

LINEAR ALGEBRA MATLAB EXECUTIONS

UE20MA251

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GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION

```

C = [1 2 -1; 2 1 -2; -3 1 1];
b = [3 3 -6]';
A = [C b];
n = size(A,1);
x = zeros(n,1); %variable matrix [x1 x2... xn] column
for i=1:n-1
    for j=i+1:n
        m = A(j,i)/A(i,i)
        A(j,:) = A(j,:) - m*A(i,:)
    end
end
x(n) = A(n,n+1)/A(n,n)
for i=n-1:-1:1
    summ = 0;
    for j=i+1:n
        summ = summ + A(i,j)*x(j,:)
    end
    x(i,:) = (A(i,n+1) - summ)/A(i,i)
end
end

```

Name	Command Window
EVEV.m	>> GE
FUNDAMENTALSUBSP...	m =
GE.m	2
GJ.m	A =
GSO.m	1 2 -1 3
LEASTSQ.m	0 -3 0 -3
LINEAR ALGEBRA ASSI...	-3 1 1 -6
LU.m	m =
PES1UG20CS150_GAUR...	-3
PES1UG20CS150_GAUR...	A =
PES1UG20CS150_GAUR...	1 2 -1 3
PES1UG20CS150_GAUR...	0 -3 0 -3
PES1UG20CS150_GAUR...	0 7 -2 3
PES1UG20CS150_GAUR...	m =
PES1UG20CS150_GAUR...	-2.3333
PML1.m	
QR.m	

```

me ^
V.m
DAMENTALSUBSP...
n
i
i,m
STSQ.m
:AR ALGEBRA ASSI...
n
IUG20CS150_GAUR...
IUG20CS150_GAUR...
IUG20CS150_GAUR...
IUG20CS150_GAUR...
IUG20CS150_GAUR...
IUG20CS150_GAUR...
IUG20CS150_GAUR...
S1.m
n

```

```

x =
0
1
2

summ =
2

x =
1
1
2

summ =
0

x =
3
1
2

```

GAUSS JORDAN METHOD

```

C = [1 2 -1; 2 1 -2; -3 1 1];
b = [3 3 -6]';
A = [C b];
n = size(A,1);
x = zeros(n,1); %variable matrix [x1 x2... xn] column
for i=1:n-1
    for j=i+1:n
        m = A(j,i)/A(i,i)
        A(j,:) = A(j,:) - m*A(i,:)
    end
end
x(n) = A(n,n+1)/A(n,n)
for i=n-1:-1:1
    summ = 0;
    for j=i+1:n
        summ = summ + A(i,j)*x(j,:)
    end
    x(i,:) = (A(i,n+1) - summ)/A(i,i)
end
end

```

```

>> GJ

Aug =

    1.0000    0    0    1.4000    0.2000   -0.4000
         0   -1.0000    0    1.5000    0   -0.5000
         0    0   -10.0000   -11.0000    2.0000    1.0000

Aug =

    1.0000    0    0    1.4000    0.2000   -0.4000
         0    1.0000    0   -1.5000    0    0.5000
         0    0   -10.0000   -11.0000    2.0000    1.0000

Aug =

    1.0000    0    0    1.4000    0.2000   -0.4000
         0    1.0000    0   -1.5000    0    0.5000
         0    0    1.0000    1.1000   -0.2000   -0.1000

B =

    1.4000    0.2000   -0.4000
   -1.5000    0    0.5000
    1.1000   -0.2000   -0.1000

```

LU DECOMPOSITION

```

%LU Decomposition
Ab = [1 1 -1;3 5 6;7 8 9]

n = length(Ab)

L = eye(n)

% With A(1,1) as pivot Element

for i = 2:n
    alpha = Ab(i,1)/Ab(1,1)
    L(i,1) = alpha
    Ab(i,:) = Ab(i,:) - alpha*Ab(1,:)
end

% With A(2,2) as pivot Element

i = 2
alpha = Ab(i,2)/Ab(2,2)
L(i,2) = alpha
Ab(i,:) = Ab(i,:) - alpha*Ab(2,:)

U = Ab(1:n,1:n)

```

Command Window

>> LU

Ab =

1	1	-1
3	5	6
7	8	9

n =

3

L =

1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	1

alpha =

3

L =

1	0	0
3	1	0
0	0	1

Ab =

1	1	-1
0	2	9
7	8	9

alpha =

7

L =

1	0	0
3	1	0
7	0	1

Ab =

1	1	-1
0	2	9
0	1	16

i =

3

```

3

alpha =

    0.5000

L =

    1.0000    0    0
    3.0000    1.0000    0
    7.0000    0.5000    1.0000

Ab =

    1.0000    1.0000   -1.0000
         0    2.0000    9.0000
         0         0   11.5000

U =

    1.0000    1.0000   -1.0000
         0    2.0000    9.0000
         0         0   11.5000

```

FUNDAMENTAL SUBSPACES

```

clc;
clear all
close all
% Bases of four fundamental vector spaces of matrix A.
A=[1,2,3;2,-1,1]
% Row Reduced Echelon Form
[R, pivot] = rref(A)
% Rank
rank = length(pivot)
% basis of the column space of A
columnsp = A(:,pivot)
% basis of the nullspace of A
nullsp = null(A,'r')
% basis of the row space of A
rowsp = R(1:rank,:)'
% basis of the left nullspace of A
leftnullsp = null(A','r')

```

```

A =

    1    2    3
    2   -1    1

R =

    1    0    1
    0    1    1

pivot =

    1    2

rank =

    2

columnsp =

    1    2
    2   -1

nullsp =

rank =

    2

columnsp =

    1    2
    2   -1

nullsp =

   -1
   -1
    1

rowsp =

    1    0
    0    1
    1    1

leftnullsp =

2x0 empty double matrix

```

PROJECTION MATRICES AND LEAST SQUARES

```

%FIND THE POINT ON THE PLANE X+Y-Z=0 THAT IS CLOSEST TO (2,1,0)
% syms c
% P=[2,1,0]+c*[1,1,-1]
% s=1*(c+2)+1*(c+1)-1*(-c)==0
% s1=solve(s,c)
% p=[2,1,0]+s1*[1,1,-1]

%FIND THE POINT ON THE PLANE 3X+4Y+Z=1 THAT IS CLOSEST TO (1,0,1)
% syms c
% P=[1,0,1]+c*[3,4,1]
% s=3*(1+3*c)+4*(4*c)+(1+c)==1
% s1=solve(s,c)
% p=[1,0,1]+s1*[3,4,1]

%Let u=[1,7] onto v=[-4,2] and find P, the matrix that will project any matrix o
% u=[1;7]
% v=[-4;2]
% P=(v*transpose(v))/(transpose(v)*v)
% P*u

% %PROJECTING A LOT OF VECTORS ON A SINGLE VECTOR
u=8*rand(2,100)-4
x=u(1,:)
y=u(2,:)
plot(x,y,'o')
P=[0.8,-0.4;-0.4,0.2]
Pu=P*u;
x=Pu(1,:)
y=Pu(2,:)
hold on
plot(x,y,'ro')

```

```

>> PMLS1

P =

[c + 2, c + 1, -c]

s =

3*c + 3 == 0

s1 =

-1

p =

[1, 0, 1]

>> PMLS1

P =

[3*c + 1, 4*c, c + 1]

s =

fx 26*c + 4 == 1

```



```

s1 =

-3/26

p =

[17/26, -6/13, 23/26]

>> PMLS1

u =

     1
     7

v =

    -4
     2

P =

    0.8000    -0.4000
   -0.4000     0.2000

ans =

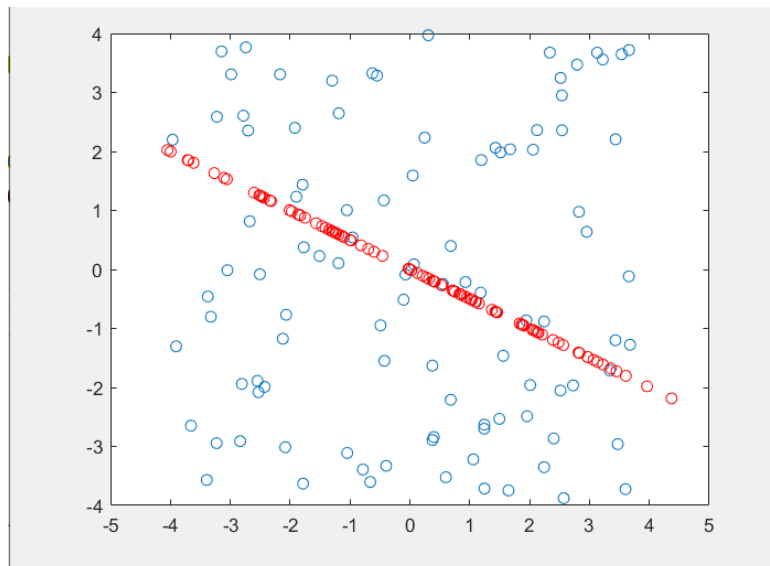
```

```

ans =

    -2
     1

```



LEAST SQUARE

```

A=[1,0;0,2;3,1]
b=[1;0;4]
x = lsqr(A,b)

```

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Command Window

```
>> LEASTSQ
```

```
A =
```

```
    1    0
    0    2
    3    1
```

```
b =
```

```
    1
    0
    4
```

```
lsqr converged at iteration 2 to a solution with relative residual 0.076.
```

```
x =
```

```
    1.2927
    0.0244
```

GRAM-SCHMIDT PROCESS

```
%Apply the Gram-Schmidt process to the vectors (1,0,1), (1,0,0) and (2,1,0)
% A=[1,1,2;0,0,1;1,0,0]
% Q=zeros(3)
% R=zeros(3)
% for j=1:3
% v=A(:,j)
% for i=1:j-1
% R(i,j)=Q(:,i)'*A(:,j)
% v=v-R(i,j)*Q(:,i)
% end
% R(j,j)=norm(v)
% Q(:,j)=v/R(j,j)
% end
%Apply the Gram-Schmidt process to the vectors a=(0,1,1,1),
%b=(1,1,-1,0) and c=(1,0,2,-1).
% A=[0,1,1;1,1,0;1,-1,2;1,0,-1]
% Q=zeros(4,3)
% R=zeros(3)
% for j=1:3
% v=A(:,j)
% for i=1:j-1
% R(i,j)=Q(:,i)'*A(:,j)
% v=v-R(i,j)*Q(:,i)
% end
% R(j,j)=norm(v)
% Q(:,j)=v/R(j,j)
% end
```

```
>> GSO
```

```
A =
```

```
1 1 2
0 0 1
1 0 0
```

```
Q =
```

```
0 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
```

```
R =
```

```
0 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
```

```
v =
```

```
1
0
1
```

```
R =
```

```
1.4142 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
```

```
Q =
```

```
0.7071 0 0
0 0 0
0.7071 0 0
```

```
v =
```

```
1
0
0
```

```
R =
```

```
1.4142 0.7071 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
```

```
v =
```

```
 $\beta$  0.5000
```

0
-0.5000

R =

1.4142	0.7071	0
0	0.7071	0
0	0	0

Q =

0.7071	0.7071	0
0	0	0
0.7071	-0.7071	0

v =

2
1
0

R =

1.4142	0.7071	1.4142
0	0.7071	0
0	0	0

v =

-0.0000
1.0000
0.0000

R =

1.4142	0.7071	1.4142
0	0.7071	1.4142
0	0	1.0000

Q =

0.7071	0.7071	-0.0000
0	0	1.0000
0.7071	-0.7071	0.0000

A =

0	1	1
1	1	0
1	-1	2
1	0	-1

Q =

0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

R =

0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

v =

0
1
1
1

f_x

R =

1.7321	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

Q =

0	0	0
0.5774	0	0
0.5774	0	0
0.5774	0	0

v =

1
1
-1
0

R =

1.7321	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

f_x v =

```

R =

    1.7321    0    0.5774
         0    1.7321   -0.5774
         0         0         0

v =

    1.3333
         0
    1.3333
   -1.3333

R =

    1.7321    0    0.5774
         0    1.7321   -0.5774
         0         0    2.3094

Q =

         0    0.5774    0.5774
    0.5774    0.5774         0
    0.5774   -0.5774    0.5774
    0.5774         0   -0.5774

```

EIGEN VALUE-EIGEN VECTORS

```

>> EVEV

A =

     1     1     3
     1     5     1
     3     1     1

|

e =

   -2.0000
    3.0000
    6.0000

ans =

   -36

ans =

  -36.0000

ans =

     7

```

```

V =
    -0.7071    0.5774    0.4082
     0.0000   -0.5774    0.8165
     0.7071    0.5774    0.4082

D =
    -2.0000         0         0
         0     3.0000         0
         0         0     6.0000

ans =

    1.0e-14 *
    0.0666    0.0222    0.0444
    0.0723   -0.1110    0.0888
    0.0222    0.0666    0.0888

ans =
    1.4142
    0.0000
   -1.4142

ans =
    1.4142
    0.0000
   -1.4142

ans =
    1.4142
    0.0000
   -1.4142

A =
     2     2     1
     1     3     1
     1     2     2

e =
    1.0000
    5.0000
    1.0000

V =
   -0.9045    0.5774    0.0409
    0.3015    0.5774   -0.4631
    0.3015    0.5774    0.8853

D =
    1.0000         0         0
         0     5.0000         0
         0         0     1.0000

```

QR FACTORISATION

```

%A=[1,1,0;1,0,1;0,1,1]
%[Q,R]=qr (A)

% A=sym(pascal(3))
% [Q,R]=qr(A)
% isAlways(A == Q*R)

% A = sym(invhilb (5))
% b = sym([1:5]')
% [C,R] =qr (A,b)
% X = R\C
%
% isAlways(A*X ==b)

```

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Command Window

>> QR

A =

```

    1    1    0
    1    0    1
    0    1    1

```

Q =

```

-0.7071    0.4082   -0.5774
-0.7071   -0.4082    0.5774
     0     0.8165    0.5774

```

R =

```

-1.4142   -0.7071   -0.7071
     0     1.2247    0.4082
     0         0     1.1547

```

>> QR

A =

```

[1, 1, 1]
[1, 2, 3]
[1, 3, 6]

```

Q =

```

[3^(1/2)/3, -2^(1/2)/2,  6^(1/2)/6]
[3^(1/2)/3,      0, -6^(1/2)/3]
[3^(1/2)/3,  2^(1/2)/2,  6^(1/2)/6]

```

R =

```

[3^(1/2), 2*3^(1/2), (10*3^(1/2))/3]
[      0,  2^(1/2), (5*2^(1/2))/2]
[      0,      0,  6^(1/2)/6]

```



```

ans =

3x3 logical array

    1    1    1
    1    1    1
    1    1    1

>> QR

A =

[ 25, -300, 1050, -1400, 630]
[ -300, 4800, -18900, 26880, -12600]
[ 1050, -18900, 79380, -117600, 56700]
[ -1400, 26880, -117600, 179200, -88200]
[ 630, -12600, 56700, -88200, 44100]

b =

1
2
3
4
5

C =

```

```

C =

(25*142001^(1/2))/142001
-(1244173*142001^(1/2)*91552829^(1/2))/13000593270829
(145370538*91552829^(1/2)*125433709^(1/2))/11483810910912761
-(40805589*737641^(1/2)*125433709^(1/2))/92525046540469
(5084*737641^(1/2))/737641

R =

[5*142001^(1/2), -(13372500*142001^(1/2))/142001, (57881250*14200
[ 0, (60*142001^(1/2)*91552829^(1/2))/142001, -(37960020000*142001^(1/2)*91552829^(1/2))
[ 0, 0, 0, (420*91552829^(1/2)*125433709^(1/2))
[ 0, 0, 0, 0
[ 0, 0, 0, 0

|
X =

5
71/20
197/70
657/280
1271/630

ans =

```

```

X =

5
71/20
197/70
657/280
1271/630

ans =

5x1 logical array

1
1
1
1
1

```