MATH 611, Fall 2008 First midterm exam October 23, 2008

Please start each problem on a new page. Remember to justify your answers to receive full credit.

- 1. (20 points) Prove true, or give a counterexample: For any $u \in \mathbb{C}^m$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}^n$, $||uv^*||_F = ||u||_F ||v||_F$.
- 2. (20 points) Show that the solution x of the least squares problem min $||b Ax||_2$ for $A \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$ and $b \in \mathbb{C}^m$ satisfies

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & A \\ A^* & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

What are the dimensions of each symbol appearing in this system?

3. For this problem consider only real numbers. A Givens rotation G(i, j; a, b) for $1 \le i < j \le m$ is an $m \times m$ matrix that equals the identity except for the four elements $g_{ii} = g_{jj} = c$, $g_{ij} = -g_{ji} = s$, where

$$c = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \qquad s = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.$$

For any vector x, the vector $G(i, j; x_i, x_j)x$ is zero in the jth row.

- (a) (15 points) Show that G(i, j; a, b) is orthogonal.
- (b) (15 points) This algorithm sketches how to use Givens rotations to reduce A orthogonally to upper triangular R:

for k from 1 to n do

for i from k+1 to m do

Compute the c and s of $G(k, i; a_{kk}, a_{ik})$.

$$A_{[k,i],k:n} := \begin{bmatrix} c & s \\ -s & c \end{bmatrix} A_{[k,i],k:n}$$

end do

end do

Find an asymptotic flop count for the algorithm.

- 4. (a) (10 points) Find the relative 2-norm condition number for computing $x^2 y^2$ for real x and y.
 - (b) (10 points) If $x = 1 + 10^{-6}$ and y = 1, about how many accurate decimal digits can you expect when computing $x^2 y^2$ in IEEE double precision? (Answer to the nearest integer.)
 - (c) (10 points) Suppose now *x* and *y* are any **floating point** numbers. Which computer algorithm is more accurate,

$$(x \otimes x) \ominus (y \otimes y)$$
 or $(x \oplus y) \otimes (x \ominus y)$?

Justify your response mathematically.