

# QR-Project-20180114\_final

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## 1 QR Factorization via Householder Algorithm

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### Import Libraries

```
In [1]: import pandas
import numpy as np
import time
from scipy import linalg
import scipy
import random
import math
```

### HouseHolder code

```
In [2]: def householder(b):
    y = b.copy()
    y[0] = y[0] + np.sign(y[0])*np.linalg.norm(y)
    v = y / np.linalg.norm(y)
    return v

def qr(a):
    A = a.copy()
    m, n = A.shape # Dimenstions of matrix A
    v = [0]*n
    # Check for over/under determined matrix
    if m == n: # square matrix
        r = n-1 # we don't need to manipulate the 1x1 matrix
    elif m > n: # overdetermined
        r = n
    else: # underdetermined; note this won't create an upper triangle matrix
        r = m-1
    for i in range(r):
        v[i] = householder(A[i:, i])
        vk = np.array(v[i])
        #print vk
```

```

        A[i:,i:] = A[i:,i:] - 2*np.matmul(np.matmul(vk.reshape(m-i,1),vk.reshape(1,m-i))
        #A[i:,i:] *= -1
    return A, v

```

## Testing Correctness w/ small but clear example

```
In [3]: #a = np.random.rand(m,n)*10**random.randint(0,10)
```

```

a = np.array(((
    (-1.2, -1.2, 1.2),
    (1, 3, 3),
    (-1, -1, 5),
    (1, 3, 7),
    (2, 36, 71),
)))

print 'matrix a:\n', a, '\n'

m,n = a.shape

r, tau = qr(a)

q2, r2 = np.linalg.qr(a)

print 'my r:\n', r[0:n,:].round(12), '\n'
print 'numpy r:\n', r2.round(12), '\n'

sR = np.subtract(r[0:n:], r2)
difR = np.linalg.norm(sR)

print '||r-r2|| = ', difR

```

```

matrix a:
[[ -1.2  -1.2   1.2]
 [  1.    3.    3. ]
 [ -1.   -1.    5. ]
 [  1.    3.    7. ]
 [  2.   36.   71. ]]

```

```

my r:
[[ 2.90516781  27.68858988  50.10381828]
 [ 0.         23.44743036  50.84804202]
 [ 0.          0.         -5.43360069]]

```

```

numpy r:
[[ 2.90516781  27.68858988  50.10381828]
 [ 0.         23.44743036  50.84804202]

```

```
[ 0.          0.         -5.43360069]]
```

```
||r-r2|| = 1.64732556405e-14
```

### 1.0.1 Generating random $m \times n$ matrices to test correctness

Take the norm of the upper triangular matrix given from numpy package with my householder's algorithm and find the largest of these values.

```
In [4]: seed = 5
        largest = 0
        for m in range(2,101):
            for n in range(2,101):
                a = np.random.rand(m,n)*10**random.randint(0,10)
                #print a
                r, tau = qr(a)
                q2, r2 = np.linalg.qr(a)
                sR = np.subtract(r[0:n,:], r2)
                difR = np.linalg.norm(sR)
                if difR > 0:
                    if difR > largest:
                        largest = difR
        print 'Largest: ', largest
        print 'Complete'
```

```
Largest: 0.00116852341016
```

```
Complete
```

### 1.0.2 Runtime Analysis

**This section was ran multiple times** The data was collected and put into csv files, which were then merged together and used to obtain the blocks that follow after this one.

```
In [ ]: timeTrial=[(0,0,0)]

        avgttime = 0
        m = 1400
        for j in range(1000):
            #m = int(math.ceil(m*1.4))
            m += 1000
            print m
            print avgttime
            for n in range(2000,m+1,100):
                timekeeper = 0
                for i in range(3):
                    a = np.random.rand(m,n)*10**random.randint(0,10)
                    now = time.time()
```

```

        q, r = qr(a)
        totTime = time.time()-now
        timekeeper += totTime
        avgtime = timekeeper / 3.0
        timeTrial.append((m,n,avgtime))
        timeTrialFrame = pandas.DataFrame(timeTrial)
        timeTrialFrame.to_csv('newData11', sep=',')

timeTrialFrame = pandas.DataFrame(timeTrial)
timeTrialFrame
#timeTrialFrame.to_csv('updatedData', sep=',')

In [5]: timeTrialFrame = pandas.read_csv('mergedTimes2_edited.csv')

In [6]: timeTrialFrame.columns = ['m','n','time']

1.0.3 timeTrialFrame

In [7]: %matplotlib inline
        data = timeTrialFrame
        data.columns=['m','n','time']

import matplotlib as plt

In [8]: data['mn2'] = data['m'] * data['n'] * data['n']# - (1/3)*data['n']**2
        data['divtime'] = data['time']/data['mn2']
        data['divtime'] = data['divtime']*10**9

```

### View dataframe

In [9]: data

```

Out[9]:

```

	m	n	time	mn2	divtime
0	1000	750	10.716400	562500000	19.051378
1	1000	1000	15.487600	1000000000	15.487600
2	2000	500	25.546600	500000000	51.093200
3	2000	750	47.382200	1125000000	42.117511
4	2000	1000	73.812000	2000000000	36.906000
5	2000	1250	104.566200	3125000000	33.461184
6	2000	1500	132.624400	4500000000	29.472089
7	2000	1750	170.567400	6125000000	27.847739
8	2000	2000	208.272400	8000000000	26.034050
9	3000	500	64.625800	750000000	86.167733
10	3000	750	113.585000	1687500000	67.309630
11	3000	1000	180.580600	3000000000	60.193533
12	3000	1250	264.800800	4687500000	56.490837
13	3000	1500	349.739000	6750000000	51.813185
14	3000	1750	437.854000	9187500000	47.657578
15	3000	2000	532.013200	12000000000	44.334433

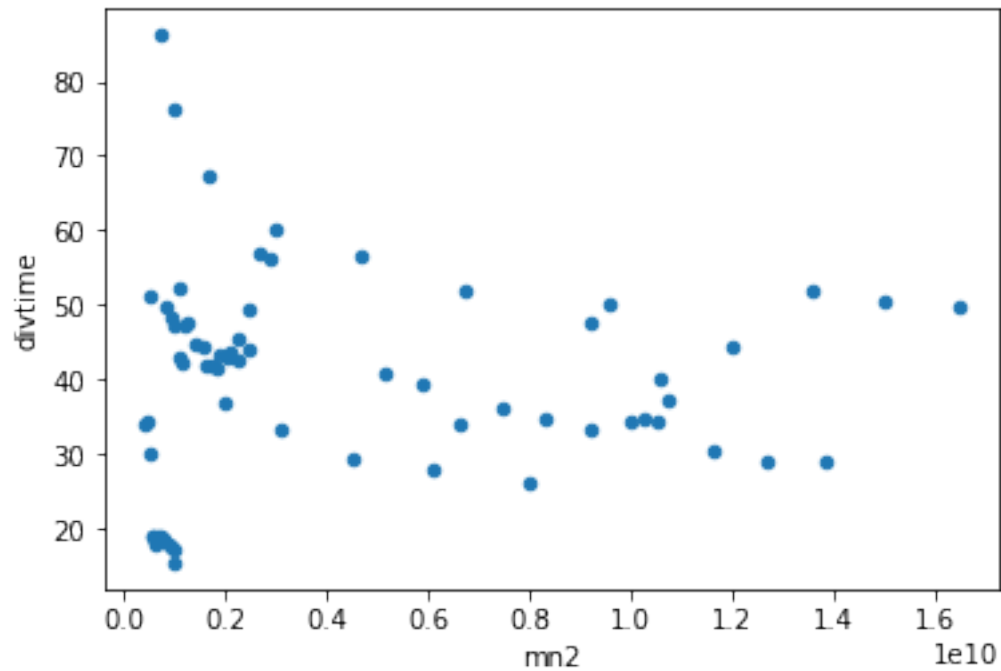
16	2500	2000	344.660200	10000000000	34.466020
17	2500	2025	354.843600	10251562500	34.613611
18	2500	2050	361.563000	10506250000	34.414087
19	2500	2075	402.847800	10764062500	37.425256
20	1000	650	14.457600	422500000	34.219171
21	1000	681	16.015200	463761000	34.533305
22	1000	712	15.271000	506944000	30.123643
23	2400	2100	425.181667	10584000000	40.172115
24	2400	2200	353.401333	11616000000	30.423669
25	2400	2000	480.467000	9600000000	50.048646
26	1000	743	10.480400	552049000	18.984547
27	1000	774	10.885400	599076000	18.170316
28	1000	805	11.660600	648025000	17.994059
29	1000	836	13.385800	698896000	19.152778
..	...	...	...	...	...
38	2000	743	47.322400	1104098000	42.860688
39	2000	774	56.508000	1198152000	47.162630
40	2000	700	74.810400	980000000	76.337143
41	2000	746	58.267600	1113032000	52.350337
42	2000	792	59.977200	1254528000	47.808578
43	2000	838	63.106800	1404488000	44.932246
44	2000	884	69.381600	1562912000	44.392519
45	2000	930	72.395800	1729800000	41.852122
46	2000	976	82.858200	1905152000	43.491648
47	2000	1022	91.643800	2088968000	43.870370
48	2000	1068	97.100000	2281248000	42.564421
49	2000	1114	109.763200	2481992000	44.223833
50	2000	1160	152.930000	2691200000	56.825951
51	2000	1206	163.498800	2908872000	56.206942
52	2000	900	68.147200	1620000000	42.066173
53	2000	953	75.241600	1816418000	41.423065
54	2000	1006	87.142400	2024072000	43.053014
55	2000	1059	102.156200	2242962000	45.545221
56	2000	1112	122.391600	2473088000	49.489383
57	2300	1500	211.474000	5175000000	40.864541
58	2300	1600	232.178600	5888000000	39.432507
59	2300	1700	225.706400	6647000000	33.956131
60	2300	1800	270.789400	7452000000	36.337815
61	2300	1900	287.194600	8303000000	34.589257
62	2300	2000	305.880600	9200000000	33.247891
63	2400	2300	368.011333	12696000000	28.986400
64	2400	2400	403.468000	13824000000	29.186053
65	3400	2000	708.008667	13600000000	52.059461
66	3400	2100	758.158000	14994000000	50.564092
67	3400	2200	816.510667	16456000000	49.617809

[68 rows x 5 columns]

**Plot dataframe** *mn<sup>2</sup> by divtime*

```
In [10]: data.plot.scatter(x='mn2', y='divtime')
```

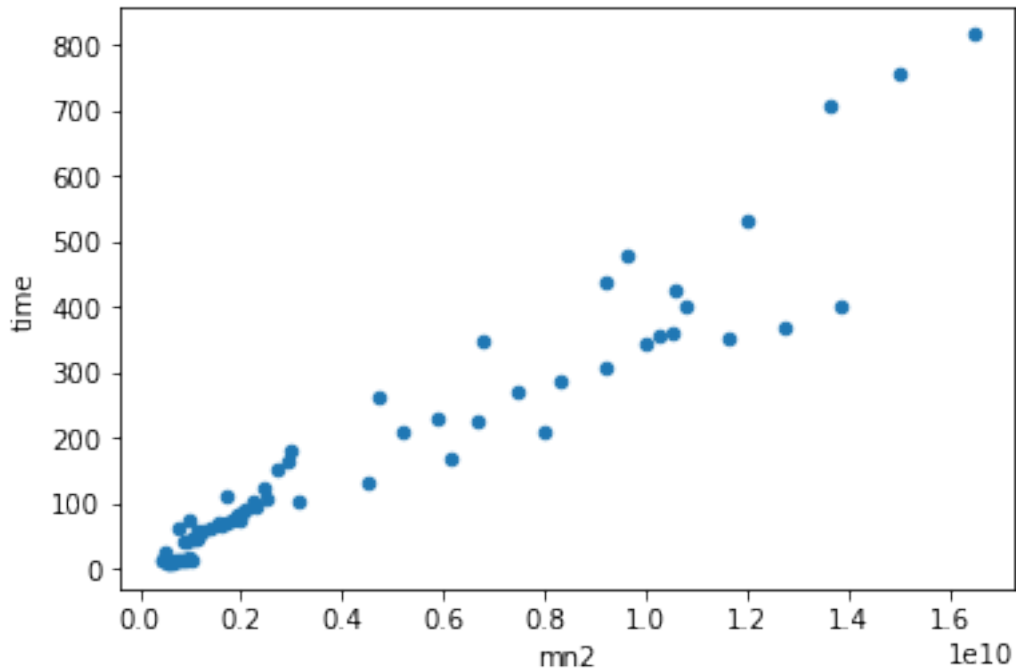
```
Out[10]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xc34f240>
```



**Plot dataframe** *mn<sup>2</sup> by time*

```
In [11]: data['mn2'] = data['m'] * data['n'] * data['n'] #- (1/3)*data['n']**2  
data['divtime'] = data['time']/data['mn2']  
data['divtime'] = data['divtime']*10**8  
data.plot.scatter(x='mn2', y='time')
```

```
Out[11]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0xc5c8668>
```



**Plot dataframe** Sketching line for  $mn^2$  by time

```
In [12]: from sklearn import datasets, linear_model
         from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #this allows us to use 'plt.scatter'
         x = data['mn2']
         y = data['time']

         c = len(data.index)

         x = x.reshape(c, 1)
         y = y.reshape(c, 1)
         regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()
         regr.fit(x, y)

         # plot it as in the example at http://scikit-learn.org/
         plt.scatter(x, y, color='black')
         plt.plot(x, regr.predict(x), color='blue', linewidth=3)
         plt.xticks(())
         plt.yticks(())
         plt.show()

         print('Coefficients: \n', regr.coef_)
         # The mean squared error
```

```

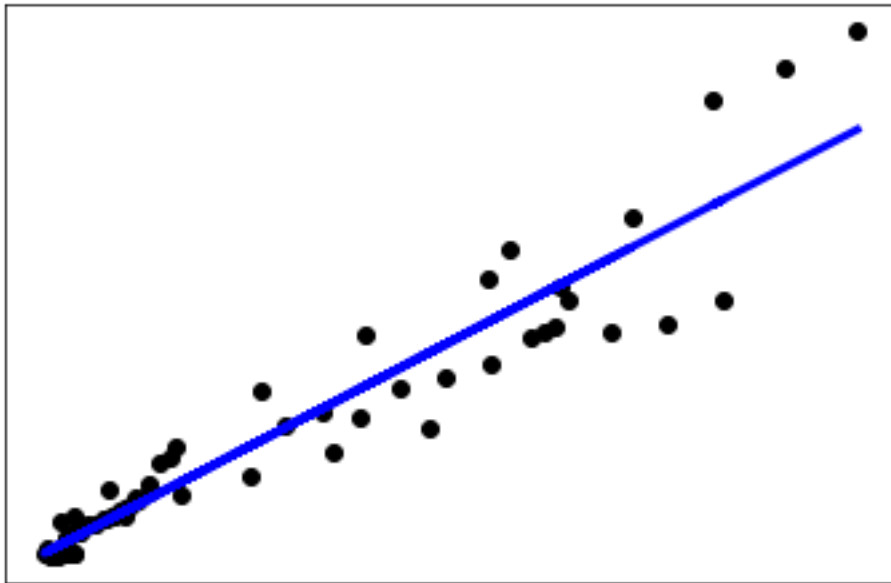
print("Mean squared error: %.2f"
      % mean_squared_error(x, y))
# Explained variance score: 1 is perfect prediction
print('Variance score: %.2f' % r2_score(x, y))

```

```

C:\Users\adamd\Anaconda2\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:9: FutureWarning: reshape is de
if __name__ == '__main__':
C:\Users\adamd\Anaconda2\lib\site-packages\ipykernel_launcher.py:10: FutureWarning: reshape is d
# Remove the CWD from sys.path while we load stuff.

```



```

('Coefficients: \n', array([[ 4.03927657e-08]]))
Mean squared error: 38874276228946706432.00
Variance score: -0.98

```

*Note: there was more testing that was done, but it was not saved to the notebook. This notebook covers the majority.*

In [ ]: