

# Zhang\_Jeffrey\_code2

February 22, 2022

## 1 AMSC 460 HW 2 Part 2

### 1.1 Jeffrey Zhang

The Hilbert matrix  $H_n = (h_{ij})$ ,  $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ , is defined by

$$h_{ij} = \frac{1}{i + j - 1}.$$

This matrix is nonsingular and has an explicit inverse. Let  $\mathbf{x}_n = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$  and  $\mathbf{b}_n = H_n \mathbf{x}_n$ . This problem examines the quality of the computed solution  $\mathbf{x}_n^*$ .

- (a) For  $n = 5, 10$ : set  $\mathbf{x}_n = (1, 1, \dots, 1)$ , multiply  $H_n \mathbf{x}_n$  to obtain  $\mathbf{b}_n$ , and then solve  $H_n \mathbf{x}_n^* = \mathbf{b}_n$  for  $\mathbf{x}_n^*$  by any direct method, e.g. by Gaussian elimination.

```
[91]: import numpy as np
import sys
import math
from scipy.linalg import hilbert
```

I imported the built in hilbert function for convenience. I will make a Hilbert Matrix function on my own and test its validity with the results shown.

```
[131]: def HilbertMatrix(n):
        Hn = np.zeros(shape=(n,n))
        for i in range(n):
            for j in range(n):
                Hn[i][j] = 1/(i + j + 1)
        return Hn
```

```
[132]: H5 = hilbert(5)
H5
```

```
[132]: array([[1.          , 0.5          , 0.33333333, 0.25         , 0.2          ],
        [0.5          , 0.33333333, 0.25         , 0.2          , 0.16666667],
        [0.33333333, 0.25         , 0.2          , 0.16666667, 0.14285714],
        [0.25         , 0.2          , 0.16666667, 0.14285714, 0.125        ],
        [0.2          , 0.16666667, 0.14285714, 0.125        , 0.11111111]])
```

```
[133]: HilbertMatrix(5)
```

```
[133]: array([[1.          , 0.5          , 0.33333333, 0.25          , 0.2          ],
              [0.5          , 0.33333333, 0.25          , 0.2          , 0.16666667],
              [0.33333333, 0.25          , 0.2          , 0.16666667, 0.14285714],
              [0.25          , 0.2          , 0.16666667, 0.14285714, 0.125          ],
              [0.2          , 0.16666667, 0.14285714, 0.125          , 0.11111111]])
```

```
[93]: H10 = hilbert(10)
      H10
```

```
[93]: array([[1.          , 0.5          , 0.33333333, 0.25          , 0.2          ,
              0.16666667, 0.14285714, 0.125          , 0.11111111, 0.1          ],
              [0.5          , 0.33333333, 0.25          , 0.2          , 0.16666667,
              0.14285714, 0.125          , 0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909],
              [0.33333333, 0.25          , 0.2          , 0.16666667, 0.14285714,
              0.125          , 0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333],
              [0.25          , 0.2          , 0.16666667, 0.14285714, 0.125          ,
              0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333, 0.07692308],
              [0.2          , 0.16666667, 0.14285714, 0.125          , 0.11111111,
              0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333, 0.07692308, 0.07142857],
              [0.16666667, 0.14285714, 0.125          , 0.11111111, 0.1          ,
              0.09090909, 0.08333333, 0.07692308, 0.07142857, 0.06666667],
              [0.14285714, 0.125          , 0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909,
              0.08333333, 0.07692308, 0.07142857, 0.06666667, 0.0625          ],
              [0.125          , 0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333,
              0.07692308, 0.07142857, 0.06666667, 0.0625          , 0.05882353],
              [0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333, 0.07692308,
              0.07142857, 0.06666667, 0.0625          , 0.05882353, 0.05555556],
              [0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333, 0.07692308, 0.07142857,
              0.06666667, 0.0625          , 0.05882353, 0.05555556, 0.05263158]])
```

```
[134]: HilbertMatrix(10)
```

```
[134]: array([[1.          , 0.5          , 0.33333333, 0.25          , 0.2          ,
              0.16666667, 0.14285714, 0.125          , 0.11111111, 0.1          ],
              [0.5          , 0.33333333, 0.25          , 0.2          , 0.16666667,
              0.14285714, 0.125          , 0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909],
              [0.33333333, 0.25          , 0.2          , 0.16666667, 0.14285714,
              0.125          , 0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333],
              [0.25          , 0.2          , 0.16666667, 0.14285714, 0.125          ,
              0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333, 0.07692308],
              [0.2          , 0.16666667, 0.14285714, 0.125          , 0.11111111,
              0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333, 0.07692308, 0.07142857],
              [0.16666667, 0.14285714, 0.125          , 0.11111111, 0.1          ,
              0.09090909, 0.08333333, 0.07692308, 0.07142857, 0.06666667],
              [0.14285714, 0.125          , 0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909,
              0.08333333, 0.07692308, 0.07142857, 0.06666667, 0.0625          ],
              [0.125          , 0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333,
              0.07692308, 0.07142857, 0.06666667, 0.0625          , 0.05882353],
              [0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333, 0.07692308,
              0.07142857, 0.06666667, 0.0625          , 0.05882353, 0.05555556],
              [0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333, 0.07692308, 0.07142857,
              0.06666667, 0.0625          , 0.05882353, 0.05555556, 0.05263158]])
```

```

0.07692308, 0.07142857, 0.06666667, 0.0625      , 0.05882353],
[0.11111111, 0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333, 0.07692308,
0.07142857, 0.06666667, 0.0625      , 0.05882353, 0.05555556],
[0.1          , 0.09090909, 0.08333333, 0.07692308, 0.07142857,
0.06666667, 0.0625      , 0.05882353, 0.05555556, 0.05263158]])

```

Multiplying  $H_n \mathbf{x}_n$  to obtain  $\mathbf{b}_n$

```

[94]: x5 = np.ones(5)
      b5 = np.matmul(H5, x5)
      b5

```

```

[94]: array([2.28333333, 1.45          , 1.09285714, 0.88452381, 0.74563492])

```

```

[95]: x10 = np.ones(10)
      b10 = np.matmul(H10, x10)
      b10

```

```

[95]: array([2.92896825, 2.01987734, 1.60321068, 1.34680042, 1.16822899,
1.03489566, 0.93072899, 0.84669538, 0.77725094, 0.7187714 ])

```

Solving  $H_n \mathbf{x}_n^* = \mathbf{b}_n$  for  $\mathbf{x}_n^*$  by any direct method, e.g. by Gaussian elimination:

```

[96]: def GaussianElimination(Hn, bn, n):
      xstar = np.zeros(n)
      # Applying Gauss Elimination
      for i in range(n):
          if Hn[i][i] == 0.0:
              sys.exit('Divide by zero detected!')

          for j in range(i+1, n):
              ratio = Hn[j][i]/Hn[i][i]

              for k in range(n):
                  Hn[j][k] = Hn[j][k] - ratio * Hn[i][k]
      # Back Substitution
      xstar[n-1] = Hn[n-2][n-1]/Hn[n-2][n-2]

      for i in range(n-2,-1,-1):
          xstar[i] = Hn[i][n-1]

          for j in range(i+1,n):
              xstar[i] = xstar[i] - Hn[i][j]*xstar[j]

          xstar[i] = xstar[i]/Hn[i][i]

      return xstar

```

```
[97]: x5_star = GaussianElimination(H5, b5, 5)
      x5_star
```

```
[97]: array([ 0.01428571, -0.28571429,  1.28571429, -2.          ,  2.          ])
```

```
[98]: x10_star = GaussianElimination(H10, b10, 10)
      x10_star
```

```
[98]: array([-7.19847978e-05,  6.47867058e-03, -1.42531411e-01,  1.33029806e+00,
           -6.48522249e+00,  1.81586682e+01, -3.02645105e+01,  2.96469207e+01,
           -1.57499511e+01,  4.49999389e+00])
```

(b) For  $n = 5, 10$  : compute the error  $\mathbf{e}_n = \mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{x}_n^*$ , the residual  $\mathbf{r}_n = \mathbf{b}_n - H_n \mathbf{x}_n^*$ , and their norms  $\|\cdot\|_1, \|\cdot\|_2, \|\cdot\|_\infty$ . What could be the reason for such behaviour?

### 1.1.1 Norm functions

```
[99]: def norm1(vector):
      norm = 0
      for i in range(len(vector)):
          norm += abs(vector[i])
      return norm
```

```
[100]: def norm2(vector):
       norm = 0
       for i in range(len(vector)):
           norm += abs(vector[i])**2
       return math.sqrt(norm)
```

```
[102]: def normInfinity(vector):
       norm = 0
       for i in range(len(vector)):
           if abs(vector[i]) > norm:
               norm = vector[i]
       return norm
```

### 1.1.2 $H_5$

$$\mathbf{e}_5 = \mathbf{x}_5 - \mathbf{x}_5^*$$

```
[107]: e5 = x5 - x5_star
      e5
```

```
[107]: array([ 0.98571429,  1.28571429, -0.28571429,  3.          , -1.          ])
```

$$\|\mathbf{e}_5\|_1$$

```
[108]: norm1(e5)
```

[108]: 6.557142857142295

$$\|e_5\|_2$$

[109]: `norm2(e5)`

[109]: 3.5645934593738042

$$\|e_5\|_\infty$$

[110]: `normInfinity(e5)`

[110]: 2.9999999999997815

The answer above should be 3 however, due to roundoff errors with doubles, the function returns 2.9999999999997815.

$$r_5 = b_5 - H_5 x_5^*$$

[90]: `r5 = b5 - np.matmul(H5,x5_star)`  
`r5`

[90]: `array([2.08333333, 1.38333333, 1.08333333, 0.88380952, 0.74558957])`

$$\|r_5\|_1$$

[111]: `norm1(r5)`

[111]: 6.179399092970522

$$\|r_5\|_2$$

[112]: `norm2(r5)`

[112]: 2.9604937223406

$$\|r_5\|_\infty$$

[115]: `normInfinity(r5)`

[115]: 2.083333333333333

### 1.1.3 $H_{10}$

$$e_{10} = x_{10} - x_{10}^*$$

[116]: `e10 = x10 - x10_star`  
`e10`

```
[116]: array([ 1.00007198,  0.99352133,  1.14253141, -0.33029806,
            7.48522249, -17.15866816,  31.26451049, -28.64692068,
            16.7499511 , -3.49999389])
```

$\|e_{10}\|_1$

```
[121]: norm1(e10)
```

```
[121]: 108.27168959197715
```

$\|e_{10}\|_2$

```
[122]: norm2(e10)
```

```
[122]: 49.44468274549276
```

$\|e_{10}\|_\infty$

```
[123]: normInfinity(e10)
```

```
[123]: 31.264510489672187
```

$r_{10} = b_{10} - H_{10}x_{10}^*$

```
[124]: r10 = b10 - np.matmul(H10,x10_star)
       r10
```

```
[124]: array([2.82896825, 1.97896825, 1.59411977, 1.34533189, 1.16804917,
            1.03487901, 0.93072786, 0.84669533, 0.77725093, 0.7187714 ])
```

$\|r_{10}\|_1$

```
[125]: norm1(r10)
```

```
[125]: 13.223761870980642
```

$\|r_{10}\|_2$

```
[126]: norm2(r10)
```

```
[126]: 4.6270643572049135
```

$\|r_{10}\|_\infty$

```
[128]: normInfinity(r10)
```

```
[128]: 2.8289682539682537
```

#### 1.1.4 Analysis

As we can see, the norms of the error and residual for  $n = 5$  are less than that for  $n = 10$ . This is most likely due to the fact that as more computations are needed to solve a system of equations, round off errors start to accumulate since the computer doesn't always keep track of all the digits in each calculation.