MATH 612 Computational methods for equation solving and function minimization Exam # 1 – Fast Rounds

#### Spring 2014 – University of Delaware

- Write your name in the first page
- Write a 3 digit number in the box provided
- Write the same 3 digit number in the box in the second page
- Ready, set,...

list=1:0.2:2; list=list(end:-1:1)



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#### If x stores a row or column vector and we compute,...

sum(abs(x))
max(abs(x))

#### what have we computed?

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We have the full and reduced SVD of an  $m \times n$  matrix

$$A = U\Sigma V^* = \widehat{U}\widehat{\Sigma}\widehat{V}^*.$$

The columns of *U* are the vectors  $u_1, \ldots, u_m$ . The columns of *V* are  $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ . The matrix  $\widehat{\Sigma}$  is  $r \times r$ . Give the results of the following computations:

- *U*<sup>\*</sup><sub>i</sub> *U*<sub>j</sub>
- V\*V
- $Av_j$  for  $j \leq r$
- $Av_j$  for  $j \ge r + 1$ .

#### When we say that a matrix Q is unitary, what do we mean?

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# For this given matrix

$$A = \left[ \begin{array}{rrrr} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{array} \right],$$

#### what is $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ in the SVD

$$A = U\Sigma V^*$$
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## Define the Frobenius norm of a matrix



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We define

$$\|A\|_{\rho} = \sup_{0\neq x\in\mathbb{C}^n} \frac{\|Ax\|_{\rho}}{\|x\|_{\rho}}.$$

Show that if  $\lambda \in \sigma(A)$ , then  $|\lambda| \leq ||A||_{\rho}$ .



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# The matrix $A^*A$ has a unique dominant eigenvalue, which is real. Why?

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#### Show that

$$x \in \operatorname{null}(A^*A) \quad \iff \quad x \in \operatorname{null}(A).$$



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#### The reduced QR decomposition of a matrix A is

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute a full QR decomposition of A.

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We have the reduced QR decomposition of a matrix *A* with full rank by columns:

 $A = \widehat{Q}\widehat{R}.$ 

Show what you need to do to solve the least squares problem

minimize  $||b - Ax||_2$ .

Define the condition number of a square invertible number with respect to the p norm.

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# Let *Q* be a unitary matrix. What is its condition number in 2-norm? Why?

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Let  $u \in \mathbb{C}^m$  be a non-zero column vector and let

 $H=I-2u\,u^*.$ 

Show that  $H^{-1} = H$  if and only if  $||u||_2 = 1$ .





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What method is this and what does it compute?

```
for j=1:n
    v=A(:,j);
    for i=1:j-1
        R(i,j)=dot(Q(:,i),v);
        v=v-R(i,j)*Q(:,i);
    end
    R(j,j)=norm(v);
    Q(:,j)=(1/R(j,j))*v;
end
```

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# If A is $m \times n$ and $k \le \min\{n, m\}$ , what size is B? What is the rank of B?

```
[U,S,V]=svd(A);
UU=U(:,1:k);
VV=V(:,1:k);
SS=S(1:k,1:k);
B=UU*SS*VV';
```

# What do we understand by the normal equations associated to a system Ax = b?



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D=[3 0 0;0 -1 0;0 0 4];
norm(D,inf)



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# **EXTRA QUESTIONS**



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# What do we mean when we say that P is a projector?



What are the (possible) eigenvalues of a projector?



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Let A be a matrix with full rank by columns. How is the matrix

$$P = A(A^*A)^{-1}A^*$$

related to a projector? (Do not prove anything! Just state as many facts as you can!)

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What are k1 and k2?

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#### What is the result of these lines of code?

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