SI231b: Matrix Computations

Lecture 6: Solving Linear Equations (Direct Methods)

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Sept. 30, 2021

Direct Solution of Linear Systems

- LU Factorization with Pivoting
- Implementation on Computers
- Computational Complexity of LU Factorization
- General Procedure of Direct Methods

LU Factorization with Pivoting

Step k of LU factorization

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & \times & \times & \cdots & \times & \times \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \times & \cdots & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & \times & \cdots & \times & \times \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ldots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{kk}^{(k-1)} & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times & \times \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & \times & \times & \cdots & \times & \times \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \times & \cdots & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & \times & \cdots & \times & \times \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ldots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{kk}^{(k-1)} & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times \end{bmatrix}$$

- $\mathrm{A}^{(k)} = \mathrm{M}_k \mathrm{A}^{(k-1)}$
- Require: $a_{kk}^{(k-1)} \neq 0$
  - under which condition?
  - if unsatisfied, what to do?

LU Factorization with Pivoting

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & \times & \times & \cdots & \times & \times \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \times & \cdots & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & \times & \cdots & \times & \times \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ldots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & S & \times & \times \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{pivoting}} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & \times & \times & \cdots & \times & \times \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \times & \cdots & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & \times & \cdots & \times & \times \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ldots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & S & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times & \times \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \times & \times \end{bmatrix}$$

- partial pivoting
  - finding $p = \arg\max_{k \le i \le n} \left| a_{ik}^{(k-1)} \right|$
  - let $a_{kk}^{(k-1)} = a_{pk}^{(k-1)}$ (row exchange)
- complete pivoting
  - finding $[p_r, p_c] = \arg\max_{k \le i,\ j \le n} \left| a_{ij}^{(k-1)} \right|$
  - let $a_{kk}^{(k-1)} = a_{p_r p_c}^{(k-1)}$ (row and column exchange)

Permutation Matrix

A square matrix with exactly one entry of 1 in each row and column and 0 elsewhere.

Example

$$\mathrm{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \mathrm{Px} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \mathrm{x}^T\mathrm{P} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 & x_2 & x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

PA: exchange rows of A

AP: exchange columns of A

Properties:

- P is an orthogonal matrix, i.e., $\mathrm{P}^T\mathrm{P} = \mathrm{P}\mathrm{P}^T = \mathrm{I}$.
- $\mathrm{P}^{-1} = \mathrm{P}^T$

Step k of LU factorization

1. row exchange: $\tilde{A}^{(k-1)} = P_k A^{(k-1)}$
2. Gaussian elimination: $A^{(k)} = M_k \tilde{A}^{(k-1)}$

In general, the procedure follows

$$M_{n-1}P_{n-1}M_{n-2}P_{n-2}\cdots M_1P_1A = U.$$

Denote

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{M}_{n-1} &= M_{n-1}, \\
\tilde{M}_{n-2} &= P_{n-1}M_{n-2}P_{n-1}^T, \\
\vdots \quad &= \quad \vdots \\
\tilde{M}_k &= P_{n-1}P_{n-2}\cdots P_{k+1}M_kP_{k+1}^T\cdots P_{n-2}^TP_{n-1}^T
\end{aligned}$$

Note: $\tilde{M}_k$ has the same structure with M_k (recall the structure of M_k)

LU Factorization with Partial Pivoting

Following the aforementioned procedure,

$$PA = LU,$$

where

- $P = P_{n-1}P_{n-2}\cdots P_1$ is again a permutation matrix (why?)
- $L = \left(\tilde{M}_{n-1}\tilde{M}_{n-2}\cdots\tilde{M}_1\right)^{-1}$ is a lower-triangular matrix with unit diagonals
- sometimes called LUP factorization
- always exists for any square A, no matter A is nonsingular or not[1]

Another Interpretation

1. permute the rows of A according to P
2. compute the LU factorization without pivoting to PA

Note: LU factorization with partial pivoting is not carried out in this way, since P is unknown in advance.

[1] https://arxiv.org/abs/math/0506382

A Simple Example

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 9 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 1, 1st row $\longleftrightarrow$ 3rd row of A, then perform Gaussian elimination

$$\tilde{A}^{(0)} = P_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} & & 1 & \\ & 1 & & \\ 1 & & & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 9 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 7 & 9 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{(1)} = M_1 \tilde{A}^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & & \\ -\frac{1}{4} & & 1 & \\ -\frac{3}{4} & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 7 & 9 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ & -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} \\ & \frac{7}{4} & \frac{9}{4} & \frac{17}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Step 2: 2nd row $\longleftrightarrow$ 4th row of $A^{(1)}$, then repeat Gaussian elimination

$$\tilde{A}^{(1)} = P_2 A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & & & 1 \\ & & 1 & \\ & 1 & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ & -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} \\ & \frac{7}{4} & \frac{9}{4} & \frac{17}{4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ & \frac{7}{4} & \frac{9}{4} & \frac{17}{4} \\ & -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} \\ & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{(2)} = M_2 \tilde{A}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & \frac{3}{7} & 1 & \\ & \frac{2}{7} & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ & \frac{7}{4} & \frac{9}{4} & \frac{17}{4} \\ & -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} \\ & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ & \frac{7}{4} & \frac{9}{4} & \frac{17}{4} \\ & & -\frac{2}{7} & \frac{4}{7} \\ & & -\frac{6}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, it's your turn to give P_3, M_3 and the final P, L, and U

A Simple Example

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \\ & 1 & & \\ 1 & & & \end{bmatrix}}_{P}\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 9 & 8 \end{bmatrix}}_{A} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ \frac{3}{4} & 1 & & \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{2}{7} & 1 & \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{3}{7} & \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{L}\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 & 9 & 5 \\ & \frac{7}{4} & \frac{9}{4} & \frac{17}{4} \\ & & -\frac{6}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} \\ & & & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}}_{U}$$

In practice, the permutation matrix P

- is not represented explicitly as a matrix or the product of permutation matrices
- an equivalent effect can be achieved via a permutation vector

Note: $|\ell_{ij}| \leq 1$ for $i \geq j$

LU with complete pivoting:

In matrix form, at each stage before Gaussian elimination

- permutation of rows with P_k on the left
- permutation of columns with Q_k on the right

$$M_{n-1}P_{n-1}M_{n-2}P_{n-2}\cdots M_1P_1AQ_1Q_2\cdots Q_{n-1} = U.$$

By

- using the same definition of L, P with LU factorization with partial pivoting,
- denoting $Q = Q_1Q_2\cdots Q_{n-1}$,

the LU factorization with complete pivoting can be represented by

$$PAQ = LU$$

Too computationally expensive, why?

LU Factorization without Pivoting:

```
U = A, L = I;
for k = 1 :  n-1
     for j = k+1 :  n
          ℓ_jk = u_jk / u_kk
          u_{j,k:n} = u_{j,k:n} − ℓ_jk u_{k,k:n}
     end
end
```

Operations count:

- $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{2}{3}n^3\right)$ flops

Please give your own explanation

LU Factorization with Partial Pivoting:

U = A, L = I, P = I;

for k = 1 : n-1

  select $i \geq k$ to maximize $|u_{ik}|$

  $u_{k,k:m} \leftrightarrow u_{i,k:m}$ (exchange of rows)

  $\ell_{k,1:k-1} \leftrightarrow \ell_{i,1:k-1}$

  $p_{k,:} \leftrightarrow p_{i,:}$

  for j = k+1 : n

    $\ell_{jk} = u_{jk}/u_{kk}$

    $u_{j,k:n} = u_{j,k:n} - \ell_{jk}u_{k,k:n}$

  end

end

Operations count:

- $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{2}{3}n^3\right)$ flops, flops count of partial pivoting?

General Procedure of Direct Methods

1. compute the LU factorization with partial pivoting, $\mathrm{PA} = \mathrm{LU}$, $\mathcal{O}(\frac{2}{3}n^3)$ flops
2. solve $\mathrm{Lz} = \mathrm{Pb}$ using forward substitution, $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ flops
3. solve $\mathrm{Ux} = \mathrm{z}$ using backward substitution, $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ flops

Variant of LU Factorization: LDU Factorization

For LU factorization with partial pivoting $\mathrm{PA} = \mathrm{LU}$

- denote $\mathrm{D} = \mathrm{diag}(u_{11}, u_{22}, \cdots, u_{nn})$
- $\bar{\mathrm{U}} = \mathrm{D}^{-1}\mathrm{U}$: upper-triangular matrix with unit diagonal entries, i.e., $\bar{u}_{ij} = u_{ij}/u_{ii}$ for $i \leq j$

Then $\mathrm{PA} = \mathrm{LD}\bar{\mathrm{U}}$ gives an LDU factorization of A

Readings

You are supposed to read

- Gene H. Golub and Charles F. Van Loan. *Matrix Computations*, Johns Hopkins University Press, 2013.

  Chapter 3.1 – 3.4

- Lloyd N. Trefethen and David Bau III. *Numerical Linear Algebra*, SIAM, 1997.

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