

## LU: Failure Cases?

- Is LU/Gaussian Elimination bulletproof?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \dots & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} \textcircled{\otimes} & & & \\ & \otimes & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \right.$$

- What can be done to get something *like* an LU factorization?

## Fixing nonexistence of LU

- How do we capture 'row switches' in a factorization?

- What does this process look like then?  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & * & A & A \\ B & B & B & B \\ C & C & C & C \\ D & D & D & D \end{pmatrix}$

"Vanilla" LU:  $M_3 M_2 M_1 A$

w/ Partial Pivoting:

$$M_3 P_3 M_2 P_2 M_1 P_1 A = U$$

$$A = \underbrace{P_1^{-1} M_1^{-1} P_2^{-1} M_2^{-1} P_3^{-1} M_3^{-1}}_{L?} U$$

## Demo: LU with Pivoting (Part I)

## What about the $L$ in LU?

- Sort out what LU with pivoting looks like.

$$PA = LU \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \underbrace{M_3 P_3 M_2 P_2 M_1 P_1} A = U \\
 \left[ \begin{array}{l}
 L_3 = M_3 \\
 L_2 = P_3 M_2 P_3^{-1} \\
 L_1 = P_3 P_2 M_1 P_2^{-1} P_3^{-1}
 \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l}
 L_3 L_2 L_1 \underbrace{P_3 P_2 P_1} \\
 = M_3 P_3 M_2 \cancel{P_3^{-1} P_3} P_2 M_1 \cancel{P_2^{-1} P_2} \cancel{P_3^{-1} P_3} P_1 \\
 = \underbrace{M_3 P_3 M_2 P_2 M_1 P_1}
 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

$$L_3 L_2 L_1 P_3 P_2 P_1 A = U$$

$$\underbrace{P_3 P_2 P_1}_P A = \underbrace{L_1^{-1} L_2^{-1} L_3^{-1}}_L U$$

## Demo: LU with partial pivoting (Part II)

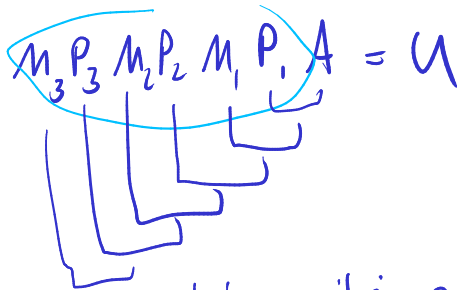
# Computational Cost

- What is the computational cost of multiplying two  $n \times n$  matrices?



each dot prod;  $O(n)$  ops.  
 $n^2$  of them  
 $O(n^3)$

- What is the computational cost of carrying out LU factorization on an  $n \times n$  matrix?



$n$  matrix-matrix products:  ~~$O(n^4)$~~

$n \times n - M(\dots) \rightarrow O(n^2)$

$P(\dots) \rightarrow O(n)$

$\rightarrow O(n^3)$

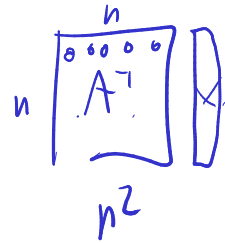
$(2n)^3 = 2^3 \cdot n^3 = 8n^3$

**Demo:** Complexity of Mat-Mat multiplication and LU  
**In-class activity:** Pivoting and Cost

Cost of fwd/bw subst :



$$Ax=b$$



$$(A^{-1}x)_i = \sum_{j=1}^n (A^{-1})_{ij} x_j$$

## More cost concerns

- What's the cost of solving  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ ?
- What's the cost of solving  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n$ ?
- What's the cost of finding  $A^{-1}$ ?



## Cost: Worrying about the Constant, BLAS

$O(n^3)$  really means

$$\alpha \cdot n^3 + \beta \cdot n^2 + \gamma \cdot n + \delta.$$

All the non-leading and constants terms swept under the rug. But: at least the leading constant ultimately matters.