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6.3.4 Putting it all together to solve $Ax = b$

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Homework 6.3.4.1

1 point possible (graded)

Implement the function

- `[A_out, b_out] = Solve(A, b)`

that

- Computes the LU factorization of matrix A , $A = LU$, overwriting the upper triangular part of A with U and the strictly lower triangular part of A with the strictly lower triangular part of L . The result is then returned in variable `A_out`.
- Uses the factored matrix to solve $Ax = b$.

Use the routines you wrote in the previous units

You can check that it computes the right answer with the following script:

- `test_Solve.m` (In LAFF-2.0xM/Programming/Week06/)

This script exercises the function by starting with matrix

```
A = [  
    2    0    1    2  
   -2   -1    1   -1  
    4   -1    5    4  
   -4    1   -3   -8  
]
```

Next, it solves $Ax = b$ with

```
b = [  
    2  
    2  
   11  
   -3  
]
```

by calling

```
x = Solve( A, b )
```

Finally, it checks if x indeed solves $Ax = b$ by computing

```
b - A * x
```

which should yield a zero vector of size four.

☒ Done/Skip ✓

Here is our implementations of the function:

- [Solve.m](#)