

Today

- \mathbb{R}^p
- num. LA
 - ↳ norms for matrices
 - ↳ conditioning
 - ↳ solving

Announcements

- HW1 out
- Examlet 0 ongoing
- Quiz deadlines today
 - ↳ next Wed.

Implementing Arithmetic

How is floating point addition implemented?

Consider adding $a = (1.101)_2 \cdot 2^1$ and $b = (1.001)_2 \cdot 2^{-1}$ in a system with three bits in the significand.

$$\begin{array}{r} a = (1.101)_2 \cdot 2^1 \\ b = (0.01001)_2 \cdot 2^1 \\ \hline \text{round } (1.11101)_2 \cdot 2^1 \\ \quad (1.111)_2 \cdot 2^1 \end{array}$$

Problems with FP Addition

What happens if you subtract two numbers of very similar magnitude?

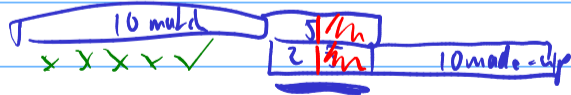
As an example, consider $a = (1.1011)_2 \cdot 2^0$ and $b = (1.1010)_2 \cdot 2^0$.

$$\begin{array}{r} a = 1.1011 \\ b = 1.1010 \\ \hline a - b = 0.0001 \cdot 2^0 \\ \quad \quad \quad \underline{1} \cdot \text{????} \cdot 2^{-4} \end{array}$$

Demo: Catastrophic Cancellation

Suppose a, b are known to 12 digits
and stored in DP. \rightarrow 52 bits in the stored fraction

Their 10 leading digits match.



\hookrightarrow 5 digits left because of cancellation

\hookrightarrow 2 left because of rel. error

$$a \cdot z^c \cdot b \cdot z^f$$

Supplementary Material

- ▶ Josh Haberman, [Floating Point Demystified, Part 1](#)
- ▶ David Goldberg, [What every computer programmer should know about floating point](#)

Outline

Introduction to Scientific Computing

Systems of Linear Equations

Theory: Conditioning

Methods to Solve Systems

Linear Least Squares

Eigenvalue Problems

Nonlinear Equations

Optimization

Interpolation

Numerical Integration and Differentiation

Initial Value Problems for ODEs

Boundary Value Problems for ODEs

Partial Differential Equations and Sparse Linear Algebra

Fast Fourier Transform

Solving a Linear System

Given:

- ▶ $m \times n$ matrix A
- ▶ m -vector \mathbf{b}

What are we looking for here, and when are we allowed to ask the question?

$$A \vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

↳ lin. comb. of the col. of A to yield \vec{b}

↳ $m=n$ for now

↳ sol. may not exist.

Next: Want to talk about conditioning of this operation. Need to measure

Matrix Norms

What norms would we apply to matrices?



submultiplicativity

$$\|Ax\| \leq \underbrace{\|A\|}_{\text{defining now}} \|x\| \quad \text{for all } x \neq 0$$

$$= \max_{\|y\|=1} \|Ay\|$$

$$\frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} \leq \|A\| \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\|A\| := \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}$$

$$= \max_{x \neq 0} \left\| A \frac{x}{\|x\|} \right\|$$

• $\hat{=}$ norm 1

Matrix Norm Properties

What is $\|A\|_1$? $\|A\|_\infty$?

$$\|A\|_1 = \max_{\text{col } j} \sum_{\text{row } i} |A_{ij}| \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max_{\text{row } i} \sum_{\text{col } j} |A_{ij}| \quad \leftarrow$$

How do matrix and vector norms relate for $n \times 1$ matrices?

$$\| \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ n \times 1 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \| \leq \|A\| \quad ? \quad \text{"they agree?"}$$

Demo: Matrix norms

Properties of Matrix Norms

Matrix norms inherit the vector norm properties:

- ▶ $\|A\| > 0 \Leftrightarrow A \neq \mathbf{0}$.
- ▶ $\|\gamma A\| = |\gamma| \|A\|$ for all scalars γ .
- ▶ Obeys triangle inequality $\|A + B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$

But also some more properties that stem from our definition:

$$\|A \times I\| \leq \|A\| \|I\|$$

$$\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \|B\|$$

Conditioning

What is the condition number of solving a linear system $Ax = b$?

output input

↓ ↓

Δx Δb

$$\frac{\text{rel. error in output}}{\text{rel. error in input}} = \frac{\|\Delta x\| / \|x\|}{\|\Delta b\| / \|b\|} = \frac{\|\Delta x\| \|b\|}{\|\Delta b\| \|x\|}$$

$$= \frac{\|A^{-1} \Delta b\| \|Ax\|}{\|\Delta b\| \|x\|} \stackrel{\text{sub}}{\leq} \|A^{-1}\| \|A\| \cdot \frac{\|\Delta b\| \|x\|}{\|\Delta b\| \|x\|}$$

↳ shows an upper bound

↳ need to show that bound is sharp

↳ find an example that reaches the bound

Conditioning of Linear Systems: Observations

Showed $\kappa(\text{Solve } \mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}) \leq \|A^{-1}\| \|A\|$.

I.e. found an *upper bound* on the condition number. With a little bit of fiddling, it's not too hard to find examples that achieve this bound, i.e. that it is *sharp*.

So we've found the *condition number of linear system solving*, also called the **condition number of the matrix A** :

$$\underline{\text{cond}(A)} = \underline{\kappa(A)} = \|A\| \|A^{-1}\|.$$

Conditioning of Linear Systems: More properties

- ▶ cond is relative to a given norm. So, to be precise, use

$$\text{cond}_2 \quad \text{or} \quad \text{cond}_\infty.$$

- ▶ If A^{-1} does not exist: $\text{cond}(A) = \infty$ by convention.

What is $\kappa(A^{-1})$?

$$\kappa(A)$$

$$\|Av\| \leq \|A\| \|v\|^2$$

What is the condition number of matrix-vector multiplication?

$$x \rightarrow Ax$$

$$x \rightarrow A^{-1}y = x$$

$$\rightarrow y = Ax$$

Demo: Condition number visualized

Demo: Conditioning of 2x2 Matrices

Residual Vector

What is the **residual vector** of solving the linear system

$$\mathbf{b} = A\mathbf{x}?$$



$$\underline{1} = \|I\| - \|AA^{-1}\| \leq \|A\| \|A^{-1}\|$$