Gaussian elimination with elimination matrices

```
In [56]:
#keep
import numpy as np
import numpy.linalg as la
In [57]:
#keep
n = 3
np.random.seed(15)
A = np.round(5*np.random.randn(n, n))
Α
Out[57]:
array([[-2., 2., -1.],
       [-3., 1., -9.],
       [-5., -5., -2.]]
U is the copy of A that we'll modify:
In [58]:
#keep
U = A.copy()
Now eliminate U[1,0]:
In [59]:
M1 = np.eye(n)
M1[1,0] = -U[1,0]/U[0,0]
M1
Out[59]:
array([[ 1. , 0. , 0. ],
       [-1.5, 1., 0.],
       [0., 0., 1.]
```

```
In [60]:
#keep
U = M1.dot(U)
U
Out[60]:
array([[-2., 2., -1.],
      [0.,-2.,-7.5],
      [-5., -5., -2.]
Now eliminate U[2,0]:
In [61]:
M2 = np.eye(n)
M2[2,0] = -U[2,0]/U[0,0]
In [62]:
#keep
U = np.dot(M2, U)
U
Out[62]:
array([[ -2. , 2. , -1. ],
      [0.,-2.,-7.5],
      [ 0., -10., 0.5]])
Now eliminate U[2,1]:
In [63]:
M3 = np.eye(n)
M3[2,1] = -U[2,1]/U[1,1]
In [64]:
#keep
U = M3.dot(U)
U
Out[64]:
array([[ -2., 2., -1.],
      [ 0., -2., -7.5],
      [ 0., 0., 38.]])
```

Try inverting one of the Ms:

```
In [65]:
#keep
print(M2)
print(la.inv(M2))
[[ 1. 0.
          0.]
           0.]
[ 0.
       1.
[-2.5 0.
          1. ]]
[[ 1. -0.
         -0.]
[ 0.
      1.
         0. ]
[ 2.5 0.
         1. ]]
So we've built M3*M2*M1*A=U. Test:
In [66]:
#keep
U2 = M3.dot(M2.dot(M1.dot(A)))
U2
Out[66]:
array([[-2., 2., -1.],
      [0.,-2.,-7.5],
      [0., 0., 38.]
In [67]:
#keep
Out[67]:
array([[ -2., 2., -1.],
      [0., -2., -7.5],
      [ 0., 0., 38.]])
```

Now define L: