

## Question 2

### Code

```
function A2Q2()
clc

NN = [64,128,256,512,1024,2048,4096];
kk = [NN/2;NN];

for JJ = 1:size(kk,1)
    for II = 1:length(NN)

        % Defining discrete Laplacian
        N = NN(II);
        A = Laplacian(N);

        % Defining eigenvalues of discrete Laplacian
        Eigen = @(ii,jj,N) 4-2*(cos(ii*pi/(N+1))+cos(jj*pi/(N+1)));
        SmallestEigA = [Eigen(1,1,N);Eigen(2,1,N);Eigen(1,2,N)];
        LargestEigA = [Eigen(N,N,N);Eigen(N-1,N,N);Eigen(N,N-1,N)];

        b = randn(N^2,1);

        % Calling Lanczos code
        k = kk(JJ,II);
        [T] = lancz(A, b, k);

        % Calculating eigenvalues of T
        OPTS.maxit = 1e6;
        OPTS.tol = 1e-10;

        EIG = eig(full(T));
        EIG = sort(EIG);
        SmallestEigT = EIG(1:3);
        LargestEigT = EIG(end-2:end);

        % Sort eigenvalues
        SSEA = sort(SmallestEigA);
        SLEA = sort(LargestEigA);
        SSET = sort(SmallestEigT);
        SLET = sort(LargestEigT);

        % Defining table data
        data = [SSEA,SSET,abs(SSEA-SSET)./abs(SSEA),SLEA,SLET,abs(SLEA-SLET)./abs(SLEA)];

        % Set up some options
        tblOpts = {'header',{'Smallest Eig A','Smallest Eig T',...
            'inf-norm rel','Largest Eig A','Largest Eig T'...
            'inf-norm rel'},'format',{'%1.4e','%1.4e','%1.4f'...
            '%1.6f','%1.6f','%1.4e'},'align','center','delim','|',...
            'printRow',true};
```

```

        for ii = 1:size(data,1);
            table(['Table of Eigenvalues for n = ',num2str(NN(II)^2),...
                ' and k = ',num2str(k)],data(1:ii,:),tblOpts{:}...
                ,'finalRow',ii == size(data,1));
        end

    end

    fprintf('\n\n\n\n\n')
end

```

```

function [A] = Laplacian(n)
    % Creating discretised Laplacian

    e = ones(n,1);

    % Creating sparse diagonal matrices
    I = spdiags(e,0,n,n);
    I1 =spdiags(e,1,n,n);
    I2 = spdiags(e,-1,n,n);

    % Creating 1D Convection-Diffusion matrices
    A1D = 2*I -1*I1 - 1*I2;

    % Creating 2D Convection-Diffusion matrix
    A = kron(I,A1D)+kron(A1D,I);

end

```

```

function [T,Q] = lancz(A, b, k)
    %function [T,Q] = lancz(A, b, k)
    %
    % Function the performs the Lanczos process
    %
    % Input:
    %     A - Symmetric matrix
    %     b - initial guess
    %     A - number of steps in the Lanczos algorithm
    %
    % Output:
    %     T - Symmetric Hessenberg matrix (Tridiagonal)
    %     Q - (OPTIONAL) orthogonal basis

    n = length(b);
    qprev = sparse(n,1);
    q = b / norm(b);
    beta = [];
    alpha = [];

```

```

    if nargout == 2
        Q = [];
    end

    for i = 1:k
        v = A*q;
        alpha(i) = q' * v;

        if i == 1
            v = v - alpha(i)*q;
        else
            v = v - beta(i-1)*qprev - alpha(i)*q;
        end
        beta(i) = norm(v);
        qprev = q;

        if nargout == 2
            Q = [Q,q];
        end

        if (abs(beta(i)) < 1e-10)
            break
        end
        q = v / beta(i);
    end
    beta = beta(:);
    T = spdiags([beta alpha(:) [0;beta(1:end-1)]],[-1:1],i,i);
end

end

```

Case 1:  $k = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}$

Table of Eigenvalues for n = 4096 and k = 32

Smallest Eig A	Smallest Eig T	inf-norm rel	Largest Eig A	Largest Eig T	inf-norm rel
4.6711e-03	2.5640e-02	4.4891	7.988328	7.838486	1.8758e-02
1.1672e-02	6.8586e-02	4.8760	7.988328	7.920954	8.4341e-03
1.1672e-02	1.5992e-01	12.7009	7.995329	7.977258	2.2602e-03

Table of Eigenvalues for n = 16384 and k = 64

Smallest Eig A	Smallest Eig T	inf-norm rel	Largest Eig A	Largest Eig T	inf-norm rel
1.1861e-03	4.7371e-03	2.9938	7.997035	7.960365	4.5855e-03
2.9649e-03	1.7237e-02	4.8137	7.997035	7.980712	2.0412e-03
2.9649e-03	3.9478e-02	12.3147	7.998814	7.994351	5.5796e-04

Table of Eigenvalues for n = 65536 and k = 128

Smallest Eig A	Smallest Eig T	inf-norm rel	Largest Eig A	Largest Eig T	inf-norm rel
2.9885e-04	8.4862e-04	1.8396	7.999253	7.990894	1.0450e-03
7.4711e-04	4.9382e-03	5.6097	7.999253	7.995929	4.1557e-04
7.4711e-04	9.5807e-03	11.8236	7.999701	7.999109	7.4068e-05

Table of Eigenvalues for n = 262144 and k = 256

Smallest Eig A	Smallest Eig T	inf-norm rel	Largest Eig A	Largest Eig T	inf-norm rel
7.5006e-05	2.6490e-04	2.5317	7.999812	7.997717	2.6189e-04
1.8751e-04	1.0481e-03	4.5893	7.999812	7.998970	1.0537e-04
1.8751e-04	2.4785e-03	12.2180	7.999925	7.999614	3.8845e-05

Table of Eigenvalues for n = 1048576 and k = 512

Smallest Eig A	Smallest Eig T	inf-norm rel	Largest Eig A	Largest Eig T	inf-norm rel
1.8788e-05	5.4249e-05	1.8874	7.999953	7.999404	6.8617e-05
4.6970e-05	2.9117e-04	5.1991	7.999953	7.999755	2.4799e-05
4.6970e-05	6.3521e-04	12.5238	7.999981	7.999950	3.9057e-06

Table of Eigenvalues for n = 4194304 and k = 1024

Smallest Eig A	Smallest Eig T	inf-norm rel	Largest Eig A	Largest Eig T	inf-norm rel
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4.7016e-06		1.1715e-05		1.4917		7.999988		7.999848		1.7482e-05
1.1754e-05		8.0296e-05		5.8313		7.999988		7.999943		5.6411e-06
1.1754e-05		1.5026e-04		11.7833		7.999995		7.999983		1.4910e-06

Table of Eigenvalues for n = 16777216 and k = 2048

Smallest Eig A		Smallest Eig T		inf-norm rel		Largest Eig A		Largest Eig T		inf-norm rel
1.1760e-06		2.5772e-06		1.1915		7.999997		7.999964		4.1215e-06
2.9399e-06		1.4707e-05		4.0025		7.999997		7.999981		1.9719e-06
2.9399e-06		3.5629e-05		11.1189		7.999999		7.999995		5.3818e-07

### Case 1: $k = \sqrt{n}$

Table of Eigenvalues for n = 4096 and k = 64

Smallest Eig A		Smallest Eig T		inf-norm rel		Largest Eig A		Largest Eig T		inf-norm rel
4.6711e-03		4.9254e-03		0.0544		7.988328		7.957860		3.8140e-03
1.1672e-02		1.3954e-02		0.1955		7.988328		7.979281		1.1325e-03
1.1672e-02		4.4271e-02		2.7928		7.995329		7.994390		1.1740e-04

Table of Eigenvalues for n = 16384 and k = 128

Smallest Eig A		Smallest Eig T		inf-norm rel		Largest Eig A		Largest Eig T		inf-norm rel
1.1861e-03		1.6810e-03		0.4172		7.997035		7.989340		9.6218e-04
2.9649e-03		5.3415e-03		0.8016		7.997035		7.993429		4.5088e-04
2.9649e-03		9.9601e-03		2.3593		7.998814		7.997786		1.2849e-04

Table of Eigenvalues for n = 65536 and k = 256

Smallest Eig A		Smallest Eig T		inf-norm rel		Largest Eig A		Largest Eig T		inf-norm rel
2.9885e-04		3.3616e-04		0.1248		7.999253		7.997303		2.4382e-04
7.4711e-04		1.2475e-03		0.6698		7.999253		7.999108		1.8108e-05
7.4711e-04		2.6021e-03		2.4829		7.999701		7.999687		1.7919e-06

Table of Eigenvalues for n = 262144 and k = 512

Smallest Eig A		Smallest Eig T		inf-norm rel		Largest Eig A		Largest Eig T		inf-norm rel
7.5006e-05		8.0829e-05		0.0776		7.999812		7.999275		6.7192e-05
1.8751e-04		2.6584e-04		0.4177		7.999812		7.999648		2.0520e-05

```

1.8751e-04 | 5.9906e-04 | 2.1948 | 7.999925 | 7.999841 | 1.0494e-05
~~~~~

```

Table of Eigenvalues for  $n = 1048576$  and  $k = 1024$

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Smallest Eig A | Smallest Eig T | inf-norm rel | Largest Eig A | Largest Eig T | inf-norm rel
-----
1.8788e-05 | 4.8293e-05 | 1.5704 | 7.999953 | 7.999872 | 1.0154e-05
4.6970e-05 | 8.4837e-05 | 0.8062 | 7.999953 | 7.999943 | 1.2128e-06
4.6970e-05 | 1.8231e-04 | 2.8814 | 7.999981 | 7.999978 | 4.5637e-07
~~~~~

```

Table of Eigenvalues for  $n = 4194304$  and  $k = 2048$

```

~~~~~
Smallest Eig A | Smallest Eig T | inf-norm rel | Largest Eig A | Largest Eig T | inf-norm rel
-----
4.7016e-06 | 9.6027e-06 | 1.0424 | 7.999988 | 7.999959 | 3.6114e-06
1.1754e-05 | 1.8401e-05 | 0.5655 | 7.999988 | 7.999978 | 1.3107e-06
1.1754e-05 | 4.3829e-05 | 2.7289 | 7.999995 | 7.999994 | 1.2905e-07
~~~~~

```

Table of Eigenvalues for  $n = 16777216$  and  $k = 4096$

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~~~~~
Smallest Eig A | Smallest Eig T | inf-norm rel | Largest Eig A | Largest Eig T | inf-norm rel
-----
1.1760e-06 | 3.0872e-06 | 1.6252 | 7.999997 | 7.999989 | 1.0106e-06
2.9399e-06 | 5.9548e-06 | 1.0255 | 7.999997 | 7.999995 | 2.6198e-07
2.9399e-06 | 1.2085e-05 | 3.1105 | 7.999999 | 7.999998 | 1.0918e-07
~~~~~

```

Note: in the tables above I have calculated the relative error between the exact eigenvalue and the Ritz values.

## Discussion

From the tables we can see that for case 2 ( $k = \sqrt{n}$ ) we approximate the largest and smallest eigenvalue better than in case 1 (where  $k$  is have the value of case 2). However, in both cases we see that the approximation for the largest eigenvalue is better. In fact, we don't get see any digits of accuracy when approximating the smallest eigenvalue. This is not the case when looking at the largest eigenvalue.