

Mathematical Tripod Part II: Michaelmas Term 2015

Numerical Analysis – Examples' Sheet 4

30. Let A be an $n \times n$ TST matrix such that $a_{1,1} = \alpha$ and $a_{1,2} = \beta$. Show that the Jacobi iteration for solving $Ax = b$ converges if $2|\beta| < |\alpha|$. Moreover, prove that if convergence is required for all $n \geq 1$ then this inequality is necessary as well as sufficient.
31. Let A be an $n \times n$ TST matrix with $a_{k,k} = \alpha$ and $a_{k,k+1} = a_{k+1,k} = \beta$. Verify that $\alpha \geq 2|\beta| > 0$ implies that the matrix is positive definite. Now, we precondition the conjugate gradient method for $Ax = b$ with the Toeplitz lower-triangular bidiagonal matrix Q ,

$$q_{k,l} = \begin{cases} \gamma, & k = l \\ \delta, & k = l + 1, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Determine real numbers γ and δ such that QQ^T differs from A in just the $(1, 1)$ coordinate. Prove that with this choice of γ and δ the preconditioned conjugate gradient method converges in just two iterations.

32. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_2^T & A_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad S = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

where A_1, A_3 are symmetric $n \times n$ matrices and the rank of the $n \times n$ matrix A_2 is $r \leq n - 1$. We further stipulate that the $(2n) \times (2n)$ matrix A is positive definite. Let $A_1 = Q_1Q_1^T, A_3 = Q_3Q_3^T$ be Cholesky factorizations and assume that the preconditioner Q is the lower-triangular Cholesky factor of S (hence $QQ^T = S$). Prove that

$$B = Q^{-1}AQ^{-T} = \begin{pmatrix} I & F \\ F^T & I \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{where } F = Q_1^{-1}A_2Q_3^{-T}.$$

Supposing that the eigenvalues of B are $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{2n}$, while the eigenvalues of FF^T are $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n \geq 0$, prove that, without loss of generality,

$$\lambda_k = 1 - \sqrt{\mu_k}, \quad \lambda_{n+k} = 1 + \sqrt{\mu_k}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Prove that the rank of FF^T is at most r , thereby deducing that B has at most $2r + 1$ distinct eigenvalues. What does this tell you about the number of steps before the preconditioned conjugate gradient method terminates in exact arithmetic?

Matlab demo: Download the Matlab GUI for *Preconditioning of Conjugate Gradient* from <http://www.maths.cam.ac.uk/undergrad/course/na/ii/precond/precond.php>. Setup an example for a system matrix A of the type just discussed and use the GUI to compute the eigenvalues of $A^T A$ and of the preconditioned matrix. How does the number of iterations the CG method needs change? How robust is the CG method to perturbations of A or b by a small random matrix or vector respectively?

33. Let A be the 3×3 matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix},$$

where λ is real and nonzero. Find an explicit expression for $A^k, k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

The sequence $\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, is generated by the power method $\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = A\mathbf{x}^{(k)} / \|A\mathbf{x}^{(k)}\|$, where $\mathbf{x}^{(0)}$ is a nonzero vector in \mathbb{R}^3 . Deduce from your expression for A^k that the second and third components of $\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)}$ tend to zero as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Further, show that this remark implies $A\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} - \lambda\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$, so the power method tends to provide a solution to the eigenvalue equation.

Matlab demo: Reproduce your findings using the Matlab GUI for *Computing eigenvalues and eigenvectors* from <http://www.maths.cam.ac.uk/undergrad/course/na/ii/eigenstuff/eigenstuff.php>. How does the situation change when you change one of the λ -entries in A to another value?

34. Let A be a symmetric 2×2 matrix with distinct eigenvalues and normalized eigenvectors \mathbf{v}_1 and \mathbf{v}_2 . Given $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^2$, the sequence $\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, is generated in the following way. The *Rayleigh*

quotient $\lambda_k = \mathbf{x}^{(k)T} A \mathbf{x}^{(k)} / \|\mathbf{x}^{(k)}\|^2$ is taken as an estimate for an eigenvalue of A , the vector norm being Euclidean. Then, inverse iteration gives

$$\mathbf{y} = (A - \lambda_k I)^{-1} \mathbf{x}^{(k)}, \quad \text{and we set } \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{y} / \|\mathbf{y}\|.$$

Show that, if $\mathbf{x}^{(k)} = (\mathbf{v}_1 + \epsilon_k \mathbf{v}_2) / (1 + \epsilon_k^2)^{1/2}$, where $|\epsilon_k|$ is small, then $|\epsilon_{k+1}|$ is of magnitude $|\epsilon_k|^3$. In other words, the method enjoys a *third order* rate of convergence.

35. The symmetric matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -8 & 2 \\ -8 & 9 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{has the eigenvector } \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Calculate an orthogonal matrix Ω by a Householder transformation such that $\Omega \mathbf{v}$ is a multiple of the first coordinate vector \mathbf{e}_1 . Then, form the product $\Omega^T A \Omega$. You should find that this matrix is suitable for deflation. Hence, identify all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A .

36. Show that the vectors \mathbf{x} , $A\mathbf{x}$ and $A^2\mathbf{x}$ are linearly dependent in the case

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ -26 & -14 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -43 & -8 & 13 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and } \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence, calculate two of the eigenvalues of A . Obtain by deflation a 2×2 matrix whose eigenvalues are the remaining eigenvalues of A . Then, find the other eigenvalues of A .

37. Use Householder transformations to generate a tridiagonal matrix that is similar to the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 14 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Your final matrix should be symmetric and should have the same trace as A .

38. Let A be an $n \times n$ symmetric tridiagonal matrix that is not deflatable (i.e., all the elements of A that are adjacent to the diagonal are nonzero). Prove that A has n distinct eigenvalues. Prove also that, if A has a zero eigenvalue and a single iteration of the QR algorithm is applied to A , then the resultant tridiagonal matrix is deflatable. [Hint: In the first part show that for each eigenvalue λ there is a unique solution to $A\mathbf{w} = \lambda\mathbf{w}$. In the second part deduce that a diagonal element of R is zero.]
39. Let A be a 2×2 symmetric matrix whose trace does not vanish, let $A_0 = A$, and let the sequence of matrices $\{A_k : k = 1, 2, \dots\}$ be calculated by applying the QR algorithm to A_0 (without any origin shifts). Express the matrix element $(A_{k+1})_{1,1}$ in terms of the elements of A_k . Show that, except in the special case when A is already diagonal, the sequence $\{(A_k)_{1,1} : k = 0, 1, \dots\}$ converges monotonically to the eigenvalue of A of larger modulus. [Hint: The sign of this eigenvalue is the same as the sign of the trace of A . Also, for any symmetric matrix B , we have $B_{1,1} = \mathbf{e}_1^T B \mathbf{e}_1$ and $\lambda_{\min} \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 \leq \mathbf{x}^T B \mathbf{x} \leq \lambda_{\max} \|\mathbf{x}\|^2$.]
40. Apply a single step of the QR method to the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & \epsilon \\ 0 & \epsilon & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\epsilon > 0$. You should find that the $(2, 3)$ element of the new matrix is $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^3)$ and that the new matrix has exactly the same trace as A .

Matlab demo: Download the Matlab GUI for *Visual QR* from http://www.maths.cam.ac.uk/undergrad/course/na/ii/qr_hex/qr_hex.php and let the QR method run for the matrix A above. Try it with your own choice of a square matrices A and see what the QR method is doing to the entries of A . What happens if you choose a symmetric matrix A , what if A is upper Hessenberg?

41. (For those who like analysis). Let A be a real 4×4 upper Hessenberg matrix whose eigenvalues all have nonzero imaginary parts, where the moduli of the two complex pairs of eigenvalues are different. Prove that, if the matrices A_k , $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, are calculated from A by the QR algorithm, then the subdiagonal elements $(A_k)_{2,1}$ and $(A_k)_{4,3}$ stay bounded away from zero, but $(A_k)_{3,2}$ converges to zero as $k \rightarrow \infty$.