## Math 5553, Homework 5, Due on 4/24/2014

1. (8 points) Consider the  $m \times m$  tridiagonal matrix

where  $a_i$ ,  $b_i$ ,  $c_i$  are real numbers, and  $b_i c_i > 0$  for all *i*. This matrix is not necessarily symmetric. Show that there exists a diagonal matrix D such that  $D^{-1}TD$  is a symmetric tridiagonal matrix. In other words, T is similar to a symmetric tridiagonal matrix, and consequently all eigenvalues of T must be real.

2. (12 points) Consider a  $20 \times 20$  symmetric positive definite, tridiagonal matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & \dots & & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

It is known that matrix A has eigenvalues  $\lambda_i = 2 - 2 \cos \frac{i\pi}{21}$  and corresponding eigenvectors

$$\mathbf{x}_{i} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin \frac{i\pi}{21} \\ \sin \frac{2i\pi}{21} \\ \sin \frac{3i\pi}{21} \\ \vdots \\ \sin \frac{20i\pi}{21} \end{bmatrix}$$

for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, 20$ .

- (a) Use Gerschgorim's theorem to get a lower bound and an upper bound of the spectrum of A.
- (b) Use the power method to compute the largest eigenvalue (you need to pick a suitable initial guess). Report the number of iterations needed to reach  $||A\mathbf{v}^{(k)} \lambda^{(k)}\mathbf{v}^{(k)}||_2 \leq 10^{-6}$ . In each iteration step, compute  $|\lambda^{(k)} \lambda_{max}|$  and  $||\mathbf{v}^{(k)} \mathbf{x}_{max}||_2$  and plot them versus k. Which quantity converges faster?
- (c) Use the inverse method to compute the smallest eigenvalue, with the same setting as in part (b) and initial  $\mu$  be the lower bound of the spectrum from part (a). Repeat what you have reported in part (b).

(Remark: Is there any difference between the number of iterations needed for computing  $\lambda_{max}$  and  $\lambda_{min}$ ? What causes this difference?)