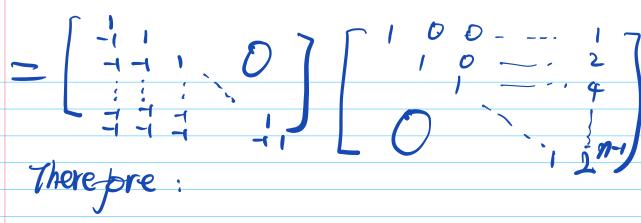
9.20 1/2/2

林子开 21307110161

1. Find the exact LU factorization of the $n \times n$ matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

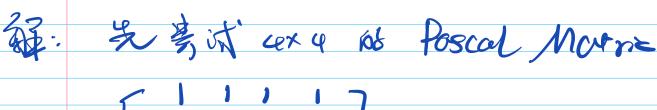
Set A=21 Take following Goussian elimination stops:



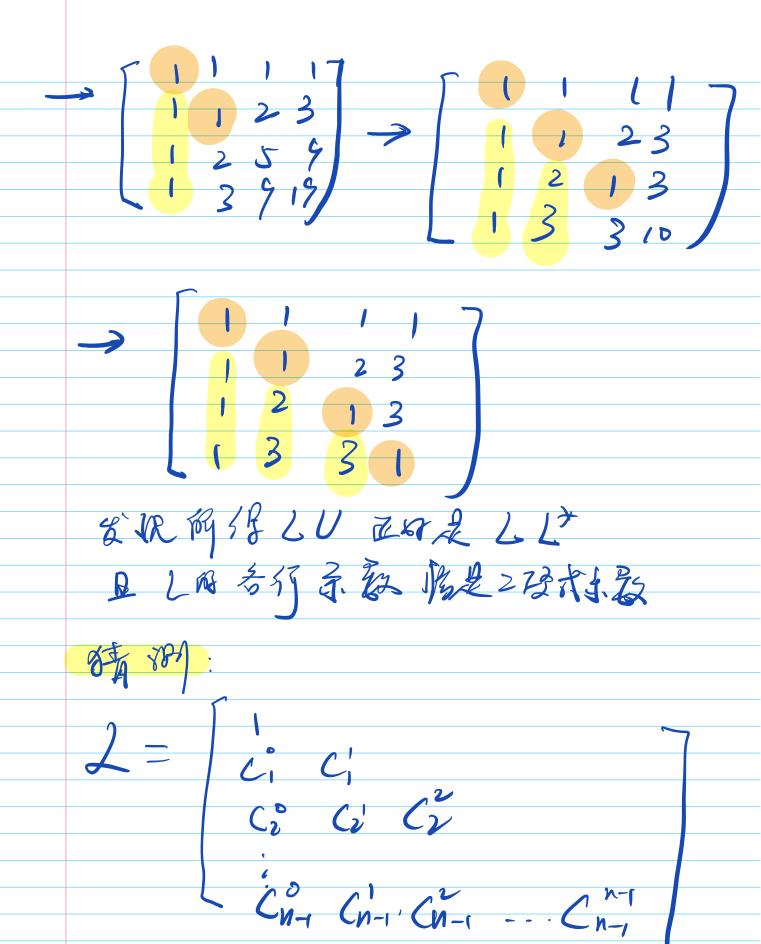
2. Find the exact Cholesky factor of the $n \times n$ Pascal matrix

 $\begin{bmatrix} \binom{0}{0} & \binom{1}{0} & \binom{2}{0} & \cdots & \binom{n-1}{0} \\ \binom{1}{1} & \binom{2}{1} & \binom{3}{1} & \cdots & \binom{n}{1} \\ \binom{2}{2} & \binom{3}{2} & \binom{4}{2} & \cdots & \binom{n+1}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \binom{n-1}{n-1} & \binom{n}{n-1} & \binom{n+1}{n-1} & \cdots & \binom{2n-2}{n-1} \end{bmatrix} .$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \binom{n-1}{n-1} & \binom{n}{n-1} & \binom{n+1}{n-1} & \cdots & \binom{2n-2}{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$



くだし塚を在まれてる)



$$28 \vec{7} \quad Poscol \quad motorix$$

$$Qij = \begin{pmatrix} i+j-2 \\ i-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i+j-2 \\ j-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$28 \vec{7} \quad LL^* = A \quad \text{Modellike}$$

$$28 \vec{7} \quad LL^* = A \quad \text{Modellike}$$

$$29 \quad Lij = Qij, \quad Robic i i i j$$

$$30 \quad Lij = Qij, \quad Robic i i i j$$

$$40 \quad Lij = 2 \quad Lij \quad Lik$$

$$42 \quad Lik \quad Lkj$$

$$43 \quad Lik \quad Lkj$$

$$44 \quad Lkj$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{j} \binom{i-1}{k} \cdot \binom{y-1}{k}$$

$$= \binom{i+j-2}{i-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{ Alif} = \text{ Alif}$$

$$\therefore \text{ bit bit bit 2 Poscal mentrax}$$

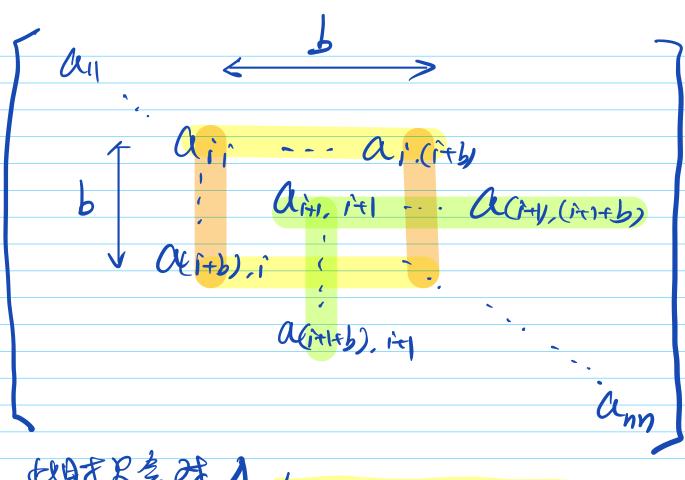
$$\text{ bit bit bit 2 Poscal mentrax}$$

$$\text{ bit bit bit 2 Poscal mentrax}$$

3. Let $A = (a_{ij})$ be a square banded matrix with bandwidth 2b + 1 (i.e., $a_{ij} = 0$ if |i - j| > b). Suppose that all leading principal minors of A are nonzero such that A admits an LU factorization A = LU. Show that L and U are also banded, and determine their bandwidths.

· 上乡 U 代 是 2b+1 B beindwidth E 对 A 每 行 Gress 对 元母

M 由 添列 Aii



倒野是对人(1+1:1+6,1+1:1+6)

4. Implement LU factorization without and with partial pivoting. Test your implementation with a few examples.

Remark: Make sure your implementation works fine with rectangular matrices also.

4.

```
对于含有 36 个元素的方阵、长方形矩阵分别使用两种不同的 LU 分解,然后计算其 F 范数
首先令 m=6, n=6
Matlab 代码如下:
m=6;
n=6;
%方法一:采用 partial pivoting,用 matlab 自带的 LU 分解即可实现
A=randn(m,n);
[L1,U1,P1]=lu(A);
%方法二: 直接进行 LU 分解,用自己写的程序完成
last=min(m,n);
for j=1:last
      A(j+1:m,j)=A(j+1:m,j)./A(j,j);%把第 j 列变成各行之间的"系数之比"
      A(j+1:m,j+1:n)=A(j+1:m,j+1:n)-A(j+1:m,j)*A(j,j+1:n);% Schur
complement 进行消元操作
end
v=ones(max(m,n));
%需要保证自己写的 L2 和 U2 矩阵的大小和 Matlab 给出的 L1 与 U1 的大小是一致的,方便后
面计算F范数
if n>=m
  U2=zeros(m,n);
   L2=zeros(m,m);
end
if n<=m</pre>
   U2=zeros(n,n);
   L2=zeros(m,n);
end
for i=1:m
   for j=1:n
      <u>if j>=i</u>
         U2(i,j)=A(i,j);
      end
      if j<i
         L2(i,j)=A(i,j);
      end
          L2(i,j)=1;%L 的对角线上的元素设置为1
      end
   end
end
norm(L1-L2)%计算 L1-L2 的 F 范数
```

```
norm(U1-U2)%计算 U1-U2 的 F 范数
测试结果如下:
A =
       0.9914  0.3947  -0.1802  -0.3623  -0.1102  0.2411
       1.0864 -0.4239 -0.0121 0.4547 1.6921 0.4927
       0.7835 -0.3012 1.0343 0.6375 1.1564 -0.3325
     -2.2794 -4.7877 -0.0542 -0.0122 7.4924 3.3490
      -0.5692 -0.8927 0.4198 -9.0671 68.7431 32.8380
       0.9093 2.6360 0.3320 12.5323 -1.4389 4.8045
norm(L1-L2) =
    16.4167
norm(U1-U2)=
     74.9590
现在令 m=3.n=12, 再进行一次测试. 得到:
     0.8253 0.2426 -1.5144 2.0783 0.0006 -0.7939 -1.6394 1.1458 0.6878 -0.8939 0.1496 0.5458
   -0.9873 \quad 0.1388 \quad -0.4690 \quad -0.1700 \quad -0.7556 \quad 0.0760 \quad -4.0434 \quad 1.3125 \quad -0.7144 \quad -0.8448 \quad -1.7969 \quad 2.5488 \quad -0.7669 
   -0.6473 -10.5744 -6.6983 -0.0033 -7.5855 0.3565 -44.1010 14.6743 -5.6834 -9.8750 -17.3799 28.7222
norm(L1-L2) =
  10.4853
norm(U1-U2)=
            53.8478
现在令 m=12,n=3,再进行测试,得到:
   0.0115 -0.2351 -0.3068
   -81.7940 -17.3529 -26.1089
  -151.4641 2.0170 5.9506
      1.4782 -0.0137 -0.0651
     19.0894 -0.2746 -0.2757
     91.0941 -1.2392 -0.6603
    -82.8334 1.1123 0.5873
     69.2292 -0.9641 -0.7604
       6.2217 -0.0495 0.0290
    -67.3904 0.9590 0.5106
     67.4318 -0.9344 -0.7673
      23.1393 -0.4221 -0.8965
```

norm(L1-L2) = 245.0350 norm(U1-U2)= 分析上述测试结果中的 norm 可以发现,对矩阵进行 LU 分解时,使用与不使用 partial pivoting 之间存在着较大差异。



 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & & & & \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ & & & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$

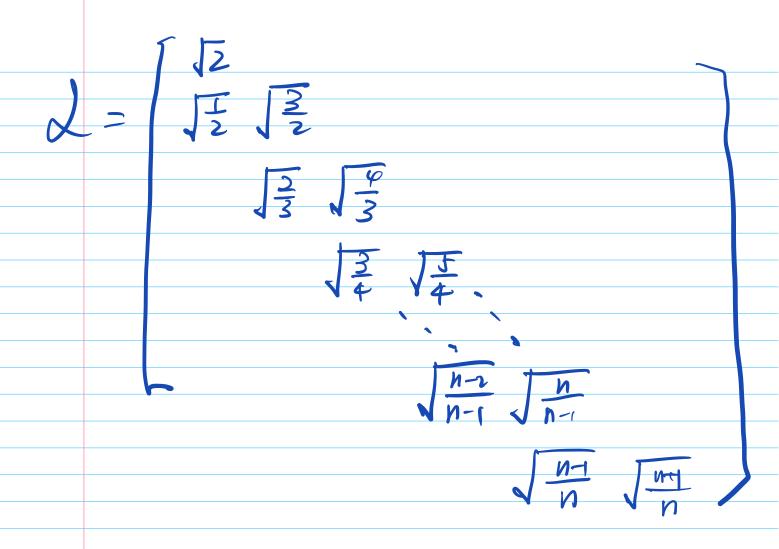
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曲声3题的话说

locus ln-1.n-1

D LL* = A = [121]

li, i-1 + lii = 2 (i > 2) -- (i



6. (optional) Suppose that you are given a strange linear algebra package with no GEMM (i.e., matrix–matrix multiplication). However, it contains a subroutine for computing the LU factorization of a matrix. Can you use this subroutine (as a black box) to implement GEMM?

助粉为师总题或只有模糊的错例。我这是 先写下来(他不知道思路方的对不对) 发把 A作 LU 多牌: A = L U 园科对B作LU分路: B= L U 然后再证法在 1 与 7 电行台块, 再作 11/5年

直到每十十三旬珍新再世无法合块 也就是每十三旬珍那长成形的:

[a] > [b c]

自己总接一为然后再进行场社及2x2成上乡上,LSU,USU 到电影 的新法规制(在新)

能够计身每个小上,U相乘之后 再括台铁矩阵案线规则"挤起车"即可

台牌承流这是世前点享强……