

## Numerical Analysis Project 1

- **Pseudo Code**

- ***Gauss Elimination***

```
%forward elimination
for i=1:n-1
    if(A(i,i) == 0)
        err = true;
        disp('division by zero occurred');
        return;
    a=A(i+1:n,i)/A(i,i);
    A(i+1:n,:)= A(i+1:n,:)-a*A(i,:)
    B(i+1:n,:)= B(i+1:n,:)-a*B(i,:)
%back substitution
if(A(n,n) == 0)
    err = true;
    disp('division by zero occurred');
    return;
X(n,:)=B(n,+)/A(n,n);
for i=n-1:-1:1
    if(A(i,i) == 0)
        err = true;
        disp('division by zero occurred');
        return;
    X(i,:)=(B(i,:)-A(i,i+1:n)*X(i+1:n,:))/A(i,i);
```

- ***Gauss Jordan***

```
while i<=n
    if X(i,i)==0
        fprintf('Diagonal element zero');
        C = [];
        err = true;
        break;
    X=Eliminate(X,i);
    i=i+1;
```

- ***Gauss Seidel***

```
l = 1;
Repeat until ea < es or l > maxi
X(1,:) = (B(1,:) - sum(A(1,2:n).*(X(2:n,:))))/A(1,1);
for j=2:n
```

```

        if(A(j,j) == 0)
            err = true;
            disp('division by zero occurred');
            return;
        X(j,:) = (B(j,:) - (sum(A(j,:).*(X(:,:))) - A(j,j) * X(j,:)) ) / A(j,j);
    l = l+1;
    calcEa(X,Xold);
    Xold = X;

```

○ **LU Decomposition**

```

    for i=1:n
        for j=1:i
            if(i==j)
                L(i,j) = 1;
            end
        end
    end
    for i=1:n-1
        if(A(i,i) == 0)
            err = true;
            disp('division by zero occurred');
            return;
        end
        L(i+1:n,i) = A(i+1:n,i)/A(i,i);
        A(i+1:n,:)= A(i+1:n,:)-L(i+1:n,i)*A(i,:);
    end
    %forward substitution
    Y(1,:)=B(1,:);
    for i=2:n
        Y(i,:)=B(i,:)-L(i,1:i-1)*Y(1:i-1,:);
    end
    %back substitution
    if(A(n,n) == 0)
        err = true;
        disp('division by zero occurred');
        return;
    end
    if(A(n,n) == 0)
        err = true;
        disp('division by zero occurred');
        return;
    end

```

```

end
X(n,:)=Y(n,+)/A(n,n);
for i=n-1:-1:1
    if(A(i,i) == 0)
        err = true;
        disp('division by zero occurred');
        return;
    end
    X(i,:)=(Y(i,:)-A(i,i+1:n)*X(i+1:n,:))/A(i,i);
end

```

- **DS used**

- ***Output Matrix from each root finding method***

Each row represents an iteration in the iterative algorithms. Each column represents a certain variable value. It was very efficient because it could be added in the table object used in our GUI.

- ***Syms Vector***

A vector of syms of the size we need to initialize the number of variables based on number of equations.

- **Analysis**

- ***Example 1:***

$$3*a1+2*a2+a3-6$$

$$2*a1+3*a2-7$$

$$2*a3-4$$

Gauss-Seidel: finds root after 20 iterations

The rest of the methods find root equally accurately

- ***Example 2:***

$$10*a1+2*a2-a3-27$$

$$-3*a1-6*a2+2*a3+61.5$$

$$a1+a2+5*a3+21.5$$

Gauss-Seidel: finds root after 20 iterations

The rest of the methods find root equally accurately

- **Problematic functions**

- ***Functions whose matrices have/end up having zero-valued diagonals***

In all methods, we divide by an element in the diagonal in each step. Therefore, if a zero diagonal is reached at any point the algorithm is terminated and an error message is displayed.

- ***Reaching  $xr = 0$***

In calculating ea, when  $xr = 0$  the relative error is infinity even though it doesn't describe the actual relative error as the root could actually be zero or close to it.

In this program, we don't calculate the ea if xr is zero, it is displayed on the GUI as zero.

- **Sample runs**



