```
Data: Data A^{(1)} = A;
                                                                       // costruso A, A eliminando X2, X3
   for k = 1, ..., n - 1 do
                                                                         // ciclo sulle righe do kil all'ultime
           for i = k + 1, ..., n do
                                                                      // traw il moltipercatore
                                                                                   1 ado sulle adonne: le prime le sono 0
                  for j = k + 1, ..., n do
a_{ij}^{(k+1)} \leftarrow a_{ij}^{(k)} - l_{ik} a_{kj}^{(k)};
                                                                                    // le atte si trovero sottraendo la rigale
                                                                                // ugude sul termine noto
                  b_i^{(k+1)} \leftarrow b_i^{(k)} - l_{ik}b_k^{(k)};
   end
                                A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = A
                                                                                                                         Data: Data A^{(1)} = A;
                                                                                                                         \mathbf{for}\ k = 1, \dots, n-1 \ \mathbf{do}
                                                   e_{21} = \frac{321}{311} = \frac{4}{2} = 2
                                                                                                                             for i = k + 1, \dots, n do
(R=1) (=2)
                                                                                                                                \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{for} \ j = k+1, \dots, n \ \mathbf{do} \\ a_{ij}^{(k+1)} \leftarrow a_{ij}^{(k)} - l_{ik} a_{kj}^{(k)}; \\ \mathbf{end} \\ b_i^{(k+1)} \leftarrow b_i^{(k)} - l_{ik} b_k^{(k)}; \\ \vdots \end{array}
                                                 0 \leftarrow 5 - 2 \cdot 1 = 3
                                                (2)
32,3 4 1 - 2.1 = -1
                                                 P31 - 31 = 3
                                                \partial_{3,1} \leftarrow 1 - 3 \cdot 1 = -2
                                                                                                            \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}
                                                0336 10-3.1=7
                                                                                                                    L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
                                                 \ell_{32} \leftarrow \frac{32}{32} = -\frac{2}{3}
  R = 2
                                                 A = 0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}
A = 0 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}
                                                                                                                     L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}
    Verifica: L.V=A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 18/3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}
```