

**Problem 1.** Let  $A$  be a matrix of order  $n$ , and let  $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k$  be eigenvectors of  $A$ , with corresponding eigenvalues  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$ . Let  $q = c_1 u_1 + \dots + c_k u_k$ .

- Show that the Krylov subspaces  $\mathcal{K}_m(A, q)$  lie in  $\text{span}\{u_1, \dots, u_k\}$  for all  $m$ .
- Show that the Arnoldi process starting with  $q$  will terminate in  $m \leq k$  steps with  $\text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_m\}$  an invariant subspace of  $A$  contained in  $\text{span}\{u_1, \dots, u_k\}$ .
- Show that if the  $k$  eigenvalues above are distinct and  $c_i \neq 0$  for  $i = 1, \dots, k$ , then the Arnoldi process terminates in exactly  $k$  steps.
- Suppose some of the eigenvalues are equal. Show that if there are  $s < k$  distinct eigenvalues, then  $q$  can be written as a linear combination of  $s$  or fewer eigenvectors of  $A$ , and the Arnoldi process will terminate in  $s$  steps or fewer.

**Problem 2.** Let

$$AV_m = V_m H_m + v_{m+1} h_{m+1,m} e_m^T,$$

and let  $p$  be a polynomial of degree  $j < m$ . Show that

$$p(A)V_m = V_m p(H_m) + E_j$$

where  $E_j \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times m}$  is identically zero except in the last  $j$  columns.

**Problem 3.** Let  $V_m, H_m$  and  $h_{m+1,m}$  be generated by the Arnoldi process. Let  $\mu$  be an eigenvalue of  $H_m$  with eigenvector  $w$ , normalized so that  $\|w\|_2 = 1$ . Let  $v$  be the Ritz vector derived from  $w$ , also normalized so that  $\|v\|_2 = 1$ . Show that the eigenvalue residual satisfies

$$\|Av - \mu v\|_2 = |h_{m+1,m}| |x_m|.$$

**Problem 4.** Consider the linear system of equations  $Ax = b$  where  $A$  is symmetric. Let  $V_k$  and  $T_k$  is derived from the Lanczos process for  $A$  i.e.,

$$AV_k = V_k T_k + \delta_{k+1} v_{k+1} e_k^T$$

where  $V_k$  contains orthonormal columns and  $T_k$  is tridiagonal.

- Show that if  $A$  is positive-definite, then so is  $T_k$ .
- Suppose we seek  $x_k = V_k a_k$  is such that  $V_k^T(b - Ax_k) = 0$ . Describe an efficient computational procedure for finding  $x_k$ .
- What can go wrong if  $A$  is not positive-definite? Can you think of a way to fix it?
- Returning to positive-definite case, derive a bound on the error  $\|x - x_k\|_A$ . You may use whatever you know about other solvers.

**Problem 5.** Write your own version of the subspace iteration algorithm and use it to compute some eigenvalues of the matrix  $X$  given in the Matlab mat-file `hw3*.mat`. Test this algorithm with various dimensions of subspaces, including 5, 10, 25 and 35, and describe what happens.