

**CP.2.3.3, Sauer3**

Let  $A$  be the  $n$ -by- $n$  matrix with entries

$$a_{ij} = |i - j| + 1.$$

Define  $x = (1, \dots, 1)^T$  and  $b = Ax$ . For  $n = 100, 200, 300, 400$ , and  $500$ , use the python program from Computer Problem 2.1.1 or Numpy's `numpy.linalg.solve` command to compute  $\mathbf{x}$ , the double precision computed solution. Calculate the infinity norm of the forward error for each solution. Find the five error magnification factors of the problems  $Ax = b$ , and compare with the corresponding condition numbers.

Hint: Note that this  $a_{ij} = |i - j| + 1$  formula is the same with 0-base indexing (Python) or 1-base indexing (Sauer and Matlab). Here is a code snippet to generate  $A$  with  $n = 5$ .

```
n = 5
A = np.zeros( [ n, n ], dtype=float )
for i in range(0,n):
    for j in range(0,n):
        A[i,j] = abs( i - j ) + 1.
print(A)
```

```
[[1.  2.  3.  4.  5.]
 [2.  1.  2.  3.  4.]
 [3.  2.  1.  2.  3.]
 [4.  3.  2.  1.  2.]
 [5.  4.  3.  2.  1.]]
```

**CP.2.3.3, Sauer3, solution, Langou**

Colab: [https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1qPbZqHhLwn8EOHQDdnI\\_NW0v9-bSkLp](https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1qPbZqHhLwn8EOHQDdnI_NW0v9-bSkLp)

Few comments:

- We do feel that this matrices are somewhat big and our `lu_no_pivoting` code is not at all optimized for performance. So running on colab does take some time. The code using `numpy.linalg.solve` is significantly faster. I added `%time` to time, and so it took about a second to run the code with `numpy.linalg.solve` while it took about a minute to run the code with `lu_no_pivoting`.
- We see that the backward error is growing more with `lu_no_pivoting` than `numpy.linalg.solve`. Pivoting is useful to keep backward error low.
- We observe that the relation

$$\text{error\_magnification\_factor} = \text{forward\_error} / \text{backward\_error} \approx \text{condition\_number}$$

holds true.

```
%%time
```

```
for n in range(100,600,100):
    A = np.zeros( [ n, n ] )
    for i in range(0,n):
        for j in range(0,n):
            A[i,j] = abs( i - j ) + 1.
    x = np.ones( [ n, 1 ] )
    b = A @ x

    xc = np.linalg.solve( A, b )

    relative_forward_error = np.linalg.norm( x - xc, np.inf )\
        / np.linalg.norm( x, np.inf )
    relative_backward_error = np.linalg.norm( b - A@xc, np.inf )\
        / np.linalg.norm( b, np.inf )
    error_magnification_factor = relative_forward_error\
        / relative_backward_error
    print( "n = ",f"{n:4d}" )
    print( "relative forward error" = ",\
        f"{relative_forward_error:8.2e}" )
    print( "relative backward error" = ",\
        f"{relative_backward_error:8.2e}" )
    print( "error magnification factor" = ",\
        f"{error_magnification_factor:8.2e}" )
    print( "kappa( A ) = || A ||_oo * || A^{-1} ||_oo" = ",\
        f"{np.linalg.norm(A,np.infty)\
        * np.linalg.norm(np.linalg.inv(A),np.infty):8.2e}" )
    print("\n")
```

---

```
n = 100
relative forward error = 2.87e-12
relative backward error = 5.40e-16
error magnification factor = 5.31e+03
kappa( A ) = || A ||_oo * || A^{-1} ||_oo = 1.01e+04
```

```
n = 200
relative forward error = 2.01e-11
relative backward error = 9.05e-16
error magnification factor = 2.22e+04
kappa( A ) = || A ||_oo * || A^{-1} ||_oo = 4.02e+04
```

```
n = 300
relative forward error = 4.93e-11
relative backward error = 1.29e-15
error magnification factor = 3.82e+04
kappa( A ) = || A ||_oo * || A^{-1} ||_oo = 9.03e+04
```

```
n = 400
```

```

relative forward error          = 1.02e-10
relative backward error        = 1.27e-15
error magnification factor      = 8.04e+04
kappa( A ) = || A ||_oo * || A^{-1} ||_oo = 1.60e+05

```

```

n = 500
relative forward error          = 2.09e-10
relative backward error        = 1.74e-15
error magnification factor      = 1.20e+05
kappa( A ) = || A ||_oo * || A^{-1} ||_oo = 2.51e+05

```

```

CPU times: user 495 ms, sys: 311 ms, total: 805 ms
Wall time: 441 ms

```

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```
%%time
```

```

for n in range(100,600,100):
    A = np.zeros( [ n, n ], dtype=float )
    for i in range(0,n):
        for j in range(0,n):
            A[i,j] = abs( i - j ) + 1.
    x = np.ones( [ n, 1 ], dtype=float )
    b = A @ x

    L, U = lu_no_pivoting( A )
    y = forward_substitution( L, b )
    xc = backward_substitution( U, y )

    relative_forward_error = np.linalg.norm( x - xc, np.inf )\
        / np.linalg.norm( x, np.inf )
    relative_backward_error = np.linalg.norm( b - A@xc, np.inf )\
        / np.linalg.norm( b, np.inf )
    error_magnification_factor = relative_forward_error\
        / relative_backward_error
    print( "n = ",f"{n:4d}" )
    print( "relative forward error          = ",\
        f"{relative_forward_error:8.2e}" )
    print( "relative backward error        = ",\
        f"{relative_backward_error:8.2e}" )
    print( "error magnification factor      = ",\
        f"{error_magnification_factor:8.2e}" )
    print( "kappa( A ) = || A ||_oo * || A^{-1} ||_oo = ",\
        f"{np.linalg.norm(A,np.infty)\
        * np.linalg.norm(np.linalg.inv(A),np.infty):8.2e}" )
    print("\n")

```

---

```

n = 100
relative forward error          = 5.29e-11
relative backward error        = 4.23e-14
error magnification factor      = 1.25e+03
kappa( A ) = || A ||_oo * || A^{-1} ||_oo = 1.01e+04

```

```
n = 200
relative forward error = 5.78e-10
relative backward error = 9.19e-14
error magnification factor = 6.29e+03
kappa( A ) = || A ||_oo * || A^{-1} ||_oo = 4.02e+04
```

```
n = 300
relative forward error = 3.03e-09
relative backward error = 3.49e-13
error magnification factor = 8.67e+03
kappa( A ) = || A ||_oo * || A^{-1} ||_oo = 9.03e+04
```

```
n = 400
relative forward error = 4.48e-09
relative backward error = 6.40e-13
error magnification factor = 7.00e+03
kappa( A ) = || A ||_oo * || A^{-1} ||_oo = 1.60e+05
```

```
n = 500
relative forward error = 9.63e-09
relative backward error = 2.01e-13
error magnification factor = 4.80e+04
kappa( A ) = || A ||_oo * || A^{-1} ||_oo = 2.51e+05
```

```
CPU times: user 1min 7s, sys: 880 ms, total: 1min 7s
Wall time: 1min 7s
```

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