

Bisection Method for Three-parameter Eigenvalue Problems

Songita Boruah
Research Scholar
Dept. of Mathematics
Dibrugarh University
Dibrugarh, Assam

Arun Kumar Baruah
Professor
Dept. of Mathematics
Dibrugarh University
Dibrugarh Assam

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the Bisection method for Three-parameter eigenvalue problems keeping one parameter constant. Finally some numerical results are presented to illustrate the performance and application of this method.

Keywords

Multiparameter, eigenvalue, eigenvector, Bisection Method

1. INTRODUCTION

Multiparameter eigenvalue problems are generalization of one-parameter eigenvalue problems and can be found when the method of separation of variables is applied to certain boundary value problems associated with partial differential equations. Much more works have been done in the field of one-parameter eigenvalue problems, both theoretically and numerically compared to two-parameter or more than two-parameter eigenvalue problems. Some works have been done theoretically in the field of multiparameter eigenvalue problems [11]. Few authors have dealt with the multiparameter eigenvalue problems numerically mainly in two-parametric cases. Numerical methods applied to a three-parameter problems are very limited and hence some contribution in this area are always in needed.

2. THREE-PARAMETER EIGENVALUE PROBLEM AND ITS REDUCTION TO A SYSTEM OF ONE-PARAMETER PROBLEMS

Consider the three-parameter eigenvalue problems

$$\begin{aligned} A_{10}x &= \lambda_1 A_{11}x + \lambda_2 A_{12}x + \lambda_3 A_{13}x \\ A_{20}y &= \lambda_1 A_{21}y + \lambda_2 A_{22}y + \lambda_3 A_{23}y \\ A_{30}z &= \lambda_1 A_{31}z + \lambda_2 A_{32}z + \lambda_3 A_{33}z \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.1)$$

Where $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$, $i=1,2,3$ and

$$\begin{aligned} x &\in \mathbb{C}^n \setminus \{0\}, A_{10}, A_{11}, A_{12}, A_{13} \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n} \\ y &\in \mathbb{C}^m \setminus \{0\}, A_{20}, A_{21}, A_{22}, A_{23} \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times m} \\ z &\in \mathbb{C}^p \setminus \{0\}, A_{30}, A_{31}, A_{32}, A_{33} \in \mathbb{C}^{p \times p} \end{aligned}$$

Where $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$, $i=1,2,3$ are called the eigenvalues and x, y, z are called eigenvectors of the problem.

Problem (1.2.1) can be reduced to a system of three one-parameter problems:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1 u &= \lambda_1 \Delta_0 u \\ \Delta_2 u &= \lambda_2 \Delta_0 u \\ \Delta_3 u &= \lambda_3 \Delta_0 u \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.2)$$

where $\Delta_0, \Delta_1, \Delta_2, \Delta_3$ are $(mnp) \times (mnp)$ dimensional matrices defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_0 &= A_{11} \otimes A_{22} \otimes A_{33} - A_{11} \otimes A_{23} \otimes A_{32} \\ &+ A_{12} \otimes A_{23} \otimes A_{31} - A_{12} \otimes A_{21} \otimes A_{33} \\ &+ A_{13} \otimes A_{21} \otimes A_{32} - A_{13} \otimes A_{22} \otimes A_{31} \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_1 &= A_{10} \otimes A_{22} \otimes A_{33} - A_{10} \otimes A_{23} \otimes A_{32} + A_{12} \otimes A_{23} \otimes A_{30} - A_{12} \otimes A_{20} \otimes A_{33} \\ &+ A_{13} \otimes A_{20} \otimes A_{32} - A_{13} \otimes A_{22} \otimes A_{30} \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_2 &= A_{11} \otimes A_{20} \otimes A_{33} - A_{11} \otimes A_{23} \otimes A_{30} + A_{10} \otimes A_{23} \otimes A_{31} - A_{10} \otimes A_{21} \otimes A_{33} \\ &+ A_{13} \otimes A_{21} \otimes A_{30} - A_{13} \otimes A_{20} \otimes A_{31} \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_3 &= A_{11} \otimes A_{22} \otimes A_{30} - A_{11} \otimes A_{20} \otimes A_{32} + A_{12} \otimes A_{20} \otimes A_{31} - A_{12} \otimes A_{21} \otimes A_{30} \\ &+ A_{10} \otimes A_{21} \otimes A_{32} - A_{10} \otimes A_{22} \otimes A_{31} \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.6)$$

And

$$u = x \otimes y \otimes z$$

Theorem : Let $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ be an eigenvalue and (x, y, z) a corresponding eigenvector of the system (1.2.1) then $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ is an eigenvalue of the system (1.2.2) and $u = x \otimes y \otimes z$ is the corresponding eigenvector.

Definition 1.3.1. The Kronecker product $(\cdot \otimes \cdot) : \mathbb{C}^{m \times n} \times \mathbb{C}^{p \times q} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{mp \times nq}$ is defined by

$$A \otimes B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}B & \cdots & a_{1n}B \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}B & \cdots & a_{nn}B \end{bmatrix}$$

Where we use the standard notation $(A)_{ij} = a_{ij}$

The Kronecker product is a special case of the tensor product,

and as such it inherits the properties of bilinearity and associativity, i.e.

$$(kA) \otimes B = A \otimes (kB) = k(A \otimes B)$$

$$A \otimes (B + C) = A \otimes B + A \otimes C$$

$$(A + B) \otimes C = A \otimes C + B \otimes C$$

We now establish a famous property of the Kronecker product, from [9].

3. BISECTION METHOD

The main objective of this paper is to use the bisection method for the following three-parameter eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{aligned} (A_{10} - \lambda_1 A_{11} - \lambda_2 A_{12} - \lambda_3 A_{13})X &= 0 \\ (A_{20} - \lambda_1 A_{21} - \lambda_2 A_{22} - \lambda_3 A_{23})Y &= 0 \\ (A_{30} - \lambda_1 A_{31} - \lambda_2 A_{32} - \lambda_3 A_{33})Z &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.1.1)$$

Where $A_{i0} \in R^{n \times n}$ are irreducible symmetric tridiagonal matrices, $A_{ij} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ are non-singular diagonal matrices. $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ and X, Y, Z are eigenvalues and corresponding eigenvectors of the three-parameter eigenvalue problems (2.1.1).

In this paper one parameter (say λ_3) is considered as fix and then Bisection Method is applied for Three-parameter eigenvalue problem. To estimate this fix value we apply Gerschgorin Theorem. The Theorem states that all the eigenvalues of a matrix $[A]_{n \times n}$ lie in the union of the Disks D_i for $i=1, 2, \dots, n$.

Where $D_i = \{z \in C \mid |z - A_{ii}| \leq r_i\}, r_i = \sum_{j \neq i} |A_{ij}|$.

Using this Gerschgorin Theorem for the third equation of (1.2.2) an approximate value for λ_3 is obtained. Then the three-parameter eigenvalue problem (2.1.1) reduces to the following two parameter eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{aligned} (W_1 - \lambda_1 A_{11} - \lambda_2 A_{12})X &= 0 \\ (W_2 - \lambda_1 A_{21} - \lambda_2 A_{22})Y &= 0 \\ (W_3 - \lambda_1 A_{31} - \lambda_2 A_{32})Z &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.1.2)$$

Where $W_i = A_{i0} + \lambda_3 A_{i3}$

$$\text{Consider } A_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \det(W_1 - \lambda_1 A_{11} - \lambda_2 A_{12}) \quad (2.1.3)$$

$$A_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \det(W_2 - \lambda_1 A_{21} - \lambda_2 A_{22}) \quad (2.1.4)$$

$$A_3(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \det(W_3 - \lambda_1 A_{31} - \lambda_2 A_{32}) \quad (2.1.5)$$

The aim of this paper is to find the eigen pair (λ_1, λ_2) . So one has to find the intersection points of $A_1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2), A_2(\lambda_1, \lambda_2), A_3(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ in (λ_1, λ_2) plane.

Let us denote $f_{ik}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ as the leading principal minors of $W_i - \lambda_1 A_{i1} - \lambda_2 A_{i2}$. Now applying Gerschgorin Theorem to estimate rough bounds of λ_1, λ_2 . Now from these rough bounds of λ_1, λ_2 we consider a rectangle $[a_1, a_2; b_1, b_2]$ where the approximate eigenvalues lie. If (λ_1, λ_2) lies on the rectangle $[a_1, a_2; b_1, b_2]$ then there must be eigencurves of $f_1 = 0, f_2 = 0, f_3 = 0$ that cross through at least one of any four sides of the rectangle.

First consider any two equations say (2.1.3) and (2.1.4) and apply the following algorithm for two dimensional Bisection Method

- (1) Calculate respectively $f_{1,j} \}_0^n, f_{2,j} \}_0^n$ and then calculate the number of sign changes at the vertices of $\lambda_1 = a_1, a_2$ and $\lambda_2 = b_1, b_2$ and form the differences between the two corresponding numbers for each side.
Let $V_{11}, V_{12}, V_{13}, V_{14}$ and $V_{21}, V_{22}, V_{23}, V_{24}$ denote the absolute values of these differences for $f_{1,j} \}_0^n, f_{2,j} \}_0^n$ respectively and set $V_1 = V_{11} + V_{12} + V_{13} + V_{14}$ and $V_2 = V_{21} + V_{22} + V_{23} + V_{24}$
- (2) If $V_1 * V_2 = 0$, then there is no solution in $[a_1, a_2; b_1, b_2]$
- (3) If $V_1 * V_2 \neq 0$
 - (i) If $\max\{|a_1 - a_2|, |b_1 - b_2|\} \leq \epsilon$ (a suitable criterion for termination) then we have an approximate eigenvalue pair $\lambda_1 = \frac{(a_1+a_2)}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{(b_1+b_2)}{2}$ otherwise
 - (ii) Taking $a_3 = \frac{(a_1+a_2)}{2}, b_3 = \frac{(b_1+b_2)}{2}$ we obtain four smaller rectangles
- (4) Repeat the above step (1)-(3) for each smaller rectangle

Again we consider equation (2.1.4) and (2.1.5) and applying the above algorithm. The eigenvalues those are common for both cases will give us the approximate eigenvalues.

3.1 Numerical Result:

Consider the three-parameter eigenvalue problems

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \\ \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \\ \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} & \\ (3.1.1) & \\ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \\ \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} + \\ \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} & \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \lambda_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Reducing the three-parameter eigenvalue problem to a system of three one parameter eigenvalue problem using kronecker product method we apply Gerschgorin Theorem for estimating an approximate value of λ_3 . consider $\lambda_3 = .0290$. Putting $\lambda_3 = .0290$ the given three-parameter eigenvalue problem becomes

$$\begin{pmatrix} .8840 & 2 \\ 3 & 3.8550 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.1.2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.8260 & 5 \\ 4 & .8550 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.1.3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.9710 & 2 \\ 1 & 6.7680 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.1.4)$$

Consider the approximate rectangle is form by the points (0,-6.9786), (0,6.9786), (5.4782,0), (-5.4782,0). Now applying bisection algorithm for (3.1.2), (3.1.3) and (3.1.3), (3.1.4) separately will give the approximate eigenvectors. Some approximate values are

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = (3.1028, -4.088)$$

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = (4.5377, .0545)$$

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = (2.6963, 3.4348)$$

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = (-0.0428, .0545)$$

4. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper Bisection method for three-parameter eigenvalue problem is not used directly. In this paper two-dimensional Bisection method for three-parameter eigenvalue problem is used considering one parameter fix one-parameter fix. In this method the rate of convergence is slow but one can use this method very easily to find starting approximation for $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$.

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