

Mat McDermott

Numerical Methods HW #5

p2.73.) solve for eigenvalues using QR Method

finds all eigenvalues simultaneously

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = [a_1, a_2]$$

$$a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q_1 = \frac{a_1}{\|a_1\|} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{5} \\ 1/\sqrt{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{a_2}{\|a_2\|} = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3/5 \\ 4/5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q_1^T = [0.8944 \quad 0.4472]$$

$$q_2^T = [0.6 \quad 0.8]$$

$$Q = [q_1 \quad q_2]$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8944 & 0.6 \\ 0.4472 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} \|a_1\| & q_1^T a_2 \\ 0 & \|a_2\| \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} & 4.472 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.2361 & 4.472 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{(1)} = Q^{(0)} R^{(0)}$$

$$A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8944 & 0.6 \\ 0.4472 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2.2361 & 4.472 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{repeat process in script}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|a_1\| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$q_1^T = a_1 / \|a_1\| = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.8944 & 0.4472 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_2' = a_2 - (q_1^T a_2) q_1$$

$$a_2' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.8944 & 0.4472 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0.8944 \\ 0.4472 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_2' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_2' = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} a_2' = a_2 - (q_1^T a_2) q_1$$

(python)

$\Rightarrow q_1^T \cdot \text{dot}(a_2) * q_1$

after 10 sims,
 $\lambda = (1, 5)$

2.81.)

solve for eigenvectors of matrix A corresponding to
eigenvalues found in problem 72 via
applying shifted inverse power method on time
let first component of \underline{x} be unity component

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda = 1, 5$$

$$A_{\text{shifted}} = \frac{1}{3} (A - sI) \stackrel{\lambda=1}{=} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Da little LU method

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ L_{21} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} \\ 0 & u_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{u_{11}} = 1$$

$$u_{11} \cdot L_{21} = 1$$

$$\underline{L_{21}} = 1$$

$$1 \cdot u_{12} + u_{22} = 3 \rightarrow \underline{u_{12}} = 3$$

$$u_{12} \cdot L_{21} + u_{22} = 3$$

$$3L_{21} + u_{22} = 3$$

$$3 + u_{22} = 3 \rightarrow \underline{u_{22}} = 0$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Lx = x$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$Uy = x$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$y_1 + 3y_2 = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\begin{matrix} \lambda = 1 \\ \hookrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 5}$$

$$A - sI = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} \\ 0 & u_{22} \end{bmatrix} = (A - sI)$$

$$\underline{u_{11} = -3} \quad \underline{u_{12} = 3}$$

$$l_{21} \cdot u_{12} + u_{22} = -1$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}(3) + u_{22} = -1$$

$$\underline{u_{22} = 0}$$

$$l_{21} \cdot u_{11} = 1$$

$$\underline{l_{21} = -\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$LX = X$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1' = 1$$

$$x_1' \cdot (-\frac{1}{3}) + x_2' = 1$$

$$x_2' = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$Uy = x'$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-3y_1 + 3y_2 = 1$$

$$-y_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$3y_1 - 4 = 1$$

$$y_1 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5/3 \\ 4/3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 5 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0.8 \end{bmatrix}}$$

```

1 #Matt McDermott
2 #Numerical Methods HW 5
3
4 import numpy as np
5
6 def QR(a,runLen):
7
8     A = a
9     for _ in range(runLen):
10
11         a1 = A[:,0]
12         a2 = A[:,1]
13
14         q1 = - a1/np.linalg.norm(a1)
15         # print("q1 = ", q1)
16
17         a2Prime = a2 - q1.T.dot(a2)*q1
18         # print("a2' = ",a2Prime)
19
20         q2 = a2Prime/np.linalg.norm(a2Prime)
21         Q = np.stack([q1,q2]).T
22         # print("Q = ",Q)
23
24         # R = np.array([[np.linalg.norm(a1), q1.dot(a1)],[0, np.linalg.norm(a2)]]
25         R = np.array([[q1.dot(a1), q1.T.dot(a2)],[0, q2.dot(a2Prime)]]
26         # print("R = ", R)
27
28         A = R.dot(Q)
29         print("A = ", A)
30
31
32     ans = np.array([A[0,0], A[1,1]])
33
34     return(ans)
35
36 if __name__ == "__main__":
37
38     A = np.array([[2,3],[1,4]])
39     runLen = 10
40
41     ans = QR(A,runLen)
42     print("ans = ", ans )

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Anaconda Prompt (anaconda3)
A = [[4.99356946 2.01275901]
      [0.01275901 1.00643054]]
A = [[ 4.99871877e+00 -2.00255836e+00]
      [-2.55836134e-03  1.00128123e+00]]
ans = [4.99871877 1.00128123]

(robot) C:\Users\Derm\NumericalMethods>python QR_Method.py
A = [[ 4. -3.]
      [-1.  2.]]
A = [[4.82352941 2.29411765]
      [0.29411765 1.17647059]]
A = [[ 4.96725441 -2.06297229]
      [-0.06297229  1.03274559]]
A = [[4.99356946 2.01275901]
      [0.01275901 1.00643054]]
A = [[ 4.99871877e+00 -2.00255836e+00]
      [-2.55836134e-03  1.00128123e+00]]
A = [[4.99974395e+00 2.00051193e+00]
      [5.11934462e-04 1.00025605e+00]]
A = [[ 4.99994880e+00 -2.00010240e+00]
      [-1.02397379e-04 1.00005120e+00]]
A = [[4.99998976e+00 2.00002048e+00]
      [2.04798951e-05 1.00001024e+00]]
A = [[ 4.99999795e+00 -2.00000410e+00]
      [-4.09599581e-06 1.00000205e+00]]
A = [[4.99999959e+00 2.00000082e+00]
      [8.19199832e-07 1.00000041e+00]]
ans = [4.99999959 1.00000041]

(robot) C:\Users\Derm\NumericalMethods>

```