

exercise1 (Score: 14.0 / 14.0)

- 1. Test cell (Score: 2.0 / 2.0)
- 2. Test cell (Score: 1.0 / 1.0)
- 3. Test cell (Score: 1.0 / 1.0)
- 4. Test cell (Score: 1.0 / 1.0)
- 5. Test cell (Score: 1.0 / 1.0)
- 6. Test cell (Score: 3.0 / 3.0)
- 7. Test cell (Score: 2.0 / 2.0)
- 8. Task (Score: 3.0 / 3.0)

Lab 5

- 1. 提交作業之前，建議可以先點選上方工具列的**Kernel**，再選擇**Restart & Run All**，檢查一下是否程式跑起來都沒有問題，最後記得儲存。
- 2. 請先填上下方的姓名(name)及學號(stduent_id)再開始作答，例如：

```
name = "我的名字"
student_id= "B06201000"
```

- 3. 演算法的實作可以參考lab-5 (<https://yuanyuyuan.github.io/itcm/lab-5.html>), 有任何問題歡迎找助教詢問。
- 4. **Deadline: 12/11(Wed.)**

In [1]:

```
name = "陳彥宇"
student_id = "B05303134"
```

Exercise 1

An $m \times m$ **Hilbert matrix** H_m has entries $h_{ij} = 1/(i + j - 1)$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq m$, and so it has the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/3 & \dots \\ 1/2 & 1/3 & 1/4 & \dots \\ 1/3 & 1/4 & 1/5 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

In [2]:

```
import numpy as np
from numpy import linalg as LA
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Part 1

Generate the Hilbert matrix of order m , for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$.

For each m , compute the condition number of H_m , ie , in p -norm for $p = 1$ and 2 , and make a plot of the results.

Part 1.1

Define the function of Hilbert matrix

In [3]:

(Top)

```
def hilbert_matrix(m):  
    '''  
    Return:  
        2D np.array, the Hilbert Matrix of order m  
    '''  
    # ===== 請實做程式 =====  
    li = [[] for _ in range(m)]  
    for i in range(m):  
        for j in range(m):  
            ele=1/(i+j+1)  
            li[i].append(ele)  
    return np.array(li)  
    # =====
```

Test your function.

In [4]:

(Top)

```
hilbert_matrix  
  
print('H_2:\n', hilbert_matrix(2))  
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS  
assert np.mean(np.array(hilbert_matrix(3)) - np.array([[1, 1/2, 1/3], [1/2, 1/3, 1/4], [1/3, 1/4, 1/5]]))  
< 1e-7  
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
H_2:  
[[1.          0.5        ]  
 [0.5        0.33333333]]
```

Part 1.2

Collect all Hilbert matrices into the list H_m for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$.

In [5]:

(Top)

```
H_m = []  
# ===== 請實做程式 =====  
for m in range(11):  
    H_m.append(hilbert_matrix(m+2))  
# =====
```

Check your Hilbert matrix list.

In [6]:

hilbert_matrices

(Top)

```
for i in range(len(H_m)):
    print('H_%d:' % (i+2))
    print(H_m[i])
    print()
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
error = 0
for m in range(2, 13):
    error += LA.norm(hilbert_matrix(m) - np.array([[1/(i + j + 1) for j in range(m)] for i in range(m)]))
assert error < 1e-16
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
H_2:
[[1.      0.5      ]
 [0.5     0.33333333]]
```

```
H_3:
[[1.      0.5      0.33333333]
 [0.5     0.33333333 0.25     ]
 [0.33333333 0.25     0.2      ]]
```

```
H_4:
[[1.      0.5      0.33333333 0.25     ]
 [0.5     0.33333333 0.25     0.2      ]
 [0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667]
 [0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714]]
```

```
H_5:
[[1.      0.5      0.33333333 0.25     0.2      ]
 [0.5     0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667]
 [0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714]
 [0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     ]
 [0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111]]
```

```
H_6:
[[1.      0.5      0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667]
 [0.5     0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714]
 [0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     ]
 [0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111]
 [0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1      ]
 [0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1      0.09090909]]
```

```
H_7:
[[1.      0.5      0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667
 0.14285714]
 [0.5     0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714
 0.125     ]
 [0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125
 0.11111111]
 [0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111
 0.1      ]
 [0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1
 0.09090909]
 [0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1      0.09090909
 0.08333333]
 [0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1      0.09090909 0.08333333
 0.07692308]]
```

```
H_8:
[[1.      0.5      0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667
 0.14285714 0.125     ]
 [0.5     0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714
 0.125     0.11111111]
 [0.33333333 0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125
 0.11111111 0.1      ]
 [0.25     0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111
 0.1      0.09090909]
 [0.2      0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1
 0.09090909 0.08333333]
 [0.16666667 0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1      0.09090909
 0.08333333 0.07692308]
 [0.14285714 0.125     0.11111111 0.1      0.09090909 0.08333333
 0.07692308 0.07142857]
 [0.125     0.11111111 0.1      0.09090909 0.08333333 0.07692308
 0.07142857 0.06666667]]
```



```
[0.14285714 0.125      0.11111111 0.1         0.09090909 0.08333333
 0.07692308 0.07142857 0.06666667 0.0625      0.05882353 0.05555556]
[0.125      0.11111111 0.1         0.09090909 0.08333333 0.07692308
 0.07142857 0.06666667 0.0625      0.05882353 0.05555556 0.05263158]
[0.11111111 0.1         0.09090909 0.08333333 0.07692308 0.07142857
 0.06666667 0.0625      0.05882353 0.05555556 0.05263158 0.05       ]
[0.1         0.09090909 0.08333333 0.07692308 0.07142857 0.06666667
 0.0625      0.05882353 0.05555556 0.05263158 0.05       0.04761905]
[0.09090909 0.08333333 0.07692308 0.07142857 0.06666667 0.0625
 0.05882353 0.05555556 0.05263158 0.05       0.04761905 0.04545455]
[0.08333333 0.07692308 0.07142857 0.06666667 0.0625      0.05882353
 0.05555556 0.05263158 0.05       0.04761905 0.04545455 0.04347826]]
```

Part 1.3

Plot the condition number of H_m for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$

Collect all condition numbers in 1-norm of H_m into a list `one_norm`

In [7]:

(Top)

```
one_norm = []
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
for i in range(len(H_m)):
    one_norm.append(sum(sum(H_m[i])))
# =====
```

In [8]:

(Top)

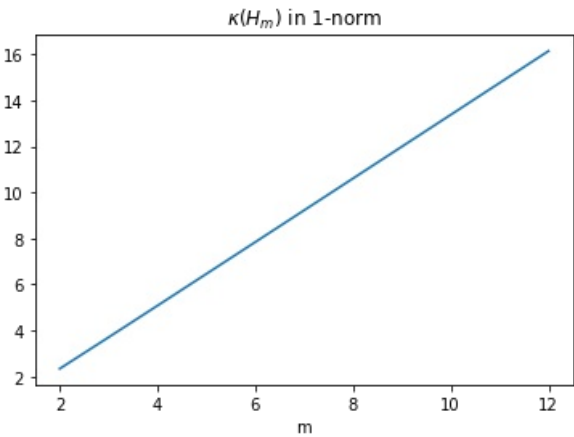
```
kappa_one_norm

print('one_norm:\n', one_norm)
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
assert len(one_norm) == 11
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
one_norm:
[2.3333333333333333, 3.6999999999999997, 5.076190476190476, 6.456349206349206, 7.838528138528
1385, 9.221872571872572, 10.605949605949604, 11.990516836105071, 13.375428063508558, 14.76058
9917478464, 16.145939989027887]
```

In [9]:

```
plt.plot(range(2,13), one_norm)
plt.xlabel('m')
plt.title(r'$\kappa(H_m)$ in 1-norm')
plt.show()
```



Collect all condition numbers in 2-norm of H_m into a list `two_norm`

In [10]:

(Top)

```
two_norm = []
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
for i in range(len(H_m)):
    two_norm.append(LA.norm(H_m[i]))
# =====
```

In [11]:

kappa_two_norm

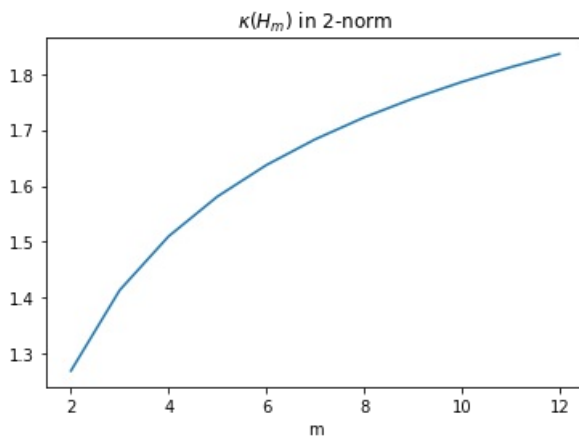
(Top)

```
print('two_norm:\n', two_norm)
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
assert len(two_norm) == 11
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
two_norm:
[1.2692955176439846, 1.413624183909335, 1.5097340998183075, 1.580906263272022, 1.63702239330
239, 1.6831324888435926, 1.7221431395612752, 1.755871909716653, 1.7855271226510334, 1.8119508
00908123, 1.835752037381468]
```

In [12]:

```
plt.plot(range(2,13), two_norm)
plt.xlabel('m')
plt.title(r'$\kappa(H_m)$ in 2-norm')
plt.show()
```



Part 2

Now generate the m -vector $b_m = H_m x$ also, where x is the m -vector with all of its components equal to 1.

Use Gaussian elimination to solve the resulting linear system $H_m x = b_m$ with H_m and b given above, obtaining an approximate solution \tilde{x} .

Part 2.1

Construct the m -vector b_m for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$. Store all 1D `np.array` b_m into the list `b_m`.

In [13]:

(Top)

```
'''
Hint:
    b_m = ?
'''
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
b_m = []
for m in range(11):
    x = np.ones(m+2)
    b_m.append(H_m[m] @ x)
# =====
```

Print b_m

In [14]:

(Top)

b_m

```
for i in range(len(b_m)):
    print('b_%d:' % (i+2))
    print(b_m[i])
    print()
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
error = 0
for m in range(2,13):
    error += LA.norm(b_m[m-2] - np.array([[1/(i + j + 1) for j in range(m)] for i in range(m)]))@np.ones(m
))
assert error < 1e-16
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
b_2:
[1.5          0.83333333]

b_3:
[1.83333333  1.08333333  0.78333333]

b_4:
[2.08333333  1.28333333  0.95          0.75952381]

b_5:
[2.28333333  1.45          1.09285714  0.88452381  0.74563492]

b_6:
[2.45          1.59285714  1.21785714  0.99563492  0.84563492  0.73654401]

b_7:
[2.59285714  1.71785714  1.32896825  1.09563492  0.93654401  0.81987734
 0.73013376]

b_8:
[2.71785714  1.82896825  1.42896825  1.18654401  1.01987734  0.89680042
 0.80156233  0.72537185]

b_9:
[2.82896825  1.92896825  1.51987734  1.26987734  1.09680042  0.96822899
 0.86822899  0.78787185  0.72169538]

b_10:
[2.92896825  2.01987734  1.60321068  1.34680042  1.16822899  1.03489566
 0.93072899  0.84669538  0.77725094  0.7187714 ]

b_11:
[3.01987734  2.10321068  1.68013376  1.41822899  1.23489566  1.09739566
 0.98955252  0.90225094  0.82988251  0.7687714  0.71639045]

b_12:
[3.10321068  2.18013376  1.75156233  1.48489566  1.29739566  1.15621919
 1.04510808  0.95488251  0.87988251  0.81639045  0.761845  0.71441417]
```

Part 2.2

Implement the function of **Gaussian elimination**.

(Note that you need to implement it by hand, simply using some package functions is not allowed.)

In [15]:

(Top)

```
def gaussian_elimination(
    A,
    b
):
    """
    Arguments:
        A : 2D np.array
        b : 1D np.array

    Return:
        x : 1D np.array, solution to Ax=b
    """

    # ===== 請實做程式 =====
    A = np.column_stack((A,b))
    n = len(A)

    for i in range(0, n):
        # Search for maximum in this column
        maxEl = abs(A[i][i])
        maxRow = i
        for k in range(i+1, n):
            if abs(A[k][i]) > maxEl:
                maxEl = abs(A[k][i])
                maxRow = k

        # Swap maximum row with current row (column by column)
        for k in range(i, n+1):
            tmp = A[maxRow][k]
            A[maxRow][k] = A[i][k]
            A[i][k] = tmp

        # Make all rows below this one 0 in current column
        for k in range(i+1, n):
            c = -A[k][i]/A[i][i]
            for j in range(i, n+1):
                if i == j:
                    A[k][j] = 0
                else:
                    A[k][j] += c * A[i][j]

    # Solve equation Ax=b for an upper triangular matrix A
    x = [0 for i in range(n)]
    for i in range(n-1, -1, -1):
        x[i] = A[i][n]/A[i][i]
        for k in range(i-1, -1, -1):
            A[k][n] -= A[k][i] * x[i]
    return x
# =====
```

Store all approximate solutions \mathbf{x} of H_m into a list \mathbf{x}_m for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$

In [16]:

```
x_m = []
for i in range(len(H_m)):
    x = gaussian_elimination(H_m[i], b_m[i])
    x_m.append(x)
```


Part 3

Investigate the error behavior of the computed solution \tilde{x} .

(i) Compute the ∞ -norm of the residual $r = b - H_m \tilde{x}$.

(ii) Compute the error $\delta x = \tilde{x} - x$, where x is the vector of all ones.

(iii) How large can you take m before there is no significant digits in the solution ?

Part 3.1

Compute the ∞ -norm of the residual $r_m = b_m - H_m \tilde{x}$ for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$. And store the values into the list `r_m`.

In [17]:

```
r_m = []
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
for i in range(len(b_m)):
    r_m.append(LA.norm(b_m[i]-H_m[i] @ x_m[i],np.inf))
# =====
```

(Top)

In [18]:

```
infty_norm

print('r_m:\n', r_m)
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
assert np.sum(r_m) < 1e-12
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

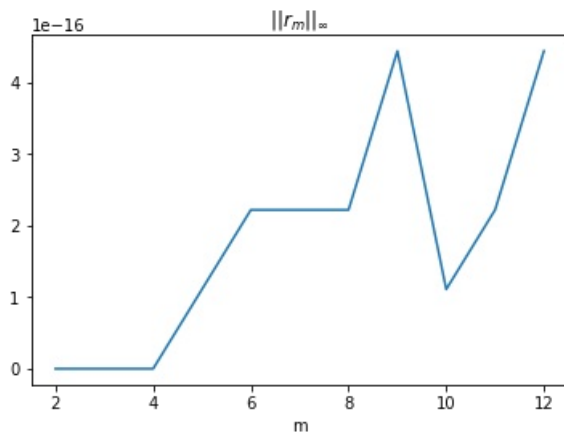
(Top)

```
r_m:
[0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.1102230246251565e-16, 2.220446049250313e-16, 2.220446049250313e-16, 2.2204
46049250313e-16, 4.440892098500626e-16, 1.1102230246251565e-16, 2.220446049250313e-16, 4.4408
92098500626e-16]
```

Plot the figure of the ∞ -norm of the residual for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$

In [19]:

```
plt.plot(range(2,13), r_m)
plt.xlabel('m')
plt.title(r'$||r_m||_{\infty}$')
plt.show()
```



Part 3.2

Compute the error $\delta x = \tilde{x} - x$, where x is the vector of all ones. And store the values into the list `delta_x`.

In [20]:

(Top)

```
delta_x = []
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
for i in range(len(x_m)):
    delta_x.append(x_m[i]-np.ones(i+2))
# =====
```

Collect all errors δx in 2-norm into the list `delta_x_two_norm` for $m = 2, 3, \dots, 12$

In [21]:

(Top)

```
delta_x_two_norm = []
# ===== 請實做程式 =====
for i in range(len(delta_x)):
    delta_x_two_norm.append(LA.norm(delta_x[i]))
# =====
```

In [22]:

(Top)

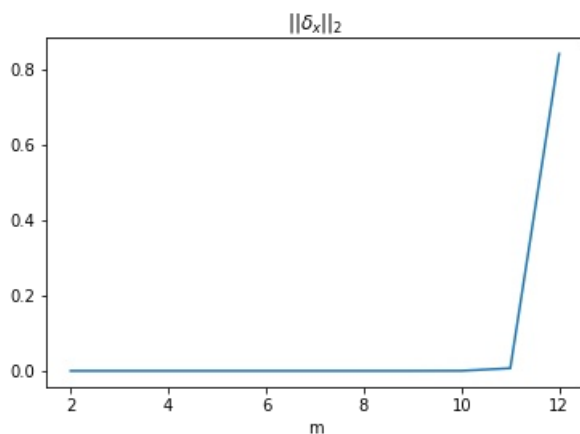
`delta_x_two_norm`

```
print('delta_x_two_norm =', delta_x_two_norm)
### BEGIN HIDDEN TESTS
assert (len(delta_x_two_norm) == 11) and (np.mean(delta_x_two_norm) <= 0.1)
### END HIDDEN TESTS
```

```
delta_x_two_norm = [8.005932084973442e-16, 1.389554002205336e-14, 1.9159432396966276e-13, 7.8
11445018889777e-13, 4.683879914680353e-10, 2.579755188553347e-08, 1.0140228773470618e-07, 9.4
1213208268005e-06, 0.0002606440584922281, 0.007004892381582719, 0.8410736879785761]
```

In [23]:

```
plt.plot(range(2,13), delta_x_two_norm)
plt.xlabel('m')
plt.title(r'$||\delta_x||_2$')
plt.show()
```



Part 3.3

How large can you take m before there is no significant digits in the solution ?

From the previous cell of `delta_x_two_norm`, we take 0.0001 as the tolerance. The corresponding maximum of m is thus followed by the following cell.

In [24]:

```
# Take the error as 0.0001
for m in range(len(delta_x_two_norm)):
    if delta_x_two_norm[m] >= 0.0001:
        print('The largest m such that there is no significant digits in the solution is ', m+2, '.')
        break
```

The largest m such that there is no significant digits in the solution is 10 .