## **ESC 407**

## **Computational Methods in Engineering Science**

## **Homework 7 Supplement**

## Pseudocode for Gaussian Elimination With Partial Pivoting

Here is the a version of the algorithm I gave you in class for Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting.

```
Input: the n \times n matrix [A] and the n \times m matrix [B]
Output: the solution array [X] and the determinant of [A]
  for i = 1 to n - 1 do {begin the forward elimination}
         p = i \{ \text{set } p \text{ equal to the current row} \}
        for k = i + 1 to n do {loop on all rows below i to find the max element}
               if |a(k, i)| > |a(k - 1, i)| then
                      p = k {if a larger pivot element is found below row i; or use MATLAB's max
                      function}
               end if
         end for
         if a(p, i) = 0 then {no solution if the largest element is zero}
               print No unique solution exists.
               STOP
         end if
         if p \neq i then {only swap rows if the row with the largest pivot element is not the
         current one i}
               swap row(i) and row(p)
         end if
        for j = i + 1 to n do {do the elimination below element (i, i)}
               m(j,i) = a(j,i)/a(i,i) {multiplier for rows below row i}
               row(j) - m(j, i) \cdot row(i) \rightarrow row(j) {zero the rows below row i}
         end for
  end for
  if a(n, n) = 0 then
         print No unique solution exists.
         STOP
  end if
  for k = 1 to m do {loop to solve with all columns of [B]}
        x(n,k) = a(n, n+k)/a(n, n) {start the backsubstitution}
        for i = n - 1 to 1 do {loop to do the rest of the backsubstitution}
               x(i,k) = \frac{a(i, n+k) - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a(i, j)x(j, k)}{a(i, i)}
         end for
  end for
Output: solution array [X] and det[A]
  STOP
```