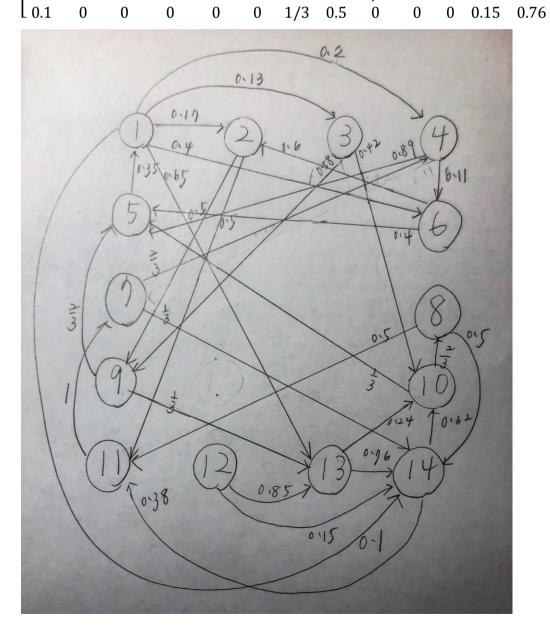
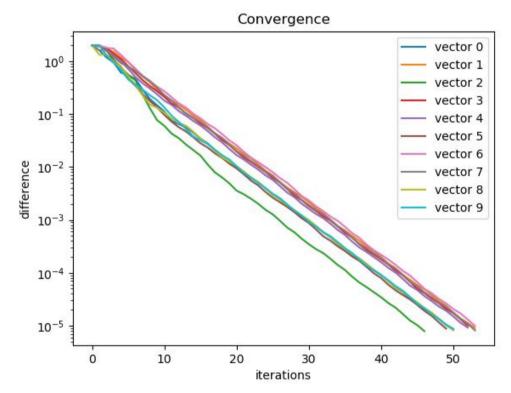
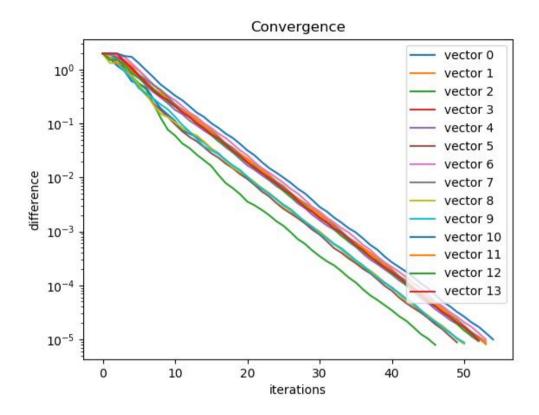
## Linear Algebra Assignment 1 Report 106070038 杜葳葳

$- \cdot N=14$ , matrix $A_{14x14}=$														
	Γ 0	0	0	0	0.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ]
	0.17	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	2/3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0.89	0	0.4	0	0	2/3	1/3	0	0	0	0
	0.4	0	0	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2/3	0	0	0	0
	0	0.5	0.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.62
	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.24	0.38
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0.65	0	0	0	1/3	0	0	0.85	0	0
	l	_	•	•	_	_	4 10	~ <b>-</b>		_	_	~ 4 <del>-</del>	a <b>-</b> .	I



## 二、十個 initial vectors 分別是 vector0 到 vector9





三、用 vecsum()去計算各個 vector 在每次運算後加起來的值( $A^kv$ ),發現都趨近於 1,些許的誤差判斷可能是精度誤差(precision)造成的。

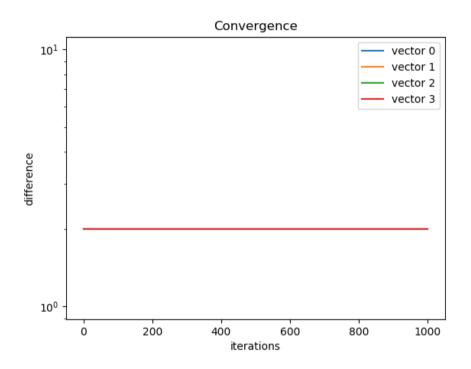
```
v0 = np.zeros([14,1])
                                                                                                                                     Python 3.7.0 Shell
 # define a function to compute la-bl
                                                                                                                                    File Edit Shell Debug Opt
def abssum(a, b):
    """this function computes the norm of a-b""
    result = 0
                                                                                                                                    1.0
1.0
1.0
1.0
1.0
         for i in range(len(a)):
    result = result + abs(a[i]-b[i])
return result[0]
                                                                                                                                    0.999999999999999
         vecsum(a):
result = 0
for i in range(len(a)):
result = result +a[i]
return result[0]
                                                                                                                                    1.0
1.0
1.0
                                                                                                                                    plt.figure
for j in range(10):
    v=v0
    if(j!=0):
        v[j-1]=[0]
    v[j] = [1]
    #print(v)
    # compute their product
    u = np.dot(A, v)
    # diff records the difference of Av and v
    diff = [abssum(u,v)]
    j = 0
                                                                                                                                    0.999999999999999
                                                                                                                                    1.0
                                                                                                                                   diff = [avssum(u, v, r]
i = 0
while diff[i] > le-5:
    v = u  # record A^kv
    u = np.dot(A, v) # compute A^{k+1}v
    diff.append(abssum(u, v)) # append add
    : - i = 1
                                                                                                                                    i = i + 1
print(vecsum(u))
                #print(u)
#u=u/np.norm(u)
#print(u)
                                                                                                                                    #plot the differences with iterations
    #plt.subplot(7.2,j+1)
    plt.semilogy(range(len(diff)), diff,label='vector '+str(j))
plt.xlabel('iterations')
plt.ylabel('difference')
                                                                                                                                    0.999999999999998
```

## 四、其他探討

在一開始設矩陣時,發現有些情況  $B^kv$  並不會收斂,

例如下面這個例子,矩陣 
$$B_{4x4}=\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0.3 & 0.8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.7 & 0.2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

並不會收斂。



且發現 Bkv 的值最後會在兩個值之間週期性變動。