## **Applications of LU Factorization**

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Applications of PLU Factorization

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### Solving a Square System

Multiplying  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  on the left by P we obtain

$$\underbrace{PA}_{=LU} \mathbf{x} = \underbrace{P\mathbf{b}}_{=:\beta} \longrightarrow LU\mathbf{x} = \beta,$$

which can be solved in two steps:

• Define  $U\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$  and solve for  $\mathbf{y}$  in the equation

$$L\mathbf{y} = \boldsymbol{\beta}$$
. (forward elimination)

• Having calculated y, solve for x in the equation

$$U\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{y}$$
. (backward substitution)

### Solving a Square System (cont')

• Using the instructional codes (backsub, forelim, myplu):

```
[L,U,P] = myplu(A);
x = backsub( U, forelim(L, P*b) );
```

Using MATLAB's built-in functions:

```
[L,U,P] = lu(A);
x = U \setminus (L \setminus (P*b));
```

- The backslash is designed so that triangular systems are solved with the appropriate substitution.
- The most compact way:

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

 The backslash does partial pivoting and triangular substitutions silently and automatically.

#### **Computing Inverses**

Observe that

$$(PA)^{-1} = (LU)^{-1} \longrightarrow A^{-1}P^{-1} = U^{-1}L^{-1} \longrightarrow LUA^{-1} = P$$

So solve  $LU\mathbf{a}_i = \mathbf{p}_i$  with forward and backward substitution for each column  $\mathbf{p}_i$  of P. Then

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 & \mathbf{a}_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_n \end{bmatrix}.$$

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#### **Computing Determinants**

#### Observe that

$$\det(A) = \det(P^{-1}LU) = \det(P^{-1})\det(L)\det(U) = \frac{\det(L)\det(U)}{\det(P)}.$$

#### Useful facts.

- The determinant of a triangular matrix is the product of its diagonal entries. (What are diagonal entries of *L*?)
- P is a row permutation of the identity matrix (which has determinant 1), and each row swap negates the determinant. So if s is the number of row swaps, then  $\det(P) = (-1)^s$ .

It follows that

$$\det(A) = (-1)^s \prod_{i=1}^n u_{ii}.$$