

# Numerical Analysis : Recitations

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# 1 Instructor Information

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# 2 Errors

**Definition 1** (Error). The absolute error in representation is defined as

$$e_x = x - \tilde{x}$$

The relative error in representation is defined as

$$\delta = \frac{x - \tilde{x}}{x}$$

## Recitation 1 – Exercise 1.

The dimensions of a field are measured. The length is measured to be  $\tilde{x} = 800\text{m}$ , with an absolute error bounded by 16. The width is measured to be  $\tilde{y} = 30\text{m}$ , with an absolute error  $e_y$ , such that  $|e_y| \leq 6$ .

1. Find the approximate bounds for  $|\delta_x|$  and  $|\delta_y|$ .
2. Find the bounds on the absolute error in the calculated area of the field.

## Recitation 1 – Solution 1.

1.

$$\begin{aligned} |\delta_x| &= \frac{|e_x|}{|x|} \\ &\leq \frac{16}{|x|} \\ &\approx \frac{16}{800} \\ &= 0.02 \\ \therefore |\delta_x| &\leq 0.02 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|\delta_y| &= \frac{|e_y|}{|y|} \\
&\leq \frac{6}{|y|} \\
&\approx \frac{6}{300} \\
&= 0.02 \\
\therefore |\delta_y| &\leq 0.02
\end{aligned}$$

2. The measured area of the field is

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{A} &= \tilde{x}\tilde{y} \\
&= 800 \cdot 300 \\
&= 240000
\end{aligned}$$

The maximum area of the field is

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{\max} &= (\tilde{x} + e_{x\max})(\tilde{y} + e_{y\max}) \\
&= (800 + 16)(300 + 6) \\
&= 249696
\end{aligned}$$

The minimum area of the field is

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{\min} &= (\tilde{x} + e_{x\min})(\tilde{y} + e_{y\min}) \\
&= (800 - 16)(300 - 6) \\
&= 230496
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
|e_{xy}| &\leq (A_{\max} - A_{\min}) \\
&\leq 9696
\end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
|\delta_{xy}| &= \frac{|e_{xy}|}{|xy|} \\
&\leq \frac{9696}{|xy|} \\
&\leq \frac{9696}{230496} \\
&\approx 0.042
\end{aligned}$$

## 2.1 Propagation of Error

### Recitation 1 – Exercise 2.

Let  $\tilde{x}$ ,  $\tilde{y}$  be approximations of  $x$ ,  $y$ .

1. Find a formula for the absolute error in  $x + y$  in terms of  $e_x$  and  $e_y$ .
2. Find a formula for  $\delta_{x+y}$ ,  $\delta_{x-y}$  in terms of  $\delta_x$ ,  $\delta_y$ ,  $x$ ,  $y$ .
3. Let  $\delta = \max\{\delta_x, \delta_y\}$ . Assuming  $x, y > 0$ , show

$$|\delta_{x-y}| \leq \frac{x+y}{|x-y|} \delta$$

### Recitation 1 – Solution 2.

1.

$$\begin{aligned} e_{x+y} &= (x+y) - (\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}) \\ &= (x - \tilde{x}) + (y - \tilde{y}) \\ &= e_x + e_y \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{x+y} &= \frac{e_{x+y}}{x+y} \\ &= \frac{e_x + e_y}{x+y} \\ &= \frac{x\delta_x + y\delta_y}{x+y} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{x-y} &= \frac{e_{x-y}}{x-y} \\ &= \frac{e_x - e_y}{x-y} \\ &= \frac{x\delta_x - y\delta_y}{x-y} \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned}
|\delta_{x-y}| &= \left| \frac{x\delta_x - y\delta_y}{x-y} \right| \\
&\leq \frac{|x||\delta_x| + |y||\delta_y|}{|x-y|} \\
&\leq \frac{x\delta + y\delta}{|x-y|} \\
&= \frac{x+y}{|x-y|} \delta
\end{aligned}$$

**Recitation 1 – Exercise 3.**

Find a formula for  $\delta_{xy}$ , in terms of  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $\delta_x$ ,  $\delta_y$ .

**Recitation 1 – Solution 3.**

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_a &= \frac{a - \tilde{a}}{a} \\
\therefore \tilde{a} &= a(1 - \delta_a)
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{x}\tilde{y} &= (x(1 - \delta_x)) (y(1 - \delta_y)) \\
&= xy(1 - \delta_x - \delta_y + \delta_x\delta_y)
\end{aligned}$$

Also,

$$\tilde{x}\tilde{y} = xy(1 - \delta_{xy})$$

Therefore,

$$\delta_{xy} = \delta_x + \delta_y - \delta_x\delta_y$$

### 3 Interpolation by Polynomials

**Theorem 1** (Existence and Uniqueness Theorem). *There exists a unique polynomial  $p_n(x)$  which approximates  $f(x)$  between the sample points, i.e.*

$$|e_n(x)| = |f(x) - p_n(x)|$$

**Recitation 2 – Exercise 1.**

Find the interpolation polynomial for the data

$x_i$	$f(x_i)$
1	3
2	2
4	1

**Recitation 2 – Solution 1.**

Let

$$p(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2$$

be the required interpolation polynomial.

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}p(1) &= 3 \\ \therefore 3 &= a_0 + a_1 \cdot 1 + a_2 \cdot 1^2 \\ p(2) &= 2 \\ \therefore 2 &= a_0 + a_1 \cdot 2 + a_2 \cdot 2^2 \\ p(4) &= 1 \\ \therefore 1 &= a_0 + a_1 \cdot 4 + a_2 \cdot 4^2\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1^2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2^2 \\ 1 & 4 & 4^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore, solving,

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{13}{3} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$p(x) = \frac{13}{3} - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{1}{6}x^2$$

**Definition 2.** Let the sample points be  $x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}$ .

Lagrange polynomials are  $n$  polynomials of degree  $n - 1$ , each of which is 0 at all sample points, except one, at which it is 1.

$$l_i(x) = \frac{(x - x_0) \dots (x - x_{i-1})(x - x_{i+1}) \dots (x - x_{n-1})}{(x_i - x_0) \dots (x_i - x_{i-1})(x_i - x_{i+1}) \dots (x_i - x_{n-1})}$$

**Recitation 2 – Exercise 2.**

Find the interpolation polynomial for the data

$x_i$	$f(x_i)$
1	3
2	2
4	1

using Lagrange polynomials.

**Recitation 2 – Solution 2.**

Let

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$x_3 = 4$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} l_0(x) &= \frac{(x - x_1)(x - x_2)}{(x_0 - x_1)(x_0 - x_2)} \\ &= \frac{(x - 2)(x - 4)}{(1 - 2)(1 - 4)} \\ l_1(x) &= \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_2)}{(x_1 - x_0)(x_1 - x_2)} \\ &= \frac{(x - 1)(x - 4)}{(2 - 1)(2 - 4)} \\ l_2(x) &= \frac{(x - x_0)(x - x_1)}{(x_2 - x_0)(x_2 - x_1)} \\ &= \frac{(x - 1)(x - 2)}{(4 - 1)(4 - 2)} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &= f(x_0)l_0(x) + f(x_1)l_1(x) + f(x_2)l_2(x) \\ &= 3l_0(x) + 2l_1(x) + l_2(x) \end{aligned}$$

### Recitation 3 – Exercise 1.

Given

$x_i$	$f(x_i)$
0	0
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1

Find the interpolating polynomial in Newton's form.

### Recitation 3 – Solution 1.

The interpolating polynomial is

$$p_2(x) = A_0 + A_1(x - x_0) + A_2(x - x_0)(x - x_1)$$

where

$$A_k = f[x_0, \dots, x_k]$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f[0] &= f(0) \\ &= 0 \\ \therefore f\left[\frac{\pi}{4}\right] &= f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \therefore f\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\right] &= f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$



Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} f\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] &= \frac{f\left[\frac{\pi}{4}\right] - f[0]}{\frac{\pi}{4} - 0} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0}{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ f\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] &= \frac{f\left[\frac{\pi}{2}\right] - f\left[\frac{\pi}{4}\right]}{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} f\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] &= \frac{f\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] - f\left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]}{\frac{\pi}{2} - 0} \\ &= \frac{8(1 - \sqrt{2})}{\pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= 0 \\ A_1 &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \\ A_2 &= \frac{8(1 - \sqrt{2})}{\pi^2} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$p_2(x) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}x + \frac{8(1 - \sqrt{2})}{\pi^2}(x) \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

### Recitation 3 – Exercise 2.

$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  was approximated using Newton's method, at sample points  $0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}$ , to be

$$\begin{aligned} p_2\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{8(1 - \sqrt{2})}{36} \\ &= 0.8507 \end{aligned}$$

Find the bounds on the error in this approximation.

### Recitation 3 – Solution 2.

$$\begin{aligned} |e_n(x)| &= |f(x) - p_n(x)| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!} \prod_{j=0}^n (x - x_j) \right| \end{aligned}$$

where  $c \in [\min\{x_0, \dots, x_n, x\}, \max\{x_0, \dots, x_n, x\}]$ .

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} |e_2(x)| &\leq \left| \frac{\sin^{(3)}(c)}{3!} \prod_{j=0}^3 (x - x_j) \right| \\ \therefore \left| e_2\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right| &\leq \left| \frac{\sin^{(3)}(c)}{3!} \prod_{j=0}^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x_j\right) \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{\sin^{(3)}(c)}{3!} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - 0\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{-\cos(c)}{6} \frac{\pi^3}{(3)(12)(6)} \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{-\cos(c)\pi^3}{1296} \right| \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, as  $|\cos(c)|$  is bounded by 0 and 1,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| e_2\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right| &\leq \left| \frac{\pi^3}{1296} \right| \\ &< 0.0242 \end{aligned}$$

### Recitation 4 – Exercise 1.

Find Hermite's interpolating polynomial for the sample points 1, 1,  $e$ , for the function  $f(x) = \ln(x)$ .

### Recitation 4 – Solution 1.

$$f[x_0, \dots, x_k] = \begin{cases} \frac{f[x_1, \dots, x_k] - f[x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}]}{x_k - x_0} & ; \quad x_k \neq x_0 \\ \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} & ; \quad x_k = x_0 \end{cases}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} f[1] &= 0 \\ f[1] &= 0 \\ f[e] &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f[1, 1] &= \frac{f'(1)}{1!} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} \Big|_{x=1} \\
 &= 1 \\
 f[1, e] &= \frac{1 - 0}{e - 1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{e - 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f[1, 1, e] &= \frac{\frac{1}{e-1} - 1}{e - 1} \\
 &= \frac{2 - e}{(e - 1)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_2(x) &= f[1] + f[e](x - 1) + \frac{2 - e}{(e - 1)^2}(x - 1)(x - 1) \\
 &= 0 + 1(x - 1) + \frac{2 - e}{(e - 1)^2}(x - 1)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

## 4 Fixed Point Iterations and Root Finding

### Recitation 5 – Exercise 1.

Show that

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_n &= \alpha - x_n \\
 &\approx -\frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Recitation 5 – Solution 1.

By Lagrange's Mean Value Theorem,  $\exists c \in (a, b)$ , such that

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

Let

$$\begin{aligned}b &= x_n \\ a &= \alpha\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{f(x_n) - f(\alpha)}{x_n - \alpha} = f'(c_n)$$

where  $c_n \in (\alpha, x_n)$ .

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}-e_n &= x_n - \alpha \\ &= \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(c_n)}\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, as  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 2$ , for  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$$c_n = x_n$$

Therefore,

$$e_n = -\frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

### **Recitation 5 – Exercise 2.**

Let

$$f(x) = e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}$$

1. Show that  $f$  has a root in  $[0, 1]$ .
2. Show that Newton's method converges to the root  $\alpha$  of  $f$ , and that  $\alpha$  is unique.

## Recitation 5 – Solution 2.

1.

$$\begin{aligned}f(0) &= e^0 - \frac{1}{2} \\&= \frac{1}{2} \\f(1) &= \frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{2} \\&< \frac{1}{2.7} - \frac{1}{2} \\&< 0\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the intermediate value theorem,  $\exists \alpha$  such that  $f(\alpha) = 0$ .  
Hence,  $f$  has a root in  $[0, 1]$ .

2.

$$\begin{aligned}g(x) &= x - \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \\&= x + \frac{e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}}{e^{-x}} \\&= x + 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^x\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$g'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^x$$

Therefore, as the extrema of  $g$  are in  $[0, 1]$ ,  $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ .

Similarly,  $g'(x)$  is decreasing.

Hence, by the fixed point theorem, as  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \alpha$ ,  $\alpha$  is unique.

**Theorem 2.** For the method  $x_{n+1} = g(x_n)$ , if  $\alpha = g(\alpha)$  and  $|g'(\alpha)| < 1$ , then  $\exists$  a neighbourhood  $(\alpha - \varepsilon, \alpha + \varepsilon) = \mathcal{N}$ , of  $\alpha$ , such that for any  $x_0 \in \mathcal{N}$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \alpha$$

**Definition 3** (Rate of convergence). For a converging iterative method,  $p$  is called the rate of convergence if  $\exists c \neq 0$ , such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|e_{n+1}|}{|e_n|^p} = c$$

which is equivalent to

$$|e_{n+1}| = (c + o(1)) |e_n|^p$$

where  $o(1)$  is a sequence whose limit is 0.

**Theorem 3.** Let  $p \in \mathbb{N}$ . If  $g(\alpha) = \alpha$ , and for  $1 \leq k < p$ ,

$$g^{(k)}(\alpha) = 0$$

and

$$g^{(p)}(\alpha) \neq 0$$

then, the rate of convergence is  $p$ .

**Recitation 6 – Exercise 1.**

Consider the following iteration for calculating  $\alpha = r^{\frac{1}{3}}$ , where  $r > 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= Ax + Brx^{-2} + Cr^2x^{-5} \\ x_{n+1} &= g(x_n) \end{aligned}$$

where  $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}$ .

1. Find  $A, B, C$ , such that the method converges to  $r^{\frac{1}{3}}$  with maximum rate of convergence.
2. What is the rate of convergence?

**Recitation 6 – Solution 1.**

1. For the method to converge to  $r^{\frac{1}{3}}$ ,  $r^{\frac{1}{3}}$  must be a fixed point of  $g$ .  
Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} g\left(r^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) &= Ar^{\frac{1}{3}} + Br r^{-\frac{2}{3}} + Cr^2 r^{-\frac{5}{3}} \\ \therefore r^{\frac{1}{3}} &= Ar^{\frac{1}{3}} + Br^{\frac{1}{3}} + Cr^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

For the rate of convergence to be maximum,

$$\begin{aligned} g'\left(r^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) &= 0 \\ \therefore A - 2B - 5C &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Also, for the rate of convergence to maximum,

$$g''\left(r^{\frac{1}{3}}\right) = 0$$
$$\therefore 6B + 30C = 0$$

Therefore, solving,

$$A = \frac{5}{9}$$
$$B = \frac{5}{9}$$
$$C = -\frac{1}{9}$$

Therefore, the rate of convergence is greater than 2.

2.

$$g'''(x) = -24Brx^{-5} - 210Cr^2x^{-8}$$

Therefore,

$$g''' \left( r^{\frac{1}{3}} \right) = \frac{40}{3} e^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$
$$\neq 0$$

Therefore the rate of convergence is 3.

## 5 LU Decomposition and Norms

### Recitation 7 – Exercise 1.

Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. Find the PLU decomposition, i.e. the LU decomposition with pivoting, of  $A$ .
2. Represent  $P$  as a permutation vector.

3. Use the decomposition to solve  $Ax = b$  for

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

### Recitation 7 – Solution 1.

1.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[m_{21}=1, m_{31}=0.5]{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 - 1R_1, R_3 \rightarrow R_3 - \frac{1}{2}R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[m_{21}=0.5, m_{31}=1]{R_3 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ m_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Therefore, the corresponding permutation vector is

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Using  $V$ ,

$$B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} Ax &= b \\ \therefore LUx &= b \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$Ux = y$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} & Ly = b \\ \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 5 \\ 0.5y_1 + y_2 &= 7 \\ y_1 + y_3 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, solving,

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 5 \\ y_2 &= 4.5 \\ y_3 &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$Ux = y$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4.5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$x_3 = -1$$

$$-x^2 + 1.5x_3 = 4.5$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 5$$

Therefore, solving,

$$x_1 = 20$$

$$x_2 = -6$$

$$x_3 = -1$$

## 6 Condition Number

**Definition 4** (Condition number). The condition number of a matrix  $A$ , with respect to a particular norm is defined as

$$\text{cond}(A) = \|A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\|$$

**Theorem 4.** *Let*

$$Ax = B$$

*be a matrix equation.*

*Then,*

$$\frac{1}{\text{cond}(A)} \frac{\|e_b\|}{\|b\|} \leq \frac{\|e_x\|}{\|x\|} \leq \text{cond}(A) \frac{\|e_b\|}{\|b\|}$$

*and the inequality is tight, i.e. there exist  $\bar{x}$ ,  $\bar{e}_x$ ,  $\bar{b}$ ,  $\bar{e}_b$ , such that there is an equality, i.e. the bounds are the best bounds possible.*

**Recitation 8 – Exercise 1.**

Consider the system

$$Ax = b$$

where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 100 & 99 \\ 99 & 98 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1.005 \\ 0.995 \end{pmatrix}$$

The accurate solution is

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 0.015 \\ -0.005 \end{pmatrix}$$

Consider two approximations of the solution

$$\tilde{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.182 \\ 0.194 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -19.685 \\ 19.895 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. Find the absolute error and the relative error in the RHS, in the infinity norm.
2. Find the relative error, in the infinity norm, in  $x$ , assuming that  $x$  is known.
3. Can we conclude that a small relative error in the RHS implies a small relative error in the LHS?
4. How can this problem be determined without knowing the actual values of  $x$ ?

**Recitation 8 – Solution 1.**

1.

$$\begin{aligned} A\tilde{x}_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 100 & 99 \\ 99 & 98 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -0.182 \\ 0.194 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1.006 \\ 0.994 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \tilde{b}_1 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} e_{b_1} &= b - \tilde{b}_1 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -0.001 \\ 0.001 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\|e_{b_1}\|_\infty = 0.001$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{b_1} &= \frac{\|e_{b_1}\|_\infty}{\|b\|_\infty} \\ &= \frac{0.001}{1.005} \\ &\approx 10^{-3} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} \|e_{b_2}\|_\infty &= 0.1 \\ \delta_{b_2} &\approx 10^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= x - \tilde{x}_1 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.197 \\ -0.199 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{x_1} &= \frac{\|e_1\|_\infty}{\|x\|_\infty} \\ &= \frac{0.199}{0.015} \\ &\approx 13 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\delta_{x_2} = 1326$$

3. Therefore, even though the relative error in  $B$ , i.e. the RHS is small, the error in  $x$ , i.e. in the LHS is huge. Hence, a small relative error in the RHS does not imply a small relative error in the LHS.

4.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 100 & 99 \\ 99 & 98 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -98 & 99 \\ 99 & -100 \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore,

$$\|A\|_{\infty} = 199$$

$$\|A^{-1}\|_{\infty} = 199$$

Therefore,

$$\text{cond}(A) = 199^2$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{\|e_x\|}{\|x\|} \leq 199^2 \frac{\|e_b\|}{\|b\|}$$

and the inequality is tight.

Therefore, as the inequality is tight, it is possible that an error in the RHS can be multiplied by  $199^2$  in the LHS.

Therefore if the condition number is large, then such a problem might exist.

Realistically, if  $A^{-1}$  can be calculated,  $x$  can be calculated accurately.

## 7 Iterative Methods for Systems of Linear Equations

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### Algorithm 1 Jacobi Method

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- 1: Find lower triangular  $L$ , diagonal  $D$ , and upper triangular  $U$ , such that  $A = L + D + U$
  - 2:  $C \leftarrow D^{-1}$
  - 3:  $B_J \leftarrow (I - D^{-1}A) = -D^{-1}(L + U)$
  - 4:  $d_J \leftarrow D^{-1}b$
  - 5:  $x^{(n+1)} \leftarrow B_J x^{(n)} + d_J$
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**Algorithm 2** Gauss-Seidel Method

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- 1: Find lower triangular  $L$ , diagonal  $D$ , and upper triangular  $U$ , such that  $A = L + D + U$
  - 2:  $C \leftarrow (L + D)^{-1}$
  - 3:  $B_{GS} \leftarrow (I - (L + D)^{-1}A) = -(L + D)^{-1}U$
  - 4:  $d_{GS} \leftarrow (L + D)^{-1}b$
  - 5:  $x^{(n+1)} \leftarrow Bx^{(n)} + d$
- 

**Theorem 5** (Sufficient condition for convergence of iterative method for systems of linear equations). *Let  $\|\cdot\|$  be a norm. If  $\|B\| < 1$ , then the method*

$$x^{(n+1)} = Bx^{(n)} + d$$

*converges for any initial condition  $x^{(0)}$ .*

**Theorem 6** (Necessary condition for convergence of iterative method for systems of linear equations). *The method*

$$x^{(n+1)} = Bx^{(n)} + d$$

*converges for any  $x^{(0)}$ , if and only if*

$$\rho(B) < 1$$

**Recitation 9 – Exercise 1.**

Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

Consider the system

$$Ax = \alpha$$

1. Write  $B$  for Jacobi and Gauss-Seidel methods.
2. Find, for each method, a sufficient condition for convergence based on the  $\infty$  norm.
3. Find, for each method, an equivalent condition for convergence.
4. Does the Jacobi method converge if and only if the Gauss-Seidel method converges?

5. Find a matrix  $A$  such that the above equivalent condition is met, but the above sufficient condition is not.

**Recitation 9 – Solution 1.**

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_J &= -D^{-1}(L + U) \\
 &= -\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{d} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{b}{a} \\ -\frac{c}{d} & 0 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_{GS} &= -(L + D)^{-1}U \\
 &= -\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{a} & 0 \\ \frac{c}{ad} & -\frac{1}{d} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{b}{a} \\ 0 & \frac{bc}{ad} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. A sufficient condition for convergence, for the Jacobi method is

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\|B_J\|_\infty < 1 \\
 \therefore \max \left\{ \left| \frac{b}{a} \right|, \left| \frac{c}{d} \right| \right\} &< 1
 \end{aligned}$$

A sufficient condition for convergence, for the Gauss-Seidel method is

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\|B_{GS}\|_\infty < 1 \\
 \therefore \max \left\{ \left| \frac{b}{a} \right|, \left| \frac{bc}{ad} \right| \right\} &< 1
 \end{aligned}$$

3. An equivalent condition for convergence, for the Jacobi method is

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\rho(B_J) < 1 \\
 \therefore \max \{ \lambda_1 \} &< 1 \\
 \therefore \sqrt{\left| \frac{bc}{ad} \right|} &< 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}\rho(B_{GS}) &< 1 \\ \therefore \left| \frac{bc}{ad} \right| &< 1\end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}\rho(B_j) &< 1 \\ \iff \sqrt{\left| \frac{bc}{ad} \right|} &< 1 \\ \iff \left| \frac{bc}{ad} \right| &< 1 \\ \iff \rho(B_{GS}) &< 1\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the Jacobi method converges if and only if the Gauss-Seidel method converges.

5. For the above equivalent condition to be met,

$$\begin{aligned}\left| \frac{bc}{ad} \right| &< 1 \\ \iff |bc| &< |ad|\end{aligned}$$

For the above sufficient condition to be not met,

$$\begin{aligned}\left| \frac{b}{a} \right| &> 1 \\ \iff b &> a\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if

$$\begin{aligned}a &= 1 \\ b &= 2 \\ c &= \frac{1}{4} \\ d &= 1\end{aligned}$$

the matrix  $A$  converges.