

Problem 2

Solution:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2110 \times 10^{-2} & 0.8204 \times 10^{-1} \\ 0.3370 \times 10^0 & 0.1284 \times 10^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4313 \times 10^{-1} \\ 0.6757 \times 10^1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1). Without Pivoting

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2110 \times 10^{-2} & 0.8204 \times 10^{-1} \\ 0.3370 \times 10^0 & 0.1284 \times 10^2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[k=1]{\text{elim}} \begin{pmatrix} 0.2110 \times 10^{-2} & 0.8204 \times 10^{-1} \\ 0.1597 \times 10^3 & 0.1284 \times 10^2 - 0.8204 \times 0.1597 \times 10^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0.2110 \times 10^{-2} & 0.8204 \times 10^{-1} \\ 0.1597 \times 10^3 & -0.2600 \times 10^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.1597 \times 10^3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2110 \times 10^{-2} & 0.8204 \times 10^{-1} \\ 0 & -0.2600 \times 10^0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow LUx = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$

↑
take f(.)
each step

$$Ly = b$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.1597 \times 10^3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4313 \times 10^{-1} \\ 0.6757 \times 10^1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = 0.4313 \times 10^{-1} \\ y_2 = 0.6757 \times 10^1 - 0.1597 \times 0.4313 \times 10^2 \\ = 0.6757 \times 10^1 - 0.6888 \times 10^1 \\ = -0.1310 \times 10^0 \end{cases}$$

$$Ux = y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.2110 \times 10^{-2} & 0.8204 \times 10^{-1} \\ 0 & -0.2600 \times 10^0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4313 \times 10^{-1} \\ -0.1310 \times 10^0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{x}_1 = \frac{0.4313 \times 10^{-1} - 0.8204 \times 0.5038 \times 10^{-1}}{0.2110 \times 10^{-2}} \\ = \frac{0.4313 \times 10^{-1} - 0.4133 \times 10^{-1}}{0.2110 \times 10^{-2}} \\ = \frac{0.1797 \times 10^{-2}}{0.2110 \times 10^{-2}} \\ = 0.8517 \times 10^0 \\ \hat{x}_2 = \frac{-0.1310}{-0.2600} = 0.5038 \times 10^0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } \hat{x} = (0.8517 \times 10^0, 0.5038 \times 10^0)^T$$

(2). With partial pivoting

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2110 \times 10^{-2} & 0.8204 \times 10^{-1} \\ 0.3370 \times 10^0 & 0.1284 \times 10^2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[k=1]{\text{Piv}} \begin{pmatrix} 0.3370 \times 10^0 & 0.1284 \times 10^2 \\ 0.2110 \times 10^{-2} & 0.8204 \times 10^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{ipiv} = (2, 1)$$

$$\xrightarrow[k=1]{\text{elim}} \begin{pmatrix} 0.3370 \times 10^0 & 0.1284 \times 10^2 \\ 0.2110 \times 10^{-2} & 0.8204 \times 10^{-1} - 0.1284 \times 10^2 \times 0.6261 \times 10^{-2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3370 \times 10^0 & 0.1284 \times 10^2 \\ 0.6261 \times 10^{-2} & 0.1650 \times 10^{-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.6261 \times 10^{-2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, U = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3370 \times 10^0 & 0.1284 \times 10^2 \\ 0 & 0.1650 \times 10^{-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$P_1 A x = L U x = P_1 b$, note $P = P_1$

$$\begin{cases} Ly = P_1 b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.6261 \times 10^{-2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.4313 \times 10^{-1} \\ 0.6757 \times 10^1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = 0.6757 \times 10^1 \\ y_2 = 0.4313 \times 10^{-1} - 0.6261 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.6757 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3370 \times 10^0 & 0.1284 \times 10^2 \\ 0 & 0.1650 \times 10^{-2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6757 \times 10^1 \\ 0.8200 \times 10^{-3} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 0.4313 \times 10^{-1} - 0.4231 \times 10^{-1} \times 10^1 \\ x_2 = 0.8200 \times 10^{-3} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{0.8200 \times 10^{-3}}{0.1650 \times 10^{-2}} = 0.4970 \times 10^0 \\ x_1 = \frac{0.6757 \times 10^1 - 0.1284 \times 10^2 \times 0.4970 \times 10^0}{0.3370 \times 10^0} = \frac{0.6757 \times 10^1 - 0.6389 \times 10^1}{0.3370 \times 10^0} = \frac{0.3760}{0.3370} \\ x_1 = 0.1116 \times 10^1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{So } \hat{x} = (0.1116 \times 10^1, 0.4970 \times 10^0)$$

(3). Complete pivoting

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2110 \times 10^{-2} & 0.8204 \times 10^{-1} \\ 0.3370 \times 10^0 & 0.1284 \times 10^2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{P}_1, Q_1]{\text{complete piv}} \begin{pmatrix} 0.1284 \times 10^2 & 0.3370 \times 10^0 \\ 0.8204 \times 10^{-1} & 0.2110 \times 10^{-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[k=1]{\text{elim}} \begin{pmatrix} 0.1284 \times 10^2 & 0.3370 \times 10^0 \\ \frac{0.8204 \times 10^{-1}}{0.1284 \times 10^2} & 0.2110 \times 10^{-2} - 0.3370 \times 10^0 \times \frac{0.8204 \times 10^{-1}}{0.1284 \times 10^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0.1284 \times 10^2 & 0.3370 \times 10^0 \\ 0.6389 \times 10^{-2} & -0.4300 \times 10^{-4} \end{pmatrix}, L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.6389 \times 10^{-2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, U = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1284 \times 10^2 & 0.3370 \times 10^0 \\ 0 & -0.4300 \times 10^{-4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, P = P_1, Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Q = Q_1, PAQ = LU$$

$$PAQ Q^T x = Pb \Rightarrow LU \hat{x} = Pb, \hat{x} = Q^T x$$

$$Ly = Pb$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.6389 \times 10^{-2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.4313 \times 10^{-1} \\ 0.6757 \times 10^1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = 0.6757 \times 10^1 \\ y_2 = 0.4313 \times 10^{-1} - 0.6757 \times 10^1 \times 0.6389 \times 10^{-2} \\ y_2 = 0.4313 \times 10^{-1} - 0.4317 \times 10^{-1} \\ y_2 = -0.4 \times 10^{-4} \end{cases}$$

$$U\bar{z} = y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1284 \times 10^2 & 0.3370 \times 10^0 \\ 0 & -0.4300 \times 10^{-4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{z}_1 \\ \bar{z}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.6757 \times 10^1 \\ -0.4 \times 10^{-4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{z}_2 = \frac{-0.4 \times 10^{-4}}{-0.4300 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.9302 \\ \bar{z}_1 = \frac{0.6757 \times 10^1 - 0.9302 \times 0.3370 \times 10^0}{0.1284 \times 10^2} \\ = \frac{0.6757 \times 10^1 - 0.3135}{0.1284 \times 10^2} = \frac{0.6444 \times 10^1}{0.1284 \times 10^2} = 0.5019 \end{cases}$$

$$Q = Q^{-1} = Q^T$$

$$\hat{x} = Q\bar{z} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.5019 \\ 0.9302 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9302 \\ 0.5019 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{so } \hat{x} = (0.9302, 0.5019)^T$$

Summarize

	$\frac{ x_1 - \hat{x}_1 }{ x_1 }$	$\frac{ x_2 - \hat{x}_2 }{ x_2 }$	$\frac{\ \hat{x} - x\ _\infty}{\ x\ _\infty}$
(1) without pivoting	0.1483	0.0076	0.1483
(2) partial pivoting	0.116	0.006	0.116
(3) Complete pivoting	0.0698	0.0038	0.0698

Comments:

① The complete pivoting has the least relative error in each component and in infinity norm

② Partial pivoting reduces round-off errors already.

③ Complete pivoting however, ^{is} not necessarily more accurate than partial pivoting.