

Show all your work clearly. Please follow the instructions for assignments and homework as given in the course web page. Late homework will not be accepted. You may discuss problems with anyone but the work in the end should be your own. You MUST give credit to whoever helped you in your homework.

1. **Root finding** Write code using Horner's method to find $p(x_0)$ and $p'(x_0)$ for any x_0 that is input for the given polynomial below. Combine with your existing code for Newton's method to find the roots of the polynomial. Recall that if your first guess is real you get only real roots.

$$p(z) = z^3 - 2z^2 + z - 2 \quad (1)$$

2. Norms

- (a) In the case of square matrices, a matrix norm subordinate to a vector norm has additional property besides the 3 properties for a vector norm, namely: $\|AB\| \leq \|A\|\|B\|$, for $n \times n$ matrices A and B . Define $\|A\| = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$. Show that this is a matrix norm (that is a norm on the linear space of all $n \times n$ matrices). Show that it is not subordinate to any vector norm. Does it satisfy the above property?
- (b) Not all vector norms will become matrix norms in $R^{n \times n}$. True? Support your answer.
- (c) For any real number $p \geq 1$ the formula $\|x\|_p = (\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|^p)^{\frac{1}{p}}$ defines a norm. Prove that for each $x \in R^n \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \|x\|_p = \|x\|_\infty$.
- (d) Which of the norm axioms are satisfied by the spectral radius function $\rho(A)$ and which are not? Justify your answers

3. Condition Number

Recall $\kappa(A) = \|A\|\|A^{-1}\|$

- (a) For any square matrix $A \in R^{n \times n}$, prove the following relations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n}K_2(A) &\leq K_1(A) \leq nK_2(A) \\ \frac{1}{n}K_\infty(A) &\leq K_2(A) \leq nK_\infty(A) \\ \frac{1}{n^2}K_1(A) &\leq K_\infty(A) \leq n^2K_1(A) \end{aligned}$$

This allows us to conclude that if a matrix is ill-conditioned in a certain norm it remains so in another norm, upto a factor depending on n .

- (b) Show that the condition number $\kappa(A)$ can be expressed as the following formula

$$\kappa(A) = \sup_{\{\|x\|=\|y\|\}} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|Ay\|} \quad (2)$$

