

exercise1 (Score: 14.0 / 14.0)

- 1. Test cell (Score: 2.0 / 2.0)
- 2. Test cell (Score: 1.0 / 1.0)
- 3. Test cell (Score: 1.0 / 1.0)
- 4. Test cell (Score: 1.0 / 1.0)
- 5. Test cell (Score: 1.0 / 1.0)
- 6. Test cell (Score: 3.0 / 3.0)
- 7. Test cell (Score: 2.0 / 2.0)
- 8. Task (Score: 3.0 / 3.0)

Lab 5

- 1. 提交作業之前，建議可以先點選上方工具列的**Kernel**，再選擇**Restart & Run All**，檢查一下是否程式跑起來都沒有問題，最後記得儲存。
- 2. 請先填上下方的姓名(name)及學號(stduent_id)再開始作答，例如：

```
name = "我的名字"
student_id= "B06201000"
```

- 3. 演算法的實作可以參考lab-5 (<https://yuanyuyuan.github.io/itcm/lab-5.html>), 有任何問題歡迎找助教詢問。
- 4. **Deadline: 12/11(Wed.)**

In [1]:

```
name = "鄭如芳"
student_id = "B05602020"
```

Exercise 1

An $m \times m$ **Hilbert matrix** H_m has entries $h_{ij} = 1/(i + j - 1)$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq m$, and so it has the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 & \dots \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 & \dots \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

In [2]:

```
import numpy as np
from numpy import linalg as LA
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Part 1

Generate the Hilbert matrix of order m , for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$.

For each m , compute the condition number of H_m , ie , in p -norm for $p = 1$ and 2 , and make a plot of the results.

Part 1.1

Define the function of Hilbert matrix

In [3]:

(Top)

```
def hilbert_matrix(m):  
    '''  
    Return:  
        2D np.array, the Hilbert Matrix of order m  
    '''  
    # ===== 請實做程式 =====  
    matrix = np.ones( (m, m) )  
    for i in range(0,m):  
        for j in range(0,m):  
            matrix[i,j]/=(i+j+1)  
    return matrix  
    # =====
```

Test your function.

In [4]:

(Top)

```
hilbert_matrix  
  
print('H_2:\n', hilbert_matrix(2))  
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS  
assert np.mean(np.array(hilbert_matrix(3)) - np.array([[1, 1/2, 1/3], [1/2, 1/3, 1/4], [1/3, 1/4, 1/5]]))  
< 1e-7  
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
H_2:  
[[1.          0.5        ]  
 [0.5         0.33333333]]
```

Part 1.2

Collect all Hilbert matrices into the list H_m for m = 2, 3, ..., 12.

In [5]:

(Top)

```
H_m = []  
# ===== 請實做程式 =====  
H_m = [hilbert_matrix(2),  
        hilbert_matrix(3),  
        hilbert_matrix(4),  
        hilbert_matrix(5),  
        hilbert_matrix(6),  
        hilbert_matrix(7),  
        hilbert_matrix(8),  
        hilbert_matrix(9),  
        hilbert_matrix(10),  
        hilbert_matrix(11),  
        hilbert_matrix(12),]  
# =====
```

Check your Hilbert matrix list.

In [6]:

hilbert_matrices

(Top)

```
for i in range(len(H_m)):
    print('H_%d:' % (i+2))
    print(H_m[i])
    print()
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
error = 0
for m in range(2, 13):
    error += LA.norm(hilbert_matrix(m) - np.array([[1/(i + j + 1) for j in range(m)] for i in range(m)]))
assert error < 1e-16
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
H_2:
[[1.      0.5      ]
 [0.5     0.33333333]]
```

```
H_3:
[[1.      0.5      0.33333333]
 [0.5     0.33333333 0.25     ]
 [0.33333333 0.25     0.2      ]]
```

```
H_4:
[[1.      0.5      0.33333333 0.25     ]
 [0.5     0.33333333 0.25     0.2      ]
 [0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667]
 [0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714]]
```

```
H_5:
[[1.      0.5      0.33333333 0.25     0.2      ]
 [0.5     0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667]
 [0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714]
 [0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     ]
 [0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111]]
```

```
H_6:
[[1.      0.5      0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667]
 [0.5     0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714]
 [0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     ]
 [0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111]
 [0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1      ]
 [0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1      0.09090909]]
```

```
H_7:
[[1.      0.5      0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667
 0.14285714]
 [0.5     0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714
 0.125     ]
 [0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125
 0.11111111]
 [0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111
 0.1      ]
 [0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1
 0.09090909]
 [0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1      0.09090909
 0.08333333]
 [0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1      0.09090909 0.08333333
 0.07692308]]
```

```
H_8:
[[1.      0.5      0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667
 0.14285714 0.125     ]
 [0.5     0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714
 0.125     0.11111111]
 [0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125
 0.11111111 0.1      ]
 [0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111
 0.1      0.09090909]
 [0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1
 0.09090909 0.08333333]
 [0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1      0.09090909
 0.08333333 0.07692308]
 [0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1      0.09090909 0.08333333
 0.07692308 0.07142857]
 [0.125     0.11111111 0.1      0.09090909 0.08333333 0.07692308
 0.07142857 0.06666667]]
```



```
[0.14285714 0.125      0.11111111 0.1          0.09090909 0.08333333
 0.07692308 0.07142857 0.06666667 0.0625       0.05882353 0.05555556]
[0.125      0.11111111 0.1          0.09090909 0.08333333 0.07692308
 0.07142857 0.06666667 0.0625       0.05882353 0.05555556 0.05263158]
[0.11111111 0.1          0.09090909 0.08333333 0.07692308 0.07142857
 0.06666667 0.0625       0.05882353 0.05555556 0.05263158 0.05        ]
[0.1          0.09090909 0.08333333 0.07692308 0.07142857 0.06666667
 0.0625       0.05882353 0.05555556 0.05263158 0.05        0.04761905]
[0.09090909 0.08333333 0.07692308 0.07142857 0.06666667 0.0625
 0.05882353 0.05555556 0.05263158 0.05        0.04761905 0.04545455]
[0.08333333 0.07692308 0.07142857 0.06666667 0.0625       0.05882353
 0.05555556 0.05263158 0.05        0.04761905 0.04545455 0.04347826]]
```

Part 1.3

Plot the condition number of H_m for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$

Collect all condition numbers in 1-norm of H_m into a list `one_norm`

In [7]:

(Top)

```
one_norm = []
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
one_norm=[0]*len(H_m)
for k in range(0,11):
    norm_matrix=np.linalg.norm(H_m[k],ord=1)
    inverse_matrix=np.linalg.inv(H_m[k])
    norm_inverse=np.linalg.norm(inverse_matrix,ord=1)
    condition_number=norm_matrix/norm_inverse
    one_norm[k]=condition_number
# =====
```

In [8]:

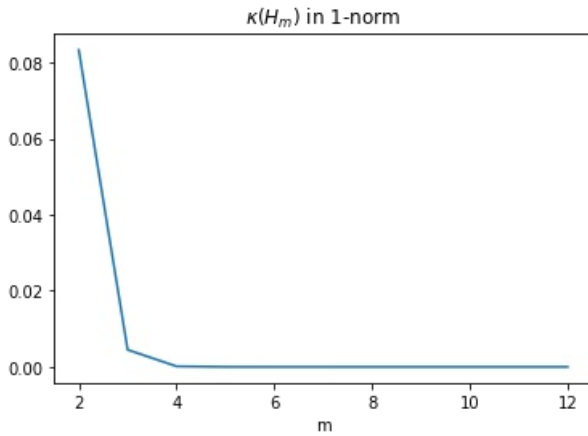
kappa_one_norm (Top)

```
print('one_norm:\n', one_norm)
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
assert len(one_norm) == 11
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

one_norm:
[0.08333333333333333, 0.004493464052287565, 0.00015296133137541839, 5.524906439503468e-06, 2.0648236637913913e-07, 6.8239373086425736e-09, 2.180731769950491e-10, 7.277812828044664e-12, 2.426363372806177e-13, 7.387117688843537e-15, 2.2627167250355433e-16]

In [9]:

```
plt.plot(range(2,13), one_norm)
plt.xlabel('m')
plt.title(r'$\kappa(H_m)$ in 1-norm')
plt.show()
```



Collect all condition numbers in 2-norm of H_m into a list `two_norm`

In [10]:

(Top)

```
two_norm = []
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
two_norm=[0]*len(H_m)
for k in range(0,11):
    norm_matrix=np.linalg.norm(H_m[k],ord=2)
    inverse_matrix=np.linalg.inv(H_m[k])
    norm_inverse=np.linalg.norm(inverse_matrix,ord=2)
    condition_number=norm_matrix/norm_inverse
    two_norm[k]=condition_number
# =====
```

In [11]:

`kappa_two_norm`

(Top)

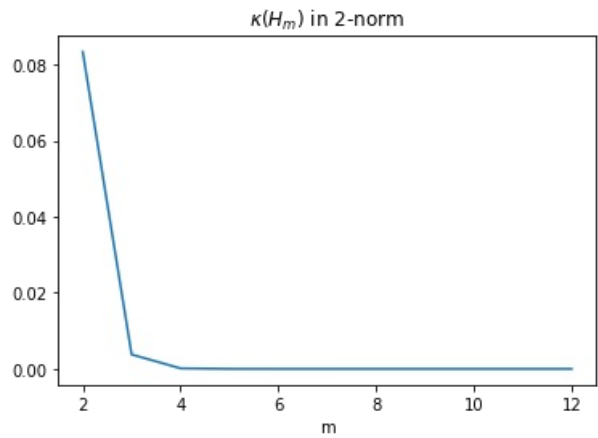
```
print('two_norm:\n', two_norm)
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
assert len(two_norm) == 11
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

`two_norm:`

```
[0.08333333333333331, 0.0037846322866590615, 0.00014507417740930578, 5.152351054679042e-06,
1.7529439325786222e-07, 5.802964952326552e-09, 1.8851022079708264e-10, 6.040044796749552e-12,
1.9151496323761425e-13, 6.018505882132021e-15, 1.819482930617947e-16]
```

In [12]:

```
plt.plot(range(2,13), two_norm)
plt.xlabel('m')
plt.title(r'\kappa(H_m)$ in 2-norm')
plt.show()
```



Part 2

Now generate the m -vector $b_m = H_mx$ also, where x is the m -vector with all of its components equal to 1.

Use Gaussian elimination to solve the resulting linear system $H_mx = b_m$ with H_m and b given above, obtaining an approximate solution \tilde{x} .

Part 2.1

Construct the m -vector b_m for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$. Store all 1D `np.array` b_m into the list `b_m`.

In [13]:

(Top)

```
'''
Hint:
    b_m = ?
'''
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
b_m = [H @ np.ones(len(H)) for H in H_m]
# =====
```

Print `b_m`

In [14]:

b_m

(Top)

```
for i in range(len(b_m)):
    print('b_%d:' % (i+2))
    print(b_m[i])
    print()
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
error = 0
for m in range(2,13):
    error += LA.norm(b_m[m-2] - np.array([[1/(i + j + 1) for j in range(m)] for i in range(m)])@np.ones(m
))
assert error < 1e-16
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

b_2:
[1.5 0.83333333]

b_3:
[1.83333333 1.08333333 0.78333333]

b_4:
[2.08333333 1.28333333 0.95 0.75952381]

b_5:
[2.28333333 1.45 1.09285714 0.88452381 0.74563492]

b_6:
[2.45 1.59285714 1.21785714 0.99563492 0.84563492 0.73654401]

b_7:
[2.59285714 1.71785714 1.32896825 1.09563492 0.93654401 0.81987734
0.73013376]

b_8:
[2.71785714 1.82896825 1.42896825 1.18654401 1.01987734 0.89680042
0.80156233 0.72537185]

b_9:
[2.82896825 1.92896825 1.51987734 1.26987734 1.09680042 0.96822899
0.86822899 0.78787185 0.72169538]

b_10:
[2.92896825 2.01987734 1.60321068 1.34680042 1.16822899 1.03489566
0.93072899 0.84669538 0.77725094 0.7187714]

b_11:
[3.01987734 2.10321068 1.68013376 1.41822899 1.23489566 1.09739566
0.98955252 0.90225094 0.82988251 0.7687714 0.71639045]

b_12:
[3.10321068 2.18013376 1.75156233 1.48489566 1.29739566 1.15621919
1.04510808 0.95488251 0.87988251 0.81639045 0.761845 0.71441417]

Part 2.2

Implement the function of **Gaussian elimination**.

(Note that you need to implement it by hand, simply using some package functions is not allowed.)

In [15]:

(Top)

```
def gaussian_elimination(
    A,
    b
):
    '''
    Arguments:
        A : 2D np.array
        b : 1D np.array

    Return:
        x : 1D np.array, solution to Ax=b
    '''

    # ===== 請實做程式 =====
    U = np.copy(A)
    m = len(A)
    x = np.zeros(m)
    new_b = np.copy(b)

    # Gaussian Elimination
    for k in range(m-1):
        L = np.diag(np.ones(m))
        for j in range(k + 1, m):
            L[j, k] = -U[j, k] / U[k, k]
            U[j, k:] = U[j, k:] + L[j, k]*U[k, k:]
            new_b[j] = new_b[j] + L[j, k]*new_b[k]

    # Solve x
    for i in range(m):
        if i == 0:
            x[-1] = new_b[-1] / U[-1, -1]
        else:
            x[-1-i] = (new_b[-1-i] - U[-1-i, -i:]@x[-i:]) / U[-1-i, -1-i]

    return x
    '''
    code as below keeping failed to compiled QQ
    n=len(A)
    M=A
    u=0
    for c in M:
        c.append(b[i])
        i+=1
    for k in range(n):
        for i in range(k,n):
            if abs(M[i][k])>(M[k][k]):
                M[k],M[i]=M[i],M[k]
            else:
                pass
            for j in range(k+1,n):
                q=float(M[j][k])/M[k][k]
                for m in range(k,n+1):
                    M[j][m]-=q*M[k][m]
    c[n-1]=float(M[n-1][n])/M[n-1][n-1]
    for i in range(n-1,-1,-1):
        z=0
        for j in range(i+1,n):
            z=z+float(M[i][j])*c[j]
        c[i]=float(M[i][n]-z)/M[i][i]
    return c
    '''
    # =====
```

Store all approximate solutions x of H_m into a list x_m for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$

In [16]:

```
x_m = []
for i in range(len(H_m)):
    x = gaussian_elimination(H_m[i], b_m[i])
    x_m.append(x)
```

Part 3

Investigate the error behavior of the computed solution \tilde{x} .

(i) Compute the ∞ -norm of the residual $r = b - H_m \tilde{x}$.

(ii) Compute the error $\delta x = \tilde{x} - x$, where x is the vector of all ones.

(iii) How large can you take m before there is no significant digits in the solution ?

Part 3.1

Compute the ∞ -norm of the residual $r_m = b_m - H_m \tilde{x}$ for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$. And store the values into the list `r_m`.

In [17]:

```
r_m = []
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
for i in range(len(H_m)):
    w_i = b_m[i] - H_m[i]@x_m[i]
    r_m.append(np.linalg.norm(w_i, ord=np.inf))
# =====
```

(Top)

In [18]:

infty_norm

(Top)

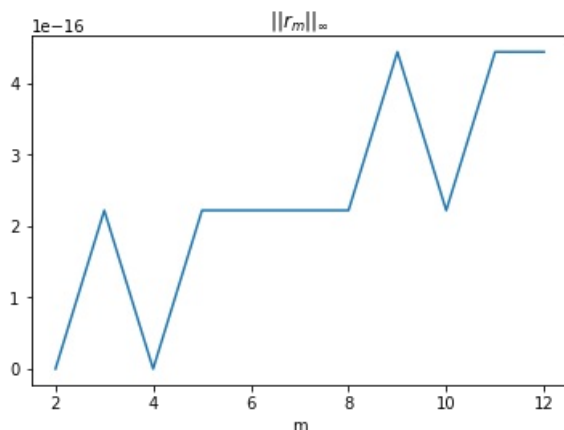
```
print('r_m:\n', r_m)
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
assert np.sum(r_m) < 1e-12
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
r_m:
[0.0, 2.220446049250313e-16, 0.0, 2.220446049250313e-16, 2.220446049250313e-16, 2.2204460492
50313e-16, 2.220446049250313e-16, 4.440892098500626e-16, 2.220446049250313e-16, 4.44089209850
0626e-16, 4.440892098500626e-16]
```

Plot the figure of the ∞ -norm of the residual for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$

In [19]:

```
plt.plot(range(2,13), r_m)
plt.xlabel('m')
plt.title(r'$||r_m||_{\infty}$')
plt.show()
```



Part 3.2

Compute the error $\delta x = \tilde{x} - x$, where x is the vector of all ones. And store the values into the list `delta_x`.

In [20]:

(Top)

```
delta_x = []
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
for x in x_m:
    x0=np.ones(len(x))
    delta=x-x0
    delta_x.append(delta)
# =====
```

Collect all errors δx in 2-norm into the list `delta_x_two_norm` for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$

In [21]:

(Top)

```
delta_x_two_norm = []
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
for delta in delta_x:
    delta_x_two_norm.append(np.linalg.norm(delta,ord=2))
# =====
```

In [22]:

(Top)

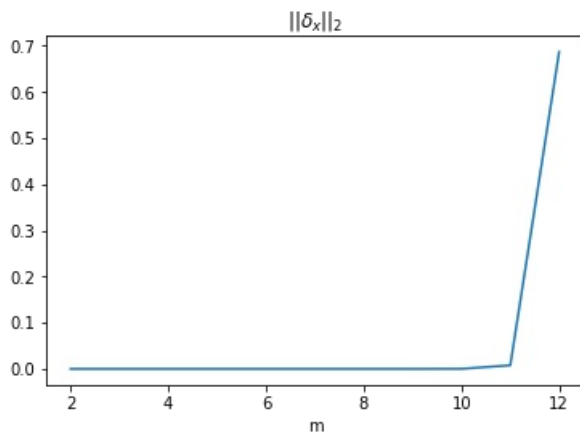
`delta_x_two_norm`

```
print('delta_x_two_norm =', delta_x_two_norm)
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
assert (len(delta_x_two_norm) == 11) and (np.mean(delta_x_two_norm) <= 0.1)
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
delta_x_two_norm = [8.005932084973442e-16, 1.762179615616027e-14, 1.531093756529614e-13, 3.47
26989976779822e-12, 3.380198688368993e-10, 9.687978241052163e-09, 4.244691764807721e-07, 1.73
93602379023114e-07, 0.0001452735113877698, 0.007757231295806999, 0.6867691718060317]
```

In [23]:

```
plt.plot(range(2,13), delta_x_two_norm)
plt.xlabel('m')
plt.title(r'$||\delta_x||_2$')
plt.show()
```



Part 3.3

How large can you take m before there is no significant digits in the solution ?

10 times