

Math/CS 466/666: Programming Project 1

- 1a. Write a program to find the Cholesky factorization $A = U^T U$ of a symmetric positive definite 2×2 matrix A . Note that if your programming language of choice has a built-in Cholesky factorization subroutine, do not use it for this exercise. Your program should report an error if the input matrix is not symmetric or not positive definite; otherwise it should report the factor U .

My program was

```
1 using LinearAlgebra
2
3 function mycholesky(A)
4     n=size(A)[1]
5     L=copy(LowerTriangular(A))
6     for k=1:n
7         for i=1:k-1
8             s=0
9                 for j=1:i-1
10                     s+=L[i,j]*L[k,j]
11                 end
12                 L[k,i]=(L[k,i]-s)/L[i,i]
13             end
14             v=0
15             for j=1:k-1
16                 v+=L[k,j]^2
17             end
18             L[k,k]=sqrt(L[k,k]-v)
19         end
20         return L'
21 end
22
23 function issym(A)
24     n=size(A)[1]
25     for i=1:n
26         for j=i:n
27             if A[i,j] != A[j,i]
28                 return false
29             end
30         end
31     end
32     return true
33 end
34
35 function dowork(A)
36     if !issym(A)
```

```

37     println("The matrix is not symmetric!")
38     return
39 end
40 U=Matrix{Float64}
41 try
42     U=mycholesky(A)
43 catch
44     println("The matrix is not positive definite!")
45     return
46 end
47 println("The Cholesky factor:")
48 display(U); println("")
49 end
50
51 function main(fn)
52     open(fn,"r") do fp
53         i=0
54         while true
55             i+=1
56             a=readline(fp)
57             if a==""
58                 break
59             end
60             d=parse(Int,a)
61             A=zeros(d,d)
62             for i=1:d
63                 a=readline(fp)
64                 r=split(a)
65                 s=(x->parse(Float64,x)).(r)
66                 A[i,:]=s
67             end
68             println("\nMatrix $i:")
69             display(A); println("")
70             dowork(A)
71             a=readline(fp)
72         end
73     end
74 end
75
76 println("cholesky.jl -- Find the Cholesky factorization\n",
77         "Written 2021 by Eric Olson for Math 466/666")
78 main("prog1b.dat")

```

b. Test your program using the matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Which ones are symmetric positive definite? For those that are, what is the factor U ?

The output was

```
cholesky.jl -- Find the Cholesky factorization
Written 2021 by Eric Olson for Math 466/666
```

Matrix 1:

```
2x2 Matrix{Float64}:
1.0  0.0
0.0  4.0
```

The Cholesky factor:

```
2x2 UpperTriangular{Float64, Adjoint{Float64, Matrix{Float64}}}:
1.0  0.0
·    2.0
```

Matrix 2:

```
2x2 Matrix{Float64}:
1.0  0.0
0.0  0.0
```

The Cholesky factor:

```
2x2 UpperTriangular{Float64, Adjoint{Float64, Matrix{Float64}}}:
1.0  0.0
·    0.0
```

Matrix 3:

```
2x2 Matrix{Float64}:
2.0  1.0
1.0  2.0
```

The Cholesky factor:

```
2x2 UpperTriangular{Float64, Adjoint{Float64, Matrix{Float64}}}:
1.41421  0.707107
·          1.22474
```

Matrix 4:

```
2x2 Matrix{Float64}:
2.0  1.0
3.0  4.0
```

The matrix is not symmetric!

Matrix 5:

```
2x2 Matrix{Float64}:
1.0  2.0
2.0  3.0
The matrix is not positive definite!
```

```
Matrix 6:
2x2 Matrix{Float64}:
5.0  -1.0
-1.0   3.0
The Cholesky factor:
2x2 UpperTriangular{Float64, Adjoint{Float64, Matrix{Float64}}}:
2.23607  -0.447214
·           1.67332
```

- c. The Julia programming language has a Cholesky factorization routine included with the linear algebra library. The command

```
julia> using LinearAlgebra
```

loads this library into your workspace. After loading the linear algebra library type

```
julia> A=rand(3,3)
julia> B=A'*A
julia> z=cholesky(B)
julia> propertynames(z)
```

to randomly create a positive definite matrix B , find its Cholesky decomposition and finally display what fields are available for use.

The results were

```
$ julia
 _      _ _(_)_ | Documentation: https://docs.julialang.org
(_)_ | (_)(_) | |
 _ _ _ | |_ _ _ _ | Type "?" for help, "]?" for Pkg help.
| | | | | | | /` | |
| | | | | | | (_| | | Version 1.6.1 (2021-04-23)
/_ \|_|_|_|_| \|_|_| |
|__| |
```

```
julia> using LinearAlgebra
```

```
julia> A=rand(3,3)
3x3 Matrix{Float64}:
0.709776  0.920373  0.290763
0.511919  0.893039  0.0561106
0.846738  0.773582  0.906861
```

```

julia> B=A'*A
3x3 Matrix{Float64}:
 1.48281  1.76544  1.00297
 1.76544  2.24303  1.01925
 1.00297  1.01925  0.910089

julia> z=cholesky(B)
Cholesky{Float64, Matrix{Float64}}
U factor:
3x3 UpperTriangular{Float64, Matrix{Float64}}:
 1.21771  1.44981  0.823659
   .       0.37561  -0.465639
   .       .         0.121881

julia> propertynames(z)
(:U, :L, :UL)

```

- d. Compute the residual error of the factorization found in the previous problem using

```

julia> z.L*z.U-B
julia> norm(z.L*z.U-B)

```

Comment on the accuracy of the factorization.

The residual error was

```

julia> z.L*z.U-B
3x3 Matrix{Float64}:
 2.22045e-16  -2.22045e-16  0.0
 -2.22045e-16  0.0          0.0
  0.0          0.0          0.0

julia> norm(z.L*z.U-B)
3.8459253727671276e-16

```

Note that an error on the order 10^{-16} is consistent with double precision arithmetic being accurate to about 15 decimal digits.

- e. The file `prog1c.dat` contains square matrices of varying sizes separated by blank lines. The description of each matrix consists of an integer specifying the dimension of the matrix followed by the entries of the matrix in row-major order. Use the Julia command `cholesky` to check which of these matrices are positive definite and to find the Cholesky decomposition for each one that is.

I deleted the call `mycholesky(A)` from the program written for part a and replaced it with `cholesky(A).U` to use the built-in function.

The output was

```
cholesky.jl -- Find the Cholesky factorization
```

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Matrix 1:

3×3 Matrix{Float64}:

14.0	32.0	53.0
32.0	77.0	128.0
53.0	128.0	213.0

The Cholesky factor:

3×3 UpperTriangular{Float64, Matrix{Float64}}:

3.74166	8.55236	14.1648
.	1.96396	3.49149
.	.	0.408248

Matrix 2:

3×3 Matrix{Float64}:

14.0	32.0	50.0
32.0	77.0	122.0
50.0	122.0	194.0

The matrix is not positive definite!

Matrix 3:

4×4 Matrix{Float64}:

1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
2.0	29.0	36.0	43.0
3.0	36.0	109.0	126.0
4.0	43.0	126.0	246.0

The Cholesky factor:

4×4 UpperTriangular{Float64, Matrix{Float64}}:

1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
.	5.0	6.0	7.0
.	.	8.0	9.0
.	.	.	10.0

Matrix 4:

5×5 Matrix{Float64}:

1.5004	1.0618	1.37343	0.75486	0.78857
1.0618	1.45784	1.4115	0.87909	1.20866
1.37343	1.4115	2.16213	0.79598	1.17137
0.75486	0.87909	0.79598	0.73324	0.74008
0.78857	1.20866	1.17137	0.74008	1.10941

The Cholesky factor:

5×5 UpperTriangular{Float64, Matrix{Float64}}:

1.22491	0.86684	1.12125	0.616258	0.643779
.	0.840492	0.522972	0.410345	0.774078
.	.	0.794623	-0.137927	0.0562672

```

        . . . . .
        . . . . .
        . . . . .
        . . . . .
        . . . . .

```

		0.407503	0.082128	
			0.293004	

Matrix 5:

5×5 Matrix{Float64}:

1.63947	1.10207	0.60042	0.87735	0.24427
1.10207	0.9435	1.36237	1.00498	0.47145
0.60042	1.36237	1.42103	0.66141	1.34568
0.87735	1.00498	0.66141	1.1112	0.9995
0.24427	0.47145	1.34568	0.9995	0.32154

The matrix is not positive definite!

Matrix 6:

5×5 Matrix{Float64}:

0.0	0.50002	-0.02633	-0.23598	-0.16588
-0.50002	0.0	-0.5074	0.89786	0.00493
0.02633	0.5074	0.0	0.1858	0.0765
0.23598	-0.89786	-0.1858	0.0	-0.5294
0.16588	-0.00493	-0.0765	0.5294	0.0

The matrix is not symmetric!

Matrix 7:

5×5 Matrix{Float64}:

1.5004	1.0618	1.37343	0.75486	0.78857
-1.0618	1.45784	1.4115	0.87909	1.20866
-1.37343	-1.4115	2.16213	0.79598	1.17137
-0.75486	-0.87909	-0.79598	0.73324	0.74008
-0.78857	-1.20866	-1.17137	-0.74008	1.10941

The matrix is not symmetric!

Matrix 8:

6×6 Matrix{Float64}:

0.316103	0.322523	0.04579	0.127258	-0.125852	-0.019328
0.322523	0.579893	-0.132581	0.099775	-0.0012549	0.226182
0.04579	-0.132581	0.755535	-0.0510603	-0.341162	-0.481348
0.127258	0.099775	-0.0510603	0.528454	-0.31535	0.297283
-0.125852	-0.0012549	-0.341162	-0.31535	0.755903	-0.0408033
-0.019328	0.226182	-0.481348	0.297283	-0.0408033	0.659553

The Cholesky factor:

6×6 UpperTriangular{Float64, Matrix{Float64}}:

0.562231	0.573649	0.0814434	0.226344	-0.223845	-0.0343774
.	0.500819	-0.358015	-0.0600356	0.253891	0.491001
.	.	0.787863	-0.115487	-0.294512	-0.384284
.	.	.	0.67844	-0.417802	0.42769
.	.	.	.	0.616474	-0.174615

0.237077

For reference the above output was produced by the code

```
1 using LinearAlgebra
2
3 function issym(A)
4     n=size(A)[1]
5     for i=1:n
6         for j=i:n
7             if A[i,j]!=A[j,i]
8                 return false
9             end
10        end
11    end
12    return true
13 end
14
15 function dowork(A)
16     if !issym(A)
17         println("The matrix is not symmetric!")
18         return
19     end
20     U=Matrix{Float64}
21     try
22         U=cholesky(A).U
23     catch
24         println("The matrix is not positive definite!")
25         return
26     end
27     println("The Cholesky factor:")
28     display(U); println("")
29 end
30
31 function main(fn)
32     open(fn,"r") do fp
33         i=0
34         while true
35             i+=1
36             a=readline(fp)
37             if a==""
38                 break
39             end
40             d=parse(Int,a)
41             A=zeros(d,d)
42             for i=1:d
```

```
43         a=readline(fp)
44         r=split(a)
45         s=(x->parse(Float64,x)).(r)
46         A[i,:]=s
47     end
48     println("\nMatrix $i:")
49     display(A); println("")
50     dowork(A)
51     a=readline(fp)
52   end
53 end
54 end
55
56 println("cholesky.jl -- Find the Cholesky factorization\n",
57       "Written 2021 by Eric Olson for Math 466/666")
58 main("prog1c.dat")
```