

# Solução de Sistemas Lineares: Métodos Diretos

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## Teorema

Seja  $A$  uma matriz quadrada de ordem  $n$ , e  $A_k$  o menor principal  $k$ . Se  $\det(A_k) \neq 0$ , para  $k = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$ . Então existe uma única matriz triangular inferior  $L$  e uma única matriz triangular superior  $U$ , tal que  $A = LU$ .

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$LU = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \circ \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ & u_{22} & & u_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \circ & & & u_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

# Resolvendo um sistema linear

Resolver o sistema linear  $Ax = b$ , é equivalente a resolver os sistemas  $Ly = b$  e  $Ux = y$  consecutivamente, onde  $y$  é um vetor temporário.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{substituição} \\ \text{progressiva} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \circ \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{substituição} \\ \text{regressiva} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ & u_{22} & & u_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \circ & & & u_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

- Pseudo-code
  - Substituição Progressiva

$$y_i = \frac{b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_{ij}y_j}{l_{ii}}$$

- Substituição Regressiva

$$x_i = \frac{b_i - \sum_{j=i+1}^n u_{ij}x_j}{u_{ii}}$$

# Substituição Progressiva

```
% Algoritmo de substituições progressivas para resolver  $Ly=b$   
% Input: Matriz quadrada triangular inferior L e vetor b.  
% Output: Vetor solução y.
```

```
function y = forwsub(L,b)  
n = length(b);  
y = zeros(n,1);  
for i=1:n  
     $y(i) = (b(i)-L(i,1:i-1)*y(1:i-1,1))/L(i,i);$   
end
```

# Substituição Regressiva

```
% Algoritmo de substituições regressivas para resolver  $Ux=y$   
% Input: Matriz quadrada triangular superior U e vetor y.  
% Output: Vetor solução x.
```

```
function x = backsub(U,y)  
n = length(y);  
x = zeros(n,1);  
for i=n:-1:1  
    x(i) = (y(i)-U(i,i+1:n)*x(i+1:n,1))/U(i,i);  
end
```



- Substituição Progressiva:  $n^2$  flops
- Substituição Regressiva:  $n^2$  flops
- Decomposição LU:  $\frac{2}{3}n^3$  flops
- Decomposição de Cholesky:  $\frac{1}{3}n^3$  flops

- Pseudo-code

$$u_{ij} = a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} u_{kj}$$

$$l_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik} u_{kj}}{u_{jj}}$$

# Decomposição LU

```
% Decomposicao LU sem pivoteamento
% Input: Matriz quadrada A(nxn).
% Output: Matrizes triangulares inferior L e superior U de  $A = LU$ .
function [L,U]=ludcomp(A)
n=size(A,1);
L=eye(n); U=zeros(n);
for k=1:n
    for j=k:n
        U(k,j)=A(k,j)-L(k,1:k-1)*U(1:k-1,j);
    end
    for i=k+1:n
        L(i,k)=(A(i,k)-L(i,1:k-1)*U(1:k-1,k))/U(k,k);
    end
end
end
```

# Decomposição LU

```
% Resolver sistema  $Ax = b$ , usando decomposição LU  
% Input: Matriz quadrada A e vetor b.  
% Output: Vetor solução x.
```

```
function x = resolve_lu(A,b)  
[L,U] = ludecomp(A);  
y = forwsub(L,b);  
x = backsub(U,y);
```

## Exemplo

Seja:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 1 Verificar se  $A$  satisfaz as condições de decomposição LU.
- 2 Decompor  $A$  em  $LU$ .
- 3 Calcular o determinante de  $A$  usando a decomposição obtida.
- 4 Resolver o sistema linear  $Ax = b$ , onde  $b = (0, -7, -5)^t$ .

# Decomposição LU

- 1 Verificando que  $A$  satisfaz as condições de decomposição  $LU$ .  
 $\det(A_1) = 5 \neq 0$  e  $\det(A_2) = -1 \neq 0$   
Logo,  $A$  satisfaz as condições da decomposição  $LU$ .

2

$$LU = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ 3/5 & 1 & \\ 1/5 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ & -1/5 & 17/5 \\ & & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 3  $\det(A) = \det(LU) = 1 \cdot (\det U) = -13$
- 4 Para obter a solução do sistema linear  $Ax = b$ , devemos resolver dois sistemas lineares triangulares:  
 $Ly = b$  e  $Ux = y$ .

# Decomposição de Cholesky

## Corolário

Se  $A$  é simétrica, positiva definida, então  $A$  pode ser decomposta unicamente no produto  $HH^t$ , onde  $H$  é matriz triangular inferior com elementos diagonais positivos.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$HH^t = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & & & & \circ \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & & & \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} & & \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \\ h_{n1} & h_{n2} & h_{n3} & \cdots & h_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{21} & h_{31} & \cdots & h_{n1} \\ & h_{22} & h_{32} & \cdots & h_{n2} \\ & & h_{33} & \cdots & h_{n3} \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \circ & & & & h_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Pseudo-code

$$h_{kk} = \sqrt{a_{kk} - \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} h_{ks}^2}$$

$$h_{kj} = \frac{a_{kj} - \sum_{s=1}^{j-1} h_{ks}h_{js}}{h_{jj}}$$



# Decomposição de Cholesky

```
% Decomposicao de Cholesky  
% Input: Matriz simetrica e positiva definida A(nxn)  
% Output: Matriz de triangular inferior H
```

```
function H = choldecomp(A)  
n = size(A,1);  
H = tril(A);  
for k=1:n-1  
    H(k,k) = sqrt(H(k,k));  
    H(k+1:n,k) = H(k+1:n,k)/H(k,k);  
    for j=k+1:n  
        H(j:n,j) = H(j:n,j)-H(j:n,k)*H(j,k);  
    end  
end  
H(n,n) = sqrt(H(n,n));
```

# Decomposição de Cholesky

```
% Resolver sistema  $Ax = b$ , usando Decomposição de Cholesky  
% Input: Matriz quadrada A e vetor b.  
% Output: Vetor solução x.
```

```
function x = resolve_chol(A,b)  
H = choldecomp(A);  
y = forwsub(H,b);  
x = backsub(H',y);
```

## Exemplo

Seja:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 10 & 4 \\ -4 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 1 Verificar se  $A$  satisfaz as condições do método de Cholesky.
- 2 Decompor  $A$  em  $HH^t$ .
- 3 Calcular o determinante de  $A$  usando a decomposição obtida.
- 4 Resolver o sistema linear  $Ax = b$ , onde  $b = (0, 6, 5)^t$ .

# Decomposição de Cholesky

- 1 A matriz  $A$  é simétrica. Verificando se é positiva definida.  
 $\det(A_1) = 4 > 0$ ,  $\det(A_2) = 36 > 0$ ,  $\det(A_3) = 36 > 0$ .  
Logo,  $A$  satisfaz as condições da decomposição  $HH^t$ .

2

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \circ \\ 1 & 3 & \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 3  $\det(A) = \det(HH^t) = (\det H)^2 = (h_{11}h_{22}h_{33})^2 = (2 \times 3 \times 1)^2 = 36$ .

- 4 Para obter a solução do sistema linear  $Ax = b$ , devemos resolver dois sistemas lineares triangulares:  
 $Hy = b$  e  $H^t x = y$ .

- Passar de  $Ax = b$  para  $\tilde{A}x = \tilde{b}$  usando o algoritmo:

$$A_i^{(k+1)} \leftarrow A_i^{(k)} - m_{ik} A_k^{(k)}, \text{ com } m_{ik} = \frac{a_{ik}^{(k)}}{a_{kk}^{(k)}}$$

$$k = 1, \dots, n - 1$$

$$i = k + 1, \dots, n$$

onde  $\tilde{A}$  é uma matriz triangular superior.

- Resolver  $\tilde{A}x = \tilde{b}$  usando o algoritmo de substituição regressiva:

$$x_k = \left( \tilde{b}_k - \sum_{j=k+1}^n \tilde{a}_{kj} x_j \right) / \tilde{a}_{kk}, \quad k = n, \dots, 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ a_{21}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & a_{24}^{(1)} & \dots & b_2^{(1)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & \dots & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & \dots & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ a_{21}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & a_{24}^{(1)} & \dots & b_2^{(1)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & \dots & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & \dots & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{21}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ a_{21}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & a_{24}^{(1)} & & b_2^{(1)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{21}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} \quad A_2^{(2)} \leftarrow A_2^{(1)} - m \cdot A_1^{(1)}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ a_{21}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & a_{24}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_2^{(1)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{21}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} \quad A_2^{(2)} \leftarrow A_2^{(1)} - m \cdot A_1^{(1)}$$

$$b_2^{(2)} \leftarrow b_2^{(1)} - m * b_1^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$m = \frac{a_{31}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{31}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} A_3^{(2)} \leftarrow A_3^{(1)} - m \cdot A_1^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{31}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} \quad A_3^{(2)} \leftarrow A_3^{(1)} - m \cdot A_1^{(1)}$$

$$b_3^{(2)} \leftarrow b_3^{(1)} - m \cdot b_1^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} & & b_3^{(2)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{41}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} & & b_3^{(2)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{41}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} A_4^{(2)} \leftarrow A_4^{(1)} - m \cdot A_1^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} & & b_3^{(2)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{41}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} \quad A_4^{(2)} \leftarrow A_4^{(1)} - m \cdot A_1^{(1)}$$

$$b_4^{(2)} \leftarrow b_4^{(1)} - m \cdot b_1^{(1)}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} & & b_3^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{42}^{(2)} & a_{43}^{(2)} & a_{44}^{(2)} & & b_4^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} & & b_3^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{42}^{(2)} & a_{43}^{(2)} & a_{44}^{(2)} & & b_4^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{32}^{(2)}}{a_{22}^{(2)}} \quad A_3^{(3)} \leftarrow A_3^{(2)} - m \cdot A_2^{(2)}$$

$$b_3^{(3)} \leftarrow b_3^{(2)} - m \cdot b_2^{(2)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^{(3)} & a_{34}^{(3)} & & b_3^{(3)} \\ 0 & a_{42}^{(2)} & a_{43}^{(2)} & a_{44}^{(2)} & & b_4^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{42}^{(2)}}{a_{22}^{(2)}} \quad A_4^{(3)} \leftarrow A_4^{(2)} - m \cdot A_2^{(2)}$$

$$b_4^{(3)} \leftarrow b_4^{(2)} - m \cdot b_2^{(2)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & \cdots & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^{(3)} & a_{34}^{(3)} & \cdots & b_3^{(3)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{43}^{(3)} & a_{44}^{(3)} & \cdots & b_4^{(3)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{43}^{(3)}}{a_{33}^{(3)}} \quad A_4^{(4)} \leftarrow A_4^{(3)} - m \cdot A_3^{(3)}$$

$$b_4^{(4)} \leftarrow b_4^{(3)} - m \cdot b_3^{(3)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & \dots & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^{(3)} & a_{34}^{(3)} & \dots & b_3^{(3)} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{44}^{(4)} & \dots & b_4^{(4)} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Eliminação de Gauss

```
% Resolver sistema  $Ax = b$ , usando Eliminação de Gauss
% Input: Matriz quadrada A e vetor b.
% Output: Vetor solução x.
function x=eliminacao_gauss(A,b)
n=size(A,1);
for k=1:n-1
    for i=k+1:n
        m = A(i,k)/A(k,k);
        A(i,:) = A(i,:) - m*A(k,:);
        b(i) = b(i) - m*b(k);
    end
end
x = backsub(A,b);
```

## Exemplo1:

Resolver, usando o método de Eliminação de Gauss, o sistema linear:

$$\begin{cases} 6x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 7 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 = 7 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 8x_3 = 13 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Cuja solução é

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

## Exemplo1:

Resolver, usando o método de Eliminação de Gauss, o sistema linear:

$$\begin{cases} 6x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 7 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 = 7 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 8x_3 = 13 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Cuja solução é

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$



## Exemplo2:

Resolver, usando o método de Eliminação de Gauss, o sistema linear:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10^{-18} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

Cuja solução é

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

## Exemplo2:

Resolver, usando o método de Eliminação de Gauss, o sistema linear:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10^{-18} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

Cuja solução é

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

# Eliminação de Gauss com pivoteamento

- Pseudo-code

Encontrar pivô

$$|a_{pk}^{(k)}| = \max_{k \leq i \leq n} |a_{ik}^{(k)}|$$

Trocar linhas

$$L_k \longleftrightarrow L_p$$

Fazer Eliminação de Gauss

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ a_{21}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & a_{24}^{(1)} & \dots & b_2^{(1)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & \dots & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & \dots & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ a_{21}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & a_{24}^{(1)} & \dots & b_2^{(1)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & \dots & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & \dots & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{21}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ a_{21}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & a_{24}^{(1)} & & b_2^{(1)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{21}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} \quad A_2^{(2)} \leftarrow A_2^{(1)} - m \cdot A_1^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ a_{21}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & a_{24}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_2^{(1)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{21}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} \quad A_2^{(2)} \leftarrow A_2^{(1)} - m \cdot A_1^{(1)}$$

$$b_2^{(2)} \leftarrow b_2^{(1)} - m * b_1^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & \dots & b_2^{(2)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & \dots & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & \dots & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{31}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{31}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} \quad A_3^{(2)} \leftarrow A_3^{(1)} - m \cdot A_1^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} & a_{34}^{(1)} & & b_3^{(1)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{31}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} \quad A_3^{(2)} \leftarrow A_3^{(1)} - m \cdot A_1^{(1)}$$

$$b_3^{(2)} \leftarrow b_3^{(1)} - m \cdot b_1^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} & & b_3^{(2)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} & & b_3^{(2)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{41}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} A_4^{(2)} \leftarrow A_4^{(1)} - m \cdot A_1^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} & & b_3^{(2)} \\ a_{41}^{(1)} & a_{42}^{(1)} & a_{43}^{(1)} & a_{44}^{(1)} & & b_4^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{41}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} \quad A_4^{(2)} \leftarrow A_4^{(1)} - m \cdot A_1^{(1)}$$

$$b_4^{(2)} \leftarrow b_4^{(1)} - m \cdot b_1^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} & & b_3^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{42}^{(2)} & a_{43}^{(2)} & a_{44}^{(2)} & & b_4^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

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Suponha  $|a_{22}^{(2)}| \ll |a_{32}^{(2)}| < |a_{42}^{(2)}|$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & \cdots & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} & \cdots & b_3^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{42}^{(2)} & a_{43}^{(2)} & a_{44}^{(2)} & \cdots & b_4^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{temp} &\leftarrow A_4^{(2)} \\ A_4^{(2)} &\leftarrow A_2^{(2)} \\ A_2^{(2)} &\leftarrow A_{temp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_{temp} &\leftarrow b_4^{(2)} \\ b_4^{(2)} &\leftarrow b_2^{(2)} \\ b_2^{(2)} &\leftarrow b_{temp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} & a_{34}^{(2)} & & b_3^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{42}^{(2)} & a_{43}^{(2)} & a_{44}^{(2)} & & b_4^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{32}^{(2)}}{a_{22}^{(2)}} \quad A_3^{(3)} \leftarrow A_3^{(2)} - m \cdot A_2^{(2)}$$

$$b_3^{(3)} \leftarrow b_3^{(2)} - m \cdot b_2^{(2)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^{(3)} & a_{34}^{(3)} & & b_3^{(3)} \\ 0 & a_{42}^{(2)} & a_{43}^{(2)} & a_{44}^{(2)} & & b_4^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{42}^{(2)}}{a_{22}^{(2)}} \quad A_4^{(3)} \leftarrow A_4^{(2)} - m \cdot A_2^{(2)}$$

$$b_4^{(3)} \leftarrow b_4^{(2)} - m \cdot b_2^{(2)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \cdots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & \cdots & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^{(3)} & a_{34}^{(3)} & \cdots & b_3^{(3)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{43}^{(3)} & a_{44}^{(3)} & \cdots & b_4^{(3)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m = \frac{a_{43}^{(3)}}{a_{33}^{(3)}} \quad \begin{aligned} A_4^{(4)} &\leftarrow A_4^{(3)} - m \cdot A_3^{(3)} \\ b_4^{(4)} &\leftarrow b_4^{(3)} - m \cdot b_3^{(3)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & a_{14}^{(1)} & \dots & b_1^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & a_{24}^{(2)} & & b_2^{(2)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^{(3)} & a_{34}^{(3)} & & b_3^{(3)} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{44}^{(4)} & & b_4^{(4)} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Eliminação de Gauss com pivoteamento

```
function x = eliminacao_gauss_pivo(A,b)
[m,n] = size(A);
Ab = [A b];

for k=1:n-1
    %parte do pivoteamento
    [~,p] = max(abs(Ab(k:n,k))));
    p = p+k-1;
    if p ~ = k
        % pivoteamento das linhas
        Ab([k,p],:) = Ab([p,k],:)
    end
    for i=k+1:n
        m = Ab(i,k)/Ab(k,k);
        Ab(i,k:end) = Ab(i,k:end)-m*Ab(k,k:end);
    end
end

x = backsub(Ab(:,1:n),Ab(:,end));
```

## Exemplo2:

Resolver, usando o método de Eliminação de Gauss, o sistema linear:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10^{-18} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

Cuja solução é

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

## Exemplo2:

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