

Solving a Linear System

Given:

- $\blacktriangleright m \times n \text{ matrix } A$
- ► *m*-vector **b**

out

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

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

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

Solving a Linear System

Given:

 $\begin{array}{l} & m \times n \text{ matrix } A \\ & & m \text{-vector } b \end{array} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} & \text{ rank } (A) + d \text{ in } \mathcal{N}(A) = \# \text{ col } \mathcal{S}(A) \\ & & & \text{ for } f \text{-h}^{*} \text{-onk } \text{ is a sbig } a \text{ sit} \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l} & \text{ What are we looking for here, and when are we allowed to ask the } can get \end{array}$ question?

rank-hullity -theorem

Want: *n*-vector **x** so that $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$.

Linear combination of columns of A to vield b.

Restrict to square case (m = n) for now.

Even with that: solution may not exist, or may not be unique.

Unique solution exists iff A is nonsingular.

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





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:

$$\blacktriangleright ||A|| > 0 \Leftrightarrow A \neq 0.$$

- $||\gamma A|| = |\gamma| ||A||$ for all scalars γ .
- Obeys triangle inequality $||A + B|| \le ||A|| + ||B||$

But also some more properties that stem from our definition:

$$||A \times || \leq |A|| ||X|| \in sub-multiplicativity ||AB|| \in ||A|| ||B||$$

In these notes: If we write $\|\cdot\|$ (for matrix norms) without any specifics, then the statement is true for any induced norm. If a specific norm is needed, the notation will indicate that.

Conditioning
What is the condition number of solving a linear system
$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$
?
What is the condition number of solving a linear system $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$?
 $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$
 $A(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}$?
 $A(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}$
 $A(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}$?
 $A(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}$?
 $A(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}$?
 $A(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}$?
 $A(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}$?
 $A(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf$

Conditioning of Linear Systems: Observations

Showed κ (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*:

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

Conditioning of Linear Systems: More properties

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

$$\operatorname{\mathsf{cond}}_2$$
 or $\operatorname{\mathsf{cond}}_\infty$.

• If
$$A^{-1}$$
 does not exist: $\operatorname{cond}(A) = \infty$ by convention.
What is $\kappa(A^{-1})$?

 $\begin{array}{c} & \mathcal{U}(A^{-1}) = \mathcal{U}(A) \\ \end{array} \\ \text{What is the condition number of matrix-vector multiplication?} & \mathcal{U}_{X = 0} \\ & \mathcal{U}(A) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{U}(A) \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{U}(A) \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array}$

Demo: Condition number visualized [cleared] **Demo:** Conditioning of 2x2 Matrices [cleared]



What is the residual vector of solving the linear system

.

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