9. Gauss Elimination

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Linear equations (system) 을 풀기 위한 방법:

- 선형방정식의 수가 적은 경우 (n≤3):
 Graphical method, Cramer's rule, Elimination of unknowns
- 선형방정식의 수가 많은 경우: Gauss elimination, LU factorization

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Graphical method

3개의 선형방정식에 변수가 3개 이면 3개의 평면이 교차하는 점이 해(solution)

Elimination of unknowns

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \longrightarrow a_{21}a_{11}x_1 + a_{21}a_{12}x_2 = a_{21}b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \longrightarrow a_{11}a_{21}x_1 + a_{11}a_{22}x_2 = a_{11}b_2 \end{cases}$$

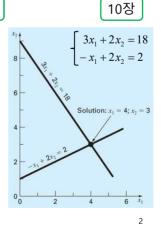
미지수 한 개를 소거한 후

$$x_2 = \frac{a_{11}b_2 - a_{21}b_1}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}}$$

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$$x_1 = \frac{a_{22}b_1 - a_{12}b_2}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}}$$

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```
>> A = [0.3 0.52 1; 0.5 1 1.9; 0.1 0.3 0.5];
>> D = det(A)

D =

-0.0022

>> A(:,1)=[-0.01; 0.67; -0.44]

A =

-0.0100
0.6700
1.0000
1.9000
-0.4400
0.3000
0.5000

>> x1 = det(A)/D

x1 =

-14.9000

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Naive Gauss elimination: 2 단계로 구성, pivot 0 일 때 문제 발생

Forward elimination

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{pivot} \\ a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ a'_{32}x_2 + a'_{33}x_3 = b'_3 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ a'_{33}x_3 = b'_3 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ a'_{33}x_3 = b'_3 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ a'_{33}x_3 = b'_3 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a_{12}x_1 + \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}}a_{12}x_2 + \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}}a_{13}x_3 = \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}}b_1 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{22}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{23}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b'_2 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a'_{23}x_2 + a'_{23}x_3 = b$$

$$x_3 = b_3''/a_{33}''$$
 \longrightarrow $x_2 = (b_2' - a_{23}'x_3)/a_{22}'$ \longrightarrow $x_1 = (b_1 - a_{13}x_3 - a_{12}x_2)/a_{11}$ 수치해석-9장 경북대 전자공학부 김호희 6

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$$x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0$$
 ① $2x_2 - 8x_3 = 8$ ② $5x_1 - 5x_3 = 10$ ③ $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 5 & 0 & -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ ③ $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 5 & 0 & -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ ③ $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 5 & 0 & -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ ③ $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 5 & 0 & -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ ③ $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 10 & -10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ ① $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 10 & -10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ ① $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 10 & -10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ ① $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 10 & -10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ ① $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 10 & -10 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ ① $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & -30 \end{bmatrix}$ ① $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & -30 \end{bmatrix}$ ② $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & -30 \end{bmatrix}$ ② $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & -30 \end{bmatrix}$ ② $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & -30 \end{bmatrix}$ ② $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & -30 \end{bmatrix}$ ② $-5 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & -30 \end{bmatrix}$

Ex) Use Gauss elimination to solve
$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 0.1x_2 - 0.2x_3 = 7.85 \\ 0.1x_1 + 7x_2 - 0.3x_3 = -19.3 \\ 0.3x_1 - 0.2x_2 + 10x_3 = 71.4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 & -0.1x_2 & -0.2x_3 = 7.85 \\ 7.00333x_2 - 0.293333x_3 = -19.5617 \\ -0.190000x_2 + 10.0200x_3 = 70.6150 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 & -0.1x_2 & -0.2x_3 = 7.85 \\ 7.00333x_2 - 0.293333x_3 = -19.5617 \\ 10.0120x_3 = 70.0843 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 & -0.1x_2 & -0.2x_3 = 7.85 \\ 7.00333x_2 - 0.293333(7.00003) \\ 7.00333 = -2.500000 \\ 7.0033x_3 = 70.0843 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 & -0.1x_2 & -0.2x_3 = 7.85 \\ 7.00333x_3 = 70.0843 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 & -0.1x_2 & -0.2x_$$

```
function x = GaussNaive(A, b)
  % Gauss elimination without pivoting.
 [m,n] = size(A);
if m~=n, error('Matrix A must be square'); end
nb = n+1;
Aug = [A b];
% forward elimination
for k = 1: n-1
 for i = k+1: n
   factor = Aug(i,k)/Aug(k,k);
   Aug(i,k:nb) = Aug(i,k:nb) - factor*Aug(k,k:nb);
 end
end
% back substitution
 x = zeros(n, 1);
 x(n) = Aug(n,nb)/Aug(n,n);
 for i = n-1: -1: 1
 x(i) = (Aug(i,nb) - Aug(i,i+1:n) *x(i+1:n))/Aug(i,i);
end
end
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```

Operation counting of Gauss elimination (for an n x n system)

■ Forward elimination 에서 연산 횟수 : _____floating-point operations

Outer loop	Inner loop	+,-	*,/
k	i	Flops	Flops
1	2,n	[n-1][n]	[n-1][n+1]
2	3,n	[n-2][n-1]	[n-2][n]
	•••		
k	k+1,n	[n-k][n+1-k]	[n-k][n+2-k]
n-1	n,n	[1][2]	[1][3]

• Back substitution 에서 연산 횟수 : $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$, $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$$\frac{2n^3}{3} + O(n^2) + n^2 + O(n) \Rightarrow \frac{2n^3}{3} + O(n^2)$$
Forward Back
Elimination Substitution \uparrow 전자공학부 김호희 \uparrow 전자공학부 김호희 \uparrow 10

Partial Pivoting: pivot=0 일 때 0 으로 나누는 문제 방지하기 위해

pivot 아래의 절대치가 가장 큰 계수 찾아 행 교환시키는 것

→ pivot ≒0 라도 계산상 수반되는 유효숫자에 민감하여 반올림오차 문제발생

Ex) Use Gauss elimination to solve

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
0.0003x_1 + 3.0000x_2 = 2.0001 & \textcircled{1} \\
1.0000x_1 + 1.0000x_2 = 1.0000 & \textcircled{2}
\end{array} \right\} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
0.0003x_1 + 3.0000x_2 = 2.0001 & \textcircled{1} \\
-9999x_2 = -6666 & \textcircled{2}'
\end{array} \right.$$

1
$$\frac{1}{0.0003}$$
 : $x_1 + 10000x_2 = 6667$ **3**

2-3:
$$-9999x_2 = -6666$$
 2'

$$\rightarrow$$
 $x_2 = 2/3 를 ① 에 대입 :$

$$\longrightarrow x_1 = \frac{2.0001 - 3(2/3)}{0.0003}$$

☞ 뺄셈의 무효화로 유효숫자에 민감

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Partial pivoting (행 교환)을 한 후

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1.0000x_1 + 1.0000x_2 = 1.0000 & \textcircled{1} \\
0.0003x_1 + 3.0000x_2 = 2.0001 & \textcircled{2}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix}
1.0000x_1 + 1.0000x_2 = 1.0000 & \textcircled{1} \\
2.9997x_2 = 1.9998 & \textcircled{2}
\end{bmatrix}$$

①X
$$\frac{0.0003}{1}$$
 : $0.0003x_1 + 0.0003x_2 = 0.0003$ ③

②-③:
$$2.9997x_2 = 1.9998$$
 ②' $\longrightarrow x_2 = 2/3$ 를 ① 에 대입:

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
유효숫자 수	x ₂	x ₁	
3	0.667	0.333	
4	0.6667	0.3333	
5	0.66667	0.33333	
6	0.666667	0.333333	

$$x_1 = \frac{1 - (2/3)}{1}$$

☞ 유효숫자에 덜 민감

참 해 :
$$x_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$
, $x_2 = \frac{2}{3}$

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```
function x = GaussPivot(A,b)
% Gauss elimination with pivoting.
% forward elimination
for k = 1 : n-1
 % partial pivoting
  [big, i] = max(abs(Aug(k:n,k)));
 ipr=i+k-1;
 if ipr~=k , Aug([k,ipr],:)= Aug([ipr,k],:); , end
 for i = k+1:n
    factor=Aug(i,k)/Aug(k,k);
   Aug(i, k:nb) = Aug(i, k:nb) - factor*Aug(k, k:nb);
 end
end
 % back substitution
end
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```

Determinant Evaluation with Gauss Elimination

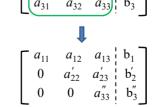
• triangular 행렬의 determinant 는 대각선 entry 를 모두 곱한 것과 같다

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - 0 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + 0 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}$$

• Forward Elimination 을 마친 후 upper triangular 형태가 되므로 $\det(A) = a_{11}a'_{22}a''_{33}...a^{(n-1)}_{nn}$

Partial pivoting 으로 P번의 행 교환 있는 경우 $\det(A) = a_{11}a'_{22}a''_{33}...a^{(n-1)}_{nn}(-1)^P$



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