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MTECH DATA SCIENCE

## ✓ LU Decomposition and System Solving Algorithm

### LU Decomposition

#### Input

- Square matrix  $A$  of size  $n \times n$

#### Output

- Lower triangular matrix  $L$  with  $L_{ii} = 1$
- Upper triangular matrix  $U$

#### Steps

##### 1. Initialization:

- Initialize  $L$  as the identity matrix of size  $n \times n$ .
- Initialize  $U$  as a zero matrix of the same size as  $A$ .

##### 2. Decomposition:

- For each column  $k$  from 0 to  $n - 1$ :
  - Update the  $k$ -th row of  $U$  to eliminate entries below the diagonal.
  - Update the  $k$ -th column of  $L$  to eliminate entries above the diagonal.

- Ensure  $L_{ii} = 1$  by dividing the entries in the column by the pivot element  $U[k, k]$ .

### 3. Output:

- Return the computed matrices  $L$  and  $U$ .

## Solving System of Equations

### Input

- Coefficient matrix  $A$  of size  $n \times n$
- Constant vector  $b$  of size  $n$

### Output

- Solution vector  $x$

### Steps

#### 1. LU Decomposition:

- Use the LU decomposition algorithm to compute matrices  $L$  and  $U$  from  $A$ .

#### 2. Forward Substitution:

- Solve the system  $Ly = b$  for  $y$  using forward substitution.

#### 3. Backward Substitution:

- Solve the system  $Ux = y$  for  $x$  using backward substitution.

#### 4. Output:

- Return the computed solution vector  $x$ .

```
import numpy as np
```

```
def lu_decomposition(A):
    n = len(A)
    L = np.eye(n)
    U = np.zeros_like(A, dtype=float)

    for k in range(n):
        U[k, k:] = A[k, k:] - L[k, :k] @ U[:k, k:]
        L[k+1:, k] = (A[k+1:, k] - L[k+1:, :k] @ U[:k, k]) / U[k, k]

    return L, U
```

```
def solve_system_with_lu_decomposition(A, b):
    L, U = lu_decomposition(A)

    # Forward Substitution (Ly = b)
    y = np.linalg.solve(L, b)

    # Backward Substitution (Ux = y)
    x = np.linalg.solve(U, y)

    return x
```

# Example Usage

```
A = np.array([[2, 1, -1],
              [-3, -1, 2],
              [-2, 1, 2]]).astype(np.float64)
```

```
b = np.array([8, -11, -3]).astype(np.float64)
```

```
solution = solve_system_with_lu_decomposition(A, b)
print("Solution:", solution)
```

➞ Solution: [ 2. 3. -1.]

