
In-Class Lab 1

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1. Solve Linear Systems in MATLAB:

Consider the linear system $Ax = b$ as follows Use backslash and **bslashtx.m** to solve the linear system. Compare the computational time.

```
% Using backslash
A = [1 2 3; 2 4 5; 3 5 6];
b = [2; 3; 4];
tic;% Start timer
x = A\b
elapsedTime = toc; % Stop timer and get elapsed time
disp(['Elapsed time: ', num2str(elapsedTime), ' seconds']);
```

```
% Using bslashtx.m
tic;% Start timer
x = bslashtx(A,b)
elapsedTime = toc; % Stop timer and get elapsed time
disp(['Elapsed time: ', num2str(elapsedTime), ' seconds']);
```

x =

```
    1.0000
   -1.0000
    1.0000
```

Elapsed time: 0.0003417 seconds

x =

```
    1.0000
   -1.0000
    1.0000
```

Elapsed time: 0.0003357 seconds

2. Understand partial pivoting:

Use **lutx.m** for A in Ex.1 to find L , U , and P .

```
[L,U,p] = lutx(A)
```

$L =$

1.0000	0	0
0.6667	1.0000	0
0.3333	0.5000	1.0000

 $U =$

3.0000	5.0000	6.0000
0	0.6667	1.0000
0	0	0.5000

 $P =$

3
2
1

3. Special Matrices:

I. Strictly diagonal dominant matrix: Use **lutex.m** to find L , U , and P for A

```
A = [6 2 3; 2 8 5; 3 5 10];  
[L,U,p] = lutex(A)
```

```
% II. Symmetric positive definite matrix:
```

```
% Use *chol* to find  $R$  for  $A$ 
```

```
R = chol(A)
```

```
% III. Banded matrix:
```

```
% a) Please use diag to generate a diagonal matrix with the diagonal  
% elements from 1 to 10.
```

```
D = diag(1:10)
```

```
% b) Please generate a tri-diagonal matrix of size  $10 \times 10$  with  
% the diagonal elements of 2 and the super- and sub-diagonal elements of  
% 1 via the following command
```

```
% T = diag(a,-1) + diag(b,0) + diag(c,1)
```

```
T = diag(ones(9,1),-1) + diag(2*ones(10,1),0) + diag(ones(9,1),1)
```

```
% c) Solve  $TX = d$ , where  $d$  is a column vector whose elements are  
% from 1 to 10.
```

```
% Please note  $d$  is a column vector
```

```
d = (1:10)'
```

```
tic;
```

```
X = T\d % use backslash to solve it
```

```
elapsedTime = toc; % Stop timer and get elapsed time
```

```
disp(['Elapsed time: ', num2str(elapsedTime), ' seconds']);
```

```
% d) Please use *tridisolve.m* to solve the above tridiagonal linear system.
a = ones(10,1);
b = 2*ones(10,1);
c = a;
tic;
x = tridisolve(a,b,c,d)
elapsedTime = toc; % Stop timer and get elapsed time
disp(['Elapsed time: ', num2str(elapsedTime), ' seconds']);
```

$L =$

1.0000	0	0
0.3333	1.0000	0
0.5000	0.5455	1.0000

$U =$

6.0000	2.0000	3.0000
0	7.3333	4.0000
0	0	6.3182

$p =$

1
2
3

$R =$

2.4495	0.8165	1.2247
0	2.7080	1.4771
0	0	2.5136

$D =$

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

$T =$

```

2      1      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
1      2      1      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
0      1      2      1      0      0      0      0      0      0
0      0      1      2      1      0      0      0      0      0
0      0      0      1      2      1      0      0      0      0
0      0      0      0      1      2      1      0      0      0
0      0      0      0      0      1      2      1      0      0
0      0      0      0      0      0      1      2      1      0
0      0      0      0      0      0      0      1      2      1
0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      1      2

```

$d =$

```

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

```

$X =$

```

-0.0000
1.0000
-0.0000
2.0000
-0.0000
3.0000
0
4.0000
0
5.0000

```

Elapsed time: 0.0001236 seconds

$x =$

```

-0.0000
1.0000
-0.0000
2.0000
-0.0000
3.0000
0
4.0000
0
5.0000

```

Elapsed time: 0.0001764 seconds

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