```
function q3()
    % 03
    % = 1000 use Lupp.m and LU factorization to calculate the derminant of a 10 x
    % 10 hilbert matrix
    % recall that the determinant of a triagular matrix is the product of
    % the diagonal entries
    % Also recall that the determinant of a product of matrices is the
    % product of the determinants of the matrices
    |AB| = |A||B|
    % We can take advantage of the fact that we can easily factorize A
    % A = LU, so |A| = |LU| = |L||U|
   A = hilb(10);
    [L,U,P] = lupp(A);
    det_u = 1;
    det_l = 1;
    for i = 1:10
        det_u = det_u * U(i,i);
        det_l = det_l * L(i,i);
    end
    det_a = det_u * det_l;
    disp('The determinant of the 10 x 10 hilbert matrix is:');
    fprintf('|A| = |LU| = %d\n', det_a);
end
function [L,U,P] = lupp(A)
    % lupp: LU factorization with partial pivoting
    % input: A
    % output: L, U and P such that PA = LU
   n = size(A,1);
   P = eye(n);
    for k = 1:n-1
       [maxval, maxindex] = max(abs(A(k:n,k)));
       q = maxindex + k - 1;
       if maxval == 0, error('A is singular'), end
       if q \sim = k
           A([k,q],:) = A([q,k],:);
           P([k,q],:) = P([q,k],:);
       end
       i = k+1:n;
```

```
A(i,k) = A(i,k)/A(k,k); \\ A(i,i) = A(i,i) - A(i,k)*A(k,i); \\ end \\ L = tril(A,-1) + eye(n); \\ U = triu(A); \\ end \\ The \ determinant \ of \ the \ 10 \ x \ 10 \ hilbert \ matrix \ is: \\ |A| = |LU| = 2.164402e-53
```

Published with MATLAB® R2023b