

**MA 3257 – SPRING 2023 C-TERM
HOMEWORK V (DUE FEB 20TH, 2023)**

Problem 1. (5 points) Consider

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3.9 & 1.6 \\ 7.8 & 3.3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (2 points) Compute its condition number relative to $\|\cdot\|_\infty$, i.e. $\kappa(A) = \|A\|_\infty \|A^{-1}\|_\infty$. This involves knowing how to invert a matrix. For $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$, we have

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (1 points) Interpret the magnitude of the condition number by considering the linear dependence of the columns of the matrix.
- (2 point) For $\mathbf{b} = (1, 2)^T$, provide an approximate solution $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ to $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ using naive Gaussian elimination with 3-digit rounding, and compute the residual vector $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{b} - A\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$. Does $\kappa(A)$ satisfy the inequality (Theorem 7.27 in textbook)

$$\frac{\|\mathbf{x} - \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\|_\infty}{\|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty} \leq \kappa(A) \frac{\|\mathbf{r}\|_\infty}{\|\mathbf{b}\|_\infty}?$$

Problem 2. (10 points) Implement the Jacobi's iterative method per Algorithm 7.1 in the textbook. Please follow the **component formulation of the method**,

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Test your results on the system

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 &= 7, \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 2, \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 &= 5, \end{aligned}$$

with an initial guess of $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$. The system has a true solution $\mathbf{x} = (1, 2, -1)^T$. Use the following checkpoints.

- (1) For each iteration, save the approximation $\mathbf{x}^{(k)}$.
- (2) Compute the residual vector $\mathbf{r}^{(k)} = \mathbf{b} - A\mathbf{x}^{(k)}$.
- (3) Compute $\|\mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \mathbf{x}\|_\infty$ and $\|\mathbf{r}^{(k)}\|_\infty$.
- (4) Form the following table:

k	$\mathbf{x}^{(k)}$	$\ \mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \mathbf{x}\ _\infty$	$\frac{\ \mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \mathbf{x}^{(k-1)}\ _\infty}{\ \mathbf{x}^{(k)}\ _\infty}$	$\mathbf{r}^{(k)}$	$\ \mathbf{r}^{(k)}\ _\infty$
0	(0, 0, 0)	2	N/A	(7, 2, 5)	7
1	.	.	$\frac{\ \mathbf{x}^{(1)} - \mathbf{x}^{(0)}\ _\infty}{\ \mathbf{x}^{(1)}\ _\infty}$.	.
2
3
.
.

(5) Among column 3, 4 and 6, we have three measures of convergence, namely,

$$\|\mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \mathbf{x}\|_{\infty}, \quad \frac{\|\mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \mathbf{x}^{(k-1)}\|_{\infty}}{\|\mathbf{x}^{(k)}\|_{\infty}}, \quad \|\mathbf{r}^{(k)}\|_{\infty}.$$

Fix a tolerance level of $\epsilon = 10^{-5}$. Find out at which iteration k such that the convergence is achieved under each measurement. Discuss.

Problem 3. (10 points) Implement the Gauss-Seidel Iterative Method (Algorithm 7.2) by modifying the Jacobi iterative scheme from Problem 2. Please follow the **component formulation of the method**,

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left[b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right], \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Produce a table of inputs and outputs like Step 4. Discuss.

(Extra credit, 5 points) How many iterations did Gauss-Seidel take to converge? Why did it take so long/short?