

# 數值線性代數 HW2

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## 1

利用以下code製造出A矩陣

```
function A = GenA(n)
    A = zeros(n,n);
    for i = 1:n
        for j = 1:n
            if(i==j)
                A(i,j) = 1;
            elseif(j==n)
                A(i,j) = 1;
            elseif(i>j)
                A(i,j) = -1;
            end
        end
    end
end
```

利用rand製造b向量

```
b=rand(60,1)
```

(a)

利用以下code,以partial pivoting計算 $Ax=b$

```
function x = Gaussian(A,b);
    [row,col]=size(A);
    n = row;
    x = zeros(n,1);
    for k=1:n-1
        %select row
        maxRow = -1;
        for i = k:n
            if (A(i,k)>= maxRow)
                maxRow = A(i,k);
                maxRowIdx = i;
            end
        end
        %[maxRow, maxRowIdx] = max(A(k:n,k));
        %row change
        A([k, maxRowIdx], :) = A([maxRowIdx, k], :);
        b([k,maxRowIdx]) = b([maxRowIdx,k]);
    end
end
```

```

    for i=k+1:n
        xMultiplier = A(i,k)/A(k,k);
        for j=k:col
            A(i,j) = A(i,j)-xMultiplier*A(k,j);
        end
        b(i) = b(i)-xMultiplier*b(k);
    end
end
% backsubstitution:
x(n) = b(n)/A(n,n);
for i=n-1:-1:1
    summation = b(i);
    for j=i+1:n
        summation = summation-A(i,j)*x(j);
    end
    x(i) = summation/A(i,i);
end
end
end

```

### Observe of useless result

計算  $norm(||Ax - b||)$   
 得到26.9380  
 誤差相當大

### Perturbed A矩陣的結果

- 利用rand產生 $\delta$ ,用 $A_d = A + \delta$ 計算 $A_d x_d = b$ 的解
- 用partial pivoting計算  $x_d$  和  $x$  的差距  $||x_d - x||$ ,可發現較Complete pivoting大

### (b)

利用以下code,以complete pivoting計算 $Ax=b$

```

function x = CompleteGaussian(A,b)
    [row,col]=size(A);
    n = row;
    x = zeros(n,1);
    Colname = [1:col];
    for k=1:n-1
        %select row
        maxVal = -1;
        for i = k:n
            for j = k:n
                if (A(i,j)> maxVal)
                    maxRow = A(i,j);
                    maxRowIdx = i;
                    maxColIdx = j;
                end
            end
        end
    end
end

```

```

%row change
[maxRowIdx maxColIdx]
A( [k, maxRowIdx], : ) = A( [maxRowIdx, k], : );
b( [k, maxRowIdx] ) = b( [maxRowIdx, k] );
A( :, [k, maxColIdx] ) = A( :, [k, maxColIdx] );
Colname( [k, maxColIdx] ) = Colname( [maxColIdx, k] );

for i=k+1:n
    xMultiplier = A(i,k)/A(k,k);
    for j=k:col
        A(i,j) = A(i,j)-xMultiplier*A(k,j);
    end
    b(i) = b(i)-xMultiplier*b(k);
end
Colname
end
% backsubstitution:
x(n) = b(n)/A(n,n);
for i=n-1:-1:1
    summation = b(i);
    for j=i+1:n
        summation = summation-A(i,j)*x(j);
    end
    x(i) = summation/A(i,i);
end
end

```

### Observe of useless result

計算  $\text{norm}(\|Ax - b\|)$

得到1.2091

相較於partial pivoting,較為精確

### Perturbed A矩陣的結果

- 利用rand產生 $\delta$ ,用 $A_d = A + \delta$ 計算 $A_d x_d = b$ 的解
- 用complete pivoting計算  $x_d$  和  $x$  的差距  $\|x_d - x\|$ ,可發現較partial pivoting小

## 2

### (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Let } U &= L^{-1}A \\
 \Rightarrow \|U\| &\leq \|L^{-1}\| \|A\| \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{\|L\| \|U\|}{\|A\|} &\leq \|L^{-1}\| \|L\| = \kappa(L)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Same Let } L &= AU^{-1} \\
 \Rightarrow \|L\| &\leq \|A\| \|U^{-1}\| \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{\|L\| \|U\|}{\|A\|} &\leq \|U^{-1}\| \|U\| = \kappa(U)
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\gamma_2 \leq \min(\kappa(L), \kappa(U))$$

(b)

- 矩陣的1-norm是 maximum column absolute sum,所以  $\|A\|_1 = \|A\|_1$
- 矩陣的 $\infty$ -norm是 maximum row absolute sum,所以  $\|A\|_\infty = \|A\|_\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &= \frac{\|L\| \|U\|}{\|A\|} \\ &\leq \frac{\|L\| \|U\|}{\|A\|} \\ &= \frac{\|L\| \|U\|}{\|A\|} \\ &= \gamma_2 \end{aligned}$$

(c)

In 2-norm case

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_2 &= \frac{\|L\|_2 \|U\|_2}{\|A\|_2} \\ &= \frac{\|L\|_2 \|U\|_2}{\|LU\|_2} \\ &= \frac{\|L\|_2 \|U\|_2}{\|U\|_2} \quad (\text{because } L \text{ is unitary and preserve norm}) \\ &= \|L\|_2 \\ &= 1 \quad (\text{2-norm of unitary matrix is 1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &= \frac{\|L\| \|U\|}{\|A\|_2} \\ &\leq \frac{\|L\|_2 \|U\|_2}{\|A\|_2} \\ &= \sqrt{n} \times \frac{\|L\|_F \|U\|_F}{\|A\|_F} \quad (\text{norm equivalence}) \\ &= \sqrt{n} \times \frac{\|L\|_F \|U\|_F}{\|A\|_F} \quad (\text{Frobenius norm is not influenced by absolute value}) \\ &= \sqrt{n} \times \frac{\|L\|_F \|U\|_F}{\|U\|_F} \quad (\text{because } L \text{ is unitary and preserve norm}) \\ &= \sqrt{n} \times \|L\|_F \\ &= \sqrt{n} \times \sqrt{n} \\ &= n \end{aligned}$$

**In Frobenius-norm case**

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_2 &= \frac{\|L\|_F \|U\|_F}{\|A\|_F} \\
&= \frac{\|L\|_F \|U\|_F}{\|LU\|_F} \\
&= \frac{\|L\|_F \|U\|_F}{\|U\|_F} \quad (\text{because } L \text{ is unitary and preserve norm}) \\
&= \|L\|_F \\
&= \sqrt{n} \quad (\text{Frobenius-norm of unitary matrix is } \sqrt{n})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_1 &= \frac{\| |L| |U| \|_F}{\|A\|_F} \\
&\leq \frac{\| |L| \|_F \| |U| \|_F}{\|A\|_F} \\
&= \frac{\|L\|_F \|U\|_F}{\|A\|_F} \quad (\text{Frobenius norm is not influenced by absolute value}) \\
&= \gamma_2 \\
&= \sqrt{n}
\end{aligned}$$

**(d)**

**verify the result in (a)**

- kappaL\_norm1 = 120
- kappaU\_norm1 = 3
- gamma2\_norm1 = 3
- kappaL\_norm2 = 77.0072
- kappaU\_norm2 = 3.6731
- gamma2\_norm2 = 3.0474
- kappaL\_normInf = 120
- kappaU\_normInf = 6
- gamma2\_normInf = 3

所以， $\gamma_2 \leq \min(\kappa(L), \kappa(U))$

**verify the result in (b)**

- gamma1\_norm1 = 2.9667
- gamma2\_norm1 = 3
- gamma1\_normInf = 2.9667
- gamma2\_normInf = 3

所以， $\gamma_1 \leq \gamma_2$ , for 1-norm,  $\infty$ -norm

3

(a)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)

令variable數n為20, k為6

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 & 0.166 \end{bmatrix}$$

random取得x並且建構b = Ax

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4173 \\ 0.0497 \\ 0.9027 \\ 0.9448 \\ 0.4909 \\ 0.4893 \\ 0.3377 \\ 0.9001 \\ 0.3692 \\ 0.1112 \\ 0.7803 \\ 0.3897 \\ 0.2417 \\ 0.4039 \\ 0.0965 \\ 0.1320 \\ 0.9421 \\ 0.9561 \\ 0.5752 \\ 0.0598 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5491 \\ 0.5358 \\ 0.6776 \\ 0.5887 \\ 0.4497 \\ 0.4980 \\ 0.4814 \\ 0.4654 \\ 0.3827 \\ 0.3372 \\ 0.3407 \\ 0.3676 \\ 0.4620 \\ 0.5176 \\ 0.4603 \end{bmatrix}$$

(i)

$$A^T = QR$$

[illegible]

$$x = A^T(AA^T)^{-1}b = QR^{-T}b$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4173 \\ 0.0497 \\ 0.9027 \\ 0.9448 \\ 0.4909 \\ 0.4893 \\ 0.3377 \\ 0.9001 \\ 0.3692 \\ 0.1112 \\ 0.7803 \\ 0.3897 \\ 0.2417 \\ 0.4039 \\ 0.0965 \\ 0.1320 \\ 0.9421 \\ 0.9561 \\ 0.5752 \\ 0.0598 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii)

利用matlab左除  $x = A \backslash b$  得到

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -0.0101 \\ 0 \\ 3.7715 \\ 0 \\ -0.4669 \\ -0.0795 \\ 0.8403 \\ -0.5335 \\ 2.9380 \\ 0.2894 \\ -0.5664 \\ -0.1756 \\ 0.3441 \\ -0.8063 \\ 2.9587 \\ 0.4512 \\ 0 \\ 0.1579 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(iii)

- 利用QR分解以及左除所得到的x都能夠滿足 $Ax=b$ 的逼近
- 但QR分解和左除得到的x的norm不一樣，QR分解的norm比較短
- 左除是在所有滿足 $Ax=b$ 的x中選擇一個，QR分解則是選擇norm最短的那一個