

Exam 1 in about two weeks:

Go to prairie.test.org to schedule
HW2 due last night

HW3

Please use the helpdesk feature!

Matrix norms "submultiplicativity"

$$\|\vec{x}\|_{\substack{1 \\ 2 \\ \infty}}$$

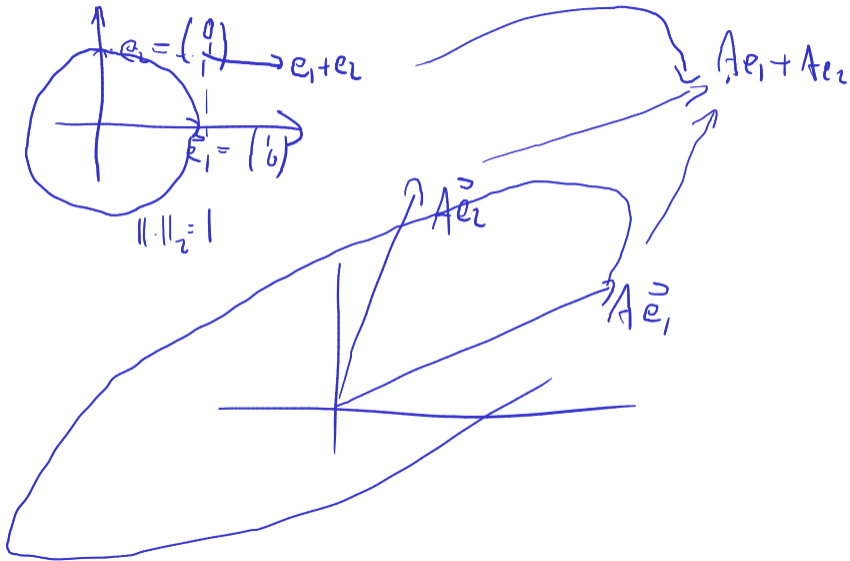
$$\|A\vec{x}\|_v \leq \underbrace{\|A\|_m} \|x\|_v$$

$$\max_{\vec{x} \neq 0} \frac{\|A\vec{x}\|_V}{\|\vec{x}\|_V} =: \|A\|_m$$

↑
mat. norm induced by vector norm $\|\cdot\|_V$.

Goal!

- build on m.n. to get
 - conditiony bounds
 - error bounds for changed matrix



Identifying Matrix Norms

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

$$\|A\|_1 = \max_j \sum_i |A_{ij}| \qquad \|A\|_\infty = \max_i \sum_j |A_{ij}|$$

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

Demo: Matrix norms [cleared]

Properties of Matrix Norms

Matrix norms inherit the vector norm properties:

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

But also some more properties that stem from our definition:

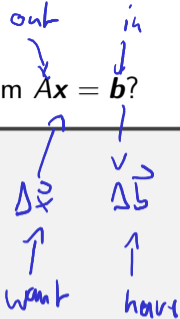
$$\|Ax\| \leq \|A\| \|x\|$$

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

Conditioning

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

$$A(\vec{x} + \Delta\vec{x}) = \vec{b} + \Delta\vec{b} \Rightarrow A\Delta\vec{x} = \Delta\vec{b}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{rel. err. in output}}{\text{rel. err. in input}} &= \frac{\|\Delta x\| / \|x\|}{\|\Delta b\| / \|b\|} = \frac{\|\Delta x\|}{\|\Delta b\|} \frac{\|b\|}{\|x\|} \\ &= \frac{\|A^{-1} \Delta b\|}{\|\Delta b\|} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} \leq \|A^{-1}\| \|A\| \frac{\|b\|}{\|x\|} \end{aligned}$$

matrix cond. no. $K(A)$

showed: $\kappa(A)$ is an upper bound
for cond. of lin. system
solving

To show sharpness: need examples

Actually: $\kappa(A)$ is the cond number \rightarrow hw }

Conditioning of Linear Systems: Observations

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

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** :

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

Conditioning of Linear Systems: More properties

$$\kappa(A) = \|A\| \|A^{-1}\|$$

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

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

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

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

Assume

$$\kappa(A) = \|A\| \|A^{-1}\|$$

invertibility

$\kappa(A)$ solve

What is the condition number of matrix-vector multiplication?

$$Ax = b$$

$\kappa(A)$ matrix:

$$Ax = b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A^{-1}b = x$$

[Demo: Condition number visualized](#) [cleared]

[Demo: Conditioning of 2x2 Matrices](#) [cleared]

matrix:

$$A \begin{matrix} \text{in} \\ x \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{out} \\ b \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\|\Delta b\|}{\|b\|} \leq \kappa(A) \frac{\|\Delta x\|}{\|x\|}$$

Residual Vector

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

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

$\hat{\mathbf{x}}$ some proposed sol.

$$\mathbf{b} - A\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{r}$$

residual vector is computable

How close is \mathbf{x} to $\hat{\mathbf{x}}$?

Residual and Error: Relationship

How do the (norms of the) residual vector \mathbf{r} and the error $\Delta \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}$ relate to one another?

$$\|\Delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}\| = \|\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}\| = \|\underbrace{A^{-1}A}_{I_d} (\hat{\mathbf{x}} - \hat{\mathbf{x}})\| = \|A^{-1}(\hat{\mathbf{b}} - A\hat{\mathbf{x}})\| = \|A^{-1}\mathbf{r}\|$$

$$\frac{\|\Delta \hat{\mathbf{x}}\|}{\|\hat{\mathbf{x}}\|} = \frac{\|A^{-1}\mathbf{r}\|}{\|\hat{\mathbf{x}}\|} \leq \frac{\|A^{-1}\| \|\mathbf{r}\|}{\|\hat{\mathbf{x}}\|} \leq \kappa(A) \frac{\|\mathbf{r}\|}{\|A\hat{\mathbf{x}}\|} \leq \kappa(A) \frac{\|\mathbf{r}\|}{\|A\hat{\mathbf{x}}\|}$$

Changing the Matrix

So far, only discussed changing the RHS, i.e. $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \rightarrow A\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \hat{\mathbf{b}}$.
The matrix consists of FP numbers, too—it, too, is approximate. I.e.

$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \rightarrow \hat{A}\hat{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{b}.$$

What can we say about the error due to an approximate matrix?

