

CP.2.2.1.a, Sauer3

Use code fragments for Gaussian elimination in the previous section to write a python script to take a matrix A as input and output L and U . No row exchanges are allowed—the program should be designed to shut down if it encounters a zero pivot. Check your program by factoring the matrices in EX.2.2.2.a.

$$(a) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

CP.2.2.1.a, Sauer3, solution, Langou

See what was already done for **EX.2.2.2.a, Sauer3, solution, Langou**

Colab link: https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1Av8Vn_gwXXKtLulKxGETXHEuK_ER_ldL

```
import numpy as np
import copy
```

```
A = np.array([ [ 3., 1., 2. ],
               [ 6., 3., 4. ],
               [ 3., 1., 5. ] ] )
```

```
# using our bucket algorithm 'lu_no_pivoting'
```

```
L, U = lu_no_pivoting( A )
```

```
print("L=\n",L)
print("U=\n",U)
```

```
# check that A = LU
```

```
print("\nL @ U=\n", L @ U)
```

```
print("A=\n",A)
```

```
print("\n|| A - LU ||_oo / || A ||_oo = ",\
      np.linalg.norm(A - L@U,np.infty)/np.linalg.norm(A,np.infty) )
```

```
L=
```

```
[[1. 0. 0.]
 [2. 1. 0.]
 [1. 0. 1.]
```

```
U=
```

```
[[3. 1. 2.]
 [0. 1. 0.]
 [0. 0. 3.]]
```

L @ U=

[[3. 1. 2.]

[6. 3. 4.]

[3. 1. 5.]]

A=

[[3. 1. 2.]

[6. 3. 4.]

[3. 1. 5.]]

|| A - LU ||_oo / || A ||_oo = 0.0
