

Algorithm 2 Symbolic LU Factorization.

1: Require: A $m \times n$ matrix A .	
2: procedure LU(A, k)	▷ Symbolic full-pivoting LU procedure
3: $M \leftarrow A$	▷ Initialize the matrix M
4: $rnk \leftarrow \min(m, n)$	▷ Initialize the rank of M
5: for k from 1 to rnk do	▷ Perform Gaussian elimination
6: $p, q, l \leftarrow \text{SymbolicPivoting}(M, k)$	▷ Find the best pivot for the k -th step
7: if $p = 0$ then	▷ Check for null pivot
8: $rnk \leftarrow k - 1$	▷ The rank of M is $k - 1$
9: break	▷ The matrix is singular
10: end if	
11: $r_k, c_k \leftarrow q, l$	▷ Store the pivot row and column indices
12: $M \leftarrow \text{SwapRows}(M, k, q)$	▷ Swap the k -th and q -th rows
13: $M \leftarrow \text{SwapColumns}(M, k, l)$	▷ Swap the k -th and l -th columns
14: for i from $k + 1$ to m do	▷ Compute the k -th column of L
15: $M_{kk} \leftarrow \text{Veil}(M_{kk})$	▷ Veil the k -th pivot
16: $M_{ik} \leftarrow \text{Veil}(\text{Normalizer}(M_{ik}/M_{kk}))$	▷ Normalize the k -th pivot
17: for j from $k + 1$ to n do	▷ Compute the k -th row of U
18: $M_{ij} \leftarrow \text{Veil}(\text{Normalizer}(M_{ij} - M_{ik}M_{kj}))$	▷ Finalize the Schur complement
19: end for	
20: end for	
21: end for	
22: $P, Q \leftarrow \text{PermutationMatrices}(r, c)$	▷ Compute the permutation matrices
23: $L \leftarrow \text{LowerTriangular}(M)$	▷ Extract the lower-triangular part of M
24: $U \leftarrow \text{UpperTriangular}(M)$	▷ Extract the upper-triangular part of M
25: return L, U, P, Q, r, c, rnk	▷ Return the factors and the rank of A
26: end procedure	
