

P5.1.3

① G_1, G_2 are the givens matrix of x and y , and in that x, y are unit 2-norm.

$$\begin{aligned} G_1^T x &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & G_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= x & \Rightarrow & G^T x = y \\ G_2^T y &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & G_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= y & & G^T G_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = G_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & & & & & G = G_1 G_2^T \end{aligned}$$

② When $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$. $G^T x = y$

We need more givens matrix to turn x, y into $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Everytime we need the first one and i th one to get G_{1i} .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{And we got something like } \underbrace{G_{1n}^T G_{1n-1}^T \dots G_{11}^T}_{G_1^T} x &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \underbrace{G_{2n}^T G_{2n-1}^T \dots G_{21}^T}_{G_2^T} y &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$G_1^T = G_{1n}^T G_{1n-1}^T \dots G_{11}^T = (G_{11} \cdot G_{12} \cdot \dots \cdot G_{1n-1} \cdot G_{1n})^T$$

$$G_2^T = G_{2n}^T G_{2n-1}^T \dots G_{21}^T = (G_{21} \cdot G_{22} \cdot \dots \cdot G_{2n-1} \cdot G_{2n})^T$$

$$G = G_1 \cdot G_2^T = (G_{11} \cdot G_{12} \cdot \dots \cdot G_{1n-1} \cdot G_{1n}) \cdot (G_{21} \cdot G_{22} \cdot \dots \cdot G_{2n-1} \cdot G_{2n})^T$$

So in MATLAB,

function [G] = givens(x, y)

m = size(x, 1); $G_x = \text{eye}(m)$; $G_y = \text{eye}(m)$;

for $i = 2:m$

$yy = [y(i) \ y(i)]'$;

$G_2 = \text{givens}(yy)$;

for $j = 1:m$

$e1 = G_y(1, j)$;

$e2 = G_y(i, j)$;

```

        c = G2(1,1);
        s = G2(1,2);
        Gy(1,j) = c*e1 - s*e2;
        Gy(i,j) = s*e1 + c*e2;
    end
    y(1) = sqrt(y(1)*y(1) + y(i)*y(i)); % modify y(1) for next
                                         iteration
end

```

```

for i = 2:m
    xx = [x(1) x(i)]';
    G1 = givens(xx);
    for j = 1:m
        e1 = Gx(1,j);
        e2 = Gx(i,j);
        c = G1(1,1);
        s = G1(1,2);
        Gx(1,j) = c*e1 - s*e2;
        Gx(i,j) = s*e1 + c*e2;
    end
    x(1) = sqrt(x(1)*x(1) + x(i)*x(i));
end
Q = Gx' * Gy;
end

```

PS.2.3

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| | | | | ... | |
| | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ | ⋮ |
| n-2 | | | | | |
| n-1 | ② | | | ... | |
| n | ① | ③ | | ... | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | n-1 |
| | | | | | n |

We need to zero out $(n-1)$ diagonals.

The rest part is the same as Alg S.2.4.

In MATLAB,

```
function [A] = mygivenqr(A)
```

```
n = size(A, 1);
```

```
for z = n+1:-1:3
```

% this loop iterates $(n-1)$ diagonals.

```
    j = 1;
```

% Each diag we start from col 1.

```
    for i = z-1:n
```

% row start from $(z-1)$.

```
        G = givenr([A(i-1, j) A(i, j)]');

```

```
        A(i-1:i, j:n) = G' * A(i-1:i, j:n);

```

```
        j = j+1;

```

```
    end

```

```
end

```

```
end

```

i, j represent the entry we want to zero out each iteration.

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