## f-24-jupyter-inverspotents-og-rayleigh

## April 29, 2021

```
[1]: import numpy as np
[2]: a = np.array([[2., 1., 1.],
                   [1., 3., 1.],
                   [1., 1., 4.]])
[3]: # inverspotensmetod
     rng = np.random.default_rng()
     mu = 1
     w = rng.standard_normal((a.shape[0], 1))
     w /= np.linalg.norm(w)
     n = 15
     lambda_out = np.empty(n)
     for i in range(n):
         v = np.linalg.solve(a - mu * np.eye(a.shape[0]), w)
         w = v / np.linalg.norm(v)
         lambda_out[i] = w.T @ (a @ w)
     print(lambda_out)
    [1.39521076 1.32767566 1.3250032 1.32487573 1.32486946 1.32486915
     1.32486913 1.32486913 1.32486913 1.32486913 1.32486913 1.32486913
     1.32486913 1.32486913 1.32486913]
[4]: a @ w - lambda_out[-1]*w
[4]: array([[ 4.20081747e-11],
            [ 1.33169697e-10],
            [-1.13811766e-10]])
[5]: # inverspotensmetoden med Householder QR
     def house(x):
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u = x / np.linalg.norm(x)
    eps = -1 if u[0] >= 0 else +1
    s = 1 + np.abs(u[0])
    v = - eps * u
    v[0] += 1
    v /= s
    return v, s
def householder_qr_data(a):
    data = np.copy(a)
    _{\rm ,} k = a.shape
    s = np.empty(k)
    for j in range(k):
        v, s[j] = house(data[j:, [j]])
        data[j:, j:] -= (s[j] * v) @ (v.T @ data[j:, j:])
        data[j+1:, [j]] = v[1:]
    return data, s
def householder_qr(a):
    data, s = householder_qr_data(a)
    n, k = a.shape
   r = np.triu(data[:k, :k])
    q = np.eye(n, k)
    for j in reversed(range(k)):
        x = data[j+1:, [j]]
        v = np.vstack([[1], x])
        q[j:, j:] -= (s[j] * v) @ (v.T @ q[j:, j:])
    return q, r
w = rng.standard_normal((a.shape[0], 1))
```

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[6]: mu = 1

w = rng.standard_normal((a.shape[0], 1))
w /= np.linalg.norm(w)

q, r = householder_qr(a - mu * np.eye(a.shape[0]))

n = 15
lambda_out = np.empty(n)

for i in range(n):
    v = np.linalg.solve(r, q.T @ w)
    w = v / np.linalg.norm(v)
    lambda_out[i] = w.T @ (a @ w)

print(lambda_out)
```

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[1.64829078 1.3415406 1.32568054 1.32490914 1.32487111 1.32486923 1.32486913 1.32486913 1.32486913 1.32486913 1.32486913 1.32486913
```

## 1.32486913 1.32486913 1.32486913]

```
[11]: # Rayleighkvotientmetoden
      w = rng.standard_normal((a.shape[0], 1))
      w /= np.linalg.norm(w)
      i = 0
      lambda_est = w.T @ (a @ w)
      while True:
          i += 1
          b = a - lambda_est * np.eye(a.shape[0])
          if np.linalg.det(b) == 0:
                                       # ikke så god en test
              print('singulær')
              break
          v = np.linalg.solve(b, w)
          w = v / np.linalg.norm(v)
          lambda_est = w.T @ (a @ w)
          print(lambda_est)
          if i > 20:
              break
     [[4.09903185]]
     [[4.65645978]]
     [[5.17274351]]
     [[5.21431006]]
     [[5.21431974]]
     [[5.21431974]]
     [[5.21431974]]
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     [[5.21431974]]
[10]: a @ w - lambda_est * w
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[10]: array([[-2.22044605e-16],
             [ 1.11022302e-16],
             [ 1.11022302e-16]])
[15]: # Rayleighkvotientmetoden
      w = rng.standard_normal((a.shape[0], 1))
      w /= np.linalg.norm(w)
      i = 0
      lambda_est = w.T @ (a @ w)
      while True:
          i += 1
          b = a - lambda_est * np.eye(a.shape[0])
          if np.allclose(a @ w, lambda_est * w,
                         atol = np.finfo(float).eps):
              print('færdig')
              break
          v = np.linalg.solve(b, w)
          w = v / np.linalg.norm(v)
          lambda_est = w.T @ (a @ w)
          print(lambda_est)
          if i > 20:
              break
     [[3.29307874]]
     [[2.69680962]]
     [[2.4625968]]
     [[2.46081113]]
     [[2.46081113]]
     færdig
[20]: # Rayleighkvotientmetoden
      w = rng.standard_normal((a.shape[0], 1))
      w /= np.linalg.norm(w)
      i = 0
      lambda_est = 1
      while True:
          i += 1
          b = a - lambda_est * np.eye(a.shape[0])
          if np.allclose(a @ w, lambda_est * w,
                         atol = np.finfo(float).eps):
              print('færdig')
              break
```

```
v = np.linalg.solve(b, w)
w = v / np.linalg.norm(v)
lambda_est = w.T @ (a @ w)
print(lambda_est)
if i > 20:
    break

[[2.27266755]]
[[2.44918156]]
[[2.46080985]]
```

færdig

[[2.46081113]]

[]:[