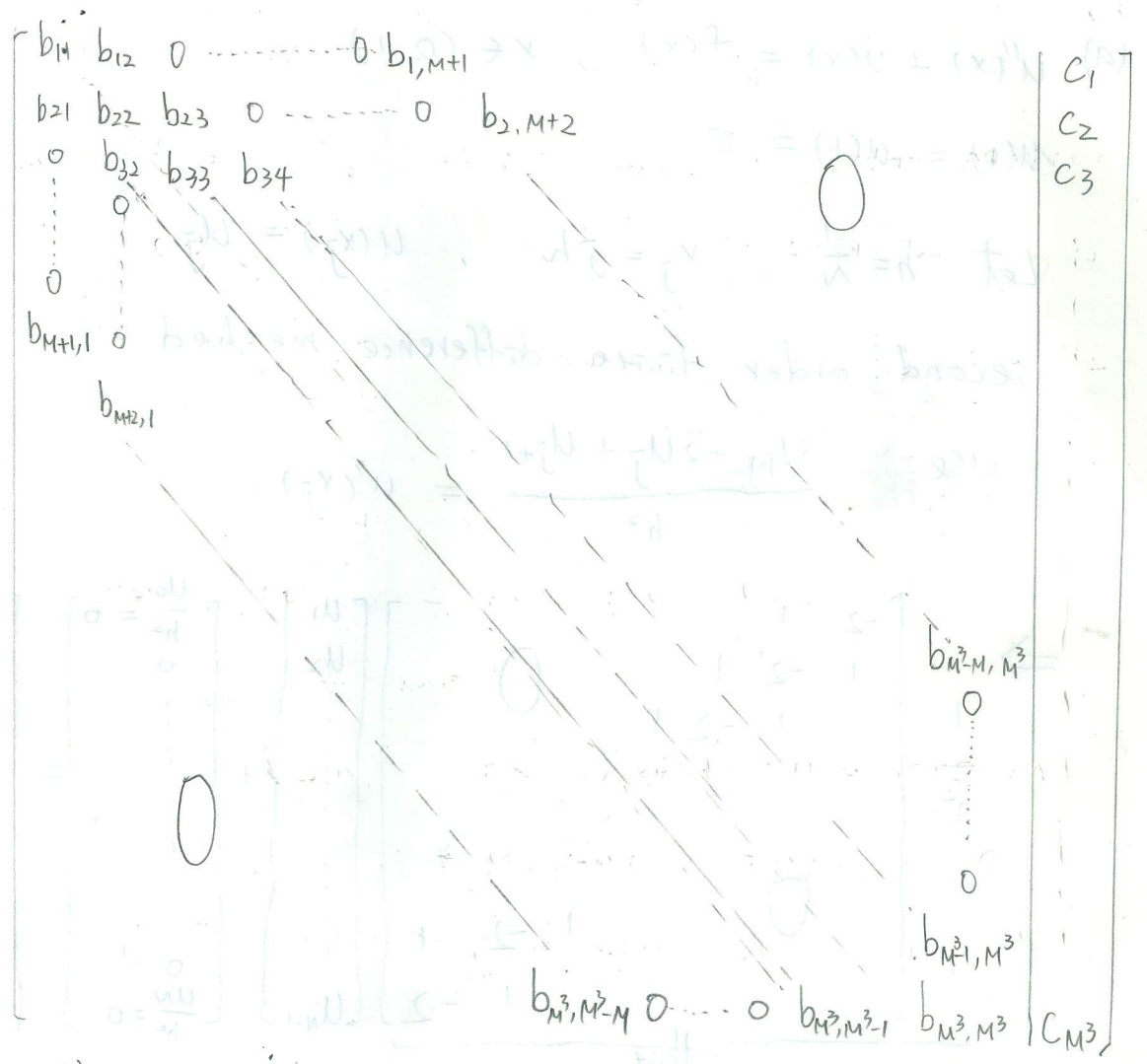




2,

$[B|c]$



Let  $E_j^{(i)}$  denote  $j$ th equation " $b_{j,1}x_1 + b_{j,2}x_2 + \dots + b_{j,M}x_M = c_j$ " and the upper index  $(i)$  denote the new equation after do " $i-1$ " steps elimination. ( $B = B^{(i)}$ )

Step 1: use  $E_1^{(1)}$  to eliminate  $x_1$  from the equation  $E_2^{(1)}, E_{m+1}^{(1)}$

we need compute  $m_{1,2} = \frac{b_{21}^{(1)}}{b_{11}^{(1)}}$ , need 1 multip,

$m_{1,m+1} = \frac{b_{m+1,1}^{(1)}}{b_{11}^{(1)}}$ , need 1 multip,

and  $(E_2^{(1)} - m_{1,2}E_1^{(1)}) \rightarrow E_2^{(2)}$

$(E_{m+1}^{(1)} - m_{1,m+1}E_1^{(1)}) \rightarrow E_{m+1}^{(2)}$ , need 3 multip,

Note that, because we know  $b_{21}^{(2)} = b_{21}^{(1)} - \frac{b_{21}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} \cdot a_{11}^{(1)} = 0$

so, we don't need to compute it, just let  $b_{21}^{(2)} = 0$   
 After step 1, the new equation  $E_2^{(2)}$  add one  
 non zero entry ( $b_{2,m+1}^{(1)} = 0 \rightarrow b_{2,m+1}^{(2)} = -\frac{b_{21}^{(1)}}{b_{11}^{(1)}} \cdot b_{1,m+1}$ )  
 and the new equation  $E_{m+1}^{(2)}$  add one non zero entry

Step 2: use  $E_2^{(2)}$  to elimination  $x_2$  from the equation

$$E_3^{(2)}, E_{m+1}^{(2)}, E_{m+2}^{(2)}$$

∴ the new equation  $E_2^{(2)}$  still has 4 nonzero entries

∴ we need  $3 + 3 \times 4 = 3(4+1)$  multip.

After step 2. the new equation  $E_3^{(3)}$  add two

non zero entry ( $b_{3,m+1}^{(3)} \neq 0, b_{3,m+2}^{(3)}$ )

and  $E_{m+1}^{(3)} \neq 0, E_{m+2}^{(3)} \neq 0$ .

( $E_j^{(i)}(k)$  denote  $k$ th entry in equation  $E_j^{(i)}$ )

so, the new equation  $E_3^{(3)}$  has 5 nonzero entries.

untill, step  $M$ :

$$[B^{(M)} | C^{(M)}] = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}^{(M)} & 0 & \dots & 0 & a_{1,m+1}^{(M)} & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & b_{m,m}^{(M)} & b_{m,m+1}^{(M)} & \dots & b_{m,2m}^{(M)} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & b_{m+1,m}^{(M)} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & b_{2m,m}^{(M)} & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & b_{m^3, m^3-m} & 0 & \dots & x \end{bmatrix}$$

∴  $E_M^{(M)}$  has  $M+1$  nonzero entries, & In column  $M$   
 has  $M+1$  nonzero entries.

Hence: use  $E_M^{(M)}$  to eliminate  $x_M$  from the equation

$$\underbrace{E_{M+1}^{(M)}, E_{M+2}^{(M)}, \dots, E_{2M}^{(M)}}_M, \text{ we need } M + (M+1) \cdot M = (M+2)M \text{ multip.}$$

From "step  $M$ " to "step  $M^3 - M$ ", each step need " $(M+2)(M)$ " multip.

$$\text{So, total need } (M^3 - 2M + 1)(M)(M+2) = M^5 + \dots$$

And the following work "step  $M^3 - M + 1 \sim$  step end" need no more than  $CM^4$ , for some  $C$

thus, the leading order is  $M^5$

$$\Rightarrow K=1, q=5$$

31 ① Gaussian elimination:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow (2) \\ \leftarrow (2) \\ \leftarrow (-2) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow (-\frac{1}{2}) \\ \\ \\ \leftarrow (1) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ \leftarrow (1) \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = U_g$$

② Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow (2) \\ \\ \\ \leftarrow (1) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow (\frac{1}{2}) \\ \leftarrow (-1) \\ \leftarrow (1) \\ \leftarrow (1) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \leftarrow (1) \\ \\ \leftarrow (1) \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow (\frac{1}{2}) \\ \leftarrow (-\frac{1}{2}) \\ \\ \leftarrow (-\frac{1}{2}) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{13}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \leftarrow (-1) \\ \leftarrow (-1) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{13}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix} = U_p$$

③ Gaussian elimination with scale partial pivoting

$$\begin{matrix} s_1=2, \frac{|a_{11}|}{s_1} = \frac{1}{2} \\ s_2=2, \frac{|a_{21}|}{s_2} = 1 \\ s_3=4, \frac{|a_{31}|}{s_3} = \frac{1}{2} \\ s_4=5, \frac{|a_{41}|}{s_4} = \frac{2}{5} \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow (2) \\ \\ \\ \leftarrow (1) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow (\frac{1}{2}) \\ \leftarrow (-1) \\ \leftarrow (1) \\ \leftarrow (1) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} s_2=2, \frac{|a_{22}|}{s_2} = \frac{3}{2} \\ s_3=4, \frac{|a_{32}|}{s_3} = \frac{3}{4} \\ s_4=5, \frac{|a_{42}|}{s_4} = \frac{5}{2} \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \leftarrow (1) \\ \\ \leftarrow (-2) \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{matrix} s_3=4, \frac{|a_{33}|}{s_3} = \frac{3}{4} \\ s_4=5, \frac{|a_{43}|}{s_4} = \frac{3}{5} \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \leftarrow (1) \\ \leftarrow (1) \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = U_s$$

4. ① G-E

$$\therefore \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{E_3} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{E_2} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{E_1} A = U_g$$

$$\therefore A = E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1} U_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} U_1 = L_g U_g \quad *$$

② G-E with partial pivoting:

$$\therefore \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{E_3} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{E_2} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{P_2} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{E_1} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{P_1} A = U_p$$

$$\therefore P_1 A = E_1^{-1} P_2^t E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1} U_p$$

$$P_2 P_1 A = P_2 E_1^{-1} P_2^t E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1} U_p$$

$$\therefore P_2 E_1^{-1} P_2^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = L_1$$

$$\therefore P_2 P_1 A = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_P A = L_1 E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1} U_p = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} U_p = L_p U_p$$

4. ③  $G \rightarrow E$  with scale partial pivoting:

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{E_3} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{E_2} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{E_1} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{P_1} A = U_S$$

$$P_1 A = E_1^{-1} E_2^{-1} E_3^{-1} U_S$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} U_S = \underline{L_S} U_S$$

$$P = P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \#$$