

# Gauss elimination

Saturday, March 28, 2020 6:18 PM

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 + \dots + a_{3n}x_n = b_3 \\ \vdots \\ a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + a_{i3}x_3 + \dots + a_{in}x_n = b_i \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + a_{n3}x_3 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases} \quad \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & a_{i3} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_i \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ \vdots \\ b_i \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

A nonsingular/invertible ( $\det A \neq 0$ ),  $Ax = b \Rightarrow x = A^{-1}b$ .

Naïve Gauss elimination:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & a_{23} & a_{33} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{i2} & a_{i3} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_i \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ \vdots \\ b_i \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots \quad \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \dots & \dots & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{kk} & \dots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{ik} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{nk} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_k \\ \vdots \\ x_i \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ \vdots \\ b_k \\ \vdots \\ b_i \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \dots & \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ & a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots & \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ & & a_{33}x_3 + \dots & + a_{3n}x_n = b_3 \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & \vdots \\ & a_{ii}x_i + a_{i,i+1}x_{i+1} + & \dots + a_{in}x_n = b_i \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & a_{n-1,n-1}x_{n-1} + a_{n-1,n}x_n = b_{n-1} \\ & & & & a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

Example (when the naïve Gauss elimination fails):

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \varepsilon x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ (1 - \varepsilon^{-1})x_2 = 2 - \varepsilon^{-1} \end{cases} \quad x_2 = \frac{2 - \varepsilon^{-1}}{1 - \varepsilon^{-1}} \approx 1, \quad x_1 = \varepsilon^{-1}(1 - x_2) \approx 0 \quad (\text{wrong})$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon} \approx 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{1 - 2\varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon} \approx 1 \quad (\text{correct})$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2 \\ \varepsilon x_1 + x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2 \\ (1 - \varepsilon)x_2 = 1 - 2\varepsilon \end{cases} \quad x_2 = \frac{1 - 2\varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon} \approx 1, \quad x_1 = 2 - x_2 \approx 1$$