

Ex. Solve the system of equations

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 14$$

$$2x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 18$$

$$3x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 = 20$$

by LU Decomposition method (i.e., by factorization method)

Sol. The given system of eqns. can be written in the matrix form as

$$AX = B$$

$$\text{or, } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now let $A = LU$, where L is the lower triangular matrix and U is the upper triangular matrix. Thus we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ l_{21}u_{11} & l_{21}u_{12} + u_{22} & l_{21}u_{13} + u_{23} \\ l_{31}u_{11} & l_{31}u_{12} + l_{32}u_{22} & l_{31}u_{13} + l_{32}u_{23} + u_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Equating the corresponding elements, we get

$$u_{11} = 1, \quad u_{12} = 2, \quad u_{13} = 3,$$

$$l_{21}u_{11} = 2 \Rightarrow l_{21} = \frac{2}{u_{11}} = \frac{2}{1} = 2,$$

$$l_{31}u_{11} = 3 \Rightarrow l_{31} = \frac{3}{u_{11}} = \frac{3}{1} = 3,$$

$$l_{21}u_{12} + u_{22} = 5 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 2 + u_{22} = 5 \Rightarrow u_{22} = 1,$$

$$l_{21}u_{13} + u_{23} = 2 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 3 + u_{23} = 2 \Rightarrow u_{23} = -4,$$

$$l_{31}u_{12} + l_{32}u_{22} = 1 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 2 + l_{32} \cdot 1 = 1 \Rightarrow l_{32} = -5,$$

and $l_{31}u_{13} + l_{32}u_{23} + u_{33} = 5 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot 3 + (-5) \cdot (-4) + u_{33} = 5$
 $\Rightarrow u_{33} = -24.$

- | Imp. | |
|------|----------------------|
| Ⓐ | 1st row |
| Ⓑ | 1st col ⁿ |
| Ⓒ | 2nd row |
| Ⓓ | 2nd col ⁿ |
| ↙ | 3 rd row |

Hence the given eqn $AX = B$ is equivalent to

$$LUX = B \quad (\because A = LU)$$

$$\text{i.e. } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now, let $UX = Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{cases} \because LUX = B \\ \Rightarrow LY = B \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow LY = B$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ 2y_1 + y_2 \\ 3y_1 - 5y_2 + y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = 14 & \rightarrow (i) \\ 2y_1 + y_2 = 18 & \rightarrow (ii) \\ 3y_1 - 5y_2 + y_3 = 20 & \rightarrow (iii) \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) \Rightarrow y_2 = 18 - 2y_1 = 18 - 2 \cdot 14 = -10$$

$$(iii) \Rightarrow y_3 = 20 - 3y_1 + 5y_2 = 20 - 3(14) + 5(-10) \\ = 20 - 42 - 50 \\ = -72$$

Now, $UX = Y$ gives

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ -10 \\ -72 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 14 & \rightarrow (iv) \\ x_2 - 4x_3 = -10 & \rightarrow (v) \\ -24x_3 = -72 & \rightarrow (vi) \end{cases}$$

$$(vi) \Rightarrow x_3 = 3$$

$$(v) \Rightarrow x_2 = -10 + 4x_3 = -10 + 4(3) = 2$$

$$(iv) \Rightarrow x_1 = 14 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 14 - 2(2) - 3(3) = 1$$

Hence the solution of the given eqns is

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_3 = 3 \end{array} \right\} \leftarrow \text{Ans}$$

===== x =====

H.W Ex.

Solve the following system of eqns by LU Decomposition method (i.e. by factorization method).

Ex. 10 (1)
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(Krishna Series)

$$2x - 3y + 10z = 3$$

$$-x + 4y + 2z = 20$$

$$5x + 2y + z = -12$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Ans:}}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -4 \\ y = 3 \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$

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Krishna Series

$$5x - 2y + z = 4$$

$$7x + y - 5z = 8$$

$$3x + 7y + 4z = 10$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Ans:}}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{122}{109} \\ y = \frac{284}{372} \\ z = \frac{46}{327} \end{cases}$$

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Krishna Series

$$2x + 3y + z = 9$$

$$x + 2y + 3z = 6$$

$$3x + y + 2z = 8$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{Ans:}}}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{35}{18} \\ y = \frac{29}{18} \\ z = \frac{5}{18} \end{cases}$$