Worksheet 3

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1 Solving $Ax = b$ and LU factorization

We will study the LU-factorization of the matrix

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 & 9 \\ -6 & -8 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

into the product

$$A = LU = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \ell_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ \ell_{31} & \ell_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

1.1

solve the L and U manully.

1.2

show that the LU factorization is unique if A is non-singular. (Hint: Assume that $A = L_1U_1 = L_2U_2$ and show that $L_1 = L_2$ and $U_1 = U_2$. Remember for lower triangular matriices L_1 and L_2, L_1^{-1} and $L_1 \times L_2$ are also lower triangular matrices.)

1.3

Use the LU factorization to compute the determinant of A. Recall that for two matrices of appropriate sizes, $\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$.

1.4

In practical Gaussian elimination, the matrices L_k, are never formed and multiplied explicitly. The multipliers ℓ_{jk} are computed and stored directly into L, and the transformations L_k are then applied implicitly.

1. Verify that Gaussian elimination could be written as the following loop:

Algorithm 20.1. Gaussian Elimination without Pivoting

$U = A, \ L = I$
for $k = 1$ **to** $m - 1$
  for $j = k + 1$ **to** m
    $\ell_{jk} = u_{jk}/u_{kk}$
    $u_{j,k:m} = u_{j,k:m} - \ell_{jk}u_{k,k:m}$

2. Code this loop in MATLAB. Apply it to the matrix A and obtain the L and U matrices.

1.5

Use the LU factorization to solve the linear system $Ax = b$ with $b = [1, 0, 0]^\top$ using one forward and one backward substitution mannully.

1.6

check following code implamente forward substitution:

```matlab
function y = MyForward(L, b)
    % Get the size of L
    n = length(b);

    % Initialize the solution vector y
    y = zeros(n, 1);

    % Perform forward substitution
    for i = 1:n
        y(i) = (b(i) - L(i, 1:i-1) * y(1:i-1)) / L(i, i);
    end
end
```

try to code the forward and backward substitution in MATLAB.

1.7

In the matrix A defined above, replace the $(2, 2)$-entry by 6. What is the rank of A after this modification? Attempt to compute the LU factorization of A. What do you observe? How might you "fix" the problem?

2 Diagonally dominant matrix and pivoting

A matrix is called strictly (column) diagonal-dominant if the the absolute value of the diagonal entry in each column is larger than the sum of the absolute values of the other entries in that column; i.e., for all i:

$$|a_{ii}| > \sum_{j=1, j\neq i}^{n} |a_{ji}|$$

2.1

Which of the following matrices is diagonally dominant?

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.2

When computing the LU factorization of a strictly diagonally dominant matrix, why is pivoting never necessary?

1. First argue why the first column does not require pivoting. Then use Gaussian elimination to generate the required zeros in the first column
2. Show that, the submatrix you obtain when removing the first column and row is again strictly diagonally dominant.

2.3

For diagonally dominant matrix, let's show that an LU decomposition without pivoting exists in a different way:

1. Why are the leading principal submatrices of a strictly diagonally dominant matrix also strictly diagonally dominant?
2. Show that a diagonally dominant matrix is always invertible using the following argument: If A is not invertible, then there must exists a vector $v \neq 0$ such that $Av = \boldsymbol{e}0$. Call r the largest (in absolute value) entry of $\boldsymbol{e}v$ and consider multiplication of the r-th row.
3. Combine the previous two statements with a result from class to argue that the LU factorization of a strictly diagonally dominant matrix exists.

3 Schur complement

Assume $M \in \mathbb{R}^{(m+n)\times(m+n)}$ and we split them into blocks

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$, $D \in \mathbb{R}^{m\times m}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times m}$, and $C \in \mathbb{R}^{m\times n}$. We also assume that M and all its leading submatrices are non-singular.

3.1

Verify the formula

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & \\ -CA^{-1} & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ & D - CA^{-1}B \end{bmatrix}$$

for "elimination" of the block C. The matrix $D - CA^{-1}B$ is known as the *Schur complement* of A in M.