

**Scientific Computing 1**  
**7th worksheet for online events**  
**01/11/2021**

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**Exercise 1:**

The Jacobi method is a classical splitting technique to solve linear systems iteratively. It splits a matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  into the diagonal  $D = \text{diag}\{a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}\}$  and off-diagonal elements and repeatedly solves the equation

$$x_{i+1} = M_J x_i + D^{-1}b$$

where the iteration matrix is

$$M_J = D^{-1}(D - A).$$

Show that the Jacobi method converges to the solution  $x = A^{-1}b$  if the matrix  $A$  is strictly diagonal-dominant, i.e.,

$$\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n |a_{ij}| < |a_{ii}|, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n.$$

**Hint:** Use Theorem 6.25, or Theorem 6.28.

**Exercise 2:**

Consider the full-rank matrices  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $V_m \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$  and  $W_m \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ .

a.) Prove that

$$P := I - AV_m(W_m^H AV_m)^{-1}W_m^H$$

defines a projection.

b.) Show that

$$PAV_m = 0$$

holds.

**Exercise 3:**

The sparse matrix vector product is one of the dominant operations in a Krylov subspace method. Consider two matrices  $A, \tilde{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  with  $\text{nnz}(A) = \text{nnz}(\tilde{A})$ .  $A$  has all its nonzero elements in a narrow band along the diagonal, while  $\tilde{A}$  has them all over the place. Are matrix vector products

- faster with  $A$ ,
- faster with  $\tilde{A}$ ,
- equally fast?

Why do you think so?

**Exercise 4:**

Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  symmetric and positive definite. Show that

$$(x, y)_A := (Ax, y)_2$$

defines an inner product and thus

$$\|x\|_a := \sqrt{(x, x)_A}$$

is a norm on  $\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ . (Compare Remark 8.11)

**Exercise 5:**

Give arguments why the CG method is more desirable compared to splitting methods. What could be drawbacks of general Krylov subspace methods in this comparison?

**Exercise 6:**

Can the vector operations in CG be implemented using BLAS routines?