

# Assignment - 7

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## 1. Introduction:

In this particular assignment we have been given a task in which we have to take in a square matrix  $A$  and a vector  $b$ , and compute:

$$x = A^{-1}b \quad (1)$$

In this particular assignment we have to analyse the results obtained by the various methods that we use for the computation of  $x$  according to the given tasks.

## 2. QR Decomposition Method:

The  $QR$  decomposition (also called the  $QR$  factorization) of a matrix is a decomposition of the matrix into an orthogonal matrix and a triangular matrix. The  $QR$  decomposition of a real square matrix  $A$  is a decomposition of  $A$  as:

$$A = QR \quad (2)$$

where  $Q$  is an orthogonal matrix (i.e.  $Q^T Q = I$ ) and  $R$  is an upper triangular matrix. If  $A$  is non singular, then this factorization is unique.

There are several methods for actually computing the  $QR$  decomposition. One of such method is the Gram-Schmidt process.

In this project report I have provided the program that takes in a square matrix  $A$  and a vector  $b$ , and computes  $x = A^{-1} b$  using  $QR$  decomposition. The program file is attached with the folder of submission.

### 3. Plot of $L_\infty$ error in $x$ v/s Matrix Size:

In the following section I have represented the plot of the  $L_\infty$  error in  $x$  v/s Matrix Size  $\epsilon [1, 1000]$  while approximating the value of  $x = A^{-1} b$  by using the  $QR$  Decomposition Method and the Backslash " $\backslash$ " Method. The backslash " $\backslash$ " operator is used to solving a linear equation of the form  $Ax = b$ , where 'A' is a matrice, 'b' is a vector and 'x' is a vector. The solution of this equation is given by  $x = A \backslash b$ , but it works only if the number of rows in 'A' and 'b' is equal. The plot of the  $L_\infty$  error in  $x$  v/s Matrix size  $\epsilon [1, 1000]$  is shown below:

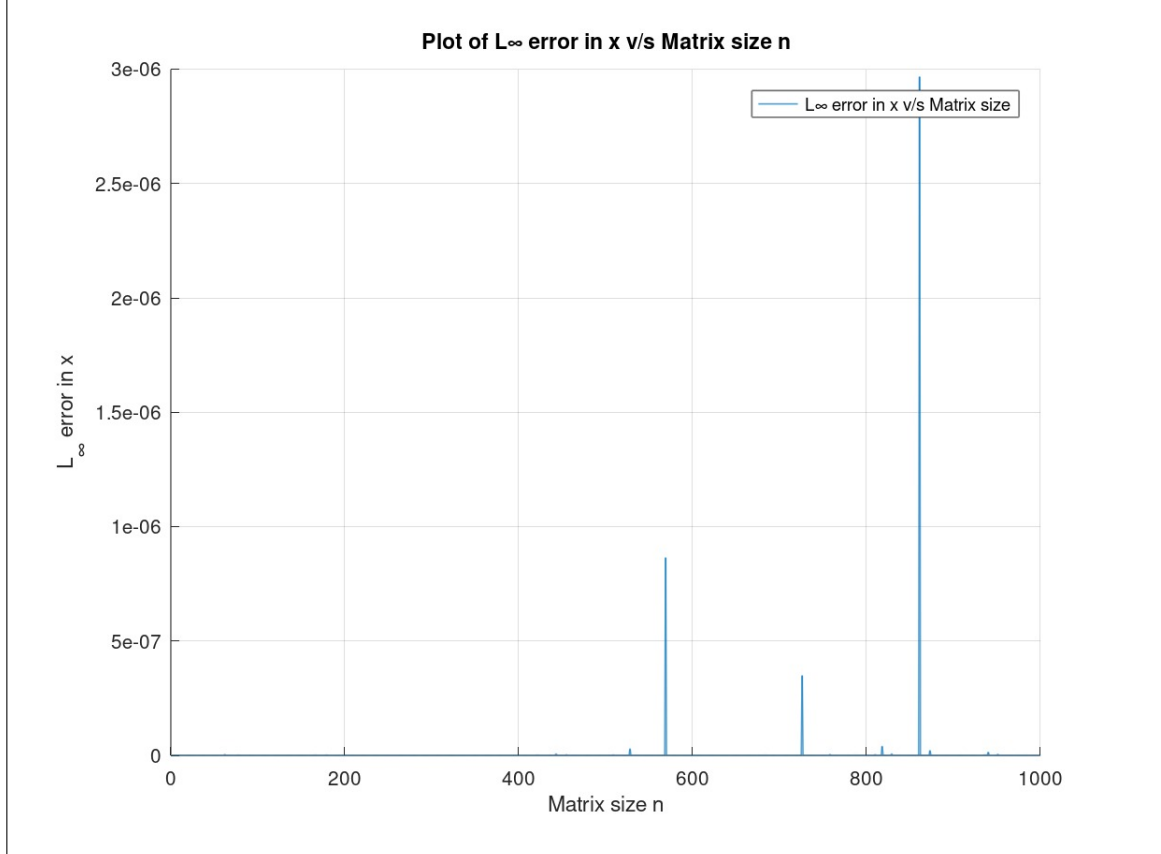


Figure 1: Plot of the  $L_\infty$  error in  $x$  v/s Matrix Size  $\epsilon [1, 1000]$

### 4. Plot of Computational Time for $x$ v/s Matrix Size:

In the following section I have represented the plot of the Computational Time for  $x$  v/s Matrix Size  $\epsilon [1, 1000]$  while approximating the value of  $x = A^{-1} b$  by using the four separate methods ie  $QR$  Decomposition Method, Octave's inbuilt  $QR$  Decomposition Method, Inverse " $inv()$ " Method, Backslash " $\backslash$ " Method. The plot of the Computational Time for  $x$  v/s Matrix size  $\epsilon [1, 1000]$  is shown below:

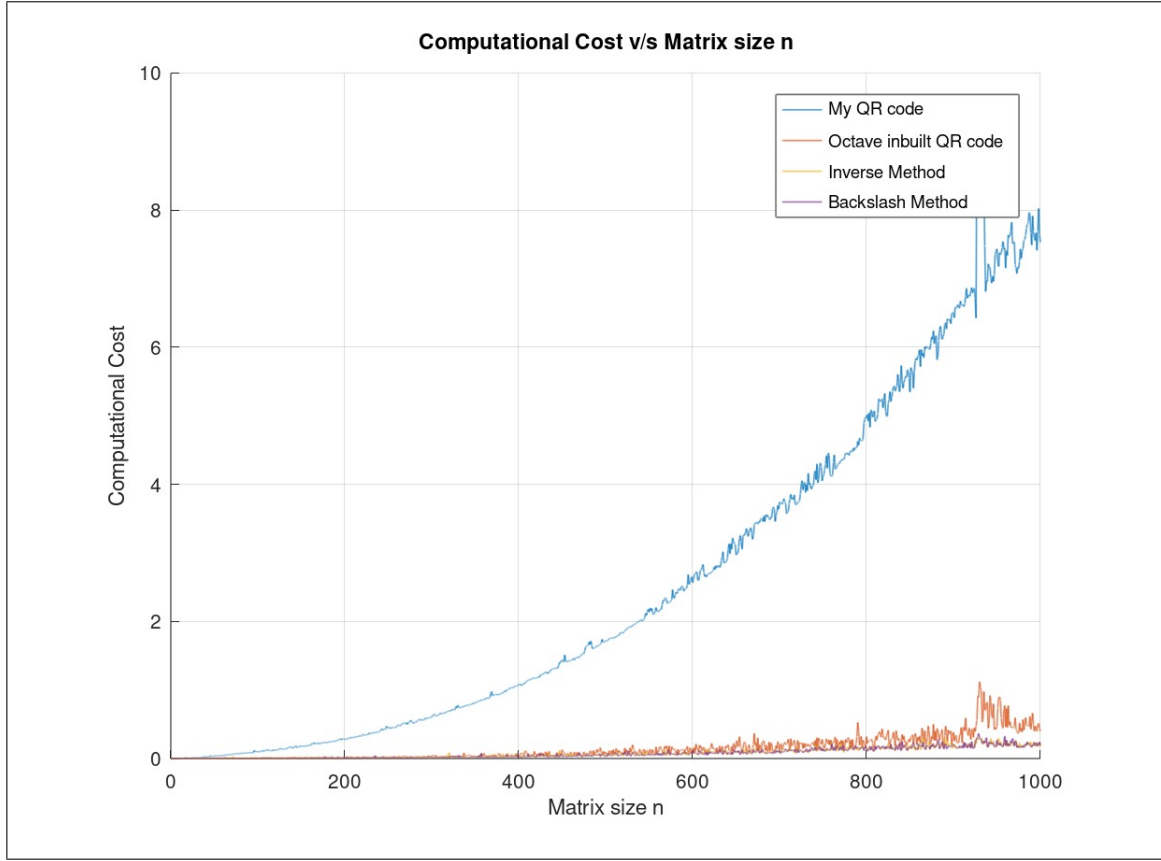


Figure 2: plot of the Computational Time for  $x$  v/s Matrix Size  $\in [1, 1000]$

## 5. Plot of Computational Time for $x$ v/s Matrix Size for my QR Method Code:

In the following section I have represented the plot of the Computational Time for  $x$  v/s Matrix Size  $\in [1, 1000]$  while approximating the value of  $x = A^{-1} b$  for the Total Computational Time, Time taken for generating Q and R, Time taken for the Back-Substitution Method for solving  $x$  against Matrix Size  $\in [1, 1000]$ . The plot of the Computational Time for  $x$  v/s Matrix Size  $\in [1, 1000]$  while approximating the value of  $x = A^{-1} b$  for the Total Computational Time, Time taken for generating Q and R, Time taken for the Back-Substitution Method for solving  $x$  against Matrix Size  $\in [1, 1000]$  is shown below:

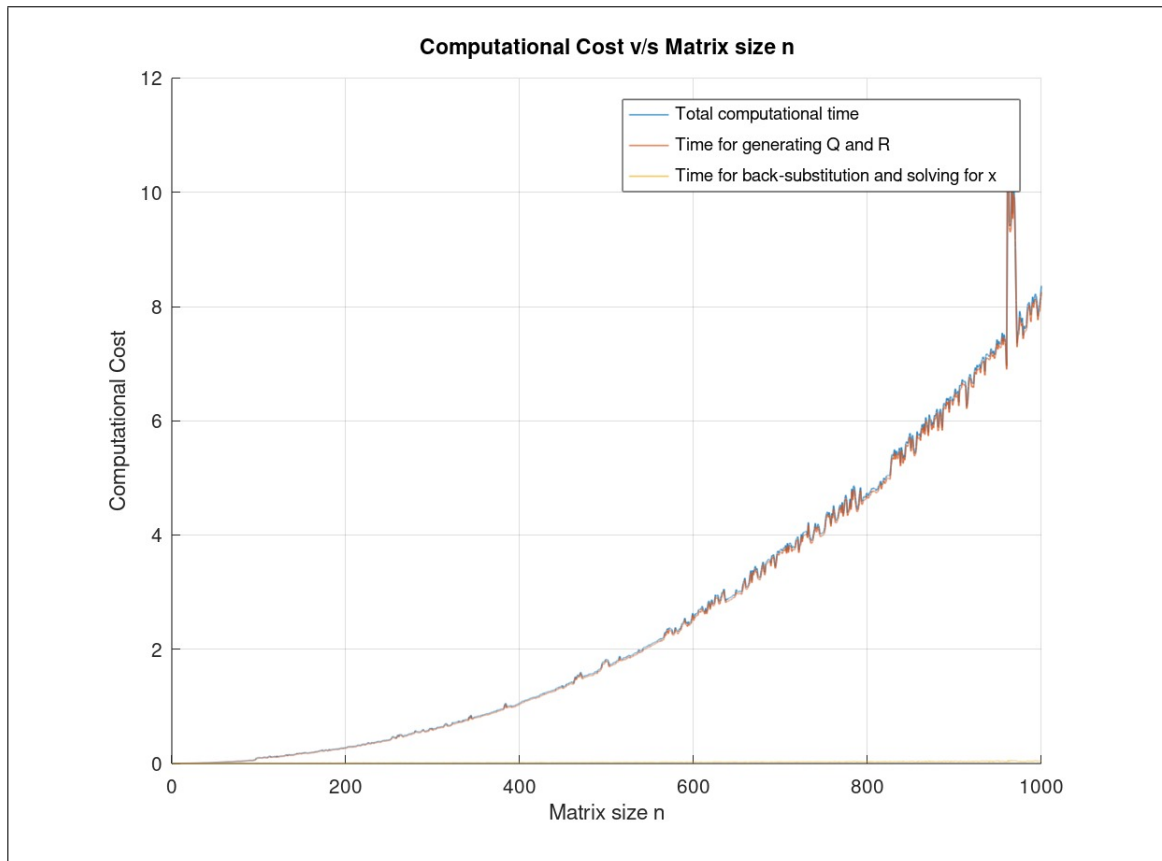


Figure 3: Plot of Computational Time for  $x$  v/s Matrix Size for my QR Method Code