

Problem x.2: Jacobi Eigenvalue Algorithm

Learning Objectives:

- Understand the Jacobi Eigenvalue Algorithm.
- Learn to code this algorithm.
- Use Jacobi Eigenvalue Algorithm for computing the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenvectors of a matrix.

Jacobi Eigenvalue Algorithm:

This method determines the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of a real symmetric matrix \mathbf{A} , by converting \mathbf{A} into a diagonal matrix \mathbf{D} by similarity transformation

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}^{(1)} &\leftarrow \mathbf{A}, \quad \mathbf{D}^{(2)} \leftarrow \mathbf{S}^{(1)T} \mathbf{D}^{(1)} \mathbf{S}^{(1)}, \quad \mathbf{D}^{(3)} \leftarrow \mathbf{S}^{(2)T} \mathbf{D}^{(2)} \mathbf{S}^{(2)} = \mathbf{S}^{(2)T} \mathbf{S}^{(1)T} \mathbf{D}^{(1)} \mathbf{S}^{(1)} \mathbf{S}^{(2)}, \\ &\Rightarrow \mathbf{D}^{(n)} \leftarrow (\mathbf{S}^{(1)} \mathbf{S}^{(2)} \dots \mathbf{S}^{(n-1)})^T \mathbf{D}^{(1)} \mathbf{S}^{(1)} \mathbf{S}^{(2)} \dots \mathbf{S}^{(n-1)} \end{aligned}$$

Algorithm:

1. Get/initialize the matrix \mathbf{A}
2. Initialize $\mathbf{D} \leftarrow \mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{S} \leftarrow \mathbf{I}$, a unit matrix.
3. Find the largest off-diagonal element (in magnitude) from \mathbf{D} and let it be d_{pq}
4. Find the rotational angle
5. Compute the matrix $\mathbf{S}^{(1)} = [s^{(1)}_{ij}]$
6. Find $\mathbf{D} \leftarrow \mathbf{S}^{(1)T} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{S}^{(1)}$, and $\mathbf{S} \leftarrow \mathbf{S} \mathbf{S}^{(1)}$
7. Repeat steps 3 to 6 until \mathbf{D} becomes diagonal
8. Diagonal elements of \mathbf{D} are the eigenvalues and the columns of \mathbf{S} are the corresponding eigenvectors.

Sample Input/output:

```
user@host:~
user@host:~$ ./a.out

Enter the size of the matrix 2
Enter the elements row wise
17
32
32
65
The given matrix is
17.0000 32.0000
32.0000 65.0000

The eigenvalues are
1.0000 81.0000
The corresponding eigenvectors are
( 0.8944, -0.4472 )^T
( 0.4472, 0.8944 )^T
```

Tasks:

1. Write a program to find the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenvectors of the matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 32 \\ 32 & 65 \end{bmatrix}$$

