



- 1 Solve the following system of linear equations by Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting

$$0.139x_1 - 0.382x_2 + 2.32x_3 = -6.04$$

$$12.1x_1 + 5.10x_2 + 0.504x_3 = 5.12$$

$$-1.58x_1 + 0.888x_2 + 1.85x_3 = -7.02$$

In your calculations you should round all computations to three significant figures.

- 2 Solve the linear system

$$2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 7$$

$$-4x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 14$$

$$2x_1 + x_3 = 0$$

by first computing the relevant LU factorization.

- 3 Let A be the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 10 & -13 \\ -2 & -13 & 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

Find a matrix L such that $A = LL^T$ (this is the Cholesky factorization).

- 4 Consider the system of linear equations

$$x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 = -2$$

$$4x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0$$

- a) Write down the Gauss-Seidel iterative scheme for this system of equations. Then find a matrix C so that the iteration is described by

$$x^{(m+1)} = Cx^{(m)} + v$$

for some constant vector v , which you need not find (see the section on Convergence and Matrix Norms from Chapter 20.3 for the second part). You should find that

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 16 & 3 \\ 0 & -6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- b) (Optional) Show that the matrix C has an eigenvalue greater than 1, and thus the Gauss-Seidel method does not converge.
- c) A matrix is diagonally dominant if its diagonal entries are strictly greater in magnitude than all other entries on the same row. For any such matrix both the Gauss-Seidel and Jacobi iterations converge. Show that the system of linear equations can be written in terms of a diagonally dominant matrix by swapping the order of some of the equations.
- d) Compute two steps of the Gauss-Seidel iteration starting from $x_0 = (0, 0, 0)^T$ for the system you obtain.
- e) Compute two steps of the Jacobi iteration for this system from the same starting value $x_0 = (0, 0, 0)^T$.

- 5 (Optional) Write a program that solves systems of linear equations using the Gauss-Seidel iteration.