# Select One of The Three Projects - CS 510

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#### 1 General Comments

- 1. Groups of up four are allowed.
  - 2. Each group will make a presentation on last day of class December 5, using PowerPoint etc.
  - 3. Projects must be reasonably substantial and use reasonable size data.
  - 4. There shall be no dangling project, i.e. one or more specific group may be assigned to it.
  - 5. I will make more clarifications during upcoming lectures.
  - 6. By next lecture groups and projects must be revealed.

#### 2 Programming Project I

A number of programming projects can be described based on the Robust Newton Method. Some of them are described below. If you do 1 then 2 must also attempted.

1. Implement the Robust Newton Method and test it on some polynomial. You can also combine it with the usual Newton Method in this way:

Given an iterate  $z_t$ , generate Newton's iterate  $z_{t+1} = z_t - p(z_t)/p'(z_t)$ . If  $|p(z_{t+1})| < |p(z_t)|$ , pick  $z_{t+1}$  to be the next iterate. Otherwise, using  $z_t$  select  $z_{t+1}$  to be based on Robust Newton Method. Give a thorough description of the performance of these on some generated polynomials.

- 2. Use the Robust Newton Method to compute all roots of p(z). This will be described later.
- 3. Produce a polynomiography of the performance of Robust Newton Method, and the combination of Robust Newton Method and Newton Method. This means pick a square, divide it into pixels and for each pixel iterate the Robust Newton Method and do color coding.

## 3 Programming Project II

Make a numerical comparison of the following algorithms for solving Ax = b:

- 1. Jacobi
- 2. Gauss-Seidel
- 3. SOR
- 4. Triangle Algorithm

### 4 Programming Project III

Generate a direct graph. Define the corresponding column stochastic matrix A. Then  $\overline{A}$  if there are dangling nodes. Then the matrix

$$M = d\overline{A} + (1 - d)\frac{1}{n}ee^{T}, \quad d \in (0, 1).$$

Usually d = .85.

- 1. Apply the power method to compute the solution to Mx = x.
- 2. Apply your power method to general real matrices. In particular, symmetric matrices.
- 3. Apply the Triangle Algorithm to solving Mx = x,  $e^Tx = 1$ ,  $x \ge 1$ .