

Factorization into  $\boxed{A=LU}$

$$AB(B^{-1}A^{-1}) = I$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_I$

$\Downarrow$

$$AIA^{-1} = I$$

$$\Rightarrow (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$AA^{-1} = I \rightarrow \underbrace{(A^{-1})^T}_{\text{inverse of } A^T: (A^T)^{-1}} A^T = I$$

inverse of  $A^T: (A^T)^{-1}$

$$\overset{E_2}{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}} \overset{A}{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 8 & 7 \end{bmatrix}} = \overset{U}{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}}$$

$$\overset{A}{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 8 & 7 \end{bmatrix}} = \overset{L}{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}} \overset{U}{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}}$$

Lower T. Upper T

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_{32}E_{31}E_{21}A = U$$

$$\downarrow A = (E_{32}E_{31}E_{21})^{-1}U$$

$$= (E_{21})^{-1} \cdot (E_{31})^{-1} \cdot (E_{32})^{-1} U = LU$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} E_{32} & E_{21} \\ \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 \end{array} \right] & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 10 & -5 & 1 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

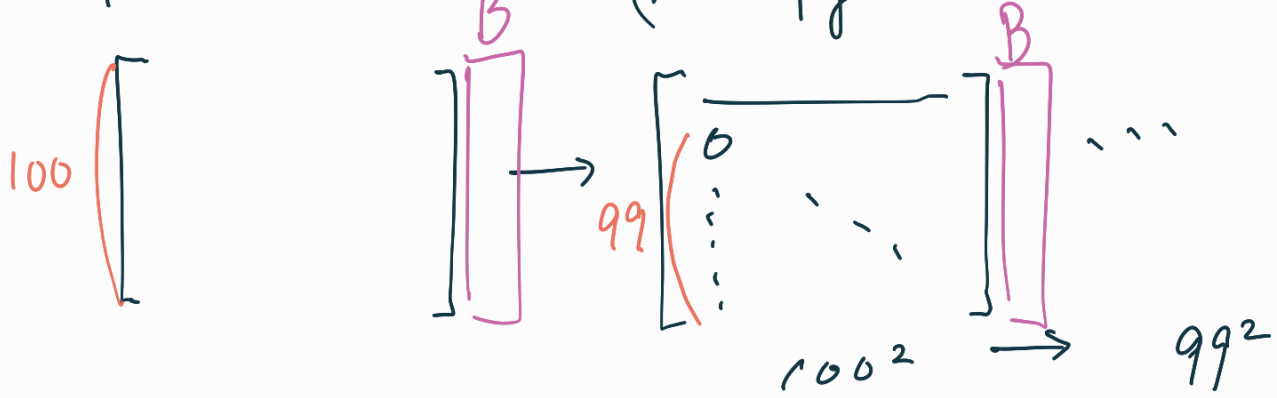
$$\downarrow \begin{array}{cc} (E_{21})^{-1} & (E_{32})^{-1} \\ \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$$EA = U \quad / \quad \underline{A = LU}$$

if no row exchanges,  
the multipliers go directly  
into L

How many operations on  $(n \times n)$  matrix A?

$n = 100$  (multiply + sub)



$$\Rightarrow n^2 + (n-1)^2 + (n-2)^2 + \dots + 2^2 + 1^2$$

$$\approx \boxed{\frac{1}{3} n^3} \text{ on A} \quad \boxed{n^2} \text{ on B}$$

Permutations  $3 \times 3 \Rightarrow 6 \text{ ps}$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ , \\ , \end{array} \right] \left( \begin{array}{l} P_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ P_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ P_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\boxed{P^{-1} = P^T}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$