

CPSC 303

Feb 26, 2024

- Review!

- Relative Error in Double Precision

- " " & Condition Number

$$\kappa_p(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \|A\|_p \|A^{-1}\|_p$$

- Compure

10.2 Monomial Interpolation

10.3 Lagrange " "

This week:

10.4 Divided Differences

Basic Problem: CPSC 303 \neq CPSC 302

Mention: Say you have sci.
notation, base 10, remembering
4 digits

$$1,000 \times 10^{71}$$

$$1,001 \times 10^{71}$$

,

,

$$9,999 \times 10^{71}$$

$$1,000 \times 10^{72}$$

,

,

,

true value: $3,217569 \times 10^{71}$

sci notation
to 4 places: $3,218 \times 10^{71}$

rel error:

$$\frac{|(\text{true value}) - (\text{sci notation})|}{|\text{true value}|}$$

$$= \frac{|3,217569 - 3,218|}{|3,218|}$$

$$< \frac{|0,0005|}{|3,218|}$$

max size:

$$\frac{\left| \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-3} \right|}{\left| 1,000 \right|} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-3}$$

rel error as high as

$$0.001 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

⏟

$$10^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

Error in double precision for
a standard number!

$$\pm 1. \underbrace{b_1 \dots b_{52}}_{52} \cdot 2^m \quad (-1022 \leq m \leq 1023)$$

rel error max

$$2^{-52} = \frac{1}{2} \approx 2^{-53}$$

$$\approx 1.1 \times 10^{-16}$$

(In CDE's, this error compounds)
(In recurrences, " " " ")

Say: Solving

$$A \vec{x}_{\text{true}} = \vec{b}_{\text{true}}$$

really $\vec{b}_{\text{true}} \rightsquigarrow \vec{b}_{\text{observed}}$

$$= \vec{b}_{\text{true}} + \vec{b}_{\text{error}}$$

$$A \vec{x}_{\text{observed}} = \vec{b}_{\text{observed}}$$



true value
of A

$$\underbrace{\vec{b}_{\text{observed}}}_{\neq \vec{b}_{\text{true}}}$$

$$\vec{x}_{\text{observed}} = A^{-1} (\vec{b}_{\text{observed}})$$

Question! $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, using $\|\cdot\|_p$

Rel Error in \vec{b} !

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Rel Error} \\ \text{in } \vec{b} \end{array} \right) = \frac{\|\vec{b}_{\text{true}} - \vec{b}_{\text{observed}}\|_p}{\|\vec{b}_{\text{true}}\|_p}$$

$$\frac{\|\vec{x}_{\text{true}} - \vec{x}_{\text{observed}}\|}{\|\vec{x}_{\text{true}}\|} \leq C \frac{\|\vec{b}_{\text{true}} - \vec{b}_{\text{observed}}\|}{\|\vec{b}_{\text{true}}\|}$$

↑

(1) What is max C ?

(2) When is this max attained?

Last week: $1 \leq p \leq \infty$

Worst C is

$$K_p(A) = \|A\|_p \|A^{-1}\|_p$$

... let's just believe this ...

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Tricks! $A \vec{x}_{\text{true}} = \vec{b}_{\text{true}}$

$$A \vec{x}_{\text{observed}} = \vec{b}_{\text{observed}}$$

$$A(\vec{x}_{\text{true}} - \vec{x}_{\text{observed}}) = \vec{b}_{\text{error}} \quad \text{def}$$

$$A \vec{x}_{\text{error}} = \vec{b}_{\text{error}}$$

$$\vec{b}_{\text{true}} - \vec{b}_{\text{obs}}$$

So

Rel Error in \vec{x}

Rel err in \vec{b}

$$\frac{\|\vec{x}_{\text{error}}\|_p}{\|\vec{x}_{\text{true}}\|_p} \leq C \frac{\|\vec{b}_{\text{error}}\|_p}{\|\vec{b}_{\text{true}}\|_p}$$

$$A \vec{x}_{\text{error}} = \vec{b}_{\text{error}}$$

$$\text{So } \vec{x}_{\text{error}} = A^{-1} \vec{b}_{\text{error}}$$

|||
'''

Step (1)!

What is max C_1 constant 's.t.

$$\|\vec{x}_{\text{error}}\|_p \leq C_1 \|\vec{b}_{\text{error}}\|_p$$

(2) What is max C_2

$$\frac{1}{\|\vec{x}_{\text{true}}\|_p} \leq C_2 \frac{1}{\|\vec{b}_{\text{true}}\|_p}$$

Where :

\vec{b}_{error} is anything

\vec{b}_{true} is anything

$$\vec{x}_{\text{error}} = A^{-1} \vec{b}_{\text{error}},$$

so

$$\|\vec{x}_{\text{error}}\|_p = \|A^{-1} \vec{b}_{\text{error}}\|_p$$

$$\leq \|A^{-1}\|_p \|\vec{b}_{\text{error}}\|_p$$

Also, you can have $\vec{x}_{\text{error}}, \vec{b}_{\text{error}}$
non-zero and

$$\|A^{-1} \vec{b}_{\text{error}}\|_p = \|A^{-1}\|_p \|\vec{b}_{\text{error}}\|_p$$

Since

$$\|M\|_p \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \max_{\vec{x} \neq 0} \frac{\|M\vec{x}\|_p}{\|\vec{x}\|_p}$$

Remark: To find such a

$$\text{pair } \vec{b}_{\text{error}}, \vec{x}_{\text{error}} = A^{-1} \vec{b}_{\text{error}}$$

easy for $\| \cdot \|_{\infty}$

$$\leadsto \left\| \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \right\|_{\infty}$$

$$= \max(|a|+|b|, |c|+|d|)$$

Step 1:

$$\| \vec{x}_{\text{error}} \|_p \leq C \| \vec{b}_{\text{error}} \|_p$$

where C can be as low as $\|A^{-1}\|_p$

Step 2: Want C_2 s.t.,

$$\frac{1}{\|\vec{x}_{\text{true}}\|_r} \leq C_2 \frac{1}{\|\vec{b}_{\text{true}}\|_p}$$

(smallest possible C_2)

i.e. smallest C_2 s.t.,

$$\|\vec{b}_{\text{true}}\|_p \leq C_2 \|\vec{x}_{\text{true}}\|_p$$

↓

$$\|\vec{b}_{\text{true}}\|_p = \|A \vec{x}_{\text{true}}\|_p$$

$$\leq \|A\|_p \|\vec{x}_{\text{true}}\|_p$$

So smallest C_2 is

$$\|A\|_p,$$

$$\|\vec{b}_{\text{true}}\|_p \leq \|A\|_p \|\vec{x}_{\text{true}}\|_p$$

is attained with equality when

$$\|A \vec{x}_{\text{true}}\| = \|A\|_p \|\vec{x}_{\text{true}}\|_p.$$

$$\text{best } C_1 = \|A^{-1}\|_p$$

$$C_2 = \|A\|_p$$

hence

$$\frac{\|\vec{x}_{\text{error}}\|_p}{\|\vec{x}_{\text{true}}\|_p} \leq K(A) \frac{\|\vec{b}_{\text{error}}\|_p}{\|\vec{b}_{\text{true}}\|_p}$$

where

$$K(A) = \|A\|_p \|A^{-1}\|_p$$