CSC336 Assignment 2

1. It is possible for
$$||x||_1 > ||y||_1$$
 and $||x||_{\infty} < ||y||_{\infty}$ Let $x = [3, 2 \ 2]^T$ and $y = [4 \ 0 \ 2]^T$ $||x||_1 = 3 + 2 + 2 = 7$ $||y||_1 = 4 + 0 + 2 = 8$ $||x||_{\infty} = \max(3,2,2) = 3$ $||y||_{\infty} = \max(4,0,2) = 4$ Therefore $||x||_1 > ||y||_1$ and $||x||_{\infty} < ||y||_{\infty}$

2. a)
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ ||A||_{\infty} = \max(5+2, 5+1) = 7 \\ ||A||_{1} = \max(5+5, 2+1) = 10 \\ \text{Therefore } ||A||_{1} > ||A||_{\infty}$$

b)
$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ ||B||_{\infty} = \max(5+5,2+1) = 10 \\ ||B||_{1} = \max(5+2,5+1) = 7 \\ \text{Therefore } ||B||_{1} < ||B||_{\infty}$$

3. Need to show:
$$\frac{1}{cond(A)} \frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\|b\|} \le \frac{\|\Delta x\|}{\|x\|}$$

Remember that
$$cond(A) = \left| |A| \right| \left| |A| \right|^{-1}$$
 , $\Delta x = x - \hat{x}$, $\Delta b = b - \hat{b}$

$$Ax = b x = A^{-1}b ||x|| = ||A^{-1}b|| \le ||A^{-1}|| ||b|| \frac{||b||}{||A||} \le ||x|| \le ||A^{-1}|| ||b||$$

This method also gets us

$$\frac{\left|\left|\Delta b\right|\right|}{\left|\left|A\right|\right|} \le \left|\left|\Delta x\right|\right| \le \left|\left|A^{-1}\right|\right|\left|\left|\Delta b\right|\right|$$

By following very similar steps as the equation before Now continuing on...

$$\frac{1}{||A^{-1}|| ||b||} \le \frac{1}{||x||}$$

Done by just rearranging the variables to the other side

Now by combining the previous two equations we get:

1000005754 Ramaneek Gill

A(3,4) = 1;

$$\frac{1}{\left|\left|A\right|\right|\left|\left|A^{-1}\right|\right|}\cdot\frac{\left|\left|\Delta b\right|\right|}{\left|\left|b\right|\right|}\leq\frac{\left|\left|\Delta x\right|\right|}{\left|\left|x\right|\right|}$$

This was done by multiplying the equations Now we just apply the definitions of cond(A)

$$\frac{1}{cond(A)} \cdot \frac{\big| |\Delta b| \big|}{\big| |b| \big|} \le \frac{\big| |\Delta x| \big|}{\big| |x| \big|}$$

Therefore under the conditions stated in the question the above equation holds true!

```
QUESTION 4
A)
      A\B =
             10.8579
             -7.6777
             10.0000
            -25.0000
             46.2132
             -7.6777
               0
            -25.0000
             3.5355
             22.5000
             20.0000
            -31.8198
             22.5000
B)
     \frac{\left||f-\hat{f}|\right|}{||f||} \le cond(A) \cdot \frac{||r||}{||b||} \le 404.2256
code: q4.m
A = zeros(13, 13);
B = zeros(13, 1);
B(2,1) = 10;
B(8,1) = 15;
B(10,1) = 20;
A(1,2) = 1;
A(1,6) = -1;
A(2,3) = 1;
A(3,1) = -sqrt(2)/2;
```

```
1000005754
Ramaneek Gill
A(3,5) = sqrt(2)/2;
A(4,1) = sqrt(2)/2;
A(4,3) = 1;
A(4,4) = sqrt(2)/2;
A(5,4) = 1;
A(5,8) = -1;
A(6,7) = 1;
A(7,5) = sqrt(2)/2;
A(7,6) = 1;
A(7,9) = -sqrt(2)/2;
A(7,10) = -1;
A(8,5) = sqrt(2)/2;
A(8,7) = 1;
A(8,8) = sqrt(2)/2;
A(9,10) = 1;
A(9,13) = -1;
A(10,11) = 1;
A(11,8) = 1;
A(11,9) = sqrt(2)/2;
A(11,12) = -sqrt(2)/2;
A(12,9) = sqrt(2)/2;
A(12,11) = 1;
A(12,12) = sqrt(2)/2;
A(13,12) = sqrt(2)/2;
A(13,13) = 1;
Α
В
A\B
cond = cond(A, 1)
r = norm(B - A*A\B, 1)
b = norm(B, 1)
disp(['||f-f.hat|| / ||f||) is less than or equal to ', num2str(cond*r/b)]);
output:
>> q4
A =
 Columns 1 through 7
     0 1.0000
                                0 -1.0000
                    0
                          0
                                                0
     0
           0 1.0000
                          0
                                0
                                      0
                                             0
 -0.7071
              0
                    0 1.0000 0.7071
                                            0
                                                  0
  0.7071
              0 1.0000 0.7071
                                      0
                                            0
                                                  0
```

Ramaneek Gill

0	0	0	1.000	0 0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0 :	1.0000
0	0	0	0	0.7071	1.00	000 0
0	0	0	0	0.7071	0	1.0000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Columns 8 through 13

_		^		^		^		^		^			
0		0		U		0		0		U			
0		0		0		0		0		0			
0		0		0		0		0		0			
0		0		0		0		0		0			
-1.000	00		0		0		0		0		0		
0		0		0		0		0		0			
0	-0.7	07	71	-1	.00	00		0		0		0	
0.707	71		0		0		0		0		0		
0		0	1.	.00	00		0		0	-1.	000	00	
0		0		0	1	.00	00		0		0		
1.000	00	0.7	707	71		0		0	-0.	707	1		0
0	0.7	07	1		0	1.	.000	00	0.	707	1		0
0		0		0		0	0	.70	71	1.	000	0	

B =

__

ans =

10.8579

1000005754 Ramaneek Gill -7.6777 10.0000 -25.0000 46.2132 -7.6777 0 -25.0000 3.5355 22.5000 20.0000 -31.8198 22.5000 cond = 27.7279 r = 656.0229 b = 45 ||f-f.hat|| / ||f|| is less than or equal to 404.2256 **QUESTION 5** Refer to the program output below for the justification for these answers.

- A) The Hilbert Matrix can go up to 13 dimensions before its relative error is greater than or equal to 1.
- B) As n gets bigger so does the condition number for the hilbert matrix with a dimension of n. This shows that the bigger the hilbert matrix is the bigger the error will be in calculating $x_hat.$ The condition number seems to grow exponentially based on n. This is observed by the log10 operation used condition number of the Hilbert Matrix.
- C) As n grows by 1 each loop, the amount of correct digits seem to decrease

by slightly more than 1. When n == 1 the correctness of x_hat is almost at the magnitude of a single precision floating point number. As n grows the correct digits continue to decrease to the point where no digit is in x_hat is correct when n = 13.

```
code: q5.m
n = 1;
H = hilb(n);
x = ones(n);
B = H*x;
xhat = H\backslash B;
relerror = norm(x-xhat, inf)/norm(x,inf);
while relerror < 1
       H = hilb(n);
       con = cond(H, inf);
       x = ones(n);
       B = H*x;
       xhat = H\backslash B;
       relerror = norm(x-xhat, inf)/norm(x,inf);
       digits = -log10(relerror);
       lcond = log10(con);
       disp(['N = ',num2str(n),' relative error: ',num2str(relerror),' condition number: ',num2str(con),'
log10(con): ',num2str(lcond),' # correct digits: ',num2str(digits)]);
       n = n+1;
end
```

output: //Please ignore the warnings from the program.

```
N = 1 relative error: 0 condition number: 1 log10(con): 0 # correct digits: Inf
N = 2 relative error: 7.7716e-16 condition number: 27 log10(con): 1.4314 # correct digits: 15.1095
N = 3 relative error: 4.885e-15 condition number: 748 log10(con): 2.8739 # correct digits: 14.3111
N = 4 relative error: 2.9587e-13 condition number: 28375 log10(con): 4.4529 # correct digits: 12.5289
N = 5 relative error: 1.9926e-12 condition number: 943656 log10(con): 5.9748 # correct digits: 11.7006
N = 6 relative error: 4.6634e-10 condition number: 29070279.0029 log10(con): 7.4634 # correct digits: 9.3313
N = 7 relative error: 2.0028e-08 condition number: 985194889.7198 log10(con): 8.9935 # correct digits: 7.6984
N = 8 relative error: 4.3834e-07 condition number: 33872790819.4947 log10(con): 10.5299 # correct digits: 6.3582
N = 9 relative error: 1.9351e-05 condition number: 1099650991701.052 log10(con): 12.0413 # correct digits: 4.7133
```

1000005754

Ramaneek Gill

N = 10 relative error: 0.00037952 condition number: 35353724553756.42 log10(con): 13.5484 # correct

digits: 3.4208

N = 11 relative error: 0.0066196 condition number: 1230369938308720 log10(con): 15.09 # correct

digits: 2.1792

Warning: Matrix is close to singular or badly scaled.

Results may be inaccurate. RCOND = 2.632766e-17.

> In cond at 48

In q5 at 11

Warning: Matrix is close to singular or badly scaled.

Results may be inaccurate. RCOND = 2.409320e-17.

> In q5 at 14

N = 12 relative error: 0.2395 condition number: 37983201226912104 log10(con): 16.5796 # correct

digits: 0.62069

Warning: Matrix is close to singular or badly scaled.

Results may be inaccurate. RCOND = 2.339949e-18.

> In cond at 48

In q5 at 11

Warning: Matrix is close to singular or badly scaled.

Results may be inaccurate. RCOND = 2.339949e-18.

> In q5 at 14

N = 13 relative error: 5.7974 condition number: 427595335326831488 log10(con): 17.631 # correct

digits: -0.76323