

Title: Numerical Methods Lecture

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Collection: Numerical Methods 2023/24

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URL: <https://pirsa.org/24010016>

Linear Algebra 2

```
[1]: xs = 0:0.01:pi
```

```
[1]: 0.0:0.01:3.14
```

```
[6]: @time ys = sin.(xs)
```

```
0.097673 seconds (172.87 k allocations: 10.993 MiB, 99.92% compilation time)
```

```
[6]: 315-element Vector{Float64}:
```

- 0.0
- 0.009999833334166664
- 0.01999866669333308
- 0.02999550020249566
- 0.03998933418663416
- 0.04997916927067833
- 0.059964006479444595
- 0.06994284733753277
- 0.0799146939691727
- 0.08987854919801104
- 0.09983341664682815

```
0.04158000243329049
0.031587398436453896
0.02159097572609596
0.011592393936158275
0.0015926529164868282

[4]: using BenchmarkTools

[*]: @benchmark ys = sin.(xs)

[ ]:
```



Memory estimate: 2.69 KiB, allocs estimate: 2.

Sparse Matrices

```
[ ]:
```

```
[10]: using LinearAlgebra  
      using SparseArrays
```

```
[11]: sprand(10, 10, 0.2)
```

```
[11]: 10×10 SparseMatrixCSC{Float64, Int64} with 16 stored entries:  
  .      .      .      .      ...      .      .  
  .      .      .      0.922262  .      0.0461883  .      0.17296  
  0.710916 .      .      0.0222049 .      .      .      .  
  .      0.823887  0.530032 .      .      .      .  
  0.675312 .      .      .      .      .      .      .  
  .      .      .      .      ...      .      .  
  .      .      .      .      .      0.233278 .      .  
  .      .      .      .      .      0.781869  0.943912 .  
  .      .      .      0.193249 .      .      .      0.665795  
  0.519597 .      .      .      .      .      .      .
```

```
[ ]: |
```

```
0.00586887 ... 0.937074 . . 0.820368
0.0285838 . . . . . 0.382854 0.504618
0.0176372 0.520039 . . . . . . .
. . . . . 0.251513 .
0.488654 . . 0.556611 . . . .
. . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . .
0.680894 . . . . . . . .
```

```
[14]: inv(A)
```

The inverse of a sparse matrix can often be dense and can cause the computer to run out of memory. If you are sure you have enough memory, please either convert your matrix to a dense matrix, e.g. by calling `Matrix` or if `A` can be factorized, use `\` on the dense identity matrix, e.g. `A \ Matrix{eltype(A)}(I, size(A)...)` restrictions of \ on sparse lhs applies. Alternatively, A\b is generally preferable to inv(A)*b`

Stacktrace:
[1] error(s::String)
@ Base ./error.jl:35

```
0.0170372 0.520039 . . . . .  
. . . . . 0.251513 . . .  
0.488654 . . . 0.556611 . . . . .  
. . . . . ... . . . . .  
. . . . . . . . . . . 0.962364 . . .  
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  
0.680894 . . . . . . . . . . .
```

```
[16]: pinv(Matrix(A))
```

```
[16]: 10×10 Matrix{Float64}:  
 0.0577932  0.221219  0.164213  ... -0.231032  0.0  0.862024  
-0.0216246  1.07853  1.86149  ... -0.522485  0.0  0.128425  
 1.62602e-16 -4.06114e-16 -1.34701e-16 -1.10676e-16 0.0 2.56886e-17  
-0.0507372 -0.19421 -0.144164  0.202825  0.0 -0.75678  
-0.0829747 -0.317608 -0.235763  0.331697  0.0 0.870955  
 0.016606 -0.917114  0.0471841  ... 0.447837  0.0 -0.133139  
 1.05344 -0.789497 -0.038966 -0.468424  0.0 0.182963  
 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0  
-0.0254399  1.40499 -0.0722846 -0.686072  0.0 0.203964  
 0.0160276  0.9032  0.0455406  0.53361  0.0 -0.203577
```

```
[16]: pinv(Matrix(A))
```

```
[16]: 10×10 Matrix{Float64}:  
  0.0577932  0.221219  0.164213  ... -0.231032  0.0  0.862024  
 -0.0216246  1.07853  1.86149  ... -0.522485  0.0  0.128425  
  1.62602e-16 -4.06114e-16 -1.34701e-16 -1.10676e-16 0.0 2.56886e-17  
 -0.0507372 -0.19421 -0.144164  0.202825  0.0 -0.75678  
 -0.0829747 -0.317608 -0.235763  0.331697  0.0 0.870955  
  0.016606 -0.917114  0.0471841  ... 0.447837  0.0 -0.133139  
  1.05344 -0.789497 -0.038966 -0.468424  0.0 0.182963  
  0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0  
 -0.0254399  1.40499 -0.0722846 -0.686072  0.0 0.203964  
  0.0160276  0.9032  0.0455406  0.53361  0.0 -0.203577
```

```
[17]: spzeros(10, 10)
```

```
[17]: 10×10 SparseMatrixCSC{Float64, Int64} with 0 stored entries:  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .  
 . . . . .
```

```
-0.0254399 1.40499 -0.0722846 -0.686072 0.0 0.203964  
0.0160276 0.9032 0.0455406 0.53361 0.0 -0.203577
```

```
[17]: spzeros(10, 10)
```

```
[17]: 10×10 SparseMatrixCSC{Float64, Int64} with 0 stored entries:
```

```
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .  
. . . . .
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[19]: sparse(Diagonal(1:10))  
[19]: 10x10 SparseMatrixCSC{Int64, Int64} with 10 stored entries:  
 1 . . . . . . . . . .  
 . 2 . . . . . . . . . .  
 . . 3 . . . . . . . . . .  
 . . . 4 . . . . . . . . . .  
 . . . . 5 . . . . . . . . . .  
 . . . . . 6 . . . . . . . . . .  
 . . . . . . 7 . . . . . . . . . .  
 . . . . . . . 8 . . . . . . . . . .  
 . . . . . . . . 9 . . . . . . . . . .  
 . . . . . . . . . 10 . . . . . . . . . .  
 [ ]: I
```

```
[19]: 10x10 SparseMatrixCSC{Int64, Int64} with 10 stored entries:  
  1 . . . . .  
  . 2 . . . . .  
  . . 3 . . . . .  
  . . . 4 . . . . .  
  . . . . 5 . . . . .  
  . . . . . 6 . . . . .  
  . . . . . . 7 . . . . .  
  . . . . . . . 8 . . . . .  
  . . . . . . . . 9 . . . . .  
  . . . . . . . . . 10
```

```
[20]: Bidiagonal(1:10, 1:10)
```

```
MethodError: no method matching Bidiagonal(::UnitRange{Int64}, ::UnitRange{Int64})  
  
Closest candidates are:  
  Bidiagonal(::V, ::V, ::Symbol) where {T, V<:AbstractVector{T}}  
    @ LinearAlgebra ~/julia/juliaup/julia-1.10.0+0.x64.linux.gnu/share/julia/stdlib/v1.10/LinearAlgebra/src/bidiag.jl:68  
  Bidiagonal(::V, ::V, ::AbstractChar) where {T, V<:AbstractVector{T}}  
    @ LinearAlgebra ~/julia/juliaup/julia-1.10.0+0.x64.linux.gnu/share/julia/stdlib/v1.10/LinearAlgebra/src/bidiag.jl:68
```

```
. . . . . 8 . .  
. . . . . 9 .  
. . . . . 10
```

```
[24]: Bidiagonal(1:10, 1:9, :U)
```

```
[24]: 10×10 Bidiagonal{Int64, UnitRange{Int64}}:
```

```
 1  1  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  
 .  2  2  .  .  .  .  .  .  
 .  .  3  3  .  .  .  .  .  
 .  .  .  4  4  .  .  .  .  
 .  .  .  .  5  5  .  .  .  
 .  .  .  .  .  6  6  .  .  
 .  .  .  .  .  .  7  7  .  
 .  .  .  .  .  .  .  8  8  .  
 .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  9  9  
 .  .  .  .  .  .  .  .  . 10
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
. . . . . 7 7 . .  
. . . . . . 8 8 .  
. . . . . . . 9 9  
. . . . . . . . 10
```

```
[25]: Tridiagonal(1:10, 2:9, 3:10)
```

ArgumentError: cannot construct Tridiagonal from incompatible lengths of subdiagonal, diagonal and superdiagonal: (10, 8, 8)

Stacktrace:

```
[1] Tridiagonal  
  @ LinearAlgebra ~/.julia/juliaup/julia-1.10.0+0.x64.linux.gnu/share/julia/stdlib/v1.10/LinearAlgebra/src/tridiag.jl:463 [inlined]  
[2] Tridiagonal(dl::UnitRange{Int64}, d::UnitRange{Int64}, du::UnitRange{Int64})  
  @ LinearAlgebra ~/.julia/juliaup/julia-1.10.0+0.x64.linux.gnu/share/julia/stdlib/v1.10/LinearAlgebra/src/tridiag.jl:502  
[3] top-level scope  
  @ In[25]:1
```

```
[ ]:
```

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

Linear Algebra 2.ipynb Gradient Descent.ipynb Congugate Gradients.ipynb Eigenvectors.ipynb

Code Julia 1.10.0

```
. . . . . 9 9
. . . . . . 10
```

[29]: Tridiagonal(2:10, 1:10, 3:11)

[29]: 10×10 Tridiagonal{Int64, UnitRange{Int64}}:

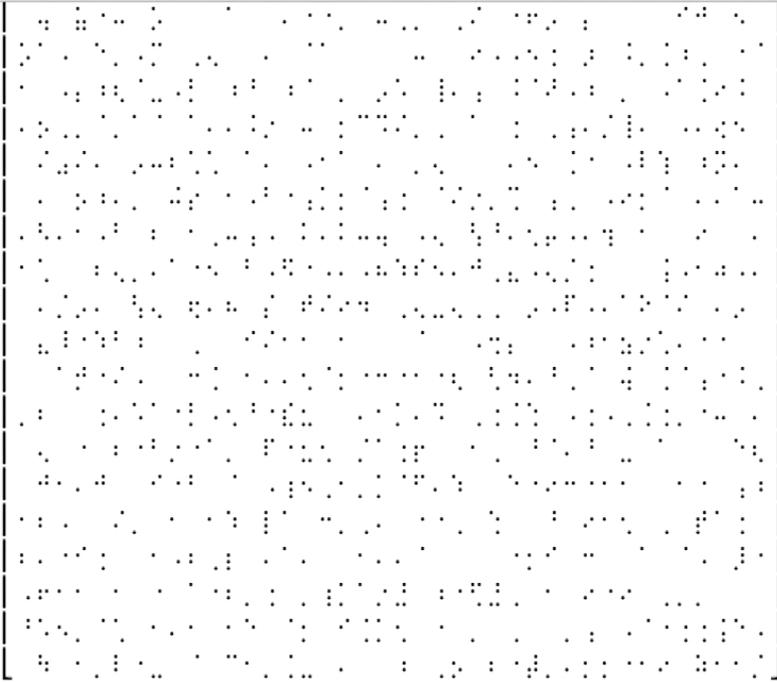
1	3
2	2	4
.	3	3	5
.	.	4	4	6
.	.	.	5	5	7
.	.	.	.	6	6	8
.	7	7	9	.	.	.
.	8	8	10	.	.
.	9	9	11	.
.	10	10	.

[]:

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Linear Algebra 2.ipynb Gradient Descent.ipynb Congugate Gradients.ipynb Eigenvectors.ipynb

Code Julia 1.10.0



[]:

SPD

symmetric positive definite

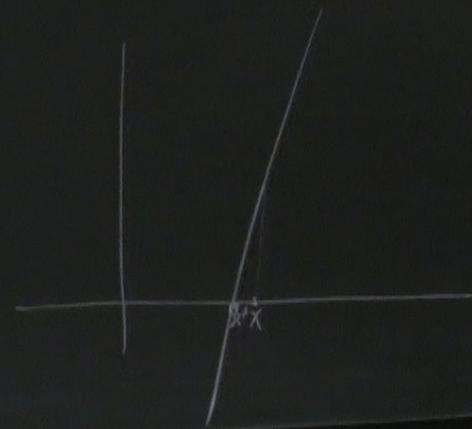
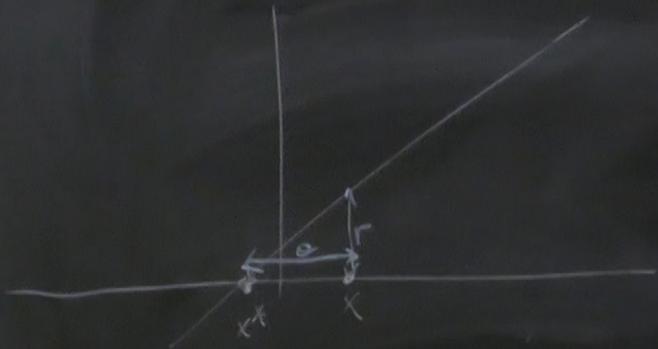
$$Ax = b$$

x^* : true solution

x : approx. solution

$e := x - x^*$ error

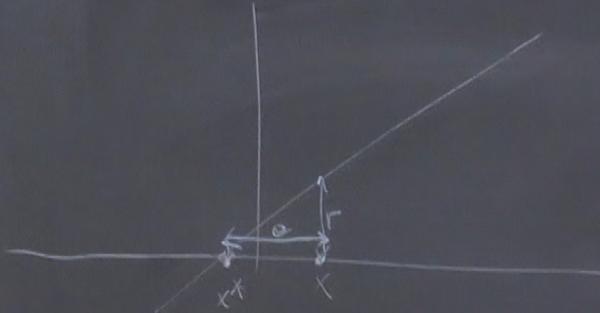
$r := b - Ax$ residual



SPD

symmetric positive definite

$$Ax = b$$



x^* : true solution

x : approx. solution

$e := x - x^*$ error

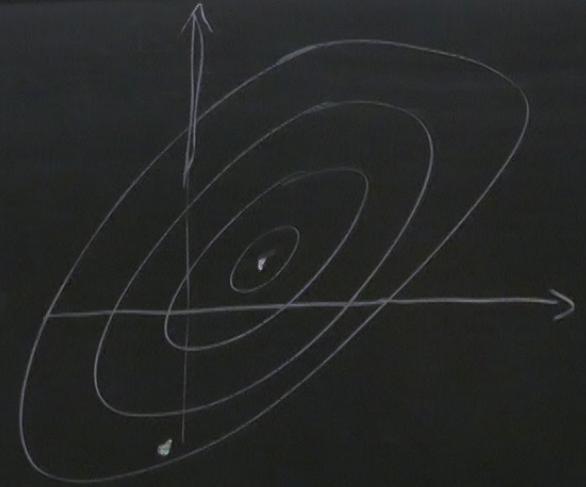
$r := b - Ax$ residual



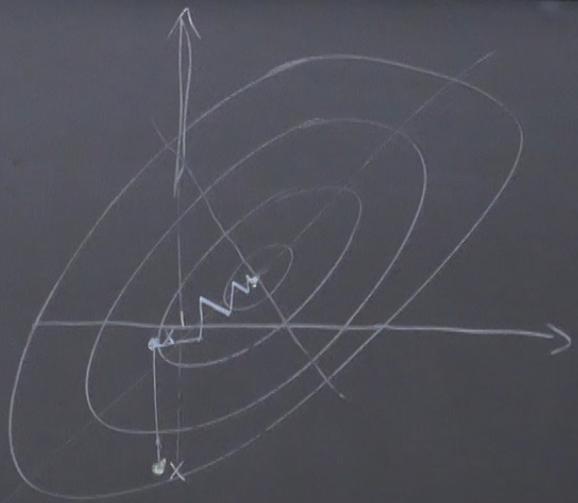
$$Ax = b$$

$$G := \frac{1}{2} x^T A x - b^T x$$

$$\nabla G = Ax - b = -r$$



$$Ax - b = -r$$



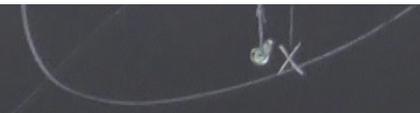
gradient descent

$$x' = x + \alpha r$$

$$G(x') = \frac{1}{2} x' A x' - b x' = \frac{1}{2} (x + \alpha r) A (x + \alpha r) - b (x + \alpha r)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} G(x') = (x + \alpha r) A r - b r$$

$$\alpha = - \frac{x A r - b r}{r A r}$$


$$x' = x + \alpha r$$

$$G(x') = \frac{1}{2} x' A x' - b x' = \frac{1}{2} (x + \alpha r) A (x + \alpha r) - b (x + \alpha r)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} G(x')$$

$$= (x + \alpha r) A r - b r$$

$$\alpha = - \frac{x A r - b r}{r A r}$$

is a set $\{$

basis for

$t \in U \mapsto (e, \varepsilon)$

end

function gd(A, b, n)

x = zero(b)

for i in 1:n

r = b - A*x

$\alpha = -\frac{xAr - br}{rAr}$

x = x + α r

end

return x

end

function gd(A, b, n)

x = zero(b)

for i in 1:n

r = b - A*x

$$\alpha = -\frac{(x^T A r - b^T r)}{(r^T A r)}$$

x = x + α r

end

return x

end

SPD:

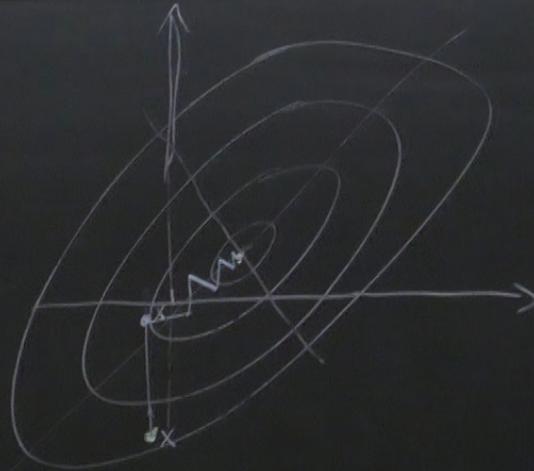
A = randn(10, 10)

A = A + A'

A = A * A

$$G := \frac{1}{2} x^T A x - b^T x$$

$$\nabla G = Ax - b = -r$$



gradient descent

$$x' = x + \alpha r$$

$$G(x') = \frac{1}{2} x' A x' - b x' = \frac{1}{2} (x + \alpha r) A (x + \alpha r) - b (x + \alpha r)$$

$$= (x + \alpha r) A r - b r$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} G(x')$$

$$\alpha = - \frac{x A r - b r}{r A r}$$