



- 1 Write a MATLAB program for the solution of a linear system $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ in the case where \mathbf{A} is tridiagonal. More precisely, the program should take the three non-zero diagonals of \mathbf{A} and the vector \mathbf{b} as input and use Gaussian elimination without pivoting for the solution of the system.

Test your program on the matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{200 \times 200}$ with main diagonal $\mathbf{d} = [4, 4, \dots, 4]$ and lower and upper diagonals $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{c} = [-1, -1, \dots, -1]$, and the right hand sides $\mathbf{b}_1 = [1, \dots, 1]^T$ and $\mathbf{b}_2 = [1, 2, 3, \dots, 200]^T$.

- 2 Cf. Cheney and Kincaid, Exercise 8.1.19

- a) Prove that the product of two lower triangular matrices is lower triangular.
- b) Prove that the product of two unit lower triangular matrices is unit lower triangular.
- c) Prove that the inverse of an invertible lower triangular matrix is lower triangular.
- d) Prove that the inverse of a unit lower triangular matrix is unit lower triangular.
- e) Prove the previous statements for upper triangular matrices.

- 3 a) Assume that $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is invertible and has an LU factorization. Prove that the LU factorization is unique.
- b) Find matrices $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ that either do not have an LU factorization, or whose LU factorization is not unique.

- 4 Factor the following matrices into the LU decomposition using the LU Factorization Algorithm where $l_{ii} = 1$ for all i .

a)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 9 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

b)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.012 & -2.132 & 3.104 \\ -2.132 & 4.906 & -7.013 \\ 3.104 & -7.013 & 0.014 \end{bmatrix}$$

c)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

d)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2.1756 & 4.0231 & -2.1732 & 5.1967 \\ -4.0231 & 6.0000 & 0 & 1.1973 \\ -1.000 & -5.2107 & 1.1111 & 0 \\ 6.0235 & 7.0000 & 0 & -4.1561 \end{bmatrix}$$