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a = [10^-1,10^-9]; %set up values for alpha
syms x2 %using x as a symbolic variable
A = [1+x2,1;1,1-x2]; %defining A using the symbolic variable x2 for later substitution
n=2;
b=[3+2*x2;3-x2]; %editing the column vector to match the question
L = eye(2); %2x2 identity matrix
P=eye(n); %2x2 matrix for permutation matrix P
B2 = [A b]; %augment matrix

for i2 = 1:2 %using for loop this will iterate over alpha as that changes the base matrix
    B = subs(B2,x2,a(i2)); %working out my current matrix depending on alpha

    for k=1:n-1 % step number (and row to be multiplied)

        %%%%Partial pivoting strategy
        [t,r]=max(abs(B(k:end,k))); %stores the maximum absolute value of b_{ik}
        %for i=k,...n
        %r stores the index of the element t
        %row number is offset by k-1
        r=k-1+r;
        %interchange row (B(k,:)) and row (B(r,:)) of B
        B([r,k],:)=B([k,r],:);
        %interchange row (P(k,:)) and row (P(r,:)) of P
        P([r,k],:)=P([k,r],:);
        %interchange L(k,1:k-1) and L(r,1:k-1)
        L([r,k],1:k-1)=L([k,r],1:k-1);
        %%%%%%%%%end of partial pivoting strategy
        for i=k+1:n %row number to be changed
            L(i,k)=B(i,k)/B(k,k); % this is the multiplier
            B(i,:) = B(i,:)-L(i,k)*B(k,:); % row operation
        end
    end

    %perform backward substitution
    x=B(:,n+1);
    x(n)=B(n,n+1)/B(n,n);
    for i=n-1:-1:1
        x(i)=(B(i,n+1)-B(i,i+1:n)*x(i+1:n))/B(i,i);
    end

    %solution
    fprintf('\nThe computed slution when alpha = %s is ', a(i2))
    x

end

% an error can be seen when alpha = 10^-9. this is caused by the values
% matlab is working with approaching and being more precise than machine
% epsilon hence matlab rounds and introduces error and inacuracy.

```

The computed slution when alpha = 1.000000e-01 is

x =

2
1

The computed slution when $\alpha = 1.000000\text{e-}09$ is
 $x =$

$\frac{35184372088832}{497541000497541}$
 $\frac{373104289}{127370496}$

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