f-26-jupyter-praktisk-qr

May 6, 2021

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[1]: import numpy as np
[2]: def house_eps(x):
         norm_x = np.linalg.norm(x)
         if norm_x == 0:
             v = np.zeros_like(x)
             v[0] = 1
             s = 0
             eps = 1
             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, eps
     def householder_qr_data(a):
         data = np.copy(a)
         k = a.shape[1]
         s = np.empty(k)
         for j in range(k):
             v, s[j], eps = house_eps(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
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[3]: def tridiagonal_data(a):
        data = np.copy(a)
        if not np.allclose(a, a.T):
            raise np.linalg.LinAlgError(
                 'In tridiagonal_data() input must be a symmetric matrix')
        n = a.shape[0]
        s = np.empty(n - 2)
        for j in range(n - 2):
            v, s[j], eps = house_eps(data[j+1:, [j]])
            u = s[j] * (data[j+1:, j+1:] @ v)
            w = u - (((s[j]/2) * u.T) @ v) * v
            T.w \otimes v = Tw v
            data[j+1, j] = eps * np.linalg.norm(data[j+1:, [j]])
            data[j, j+1] = data[j+1, j]
            data[j+1:, j+1:] = v_wT + v_wT.T
            data[j+2:, [j]] = v[1:]
        return data, s
[4]: def tridiagonal(a):
        data, s = tridiagonal_data(a)
        return np.tril(np.triu(data, -1), 1)
[5]: def tridiagonal qt(a):
        data, s = tridiagonal_data(a)
        n = a.shape[0]
        t = np.tril(np.triu(data, -1), 1)
        q = np.eye(n)
        for j in reversed(range(n-2)):
            x = data[j+2:, [j]]
            v = np.vstack([[1], x])
            q[j+1:, j+1:] = s[j] * v @ (v.T @ q[j+1:, j+1:])
        return q, t
[6]: a = np.array([[1., 2., 3.],
                   [2., -1., 2.],
                   [3.,2.,0]
    print(a)
    [[ 1. 2. 3.]
     [ 2. -1. 2.]
     [3. 2. 0.]]
[7]: q, t = tridiagonal_qt(a)
    t
[7]: array([[ 1. , -3.60555128, 0.
            [-3.60555128, 1.53846154, 0.30769231],
                 , 0.30769231, -2.53846154]])
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[8]: q @ t @ q.T
 [8]: array([[ 1.00000000e+00, 2.00000000e+00, 3.00000000e+00],
             [ 2.00000000e+00, -1.00000000e+00, 2.00000000e+00],
             [ 3.00000000e+00, 2.00000000e+00, 7.77156117e-16]])
 [9]: rng = np.random.default_rng()
[10]: n = 30
      a = rng.normal(0.0, 5.0, (n, n))
      a = (a + a.T) / 2
      q, t = tridiagonal qt(a)
      print(np.allclose(q @ q.T, np.eye(n), atol=2*np.finfo(float).eps))
      print(np.allclose(q @ t @ q.T, a, atol=np.finfo(float).eps))
      print(np.abs((q @ q.T - np.eye(n))).max())
      print(np.abs((q @ t @ q.T - a)).max())
     True
     True
     6.661338147750939e-16
     9.325873406851315e-15
[11]: def semi_praktisk_qr_metode(a):
         n = a.shape[0]
         q, t = tridiagonal_qt(a)
         for i in range(20):
             mu_eye = t[-1,-1] * np.eye(n)
              q, r = householder qr(t - mu eye)
              t = r @ q + mu_eye
              if np.allclose(np.diag(t, -1), np.zeros(n-1),
                             atol = 10 * np.finfo(float).eps):
                  break
         return t, i
[12]: t, i = semi_praktisk_qr_metode(a)
[13]: i
[13]: 19
[14]: np.diag(t)
[14]: array([ 36.31148313, 33.39317929, -28.37592104, 22.51685067,
             -28.40477405, 25.56944076, -19.84088295, 14.01177402,
             -8.24670037, 7.18368108, -0.4300536, -5.70790802,
             12.81810956, -15.34470471, 13.22300418, -14.34756173,
              9.68044414, 7.21312496, -11.50723249, 4.39546461,
             -11.80133313, -3.22773161, -2.81433904,
                                                         3.22104928,
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-8.13578479, -1.22701714, -5.30277257, -5.94000722,
             -2.88172435, -3.31782051])
[15]: np.diag(t, -1)
[15]: array([2.35248320e-01, 3.06973958e+00, 1.32140168e+01, 4.79996514e+00,
             4.25677497e+00, -7.52025293e+00, 1.49636680e+01, 2.59422461e+00,
            -2.24002521e+01, -2.58322023e+00, 1.92679150e+01, 1.32755205e+00,
            -9.77045836e+00, -2.93033852e+00, 4.80350011e+00, 4.42367871e+00,
             1.19576233e+00, 8.06164066e+00, 1.54068075e+00, -7.76610432e+00,
             2.16751162e-01, 8.18628421e+00, 7.80875262e-02, -1.59706401e-01,
            -1.01804804e-02, 3.00383351e+00, -7.44938900e-03, -2.50544570e-15,
             0.00000000e+00])
[16]: np.linalg.eig(a)[0]
[16]: array([ 36.33156217, 33.57958665, -32.16481406, 27.80615384,
             26.01019548, 23.87535367, -28.82806515, -26.58785543,
            -24.55552359, -22.14131193, 18.60600873, 16.90088201,
             15.45378432, 13.96704096, -18.68652573, 11.3595575,
                          7.48830035, -15.83987641, -15.32080253,
              9.24473203,
            -14.19412956, -11.20455618,
                                          5.16911606, 3.22189502,
              0.36498729, -8.13805788, -6.89479266, -5.93996378,
             -3.31782051, -2.88172435])
[17]: n = 10
     a = rng.normal(0.0, 5.0, (n, n))
     a = (a + a.T) / 2
[18]: t, i = semi_praktisk_qr_metode(a)
     print(np.diag(t), i)
     [ 26.72516365 -22.07934905 16.00225936 -12.69784081
                                                           9.22403803
        6.58651917 - 7.85478628 - 0.79810945 - 1.74232305 - 1.74156886] 19
[19]: np.linalg.eig(a)[0]
[19]: array([ 26.72546356, -22.09063067, 16.01324117, -12.97900782,
              9.50560222, 6.59716388, -7.86582827, -4.89679081,
              2.35635831, -1.74156886])
[20]: np.diag(t, -1)
[20]: array([-1.20935693e-01, -6.46789403e-01, 1.70121955e-03, 2.49854856e+00,
             3.42479744e-02, -3.99477203e-01, 1.12386920e-05, 3.59571387e+00,
             0.00000000e+00])
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[21]: def wilkinson_qr_metode(a):
          n = a.shape[0]
          q, t = tridiagonal_qt(a)
          for i in range(20):
              delta = (t[-2,-2] - t[-1,-1]) / 2
              eps = 1 if delta >= 0 else -1
              mu = t[-1,-1] - eps * t[-1, -2] / (np.abs(delta)
                                                 + np.sqrt(delta**2 + t[-1,-2]**2))
              mu_eye = mu * np.eye(n)
              q, r = householder_qr(t - mu_eye)
              t = r @ q + mu eye
              if np.allclose(np.diag(t, -1), np.zeros(n-1),
                             atol = np.finfo(float).eps):
                  break
          return t, i
[22]: t, i = wilkinson_qr_metode(a)
      print(np.diag(t), i)
     [ 26.72527073 -22.07109498 15.99389826 -12.26293855
                                                             8.78904605
        6.5951311
                  -7.86330855
                                  2.10401196 -4.64444446 -1.74156886] 19
[23]: def praktisk_qr_metode(a):
          n = a.shape[0]
          if n == 1:
              t = a
              i = 0
              return t, i
          q, t = tridiagonal_qt(a)
          for i in range(20):
              delta = (t[-2,-2] - t[-1,-1]) / 2
              eps = 1 if delta >= 0 else -1
              mu = t[-1,-1] - eps * t[-1, -2] / (np.abs(delta)
                                                 + np.sqrt(delta**2 + t[-1,-2]**2))
              mu_eye = mu * np.eye(n)
              q, r = householder_qr(t - mu_eye)
              t = r @ q + mu_eye
              underdiag_abs = np.abs(np.diag(t, -1))
              zz = np.argwhere(underdiag_abs < np.finfo(float).eps)</pre>
              if zz.shape[0] == underdiag_abs.shape[0]:
                  break
              if zz.shape[0] != 0:
                  zi = zz[0, 0] + 1
                  t[:zj, :zj], j = praktisk_qr_metode(t[:zj, :zj])
                  t[zj:, :zj], k = praktisk_qr_metode(t[zj:, zj:])
                  i += j + k
                  break
          return t, i
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[24]: t, i = praktisk_qr_metode(a)
[25]: print(np.diag(t), i)
     [ 26.72546356 -22.09063067 16.01324117 -12.97900782
                                                           9.50560222
        6.59716388 -7.86582827 -4.89679081
                                              2.35635831 -1.74156886] 23
[26]: np.linalg.eig(a)[0]
[26]: array([ 26.72546356, -22.09063067, 16.01324117, -12.97900782,
              9.50560222,
                           6.59716388, -7.86582827, -4.89679081,
              2.35635831, -1.74156886])
[27]: np.sort(np.diag(t)) - np.sort(np.linalg.eig(a)[0])
[27]: array([-8.52651283e-14, -4.61852778e-14, 5.32907052e-15, -8.88178420e-16,
            -1.11022302e-15, 8.88178420e-16, -1.33226763e-14, -1.59872116e-14,
             2.13162821e-14, 3.90798505e-14])
 []:
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