

Ţ <u>Help</u>

sandipan\_dey ~

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★ Course / Week 6: Gaussian Elimination / 6.3 Solving Ax = b via LU Factorization

**(** 

**6.3.3 Solving Ux = b (Back substitution)** 

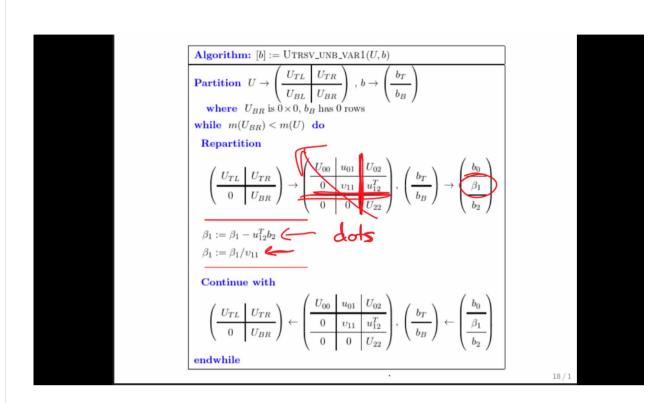
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**■** Calculator

Week 6 due Nov 13, 2023 12:12 IST

# 6.3.3 Solving Ux = b (Back substitution)



▶ 2.0x

X

CC

66

the last element of the top part of b.

What do we do there?

We update it as such.

And what you notice is that that's a dot product.

As a matter of fact, we have this laff.dots routine

that would be just perfect for that computation.

#### And then we have to divide beta 1 by epsilon 11, which

is the current coefficient in U that's exposed.

Now we have an algorithm for solving Ux equals b, which is the same as back substitution.



#### Video

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## Reading Assignment

0 points possible (ungraded) Read Unit 6.3.3 of the notes. [LINK]



Done



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#### Discussion

Topic: Week 6 / 6.3.3

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assign X2 to b2

How can we assign b2=x2 when b2=U22\*b2? Wouldn't U22 have to be an identity matrix for that to hold?

? Error in HW code

When I run my Matlab code for Utrsv\_unb\_var1, I get the following error: Error using FLA\_Cont\_with\_3×1\_to\_2×1 input matrices must have the sa...

5

### Homework 6.3.3.1

3/3 points (graded)

With pencil and paper, side-by-side, solve the upper triangular linear system

endwhile

$$egin{aligned} -2\chi_0-\chi_1+\chi_2 &= 6 \ -3\chi_1-2\chi_2 &= 9 \ \chi_2 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

via back substitution and by executing the above algorithm with inputs

$$U = \left(egin{array}{ccc} -2 & -1 & 1 \ 0 & -3 & -2 \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}
ight) ext{ and } b = \left(egin{array}{c} 6 \ 9 \ 3 \end{array}
ight).$$

$$\chi_0 = \boxed{1}$$
  $\checkmark$  Answer: 1

$$\chi_1 = ig|$$
 -5  $igert$  Answer: -5

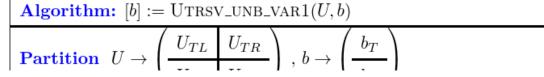
$$\chi_2 = \boxed{3}$$
  $\checkmark$  Answer: 3

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Answers are displayed within the problem

### Homework 6.3.3.2

1/1 point (graded)



$$\begin{array}{c|c} & U_{BL} & U_{BR} \\ \hline & \mathbf{where} & U_{BR} \text{ is } 0 \times 0, \ b_B \text{ has } 0 \text{ rows} \\ \hline & \mathbf{while} & m(U_{BR}) < m(U) \text{ do} \\ \hline & \mathbf{Repartition} \\ \hline & \begin{pmatrix} U_{TL} & U_{TR} \\ 0 & U_{BR} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{U_{00}}{0} & u_{01} & U_{02} \\ \hline 0 & v_{11} & u_{12}^T \\ \hline 0 & 0 & U_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b_T}{b_B} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b_0}{\beta_1} \\ \hline b_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hline & \beta_1 := \beta_1 - u_{12}^T b_2 \\ \beta_1 := \beta_1 / v_{11} \\ \hline & \mathbf{Continue \ with} \\ \hline & \begin{pmatrix} U_{TL} & U_{TR} \\ \hline 0 & U_{BR} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{U_{00}}{0} & u_{01} & U_{02} \\ \hline 0 & v_{11} & u_{12}^T \\ \hline 0 & 0 & U_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b_T}{b_B} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b_0}{\beta_1} \\ \hline \beta_1 \\ \hline b_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \hline & \mathbf{endwhile} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Implement the algorithm in the above figure.

• [ b\_out ] = Utrsv\_unb\_var1( U, b )

You can check that it computes the right answer with the following script:

• test\_Utrsv\_unb\_var1.m (In LAFF-2.0xM/Programming/Week06/)

Unfortunately, PictureFLAME does not work for this problem.

This script exercises the function by starting with matrix

```
U = [
2  0  1  2
0  -1  2  1
0  0  1  -1
0  0  0  -2
]
```

Next, it solves  $oldsymbol{U}oldsymbol{x}=oldsymbol{b}$  with the right-hand size vector

```
b = [
    2
    4
    3
    2
]
```

by calling

```
x = Utrsv_unb_var1( U, b )
```

Finally, it checks if  $\mathtt{x}$  indeed solves Ux=b by computing

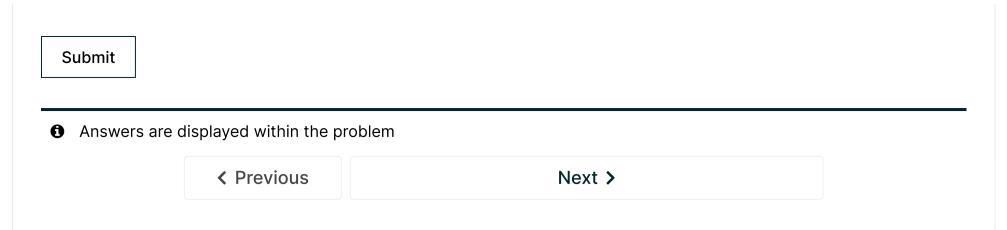
```
b - U * x
```

which should yield a zero vector of size four.



Here is our implementations of the function:

• <u>Utrsv\_unb\_var1.m</u>



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