

COSC 6364 Adv. Numerical Analysis

Quiz 1 Prep

P. Wu¹

¹Computer Science
University of Houston

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Orthogonal Projector

- What is an orthogonal projector?

Orthogonal Projector

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- Suppose we have an ortho-normal matrix Q (with orthogonal and normalized columns). What is the orthogonal projector that projects to $\text{range}(Q)$?

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 - ▶ The matrix $A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$ projects onto $\text{range}(A)$.

Householder Reflector and QR factorization

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- How does Householder reflector accomplish QR factorization?

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- Given a vector x , what is the Householder reflector that maps x to the first axis?

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- How does Householder reflector accomplish QR factorization?
- Given a vector x , what is the Householder reflector that maps x to the first axis?
 - ▶ Write $v = x + \|x\|e_1$. Then the Householder reflector is

$$I - 2 \frac{vv^T}{v^T v}$$

Equivalently, write $u = \frac{v}{\|v\|}$ and our reflector is

$$I - 2uu^T$$

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- What's the FLOP count of Householder QR factorization?

Conditioning and Backward Stability

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- What's conditioning & backward stability?

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- What's conditioning & backward stability?
 - ▶ Given a problem f with input x , write $\delta x = (1 + \delta)x$ and $\delta f = f(\delta x) - f(x)$. The **absolute condition number** of f is given by

$$\limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|\delta f\|}{\|\delta x\|}$$

The **relative condition number** is given by

$$\limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|\delta f\| / \|f\|}{\|\delta x\| / \|x\|}$$

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The **relative condition number** is given by

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- An algorithm is **backward stable** if, for every x , there exists an \tilde{x} with

$$\frac{\|\tilde{x} - x\|}{\|x\|} = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon_{\text{machine}})$$

such that

$$\tilde{f}(x) = f(\tilde{x})$$

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- Why is forward error bounded by backward error times κ ?

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- Why is forward error bounded by backward error times κ ?



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\|\tilde{f}(\mathbf{x}) - f(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})\|}{\|f(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})\|} &= \frac{\|\tilde{f}(\mathbf{x}) - f(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})\| / \|f(\tilde{\mathbf{x}})\|}{\|\tilde{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}\| / \|\mathbf{x}\|} \cdot \frac{\|\tilde{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}\|}{\|\mathbf{x}\|} \\ &\leq \kappa \frac{\|\tilde{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}\|}{\|\mathbf{x}\|}\end{aligned}$$

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- Is the simple running sum algorithm for computing inner product of two vectors $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$ backward stable?

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$$\leq \kappa \frac{\|\tilde{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}\|}{\|\mathbf{x}\|}$$

- Is the simple running sum algorithm for computing inner product of two vectors $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$ backward stable?

- ▶ Yes. Let f denote the inner product and \tilde{f} its computation by running sum. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) &= x_1 \otimes y_1 \oplus x_2 \otimes y_2 \oplus \dots \oplus x_n \otimes y_n \\ &= (x_1 y_1)(1 + \epsilon_1) \oplus (x_2 y_2)(1 + \epsilon_2) \oplus \dots \oplus (x_n y_n)(1 + \epsilon_n)\end{aligned}$$

LU factorization

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- How to use LU factorization to solve a linear system?

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- How to use LU factorization to solve a linear system?
- How to use LU factorization to invert a square non-singular matrix A ?

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- How to use LU factorization to solve a linear system?
- How to use LU factorization to invert a square non-singular matrix A ?
- What's the cost of LU factorization? How does it compare to Householder QR factorization on the same matrix?

QR Algorithm for Eigenvalue Decomposition

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- How does QR algorithm work?

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- How does QR algorithm work?
- What's the cost of one iteration in QR algorithm?

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- How does QR algorithm work?
- What's the cost of one iteration in QR algorithm?
- What's the convergence rate of QR algorithm?