

2.

5.2.  $A$  is symmetric indefinite tridiagonal.

Algorithm:  $A := \text{UDU}^T\text{-TRI}(A)$

$$\text{Partition } A \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{c|c|c} A_{FF} & \alpha_{FN} e_L^T & 0 \\ \hline * & \alpha_{NN} & \alpha_{NL} e_F^T \\ \hline * & * & A_{LL} \end{array} \right)$$

where  $A_{LL}$  is  $0 \times 0$   
while  $m(A_{LL}) < m(A)$  do

$$\text{Repartition: } \left( \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} A_{00} & \alpha_{01} e_L & 0 & 0 \\ \hline * & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & 0 \\ \hline * & * & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} e_F^T \\ \hline * & * & * & A_{33} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\alpha_{01} e_L := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha_{01} \end{pmatrix}$$

From solution 5.1, we know

$$\alpha_{01} := \alpha_{01} / \alpha_{11}$$

$$\text{Relative to 5.1, here } \alpha_{01} e_L := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha_{01} / \alpha_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

Calculation:

$$A_{00} := A_{00} - \alpha_{11} \alpha_{01} \alpha_{01}^T$$

$\therefore$  Applying to  $\text{UDU}^T\text{-TRI}(A)$ :

$$A_{00} := \left( \begin{array}{c|c} A_{00} & \alpha_{01} e_L \\ \hline * & \alpha_{11} \end{array} \right) - \alpha_{11} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha_{01} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha_{01} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{c|c} A_{00} & \alpha_{01} e_L \\ \hline 0 & \alpha_{11} \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & \alpha_{11} \alpha_{01}^2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{c|c} A_{00} & \alpha_{01} e_L \\ \hline 0 & \alpha_{11} - \alpha_{11} \alpha_{01}^2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore \alpha_{11} := \alpha_{11} - \alpha_{11} \alpha_{01}^2$$

$$\alpha_{21} := \alpha_{21} / \alpha_{11}$$

Continue:

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c|c} A_{FF} & \alpha_{FM} e_L & 0 \\ \hline * & \alpha_{MM} & \alpha_{ML} e_F \\ \hline * & * & A_{LL} \end{array} \right)$$

done