

PROBLEM SET 2.1

Problem 1

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{A}| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 1(-1) - 2(-2) + 3(-1) = 0 \quad \text{Singular} \quad \blacktriangleleft \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{A}| &= \begin{vmatrix} 2.11 & -0.80 & 1.72 \\ -1.84 & 3.03 & 1.29 \\ -1.57 & 5.25 & 4.30 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2.11 \begin{vmatrix} 3.03 & 1.29 \\ 5.25 & 4.30 \end{vmatrix} + 0.80 \begin{vmatrix} -1.84 & 1.29 \\ -1.57 & 4.30 \end{vmatrix} + 1.72 \begin{vmatrix} -1.84 & 3.03 \\ -1.57 & 5.25 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2.11(6.2565) + 0.80(-5.8867) + 1.72(-4.9029) \\ &= 0.058867 \quad \text{Ill conditioned} \quad \blacktriangleleft \end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{A}| &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2(3) + 1(-2) = 4 \quad \text{Well-conditioned} \quad \blacktriangleleft \end{aligned}$$

(d)

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{A}| &= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & -1 \\ 7 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & -18 & 13 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -18 & 13 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 3 \\ 5 & 13 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ 5 & -18 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 4(28) - 3(76) - 1(-116) = 0 \quad \text{Singular} \quad \blacktriangleleft \end{aligned}$$

Problem 2

(a)

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5/3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 25 \\ 1 & 7 & 39 \end{bmatrix} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

$$|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{L}||\mathbf{U}| = (1 \times 1 \times 1)(1 \times 3 \times 0) = 0 \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

(b)

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

$$|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{L}||\mathbf{U}| = (2 \times 1 \times 1)(2 \times 1 \times 1) = 4 \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

Problem 3

First solve $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 11/13 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_1 = 1$$

$$\frac{3}{2}(1) + y_2 = -1 \quad y_2 = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(1) + \frac{11}{13}\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) + y_3 = 2 \quad y_3 = \frac{47}{13}$$

Then solve $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 13/2 & -7/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 32/13 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5/2 \\ 47/13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{32}{13}x_3 = \frac{47}{13} \quad x_3 = \frac{47}{32} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

$$\frac{13}{2}x_2 - \frac{7}{2}\left(\frac{47}{32}\right) = -\frac{5}{2} \quad x_2 = \frac{13}{32} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

$$2x_1 - 3\left(\frac{13}{32}\right) - \frac{47}{32} = 1 \quad x_1 = \frac{59}{32} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

Problem 4

The augmented coefficient matrix is

$$[\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{b}] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 & -9 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Elimination phase:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{row 2} &\leftarrow \text{row 2} - \frac{3}{2} \times \text{row 1} \\ \text{row. 3} &\leftarrow \text{row 3} - \text{row 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 - (3/2)(2) & 2 - (3/2)(-3) & -5 - (3/2)(-1) & -9 - (3/2)(3) \\ 2 - 2 & 4 - (-3) & -1 - (-1) & -5 - 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 13/2 & -7/2 & -27/2 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{row 3} \leftarrow \text{row 3} - \frac{14}{13} \times \text{row 2}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 13/2 & -7/2 & -27/2 \\ 0 & 7 - (14/13)(13/2) & 0 - (14/13)(-7/2) & -8 - (14/13)(-27/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 13/2 & -7/2 & -27/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 49/13 & 85/13 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution by back substitution:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{49}{13} x_3 &= \frac{85}{13} & x_3 &= \frac{85}{49} = 1.7347 \quad \blacktriangleleft \\ \frac{13}{2} x_2 - \frac{7}{2} \left(\frac{85}{49} \right) &= -\frac{27}{2} & x_2 &= -\frac{8}{7} = -1.1429 \quad \blacktriangleleft \\ 2x_1 - 3 \left(-\frac{8}{7} \right) - \frac{85}{49} &= 3 & x_1 &= \frac{32}{49} = 0.6531 \quad \blacktriangleleft \end{aligned}$$

Problem 5

The augmented coefficient matrix is

$$[\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{B}] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Before elimination, we exchange rows 2 and 3 in order to reduce the amount of algebra:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Elimination phase:

$$\text{row 2} \leftarrow \text{row 2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{row 1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1/2 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{row 3} \leftarrow \text{row 3} - \frac{1}{2} \times \text{row 2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1/2 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 9/4 & -1/2 & -1/4 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{row 4} \leftarrow \text{row 4} - \frac{4}{9} \times \text{row 3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1/2 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 9/4 & -1/2 & -1/4 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -16/9 & 1/9 & 2/9 \end{bmatrix}$$

First solution vector by back substitution:

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{16}{9}x_4 &= \frac{1}{9} & x_4 &= -\frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{9}{4}x_3 - \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{16}\right) &= -\frac{1}{4} & x_3 &= -\frac{1}{8} \\ 2x_2 - \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{16}\right) &= \frac{1}{2} & x_2 &= \frac{1}{4} \\ 2x_1 - \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) &= 1 & x_1 &= \frac{7}{16} \end{aligned}$$

Second solution vector:

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\frac{16}{9}x_4 &= \frac{2}{9} & x_4 &= -\frac{1}{8} \\
 \frac{9}{4}x_3 - \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) &= -\frac{1}{2} & x_3 &= -\frac{1}{4} \\
 2x_2 - \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) &= 1 & x_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \\
 2x_1 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) &= 0 & x_1 &= -\frac{1}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 7/16 & -1/8 \\ 1/4 & 1/2 \\ -1/8 & -1/4 \\ -1/16 & -1/8 \end{bmatrix} \blacktriangleleft$$

Problem 6

After reordering rows, the augmented coefficient matrix is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Elimination phase:

$$\text{row 3} \leftarrow \text{row 3} - \text{row 2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{row 4} \leftarrow \text{row 4} - 2 \times \text{row 3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{row 5} \leftarrow \text{row 5} - \text{row 4}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Back substitution:

$$\begin{aligned} -x_5 &= 1 & x_5 &= -1 \quad \blacktriangleleft \\ -x_4 + 2(-1) &= -3 & x_4 &= 1 \quad \blacktriangleleft \\ x_3 + 1 &= 2 & x_3 &= 1 \quad \blacktriangleleft \\ x_2 - 1 + 1 - (-1) &= -1 & x_2 &= -2 \quad \blacktriangleleft \\ x_1 + 2(-2) - 2(1) &= -4 & x_1 &= 2 \quad \blacktriangleleft \end{aligned}$$

Problem 7

(a)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Use Gauss elimination storing each multiplier in the location occupied by the element that was eliminated (the multipliers are enclosed in boxes thus):

$$\text{row 2} \leftarrow \text{row 2} - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \times \text{row 1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ \boxed{-1/4} & 15/4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{row 3} \leftarrow \text{row 3} - \left(-\frac{4}{15}\right) \times \text{row 2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ \boxed{-1/4} & 15/4 & -1 \\ 0 & \boxed{-4/15} & 56/15 \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 15/4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 56/15 \end{bmatrix} \quad \blacktriangleleft \quad \mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4/15 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \blacktriangleleft$$

(b)

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^T$$

Substituting for $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^T$ from Eq. (2.16), we get

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11}^2 & L_{11}L_{21} & L_{11}L_{31} \\ L_{11}L_{21} & L_{21}^2 + L_{22}^2 & L_{21}L_{31} + L_{22}L_{32} \\ L_{11}L_{31} & L_{21}L_{31} + L_{22}L_{32} & L_{31}^2 + L_{32}^2 + L_{33}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Equating matrices term-by term:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{11}^2 &= 4 & L_{11} &= 2 \\ 2L_{21} &= -1 & L_{21} &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ 2L_{31} &= 0 & L_{31} &= 0 \\ \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + L_{22}^2 &= 4 & L_{22} &= \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}(0) + \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2}L_{32} &= -1 & L_{32} &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} \\ 0^2 + \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{15}}\right)^2 + L_{33}^2 &= 4 & L_{33} &= 2\sqrt{\frac{14}{15}} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/2 & \sqrt{15}/2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2/\sqrt{15} & 2\sqrt{14/15} \end{bmatrix} \blacktriangleleft$$

Problem 8

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -4 \\ 9 & -8 & 24 \\ -12 & 24 & -26 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 65 \\ -42 \end{bmatrix}$$

Decomposition of \mathbf{A} (multipliers are enclosed in boxes):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{row 2} &\leftarrow \text{row 2} - (-3) \times \text{row 1} \\ \text{row 3} &\leftarrow \text{row 3} - 4 \times \text{row 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -4 \\ \boxed{-3} & 10 & 12 \\ \boxed{4} & 0 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -4 \\ 0 & 10 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution of $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= -3 \\ -3(-3) + y_2 &= 65 & y_2 &= 56 \\ 4(-3) + y_3 &= -42 & y_3 &= -30 \end{aligned}$$

Solution of $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$:

$$\begin{aligned} -10x_3 &= -30 & x_3 &= 3 \blacktriangleleft \\ 10x_2 + 12(3) &= 56 & x_2 &= 2 \blacktriangleleft \\ -3x_1 + 6(2) - 4(3) &= -3 & x_1 &= 1 \blacktriangleleft \end{aligned}$$

Problem 9

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.34 & -4.10 & 1.78 \\ -1.98 & 3.47 & -2.22 \\ 2.36 & -15.17 & 6.18 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.02 \\ -0.73 \\ -6.63 \end{bmatrix}$$

Decomposition of \mathbf{A} (multipliers are enclosed in boxes):

$$\text{row 2} \leftarrow \text{row 2} - (-0.846154) \times \text{row 1}$$

$$\text{row 3} \leftarrow \text{row 3} - 1.008547 \times \text{row 1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2.34 & -4.10 & 1.78 \\ \boxed{-0.846154} & 0.000769 & -0.713846 \\ \boxed{1.008547} & -11.03496 & 4.384786 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{row 3} \leftarrow \text{row 3} - (-14349.75) \times \text{row 2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2.34 & -4.10 & 1.78 \\ \boxed{-0.846154} & 0.000769 & -0.713846 \\ \boxed{1.008547} & \boxed{-14349.75} & -10239.13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.34 & -4.10 & 1.78 \\ 0 & 0.000769 & -0.713846 \\ 0 & 0 & -10239.1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.846154 & 1 & 0 \\ 1.008547 & -14349.7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution of $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 0.02 \\ -0.846154(0.02) + y_2 &= -0.73 & y_2 &= -0.713077 \\ 1.008547(0.02) - 14349.7(-0.713077) + y_3 &= -6.63 & y_3 &= -10239.1 \end{aligned}$$

Solution of $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$:

$$\begin{aligned} -10239.1x_3 &= -10239.1 & x_3 &= 1.0 \blacktriangleleft \\ 0.000769x_2 - 0.713846 &= -0.713077 & x_2 &= 1.0 \blacktriangleleft \\ 2.34x_1 - 4.10 + 1.78 &= 0.02 & x_1 &= 1.0 \blacktriangleleft \end{aligned}$$

Problem 10

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & 6 \\ 8 & -3 & 10 \\ -4 & 12 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Decomposition of \mathbf{A} (multipliers are enclosed in boxes):

$$\text{row 2} \leftarrow \text{row 2} - 2 \times \text{row 1}$$

$$\text{row 3} \leftarrow \text{row 3} - (-1) \times \text{row 1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & 6 \\ \boxed{2} & 3 & -2 \\ \boxed{-1} & 9 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{row 3} \leftarrow \text{row 3} - 3 \times \text{row 2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & 6 \\ \boxed{2} & 3 & -2 \\ \boxed{-1} & \boxed{3} & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

First solution vector

Solution of $\mathbf{Ly} = \mathbf{b}$:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 1 \\ 2(1) + y_2 &= 0 & y_2 &= -2 \\ -1 + 3(-2) + y_3 &= 0 & y_3 &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

Solution of $\mathbf{Uy} = \mathbf{x}$:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_3 &= 7 & x_3 &= \frac{7}{2} \\ 3x_2 - 2\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) &= -2 & x_2 &= \frac{5}{3} \\ 4x_1 - 3\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) + 6\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) &= 1 & x_1 &= -\frac{15}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Second solution vector

Solution of $\mathbf{Ly} = \mathbf{b}$:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 0 \\ 2(0) + y_2 &= 1 & y_2 &= 1 \\ -1(0) + 3(1) + y_3 &= 0 & y_3 &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

Solution of $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$:

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_3 &= -3 & x_3 &= -\frac{3}{2} \\ 3x_2 - 2\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) &= 1 & x_2 &= -\frac{2}{3} \\ 4x_1 - 3\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + 6\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) &= 0 & x_1 &= \frac{7}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 7/2 & -3/2 \\ 5/3 & -2/3 \\ -15/4 & 7/4 \end{bmatrix} \blacktriangleleft$$

Problem 11

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3/2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Substituting for $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^T$ from Eq. (2.16), we get

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11}^2 & L_{11}L_{21} & L_{11}L_{31} \\ L_{11}L_{21} & L_{21}^2 + L_{22}^2 & L_{21}L_{31} + L_{22}L_{32} \\ L_{11}L_{31} & L_{21}L_{31} + L_{22}L_{32} & L_{31}^2 + L_{32}^2 + L_{33}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Equating matrices term-by-term:

$$\begin{aligned} L_{11} &= 1 & L_{21} &= 1 & L_{31} &= 1 \\ 1^2 + L_{22}^2 &= 2 & L_{22} &= 1 \\ (1)(1) + (1)L_{32} &= 2 & L_{32} &= 1 \\ 1^2 + 1^2 + L_{33}^2 &= 3 & L_{33} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{L}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution of $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 1 \\ 1 + y_2 &= \frac{3}{2} & y_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 + \frac{1}{2} + y_3 &= 3 & y_3 &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Solution of $\mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$:

$$\begin{aligned} x_3 &= \frac{3}{2} \blacktriangleleft \\ x_2 + \frac{3}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} & x_2 &= -1 \blacktriangleleft \\ x_1 - 1 + \frac{3}{2} &= 1 & x_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \blacktriangleleft \end{aligned}$$

Problem 12

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -3 \\ 12 & 4 & -10 \\ -16 & 28 & 18 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.1 \\ 0 \\ -2.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Decomposition of \mathbf{A} (multipliers are enclosed in boxes):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{row 2} &\leftarrow \text{row 2} - 3 \times \text{row 1} \\ \text{row 3} &\leftarrow \text{row 3} - (-4) \times \text{row 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -3 \\ \boxed{3} & 10 & -1 \\ \boxed{-4} & 20 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{row 3} \leftarrow \text{row 3} - 2 \times \text{row 2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -3 \\ \boxed{3} & 10 & -1 \\ \boxed{-4} & \boxed{2} & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore

$$\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 10 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution of $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 1.1 \\ 3(1.1) + y_2 &= 0 & y_2 &= -3.3 \\ -4(1.1) + 2(-3.3) + y_3 &= -2.3 & y_3 &= 8.7 \end{aligned}$$

Solution of $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$:

$$\begin{aligned} 8x_3 &= 8.7 & x_3 &= 1.0875 \blacktriangleleft \\ 10x_2 - 1.0875 &= -3.3 & x_2 &= -0.22125 \blacktriangleleft \\ 4x_1 - 2(-0.22125) - 3(1.0875) &= 1.1 & x_1 &= 0.98 \blacktriangleleft \end{aligned}$$

Problem 13

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & \alpha_2 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_3 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

Since the banded structure of a matrix is preserved during decomposition, \mathbf{L} must be a diagonal matrix. Therefore,

$$\mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^T = \begin{bmatrix} L_{11}^2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & L_{22}^2 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & L_{33}^2 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

It follows from $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^T$ that

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\alpha_1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & \sqrt{\alpha_2} & 0 & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \sqrt{\alpha_3} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \blacktriangleleft$$

Problem 14

```
function [X,det] = gauss2(A,B)
% Solves A*X = B by Gauss elimination and computes det(A).
% USAGE: [X,det] = gauss(A,B)

[n,m] = size(B);
for k = 1:n-1 % Elimination phase
    for i= k+1:n
        if A(i,k) ~= 0
            lambda = A(i,k)/A(k,k);
            A(i,k+1:n) = A(i,k+1:n) - lambda*A(k,k+1:n);
            B(i,:)= B(i,:) - lambda*B(k,:);
        end
    end
end
end
if nargin == 2; det = prod(diag(A)); end
for k = n:-1:1 % Back substitution phase
    for i = 1:m
        B(k,i) = (B(k,i) - A(k,k+1:n)*B(k+1:n,i))/A(k,k);
    end
end
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        end
    end
    X = B;

Testing gauss2:

>> A = [2 -1 0; -1 2 -1; 0 -1 1];
>> B = [1 0 0; 0 1 0; 0 0 1];
>> [X,detA] = gauss2(A,B)
X =
    1.0000    1.0000    1.0000
    1.0000    2.0000    2.0000
    1.0000    2.0000    3.0000
detA =
     1

```

Problem 15

```

function hilbert(n)
% Solves A*x = b by LU decomposition, where
% [A] is an n x n Hilbert matrix and b(i) is the sum of
% the elements in the ith row of [A].
% USAGE: hilbert(n)

A = zeros(n); b = zeros(n,1);
for i = 1:n
    for j = 1:n
        A(i,j)= 1/(i + j - 1);
        b(i) = b(i) + A(i,j);
    end
end
A = LUdec(A); x = LUsol(A,b)

```

The largest n for which 6-figure accuracy is achieved seems to be 8:

```

>> format long
>> hilbert(8)
x =
    0.999999999996352
    1.00000000197488
    0.99999997404934
    1.00000014104434
    0.99999961908263

```

1.00000054026798
 0.99999961479776
 1.00000010884699

Problem 16

Forward substitution The k th equation of $\mathbf{L}\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{b}$ is

$$L_{k1}y_1 + L_{k2}y_2 + \cdots + L_{kk}y_k = b_k$$

Solving for y_k yields

$$\begin{aligned} y_k &= \frac{b_k - (L_{k,1}y_1 + L_{k,2}y_2 + \cdots + L_{k,k-1}y_{k-1})}{L_{kk}} \\ &= b_k - \frac{\begin{bmatrix} L_{k,1} & L_{k,2} & \cdots & L_{k,k-1} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_{k-1} \end{bmatrix}}{L_{k,k}} \end{aligned}$$

This expression, evaluated with $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ (in that order), constitutes the forward substitution phase. In `choleskiSol` the b 's are overwritten with y 's during the computations.

Back substitution A typical (k th) equation of $\mathbf{L}^T\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$ is

$$L_{k,k}x_k + L_{k+1,k}x_{k+1} + L_{k+2,k}x_{k+2} + \cdots + L_{n,k}x_n = y_k$$

The solution for x_k is

$$\begin{aligned} x_k &= \frac{y_k - (L_{k+1,k}x_{k+1} + L_{k+2,k}x_{k+2} + \cdots + L_{n,k}x_n)}{L_{k,k}} \\ &= \frac{y_k - \begin{bmatrix} L_{k+1,k} & L_{k+2,k} & \cdots & L_{n,k} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_{k+1} & x_{k+2} & \cdots & x_n \end{bmatrix}}{L_{k,k}} \end{aligned}$$

In back substitution we evaluate this expression in the order $k = n, n-1, \dots, 1$. Note that in `choleskiSol` the vector \mathbf{x} overwrites the vector \mathbf{y} .

Problem 17

```
% problem2_1_17
x = [0 1 3 4]'; y = [10 35 31 2]';
n = length(x);
A = zeros(n);
```

```

for i = 1:n; A(:,i) = x.^(i-1); end
L = LUdec(A);
coefficients = LUsol(L,y)

>> coefficients =
    10
    34
    -9
     0

```

Problem 18

```

% problem2_1_18
x = [0 1 3 5 6]'; y = [-1 1 3 2 -2]';
n = length(x);
A = zeros(n);
for i = 1:n; A(:,i) = x.^(i-1); end
L = LUdec(A);
coefficients = LUsol(L,y)

>> coefficients =
-1.000000000000000
 2.683333333333333
-0.875000000000000
 0.216666666666667
-0.025000000000000

```

Problem 19

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + c_3x^3 + c_4x^4 \\
 f''(x) &= 2c_2 + 6c_3x + 12c_4x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

The specified conditions result in the equations

$$\mathbf{Ac} = \mathbf{y}$$

```

% problem2_1_19
A = zeros(5);
A(1,:) = [1 0 0 0 0]; % f(0)

```

```

A(2,:) = [1 0.75 0.75^2 0.75^3 0.75^4]; % f(0.75)
A(3,:) = [1 1 1 1 1]; % f(1)
A(4,:) = [0 0 2 0 0]; % f''(0)
A(5,:) = [0 0 2 6 12]; % f''(1)
y = [1 -0.25 1 0 0]';
L = LUdec(A);
c = LUsol(L,y)

```

```

>> c =
    1.000000000000000
   -5.61403508771930
    0.000000000000000
   11.22807017543859
   -5.61403508771930

```

Therefore, the polynomial is

$$f(x) = 1 - 5.6140x + 11.2281x^3 - 5.6140x^4$$

Problem 20

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.50 & 2.77 & -0.76 & 1.80 \\ -1.80 & 2.68 & 3.44 & -0.09 \\ 0.27 & 5.07 & 6.90 & 1.61 \\ 1.71 & 5.45 & 2.68 & 1.71 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 7.31 \\ 4.23 \\ 13.85 \\ 11.55 \end{bmatrix}$$

```

% problem2_1_20
A = [3.50 2.77 -0.76 1.80
     -1.80 2.68 3.44 -0.09
     0.27 5.07 6.90 1.61
     1.71 5.45 2.68 1.71];
b = [7.31 4.23 13.85 11.55]';
n = length(b);
L = LUdec(A);
x = LUsol(L,b)
detA = prod(diag(L))
Ax = A*x

>> x =
    1.000000000000011
    1.000000000000002
    1.000000000000003
    0.999999999999976

```

```

detA =
    -0.225797340000001
Ax =
    7.310000000000000
    4.230000000000000
    13.850000000000000
    11.550000000000000

```

The determinant is a little smaller than the elements of \mathbf{A} , indicating a mild case of ill-conditioning. From the results it appears that the solution is 12-figure accurate.

Problem 21

```

>> A = [1 -1 -1; 0 1 -2; 0 0 1];
>> inv(A)

```

```

ans =
     1     1     3
     0     1     2
     0     0     1

```

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|_e &= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 1^2} = 3 \\ \|A^{-1}\|_e &= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 3^2 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{17} \\ \text{cond}_e &= \|A\|_e \|A^{-1}\|_e = 3\sqrt{17} = 12.37 \blacktriangleleft \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|_\infty &= 3 \text{ (determined by row 1 or row 2)} \\ \|A^{-1}\|_\infty &= 5 \text{ (determined by row 1)} \\ \text{cond}_\infty &= \|A\|_\infty \|A^{-1}\|_\infty = 3(5) = 15 \blacktriangleleft \end{aligned}$$

Problem 22

```

function eCond = cond(A)
% Returns condition number of [A]

```

```

eCond = norm(A)*norm(inv(A));

function eNorm = norm(A)
% Returns euclidean norm of [A]
n = size(A,1);
eNorm = 0;
for i = 1:n
    eNorm = eNorm + sum(A(i,:).^2);
end
eNorm = sqrt(eNorm);

>> A = [ 1  4  9 16
         4  9 16 25
         9 16 25 36
        16 25 36 49];

>> cond(A)
Warning: Matrix is close to singular or badly scaled.

ans =
    3.0371e+016

```

Problem 23

```

% problem2_1_23
A = rand(500);
b = sum(A,2);
x = gauss(A,b)

x =
    1.0000
    1.0000
    1.0000
    .

```

Gauss elimination is remarkably stable—there is no significant roundoff error in the solution of 500 equations. We also solved 1000 equations with the same result.

Problem 24

```
% problem2_1_24
A= [ 5+1j  5+2j -5+3j  6-3j
      5+2j  7-2j  8-1j -1+3j
     -5+3j  8-1j -3-3j  2+2j
      6-3j -1+3j, 2+2j  0+8j];
b = [15-35j; 2+10j; -2-34j; 8+14j];
x = gauss(A,b)

x =
    2.0000 - 0.0000i
   -0.0000 - 4.0000i
    0.0000 + 4.0000i
    1.0000 + 1.0000i
```

Problem 25

```
% problem2_1_25
theta = pi/4.0
g = 9.81
m = [ 10.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0]';
mu = [0.25, 0.3, 0.2]';
A = [ 1.0, 0.0, 0.0, m(1)
      -1.0, 1.0, 0.0, m(2)
       0.0, -1.0, 1.0, m(3)
       0.0, 0.0, -1.0, m(4)];
b = zeros(4,1);
for i = 1:3
    b(i) = m(i)*g*(sin(theta) - mu(i)*cos(theta));
end
b(4) = -m(4)*g;
x = gauss(A,b)

x =
    35.8914
    48.8606
    68.5404
     1.6134
```

Hence $T_1 = 35.89$ N, $T_2 = 48.86$ N, $T_3 = 68.54$ N and $a = 1.6134$ m/s² ◀

