Gaussian Elimination with Partial Pivoting

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Transforming Numerical Methods Education for STEM Undergraduates

Regrading and Asking Questions About Test

You can submit your test for re-grading. Submit to me in class, or see me during office hours, or slip under the ENC2215 door the graded test about which questions you want to be re-graded and a statement of why you think they need re-grading. Make this submission within ten business days of the test being returned.

Just want to see how a problem is solved – ask during office hours of any three of us, or make an appointment outside of office hours, etc.

You know Lady Gaga; Who is Shady Gaga

0

Lady Gaga’s sister — 0%

A person who looks bad with their sunglasses on — 0%

A person who looks good with sunglasses on but bad once they take the sunglasses off — 0%

That is what Bradley Cooper, Alejandro and Roberto call Lady Gaga — 0%

What is your learning style?

✓ 0

Auditory — 0%

Visual — 0%

Kinesthetic (links the process of learning to physical activity) — 0%

Reading/writing — 0%

Learning styles is a myth. I do not believe in one! — 0%

The following system of equations

$$x + y = 2$$

$$6x + 6y = 12$$

has ___________ solution(s)

0

no

0%

one

0%

more than one but a finite number of

0%

infinite

0%

Naive Gauss Elimination Pitfalls

Pitfall#1. Division by zero

$$10x_2 - 7x_3 = 3$$
$$6x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 11$$
$$5x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 = 9$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & -7 \\ 6 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 11 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Is division by zero an issue here?

$$12x_1 + 10x_2 - 7x_3 = 15$$
$$6x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 = 14$$
$$5x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 = 9$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 10 & -7 \\ 6 & 5 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 14 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Is division by zero an issue here? YES

$$12x_1 + 10x_2 - 7x_3 = 15$$
$$6x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 = 14$$
$$24x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 = 28$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 10 & -7 \\ 6 & 5 & 3 \\ 24 & -1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 14 \\ 28 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 10 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 6.5 \\ 0 & -21 & 19 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 6.5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Division by zero is a possibility at any step of forward elimination

Pitfall#2. Large Round-off Errors

$$\begin{bmatrix} 20 & 15 & 10 \\ -3 & -2.249 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ 1.751 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exact Solution

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Pitfall#2. Large Round-off Errors

$$\begin{bmatrix} 20 & 15 & 10 \\ -3 & -2.249 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ 1.751 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve it on a computer using 6 significant digits with chopping

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9625 \\ 1.05 \\ 0.999995 \end{bmatrix}$$

Pitfall#2. Large Round-off Errors

$$\begin{bmatrix} 20 & 15 & 10 \\ -3 & -2.249 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 45 \\ 1.751 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve it on a computer using 5 significant digits with chopping

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.625 \\ 1.5 \\ 0.99995 \end{bmatrix}$$

Is there a way to reduce the round off error?

Avoiding Pitfalls

Increase the number of significant digits

- Decreases round-off error
- Does not avoid division by zero

Avoiding Pitfalls

Use Gaussian Elimination with Partial Pivoting

- Avoids division by zero
- Reduces round off error

THE END

Given a set of equations

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 16 & 28 & 56 \\ 24 & 36 & 66 & 76 \\ 48 & 32 & 64 & 96 \\ 60 & 66 & 78 & 92 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 444 \\ 746 \\ 928 \\ 1066 \end{bmatrix}$$

1st step of forward elimination

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 16 & 28 & 56 \\ 0 & 4 & 10 & -36 \\ 0 & -32 & -48 & -128 \\ 0 & -14 & -62 & -188 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 444 \\ -142 \\ -848 \\ -1154 \end{bmatrix}$$

2nd step of forward elimination

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 16 & 28 & 56 \\ 0 & 4 & 10 & -36 \\ 0 & 0 & 32 & -416 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 & -314 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 444 \\ -142 \\ -1984 \\ -1651 \end{bmatrix}$$

3rd step of forward elimination

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 16 & 28 & 56 \\ 0 & 4 & 10 & -36 \\ 0 & 0 & 32 & -416 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -665 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 444 \\ -142 \\ -1984 \\ -3325 \end{bmatrix}$$

Gauss Elimination with Partial Pivoting

What is Different About Partial Pivoting?

At the beginning of the k^{th} step of forward elimination, find the maximum of

$$|a_{kk}|, |a_{k+1,k}|, \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots, |a_{nk}|$$

If the maximum of these values is $|a_{pk}|$ in the p^{th} row, $k \le p \le n$, then switch rows p and k.

Example (2nd step of FE)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 14 & 5.1 & 3.7 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & 6 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 12 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & 9 & 23 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & -17 & 12 & 11 & 43 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Which two rows would you switch?

Example (2nd step of FE)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 14 & 5.1 & 3.7 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & 6 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 12 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & 9 & 23 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & -17 & 12 & 11 & 43 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 14 & 5.1 & 3.7 & 6 \\ 0 & -17 & 12 & 11 & 43 \\ 0 & 4 & 12 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & 9 & 23 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & -7 & 6 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Gaussian Elimination with Partial Pivoting

A method to solve simultaneous linear equations of the form [A][X]=[C]

Two steps

1. Forward Elimination
2. Back Substitution

THE END

Gauss Elimination with Partial Pivoting Example

Solve the following set of equations by Gaussian elimination with partial pivoting

$$\begin{bmatrix} 25 & 5 & 1 \\ 64 & 8 & 1 \\ 144 & 12 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 106.8 \\ 177.2 \\ 279.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 25 & 5 & 1 & \vdots & 106.8 \\ 64 & 8 & 1 & \vdots & 177.2 \\ 144 & 12 & 1 & \vdots & 279.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Forward Elimination

Number of Steps of Forward Elimination

Number of steps of forward elimination part is

$(n-1)=(3-1)=2$

Forward Elimination: Step 1

- Examine absolute values of first column, first row and below. $|25|, |64|, |144|$.
- Largest absolute value is 144 and exists in Row 3.
- Switch row 1 and row 3.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 25 & 5 & 1 & \vdots & 106.8 \\ 64 & 8 & 1 & \vdots & 177.2 \\ 144 & 12 & 1 & \vdots & 279.2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 & \vdots & 279.2 \\ 64 & 8 & 1 & \vdots & 177.2 \\ 25 & 5 & 1 & \vdots & 106.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Forward Elimination: Step 1 (cont.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 & \vdots & 279.2 \\ 64 & 8 & 1 & \vdots & 177.2 \\ 25 & 5 & 1 & \vdots & 106.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Divide Row 1 by 144 and multiply it by 64, that is the multiplication factor is $64/144 = 0.4444$

$$[144 \quad 12 \quad 1 \quad \vdots \quad 279.2] \times 0.4444 = [63.99 \quad 5.333 \quad 0.4444 \quad \vdots \quad 124.1]$$

Subtract the result from Row 2

$$\begin{array}{r} [64 \quad 8 \quad 1 \quad \vdots \quad 177.2] \\ -[63.99 \quad 5.333 \quad 0.4444 \quad \vdots \quad 124.1] \\ \hline [0 \quad 2.667 \quad 0.5556 \quad \vdots \quad 53.10] \end{array}$$

Substitute new row for Row 2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 & \vdots & 279.2 \\ 0 & 2.667 & 0.5556 & \vdots & 53.10 \\ 25 & 5 & 1 & \vdots & 106.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Forward Elimination: Step 1 (cont.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 & \vdots & 279.2 \\ 0 & 2.667 & 0.5556 & \vdots & 53.10 \\ 25 & 5 & 1 & \vdots & 106.8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Divide Row 1 by 144 and multiply it by 25, that is the multiplication factor is $25/144 = 0.1736$

$$[144 \quad 12 \quad 1 \quad \vdots \quad 279.2] \times 0.1736 = [25.00 \quad 2.083 \quad 0.1736 \quad \vdots \quad 48.47]$$

Subtract the result from Row 3

$$\begin{array}{r} [25 \quad 5 \quad 1 \quad \vdots \quad 106.8] \\ -[25 \quad 2.083 \quad 0.1736 \quad \vdots \quad 48.47] \\ \hline [\,0 \quad 2.917 \quad 0.8264 \quad \vdots \quad 58.33] \end{array}$$

Substitute new equation for Row 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 & \vdots & 279.2 \\ 0 & 2.667 & 0.5556 & \vdots & 53.10 \\ 0 & 2.917 & 0.8264 & \vdots & 58.33 \end{bmatrix}$$

Forward Elimination: Step 2

- Examine absolute values of second column, second row and below. $|2.667|, |2.917|$
- Largest absolute value is 2.917 and exists in row 3.
- Switch row 2 and row 3.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 & \vdots & 279.2 \\ 0 & 2.667 & 0.5556 & \vdots & 53.10 \\ 0 & 2.917 & 0.8264 & \vdots & 58.33 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 & \vdots & 279.2 \\ 0 & 2.917 & 0.8264 & \vdots & 58.33 \\ 0 & 2.667 & 0.5556 & \vdots & 53.10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Forward Elimination: Step 2 (cont.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 & \vdots & 279.2 \\ 0 & 2.917 & 0.8264 & \vdots & 58.33 \\ 0 & 2.667 & 0.5556 & \vdots & 53.10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Divide Row 2 by 2.917 and multiply it by 2.667, that is the multiplication factor is $2.667/2.917 = 0.9143$

$$[0 \quad 2.917 \quad 0.8264 \quad \vdots \quad 58.33] \times 0.9143 = [0 \quad 2.667 \quad 0.7556 \quad \vdots \quad 53.33]$$

Subtract the result from Equation 3

$$\begin{array}{r} [0 \quad 2.667 \quad 0.5556 \quad \vdots \quad 53.10] \\ -[0 \quad 2.667 \quad 0.7556 \quad \vdots \quad 53.33] \\ \hline [0 \quad 0 \quad -0.2 \quad \vdots \quad -0.23] \end{array}$$

Substitute new equation for Equation 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 & \vdots & 279.2 \\ 0 & 2.917 & 0.8264 & \vdots & 58.33 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.2 & \vdots & -0.23 \end{bmatrix}$$

Back Substitution

Back Substitution

$$\begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 & \vdots & 279.2 \\ 0 & 2.917 & 0.8264 & \vdots & 58.33 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.2 & \vdots & -0.23 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 \\ 0 & 2.917 & 0.8264 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 279.2 \\ 58.33 \\ -0.23 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solving for a_3

$$\begin{aligned} -0.2a_3 &= -0.23 \\ a_3 &= \frac{-0.23}{-0.2} \\ &= 1.15 \end{aligned}$$

Back Substitution (cont.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 \\ 0 & 2.917 & 0.8264 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 279.2 \\ 58.33 \\ -0.23 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solving for a_2

$$\begin{aligned} 2.917a_2 + 0.8264a_3 &= 58.33 \\ a_2 &= \frac{58.33 - 0.8264a_3}{2.917} \\ &= \frac{58.33 - 0.8264 \times 1.15}{2.917} \\ &= 19.67 \end{aligned}$$

Back Substitution (cont.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 144 & 12 & 1 \\ 0 & 2.917 & 0.8264 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 279.2 \\ 58.33 \\ -0.23 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 144a_1 + 12a_2 + a_3 &= 279.2 \\ a_1 &= \frac{279.2 - 12a_2 - a_3}{144} \\ &= \frac{279.2 - 12 \times 19.67 - 1.15}{144} \\ &= 0.2917 \end{aligned}$$

Gaussian Elimination with Partial Pivoting Solution

$$\begin{bmatrix} 25 & 5 & 1 \\ 64 & 8 & 1 \\ 144 & 12 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 106.8 \\ 177.2 \\ 279.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2917 \\ 19.67 \\ 1.15 \end{bmatrix}$$

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