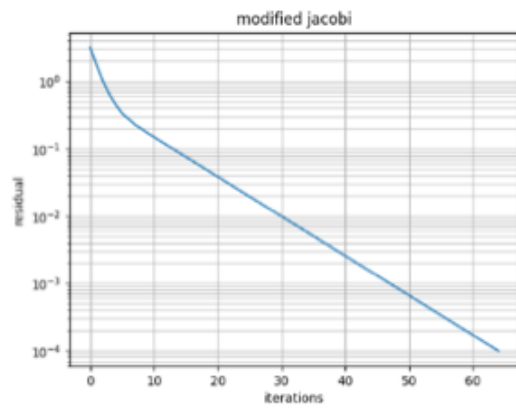
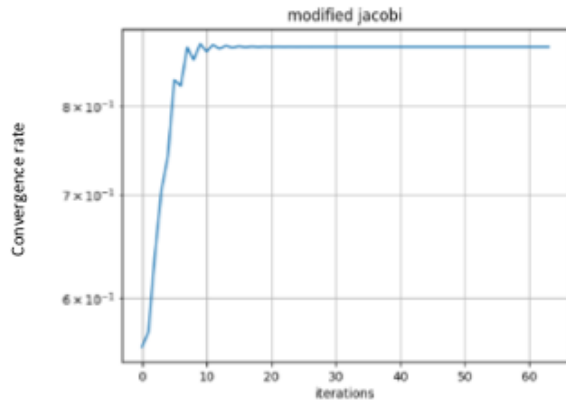
$$r^{kT} AR^k = R^{kT} A^T AR^k \vec{\alpha}^k$$

$$\vec{\alpha}^k = (R^{kT} A^T AR^k)^{-1} r^{kT} AR^k$$

:pinjin banj



4.א.

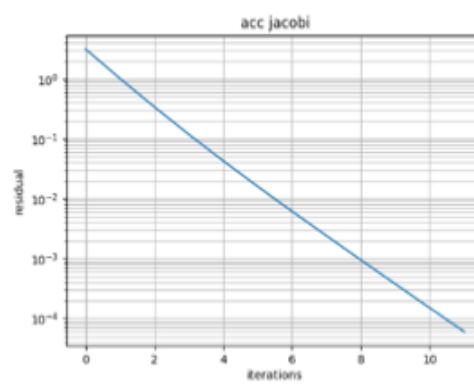
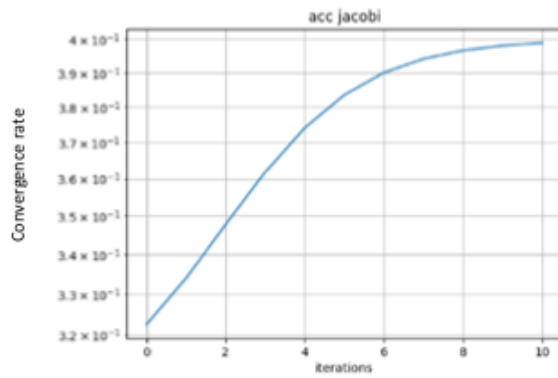


הפתרון:

```
[ 1.24949057  0.5828239   0.91620166 -0.08365973 -0.09119432 -0.5930786
-0.13854332 -0.54952048  0.27052652 -0.37529417]
```

נדרשו 64 איטרציות להגיע לפתרון זה.

4.ב.

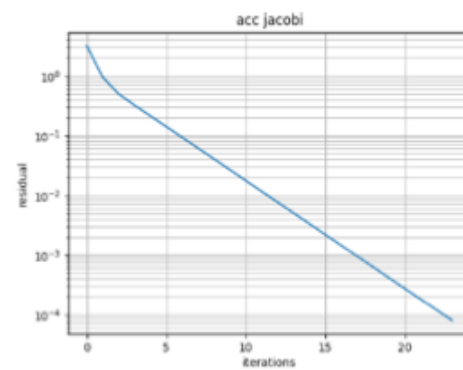
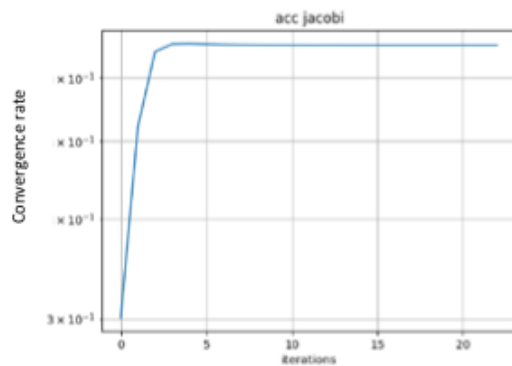


הפתרון:

```
[ 0.83335371  0.16668823  0.50002097 -0.50002097 -0.50759672 -1.00948977
-0.55494512 -0.96592924 -0.14585493 -0.79168712]
```

נדרשו 11 איטרציות להגיע לפיתרון זה.

4.ג.



הפיתרון:

```
[ 1.42285529  0.75618862  1.08952195  0.08953865  0.08199349 -0.4198928
 0.03464168 -0.37633266  0.44370399 -0.20211398]
```

נדרשו 23 איטרציות להגיע לפיתרון זה.

```

import numpy
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plot
import scipy.sparse.linalg
from scipy.sparse import random
import scipy.sparse as sparse
from scipy.linalg import block_diag

# 1
def Jacobi_method(A, b, N, x, w):
    # start x_0
    if x is None:
        x = np.zeros(len(A[0]))
    nr2 = np.zeros(N + 1)
    nr2[0] = np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b)

    # create D
    D = np.diag(A)
    LU = A - np.diagflat(D)

    for i in range(N):
        x = w*(b - (LU) @ x) / D + (1-w)*x
        nr2[i + 1] = np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b)

    return x, nr2, convergence_factor(nr2)

def GS(A, b, N, x):
    # start x_0
    if x is None:
        x = np.zeros(len(A[0]))
    nr2 = np.zeros(N + 1)
    nr2[0] = np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b)

    # create L+D
    LD = numpy.tril(A)

    for i in range(N):
        x = x + np.linalg.inv(LD) @ (b - A @ x)
        nr2[i + 1] = np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b)

    return x, nr2, convergence_factor(nr2)

def SD(A, b, N, x):
    if x is None:
        x = np.zeros(np.shape(A[0]))

    nr2 = np.zeros(N + 1)
    nr2[0] = np.linalg.norm(b)

    for i in range(N):
        r = b - A @ x
        if np.linalg.norm(r) <= pow(10, -10):
            break
        alpha = np.dot(r, r) / np.dot(r, A @ r)
        x = x + alpha * r
        nr2[i + 1] = np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b)

    return x, nr2, convergence_factor(nr2)

```

```

def CG(A, b, N, x):
    if x is None:
        x = np.zeros(np.shape(A[0]))

    nr2 = np.zeros(N + 1)
    nr2[0] = np.linalg.norm(b)
    r = b - A @ x
    p = r.copy()
    for i in range(N):
        Ap = A.dot(p)
        alpha = np.dot(p, r) / np.dot(p, Ap)
        x = x + alpha * p
        nr2[i + 1] = np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b)
        r = b - A.dot(x)
        if np.linalg.norm(r) <= pow(10, -10):
            break
        beta = -np.dot(r, Ap) / np.dot(p, Ap)
        p = r + beta * p
    return x, nr2, convergence_factor(nr2)

def show_results(xlabel, ylabel, title, array):
    plot.grid(True, which="both")
    plot.semilogy(np.array(range(0, len(array))), array)
    plot.title(title)
    plot.ylabel(ylabel)
    plot.xlabel(xlabel)
    plot.show()

def convergence_factor(nr2):
    con_fac = np.zeros((len(nr2)) - 1)
    for i in range(len(con_fac)):
        if nr2[i] == 0:
            break
        con_fac[i] = nr2[i + 1] / nr2[i]

    return con_fac

# 3 c
def GMRES (A, b, N, x):

    nr2 = np.zeros(N + 1)
    nr2[0] = np.linalg.norm(b)

    for i in range(N):
        r = b - A @ x
        a1 = np.transpose(r)@A@r
        a2 = np.transpose(r)@np.transpose(A)@A@r
        alpha = a1/a2
        x = x + alpha * r
        nr2[i + 1] = np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b)

    return x, nr2

```

```

# 4 a
def mod_Jacobi_method(A, b, e, x):
    # start x_0
    if x is None:
        x = np.zeros(len(A[0]))
    nr2 = []
    nr2.append(np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b))

    # create D
    D = np.diag(A)
    LU = A - np.diagflat(D)
    r = np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b)
    counter = 0
    while np.linalg.norm(r) >= e:
        x = (b - (LU) @ x) / D
        r = np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b)
        nr2.append(r)
        counter = counter + 1
        print(np.linalg.norm(r))

    return x, nr2, convergence_factor(nr2), counter

# 4 b
def acc_jacobi(A, b, M, e, x, w):
    # start x_0
    if x is None:
        x = np.zeros(len(A[0]))
    nr2 = []
    nr2.append(np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b))

    # create D
    M_inv = np.linalg.inv(M)
    r = np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b)
    counter = 0
    while np.linalg.norm(r) >= e:
        x = x + w * M_inv @ (b - A @ x)
        r = np.linalg.norm(A @ x - b)
        nr2.append(r)
        counter = counter + 1
        print(np.linalg.norm(r))

    return x, nr2, convergence_factor(nr2), counter

```

```

if __name__ == '__main__':
    # 1
    n = 256
    A = random(n, n, 5 / n, dtype=float)
    v = np.random.rand(n)
    v = sparse.spdiags(v, 0, v.shape[0], v.shape[0], 'csr')
    A = A.transpose() * v * A + 0.1 * sparse.eye(n)
    b = np.random.rand(n)
    A = A.toarray()

    sol, nr2, fr = GS(A, b, 100, None)
    show_results("iterations", "residual", "GS", nr2)
    show_results("iterations", "converge rate", "GS", fr)

    sol, nr2, fr = Jacobi_method(A, b, 100, None, 0.1)
    show_results("iterations", "residual", "jacobi norm w=0.1", nr2)
    show_results("iterations", "converge rate", "jacobi norm w=0.1",
fr)

    sol, nr2, fr = SD(A, b, 100, None)
    show_results("iterations", "residual", "SD", nr2)
    show_results("iterations", "converge rate", "SD", fr)

    sol, nr2, fr = CG(A, b, 100, None)
    show_results("iterations", "residual", "CG", nr2)
    show_results("iterations", "converge rate", "CG", fr)

    # 3
    A = [[5,4,4,-1,0], [3,12,4,-5,-5], [-4,2,6,0,3] , [4,5,-7,10,2] ,
[1,2,5,3,10]]
    b = [1,1,1,1,1]
    x = np.zeros(5)

    sol,nr2 = GMRES(A,b,50,x)

    show_results("iterations", "residual", "GMRES", nr2)
    print(sol)

    # 4 a
    A=[[2,-1,-1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0] , [-1,2,-1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0] , [-1,-1,3,-
1,0,0,0,0,0,0] , [0,0,-1,5,-1,0,-1,0,-1,-1] , [0,0,0,-1,4,-1,-1,-
1,0,0] , [0,0,0,0,-1,3,-1,-1,0,0] , [0,0,0,-1,-1,-1,5,-1,0,-1]
,[0,0,0,0,-1,-1,-1,4,0,-1] , [0,0,0,-1,0,0,0,0,2,-1] , [0,0,0,-
1,0,0,-1,-1,-1,4]]
    b = [1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,1,-1,1,-1]

    sol,nr2,fr,it = mod_Jacobi_method(A,b,10e-5,None)

    show_results("iterations", "residual", "modified jacobi", nr2)
    show_results("iterations", "convergence factor", "modified
jacobi", fr)
    print(sol)
    print(it)

    # 4 b
    M1 = [[2,-1,-1] , [-1,2,-1] , [-1,-1,3]]
    M2 = [[5,-1,0, -1,0,-1,-1] , [-1,4,-1,-1,-1,0,0] , [0,-1,3,-1,-
1,0,0] , [-1,-1,-1,5,-1,0,-1] , [0,-1,-1,-1,4,0,-1] , [-1,0,0,0,0,2,-1]
,[-1,0,0,-1,-1,-1,4]]

```

```

M = block_diag(M1,M2)

sol,nr2,fr,it = mod_Jacobi_method(A,b,10e-5,None)

show_results("iterations", "residual", "modified jacobi", nr2)
show_results("iterations", "convergence factor", "modified
jacobi", fr)
print(sol)
print(it)

sol,nr2,fr,it = acc_jacobi(A,b,M,10e-5,None , 0.7)

show_results("iterations", "residual", "acc jacobi", nr2)
show_results("iterations", "convergence factor", "acc jacobi",
fr)
print(sol)
print(it)

# 4c
M1 = [[2,-1,-1] , [-1,2,-1] , [-1,-1,3]]
M2 = [[5,-1,0,-1] , [-1,4,-1,-1] , [0,-1,3,-1] , [-1,-1,-1,5]]
M3 = [[4,0,-1] , [0,2,-1] , [-1,-1,4]]
M = block_diag(M1, M2 , M3)
sol,nr2,fr,it = acc_jacobi(A,b,M,10e-5,None , 0.7)

show_results("iterations", "residual", "acc jacobi", nr2)
show_results("iterations", "convergence factor", "acc jacobi",
fr)
print(sol)
print(it)

```