Math 374

Homework 5

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(b) I wrote the following code which compares the Jacobi and Gauss-Seidel methods. I've only run the code for parts (i), (iii), and (iv). I made the code stop when 5 decimal digits are stable, just to be safe.

```
In[1]:= Clear["Global'*"]
      CompareJacobiGauss[A_, b_, x0_, it_ : 20] :=
        Module[{JD, JL, JU, GL, GU, x, y, xLastit, yLastit, n, table},
          (*Jacobi Method*)
          JD = DiagonalMatrix[Diagonal[A]];
          JL = LowerTriangularize[A, -1];
         JU = UpperTriangularize[A, 1];
         x = Table[0, \{it + 1\}, \{Length[b]\}];
         x[[1]] = x0;
         For [n = 1, n \le it, n++,
           x[[n + 1]] = N[Inverse[JD] . (b - (JL + JU) . x[[n]]), 100000];
           If [Max[Abs[x[[n + 1]] - x[[n]]]] < 0.00001, Break[];];
             xLastit = n + 1;
          ];
          (*Gauss-Seidel Method*)
         GL = LowerTriangularize[A];
         GU = UpperTriangularize[A, 1];
         y = Table[0, {it + 1}, {Length[b]}];
         y[[1]] = x0;
         For [n = 1, n \le it, n++,
           y[[n + 1]] = N[Inverse[GL] . (b - GU . y[[n]]), 100000];
           If [Max[Abs[y[[n + 1]] - y[[n]]]] < 0.00001, Break[];];
             yLastit = n + 1;
          ];
          table = Table[{
             n - 1,
             NumberForm[x[[n]], {Infinity, 8}, ExponentFunction -> (Null &),
              NumberPadding -> {"", "0"}],
             NumberForm[y[[n]], {Infinity, 8}, ExponentFunction -> (Null &),
              NumberPadding -> {"", "0"}]
             }, {n, 1, Max[xLastit, yLastit]}];
         TableForm[
           Prepend[table, {"n", "Jacobi Method", "Gauss-Seidel Method"}]]
         ];
      A1 = \{\{9, 0, -2\}, \{4, 12, 3\}, \{1, 6, 11\}\};
      b1 = \{2, -5, 0\};
      x1 = \{0, 0, 0\};
      A2 = \{\{0, 1, 4\}, \{9, -2, 6\}, \{12, 11, 3\}\};
      b2 = \{2, -5, 0\};
      x2 = \{0, 0, 0\};
```

```
A3 = \{\{4, 8, -10, 22\}, \{7, -5, 8, 18\}, \{4, 1, -9, 9\}, \{-2, 5, 12, 12\}\}
    3}}:
b3 = \{-1, 4, 0, 9\};
x3 = \{0, 0, 0, 0\};
A4 =
  \{\{40, 0, 7, 0, 6, 0, 2, 0\},\
   \{0, 41, 0, 8, 0, 6, 0, 1\},\
   \{18, 0, 42, 0, 9, 0, 5, 0\},\
   \{0, 17, 0, 43, 0, 10, 0, 5\},\
   \{3, 0, 16, 0, 44, 0, 11, 0\},\
   \{0, 3, 0, 15, 0, 45, 0, 12\},\
   \{1, 0, 4, 0, 14, 0, 46, 0\},\
   \{0, 2, 0, 4, 0, 13, 0, 47\}\};
b4 = \{1, 4, 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 6\};
x4 = \{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\};
CompareJacobiGauss[A1, b1, x1]
(*CompareJacobiGauss[A2,b2,x2]*)
CompareJacobiGauss[A3, b3, x3]
CompareJacobiGauss[A4, b4, x4]
```

Out[1]=

n	Jacobi Method	Gauss-Seidel Method
0	{0, 0, 0}	{0,0,0}
1	{0.22222222, -0.41666667, 0}	{0.22222222, -0.49074074, 0.24747475}
2	{0.22222222, -0.49074074, 0.20707071}	$\{0.27721661, -0.57094089, 0.28622079\}$
3	$\{0.26823793, -0.54250842, 0.24747475\}$	$\{0.28582684, -0.58349748, 0.29228709\}$
4	$\{0.27721661, -0.56794800, 0.27152842\}$	$\{0.28717491, -0.58546341, 0.29323687\}$
5	$\{0.28256187, -0.57695431, 0.28458831\}$	$\{0.28738597, -0.58577121, 0.29338557\}$
6	$\{0.28546407, -0.58200103, 0.28901491\}$	$\{0.28741902, -0.58581940, 0.29340885\}$
7	$\{0.28644776, -0.58407508, 0.29150383\}$	$\{0.28742419, -0.58582694, 0.29341250\}$
8	$\{0.28700085, -0.58502521, 0.29254570\}$	{0,0,0}
9	$\{0.28723238, -0.58547004, 0.29301367\}$	{0,0,0}
10	$\{0.28733637, -0.58566421, 0.29323526\}$	{0,0,0}
11	$\{0.28738561, -0.58575427, 0.29333172\}$	{0,0,0}
12	$\{0.28740705, -0.58579480, 0.29337637\}$	{0,0,0}
13	$\{0.28741697, -0.58581311, 0.29339652\}$	{ 0 , 0 , 0 }

Out[2]=

```
| Same Serial | Nethod | Cause Serial | Cause Seria
```

Out[3]=

I didn't include the matrix from (ii) because it was crashing my Mathematica. Let $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and $A \in \mathrm{Mat}_n(\mathbb{C})$. Recall that the iterative formula for the Jacobi method is:

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = D^{-1} \left(\mathbf{b} - (L+U)\mathbf{x}^{(k)} \right),\,$$

where A = D + L + U, that is, it is decomposed into a diagonal, strictly lower triangular, and strictly upper triangular matrix. Similarly, The iterative formula for the Gauss-Seidel method is:

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = L^{-1}(\mathbf{b} - U\mathbf{x}^{(k)}),$$

where A = L + U, that is, it is decomposed into a lower triangular and strictly upper triangular matrix. For part (ii), we can clearly see that $\det(D^{-1}) = 0$ and $\det(L^{-1}) = 0$, implying the matrix cannot be inverted. Mathematica doesn't like this.

Recall $A \in \operatorname{Mat}_n(\mathbf{C})$ is invertible if there exists a $B \in \operatorname{Mat}_n(\mathbf{C})$ such that $AB = BA = I_n$. For $A \in \operatorname{Mat}_{n,m}(\mathbf{C})$, a pseudoinverse of A is a matrix $A^+ \in \operatorname{Mat}_{m,n}(\mathbf{C})$ satisfying the following properties:

- (1) $AA^{+}A = A$;
- (2) $A^+AA^+ = A;$
- (3) $(AA^+)^* = AA^+$;
- $(4) (A^+A)^* = A^+A,$

where \Box^* denotes the conjugate transpose. Replacing each instance of Inverse[] with PseudoInverse[] in the above code, we have:

```
In[4]:= CompareJacobiGauss[A2, b2, x2]
Out[4]=
          Jacobi Method
    n
                                                              Gauss-Seidel Method
    0
          \{0, 0, 0\}
                                                               {0, 0, 0}
                                                              \{-0.45111363, 0.46998867, 0.08116270\}
    1
          {0, 2.50000000, 0}
         {0, 2.50000000, -9.16666667}
                                                              \{-0.49504995, 0.51576334, 0.08906756\}
    2
         {0, -25.00000000, -9.16666667}
                                                              \{-0.49932914, 0.52022157, 0.08983746\}
    3
         {0, -25.00000000, 91.66666667}
                                                              \{-0.49974591, 0.52065578, 0.08991244\}
    4
                                                              \{-0.49978650, 0.52069807, 0.08991975\}
    5
         {0, 277.50000000, 91.66666667}
                                                              \{-0.49979046, 0.52070219, 0.08992046\}
    6
         {0, 277.50000000, -1017.50000000}
         \{0, -3050.00000000, -1017.50000000\}
                                                              {0,0,0}
    7
                                                              {0,0,0}
    8
         {0, -3050.00000000, 11183.33333333}
         \{ \texttt{0, 33552.50000000}, \texttt{11183.33333333} \}
                                                               {0,0,0}
    9
                                                               {0,0,0}
    10
         {0, 33552.50000000, -123025.83333333}
    11
         \{0, -369075.000000000, -123025.83333333\}
                                                               {0,0,0}
         \{0, -369075.00000000, 1353275.000000000\}
                                                               {0,0,0}
    12
    13
          {0, 4059827.50000000, 1353275.000000000}
                                                               {0, 0, 0}
    14
          {0, 4059827.50000000, -14886034.16666667}
                                                               {0,0,0}
    15
          {0, -44658100.00000000, -14886034.16666667}
                                                               {0,0,0}
```

Neither the Jacobi method nor the Gauss-Seidel method converged to a correct solution, but it's still cool nonetheless!

{0,0,0}

{0,0,0}

 $\{0, 0, 0\}$

 $\{0, 0, 0\}$

 $\{0, 0, 0\}$

(c) I wrote the code below to do parts (i), (ii), and (iii). From the table at the very end, the rate at which the absolute errors change is approximately linear.

```
In[5]:= Clear["Global'*"]
      EulersMethod[f_, leftEndpoint_, rightEndpoint_, deltaX_,
         initialCondition_] :=
        Module[{a, b, h, x, y, yVals, n, points, plot},
         a = leftEndpoint;
         b = rightEndpoint;
         h = deltaX:
         x = Table[x, \{x, a, b, h\}];
         y = Table[0, {Length[x]}];
         y[[1]] = initialCondition;
         For [n = 1, n < Length[x], n++,
          y[[n + 1]] = N[y[[n]] + h*f[x[[n]], y[[n]]], 10];];
         points = Transpose[{x, y}];
         plot = ListLinePlot[points, PlotRange -> All];
         {MatrixForm[points], plot, points}
         ];
      f[x_{, y_{,}}] := x*y^2 + x^2*y - 2;
      p1 = EulersMethod[f, 0, 2, 1, 1];
      p2 = EulersMethod[f, 0, 2, 1/2, 1];
      p3 = EulersMethod[f, 0, 2, 1/4, 1];
      p4 = EulersMethod[f, 0, 2, 1/8, 1];
      p5 = EulersMethod[f, 0, 2, 1/16, 1];
```

 $\{0, -44658100.00000000, 163746366.66666667\}$

{0, 491239102.50000000, 163746366.66666667}

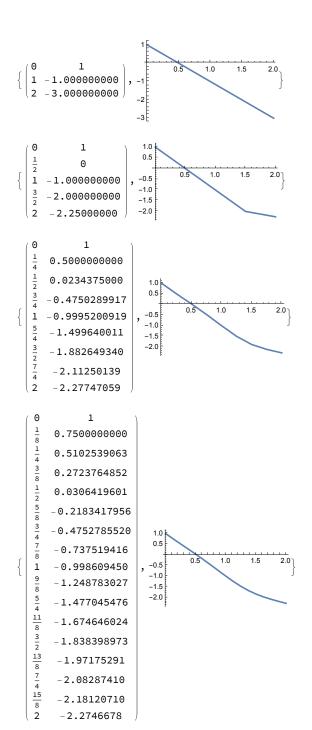
{0, 491239102.50000000, -1801210042.50000000}

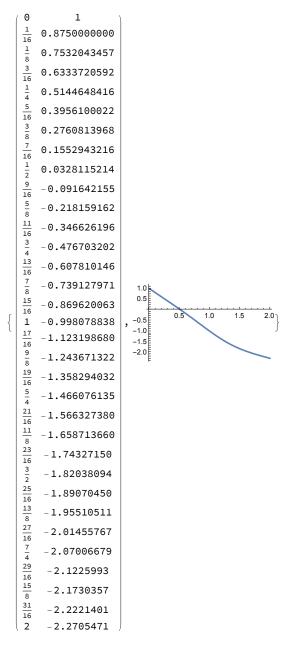
{0, -5403630125.00000000, -1801210042.50000000}

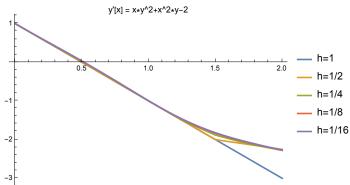
{0, -5403630125.00000000, 19813310458.3333333}

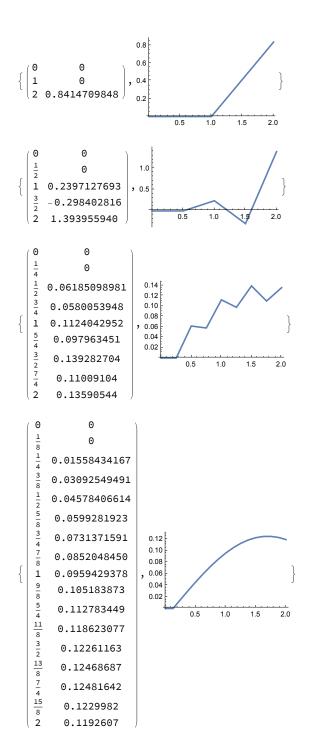
17

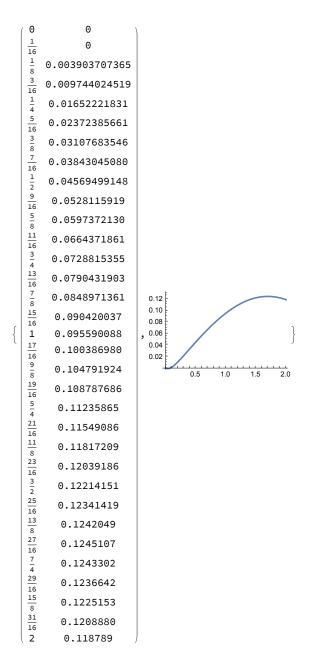
```
{p1[[1]], p1[[2]]}
{p2[[1]], p2[[2]]}
{p3[[1]], p3[[2]]}
{p4[[1]], p4[[2]]}
{p5[[1]], p5[[2]]}
ListLinePlot[{p1[[3]], p2[[3]], p3[[3]], p4[[3]], p5[[3]]},
 PlotLabel \rightarrow "y'[x] = x*y^2+x^2*y-2", PlotRange \rightarrow All,
 PlotLegends -> {"h=1", "h=1/2", "h=1/4", "h=1/8", "h=1/16"}]
g[x_{, y_{,}}] := -8*y + Sin[x];
q1 = EulersMethod[g, 0, 2, 1, 0];
q2 = EulersMethod[g, 0, 2, 1/2, 0];
q3 = EulersMethod[g, 0, 2, 1/4, 0];
q4 = EulersMethod[g, 0, 2, 1/8, 0];
q5 = EulersMethod[g, 0, 2, 1/16, 0];
{q1[[1]], q1[[2]]}
{q2[[1]], q2[[2]]}
{q3[[1]], q3[[2]]}
{q4[[1]], q4[[2]]}
{q5[[1]], q5[[2]]}
ListLinePlot[{q1[[3]], q2[[3]], q3[[3]], q4[[3]], q5[[3]]},
 PlotLabel -> "y'[x] = -8*y +Sin[x]", PlotRange -> All,
 PlotLegends -> {"h=1", "h=1/2", "h=1/4", "h=1/8", "h=1/16"}]
h[x_{-}, y_{-}] := y *Cos[x];
r1 = EulersMethod[h, 0, 2, 1, 2];
r2 = EulersMethod[h, 0, 2, 1/2, 2];
r3 = EulersMethod[h, 0, 2, 1/4, 2];
r4 = EulersMethod[h, 0, 2, 1/8, 2];
r5 = EulersMethod[h, 0, 2, 1/16, 2];
{r1[[1]], r1[[2]]}
{r2[[1]], r2[[2]]}
{r3[[1]], r3[[2]]}
{r4[[1]], r4[[2]]}
{r5[[1]], r5[[2]]}
ListLinePlot[{r1[[3]], r2[[3]], r3[[3]], r4[[3]], r5[[3]]},
 PlotLabel -> "y'[x] = y*Cos[x]", PlotRange -> All,
 PlotLegends -> {"h=1", "h=1/2", "h=1/4", "h=1/8", "h=1/16"}]
y[x_] := 2 Exp[Sin[x]];
delta = {1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16};
approx = \{r1[[3, -1, 2]], r2[[3, -1, 2]], r3[[3, -1, 2]],
   r4[[3, -1, 2]], r5[[3, -1, 2]]};
errors = {Abs[approx[[1]] - y[2]], Abs[approx[[2]] - y[2]],
   Abs[approx[[3]] - y[2]], Abs[approx[[4]] - y[2]],
   Abs[approx[[5]] - y[2]]};
table = Table[{
    delta[[n]],
    approx[[n]],
    errors[[n]]
    }, {n, 1, Length[delta]}];
TableForm[
 Prepend[table, {"deltaX", "y_{approx}[2]", "|y_{approx}[2] - y_{exact}[2]|"
}]]
```

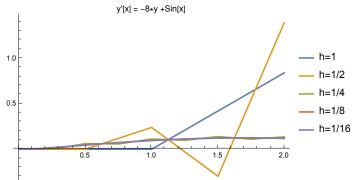


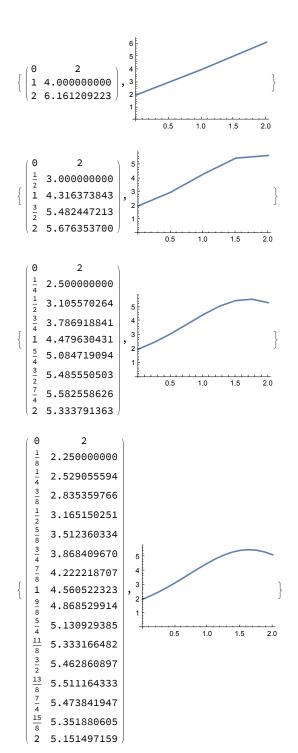


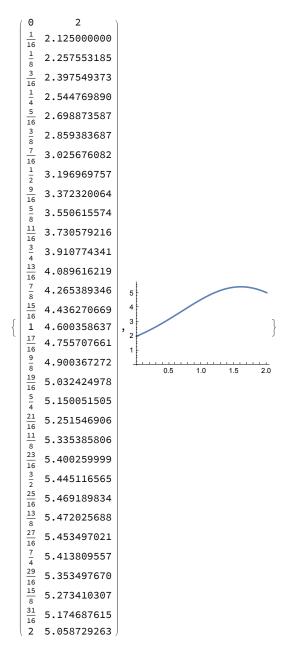


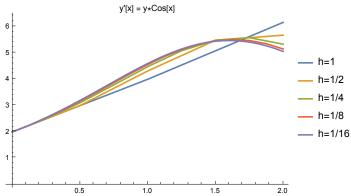












deltaX	y _{approx} [2]	$ y_{approx}[2] - y_{exact}[2] $
1	6.161209223	1.196053767
$\frac{1}{2}$	5.676353700	0.711198244
$\frac{1}{4}$	5.333791363	0.368635907
18	5.151497159	0.186341703
1 16	5.058729263	0.093573807