Solving a triangular system of linear equations

How to find solution to this linear system?

$$[1, 0.5, -2, 4] \cdot \mathbf{x} = -8$$

 $[0, 3, 3, 2] \cdot \mathbf{x} = 3$
 $[0, 0, 1, 5] \cdot \mathbf{x} = -4$
 $[0, 0, 0, 2] \cdot \mathbf{x} = 6$

Write $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$. System becomes

Solution strategy:

- \triangleright Solve for x_4 using fourth equation.
- ▶ Plug value for x_4 into third equations and solve for x_3 .
- ▶ Plug values for x_4 and x_3 into second equation and solve for x_2 .
- ▶ Plug values for x_4, x_3, x_2 into first equation and solve for x_1 .

$$2x_4 = 6$$
so $x_4 = 6/2 = 3$

$$1x_3 = -4 - 5x_4 = -4 - 5(3) = -19$$
so $x_3 = -19/1 = -19$

$$3x_2 = 3 - 3x_3 - 2x_4 = 3 - 2(3) - 3(-19) = 54$$
so $x_2 = 54/3 = 18$

$$1x_1 = -8 - 0.5x_2 + 2x_3 - 4x_4 = -8 - 4(3) + 2(-19) - 0.5(18) = -67$$
so $x_1 = -67/1 = -67$

Quiz: Solve the following system by hand:

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 - 4x_3 = 10$$

 $1x_2 + 2x_3 = 3$
 $5x_3 = 15$

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$$1x_2 + 2x_3 = 3$$

$$5x_3 = 15$$

$$x_3 = 15/5 = 3$$

$$x_2 = 3 - 2x_3 = -3$$

$$x_1 = (10 + 4x_3 - 3x_2)/2 = (10 + 12 + 9)/2 = 31/2$$

Hack to implement backsub using vectors:

- Initialize vector x to zero vector.
- Procedure will populate x entry by entry.
- ▶ When it is time to populate x_i , entries $x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, \ldots, x_n$ will be populated, and other entries will be zero.
- ► Therefore can use dot-product:
 - ▶ Suppose you are computing x_2 using $[0, 3, 3, 2] \cdot [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] = 3$
 - So far, vector $\mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4] = [0, 0, -19, 3].$
 - $x_2 := (3 ([0, 3, 3, 2] \cdot x))/3$

```
def triangular_solve(rowlist, b):
    x = zero_vec(rowlist[0].D)
```

for i in reversed(range(len(rowlist))):
 x[i] = (b[i] - rowlist[i] * x)/rowlist[i][i]

return x

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Observations:

- ▶ If rowlist[i][i] is zero, procedure will raise ZeroDivisionError.
- ▶ If this never happens, solution found is the *only* solution to the system.

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Our code only works when vectors in rowlist have domain D = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}.
For arbitrary domains, need to specify an ordering for which system is "triangular":
def triangular_solve(rowlist, label_list, b):
    x = zero vec(set(label list))
    for r in reversed(range(len(rowlist))):
        c = label list[r]
        x[c] = (b[r] - x*rowlist[r])/rowlist[r][c]
    return x
```