

Exercise Class Numerical Linear Algebra
Direct Methods for Linear Systems

Exercise 1: Write a script which reads an upper triangular matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and a vector $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and solves the linear system $Ax = b$ with the backward substitution. Then compute the residual vector: $r = Ax - b$.

Exercise 2: Write a script which reads a lower triangular matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and a vector $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and solves the linear system $Ax = b$ with the forward substitution. Then compute the residual vector: $r = Ax - b$.

Exercise 3: Write a script that solves a linear system $Ax = b$ with the Gaussian elimination method (without pivoting). At the end print the solution \bar{x} and the residual $r = Ax - b$.

Exercise 4: Write a script which reads an upper triangular matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and compute its inverse A^{-1} .

Exercise 5: Write a script which reads a square matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and two numbers $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ and then switches the i -th row of A with the j -th row.

Exercise 5: Write a script which reads a square matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and two numbers $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ and then switches the i -th column of A with the j -th column.

Exercise 6: Write a script that solves a linear system $Ax = b$ with the Gaussian elimination method (with partial pivoting). At the end print the solution \bar{x} and the residual $r = Ax - b$.

Exercise 7: Write a script that solves a linear system $Ax = b$ with the Gaussian elimination method (with total pivoting). At the end print the solution \bar{x} and the residual $r = Ax - b$.

Exercise 8: Write a script that takes as input a symmetric and positive matrix A and solves a linear system $Ax = b$ using the Cholesky factorization. At the end print the solution \bar{x} and the residual $r = Ax - b$.

Exercise 9: Write a script that takes as input a tridiagonal matrix A and solve a linear system $Ax = b$ using Thomas's algorithm. At the end print the solution \bar{x} and the residual $r = Ax - b$.