Numerical Linear Algebra Assignment 1

Due on Sunday, September 3, 2017

1. Derive expressions for the ∞ -norm and the 1-norm of a matrix. The p-norm of a matrix is defined as

$$||A||_p = \sup \frac{||Ax||_p}{||x||_p}$$

2. Generate random vectors x and c of length N.

$$x = rand(N, 1);$$

 $c = rand(N, 1);$

Let A be a $N \times N$ Vandermonde matrix defined as

$$A_{ij} = c_i^{j-1}$$

and b be defined as

$$b = Ax$$

Solve the system Ax' = b to compute x'.

$$xdash = A \setminus b;$$

Compute the relative error $\frac{||x-x'||}{||x||}$. Average the relative error over a large number of experiments. Plot the averaged relative error against N in log scale for $N=5,\ldots,20$. Use the plotting command semilogy to achieve this

3. Implement classical Gram-Schmidt (cgs.m) and modified Gram-Schmidt (mgs.m) algorithms. Using these routines, try the following numerical experiment.

$$\begin{array}{lll} [Q1,\ R] &=& \mathbf{qr}(\mathbf{rand}(100)) \\ [Q2,\ R] &=& \mathbf{qr}(\mathbf{rand}(100)) \\ A &=& Q1 * \mathbf{diag}(2.\hat{\ }[-1{:}-1{:}-100]) * Q2 \\ [Qc,\ Rc] &=& \mathrm{cgs}\,(A) \\ [Qm,\ Rm] &=& \mathrm{mgs}(A) \end{array}$$

Plot diagonal entries of R matrices as log2(diag(Rc)) and log2(diag(Rm)) versus the index 1 to N.

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    \operatorname{plot}(\log 2(\operatorname{diag}(\operatorname{Rc})))
    \operatorname{plot}(\log 2(\operatorname{diag}(\operatorname{Rm})))
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What do you observe?

Note

- 1. Submit all your code, and a short report (in PDF format) with all your plots. Put all these files into a **folder with a name of the format** "name_srno". For example, if your name is "Ashok" and your SR No is 10619, then the folder should be named "ashok_10619". Compress this folder into an archive (zip, .tar.gz, .tar.bz2, or .tar.xz format).
- 2. For embedded plots, prefer vector graphics formats such as EPS.
- 3. Submit your work via email. Make sure to clearly mention your name and SR No. The email address to send your finished assignments to will be provided to you shortly.
- 4. Use Matlab for all programming questions. You may also choose to use GNU Octave, a free/libre software implementation of the Matlab programming language.