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Lab9Simons.m

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```
clc; clear;
```

Problem 1

Implement Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting to solve the following linear system:

$$\begin{array}{rrcrcl} 2x_1 & & & + & x_3 & - & x_4 & = & 6 \\ 6x_1 & + & 3x_2 & + & 2x_3 & - & x_4 & = & 15 \\ 4x_1 & + & 3x_2 & - & 2x_3 & + & 3x_4 & = & 3 \\ -2x_1 & - & 6x_2 & + & 2x_3 & - & 14x_4 & = & 12 \end{array}$$

```
% the number of equations / unknowns
n=4;
```

```
% the linear system represented by an augmented matrix
```

```
A = [ 2  0  1  -1  6; ...
      6  3  2  -1 15; ...
      4  3 -2   3  3; ...
     -2 -6  2 -14 12];
```

```
% use Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting to solve the linear
system
```

```
x_approx = PartialPivoting(n, A);
```

```
% true solution
```

```
A = [ 2  0  1  -1; ...
      6  3  2  -1; ...
      4  3 -2   3; ...
     -2 -6  2 -14];
```

```
b = [6; 15; 3; 12];
```

```
x = A\b;
```

```
% print the results
```

```
fprintf('Approximation of x using Partial Pivoting\n');
```

```
for i=1:n
```

```
    fprintf('x(%d) = %f\n', i, x_approx(i));
```

```
    fprintf('error: %f\n\n', x(i) - x_approx(i));
```

end

Approximation of x using Partial Pivoting

x(1) = 2.000000

error: 0.000000

x(2) = -0.000000

error: -0.000000

x(3) = 1.000000

error: -0.000000

x(4) = -1.000000

error: 0.000000

Problem 2

Implement Gaussian elimination with scaled partial pivoting to solve the following linear system:

$$\pi x_1 + \pi^2 x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0$$

$$e x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 1$$

$$x_1 + x_2 - \pi^3 x_3 + x_4 = 2$$

$$-x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - \pi^5 x_4 = 3$$

% the number of equations / unknowns

n = 4;

% the linear system represented by an augmented matrix

```
A = [ pi      sqrt(2)      -1      1  0; ...  
      exp(1)     -1        1        2  1; ...  
      1          1    -sqrt(3)      1  2; ...  
      -1         -1        1    -sqrt(5) 3];
```

% use Gaussian elimination with scaled partial pivoting to solve the linear

% system

x_approx = ScaledPartialPivoting(n, A);

% true solution

```
A = [ pi      sqrt(2)      -1      1; ...  
      exp(1)     -1        1        2; ...  
      1          1    -sqrt(3)      1; ...  
      -1         -1        1    -sqrt(5)];
```

b = [0; 1; 2; 3];

x = A\b;

% print the results

fprintf('Approximation of x using Scaled Partial Pivoting\n');

for i=1:n

 fprintf('x(%d) = %f\n', i, x_approx(i));

```
    fprintf('error: %f\n\n', x(i) - x_approx(i));  
end
```

Approximation of x using Scaled Partial Pivoting

x(1) = 1.349449

error: 0.000000

x(2) = -4.677988

error: 0.000000

x(3) = -4.032894

error: 0.000000

x(4) = -1.656638

error: 0.000000

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