

Step-1

Given

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

We have to solve $Lc = b$ to find c , we have to solve $Ux = c$ to find x , and finally we have to find A

Step-2

To solve $Lc = b$, the system is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} c = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Subtracting row 1 from row 2 and row 3 gives

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} c = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Step-3

Subtracting row 2 from row 3 gives

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} c = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

From this system,

Step-4

To solve $Ux = c$, the system is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Subtracting 1 times row 3 from row 1 and row 2 gives

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Step-5

Subtracting 1 times row 2 from row 1 gives

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

From this system,

Step-6

$$A = LU$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}$$