

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
Department of Mathematical Sciences
Math 590 Exam II
Semester I, (III)
Dr. Faisal Fairag Dr. Hattan Tawfiq

Name:	
ID:	

Q		Points
1		30
2		30
3		40
4		40
5		40
6		40
Total		220

(1) Suppose D is a diagonal 805×805 matrix with diagonal entries $1.00, 1.01, \dots, 8.99, 9.00$. and $-12, -13, -20, -24$. V is an orthogonal matrix. If $A = V^T D V$. How many steps of the MINRES iterations must you take to be sure of reducing the initial residual $\|r_0\|_A$ by a factor 10^6 ?

(2) Suppose A is a dense symmetric positive definite 1000×1000 matrix with $\kappa(A) = 100$. Estimate roughly how many flops are required to solve $Ax = b$ to ten-digit accuracy by Conjugate Gradient method.

(3) Suppose H is symmetric tridiagonal 100×100 matrix with eigenvalue $\lambda = 2.123456789$. After k steps of QR-algorithm with Wilkinson shift, we have $h_{100,99} = 0.1153, h_{100,100} = 2.153$. Which one of the following could be the value $h_{100,99}$ at $k+1$ step.

- a) 0.112 b) 0.013 c) 0.004 d) 0.0013

Reason for your choice:

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(4) Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Find orthogonal matrices U and V so that $U^T A V = B = \text{Bidiagonal matrix}$. (show all your work)
 [Note: In phase one of the SVD computing, we first convert the matrix A into bidiagonal matrix]

(5) consider the following linear system

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 2 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Which one of the following statement is true:

- (a) Jacobi method converges faster than GS
- (b) GS method converges faster than the Jacobi
- (c) Both Jacobi and GS methods will diverge
- (d) Both Jacobi and GS methods converge

Reason for your choice:

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(6) True or False (circle T or F)

I) Let A be an $m \times m$ symmetric positive definite matrix. If exact arithmetic is used then conjugate gradient iterations converges in at most m steps..... (T F)

II) Let A and B be orthogonal matrices. Then A is orthogonally similar to B (T F)

III) If all eigenvalues of T are less than one in modulus, then the iteration $x_{k+1} = T x_k$ converges to the zero vector as $k \rightarrow \infty$ (T F)

IV) Both MINRES and Conjugate Gradient methods are three-term recurrence based methods. (T F)

V) If q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n are the orthonormal vectors come from Arnoldi iterations. Let $Q_n = [q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n]$ and $K_n = [b, Ab, \dots, A^{n-1}b]$ be two matrices with n -columns Then $Q_n^T K_n$ is an upper square matrix..... (T F)