

$$\| (1, 2, 3) \| = \sqrt{14}$$

Norms:

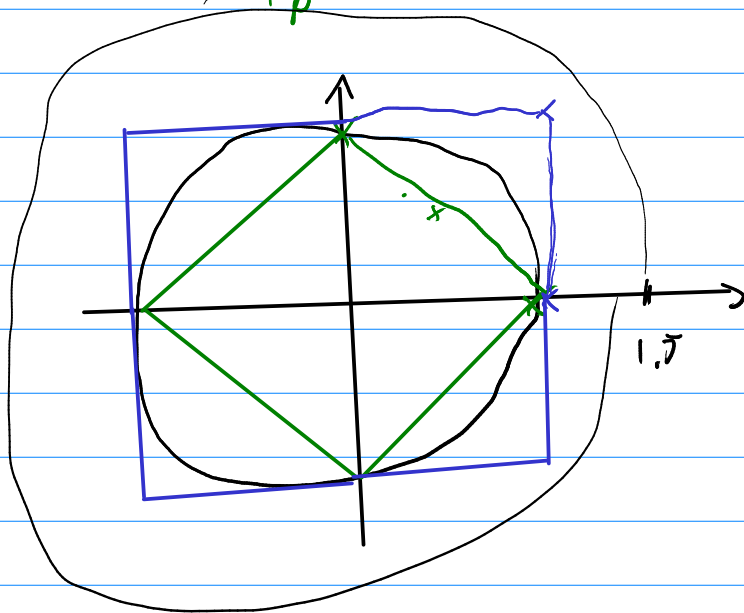
$$\| \cdot \| \geq 0$$

$$\| x \| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \| \alpha x \| = |\alpha| \| x \|$$

$$\| x + y \| \leq \| x \| + \| y \|$$

$$\| \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \|_{\ell_p} = \sqrt[p]{|x_1|^p + |x_2|^p + |x_3|^p}$$



$$\| x \|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = 1$$

$$p=1$$

$$\| x \|_1 = |x_1| + |x_2|$$

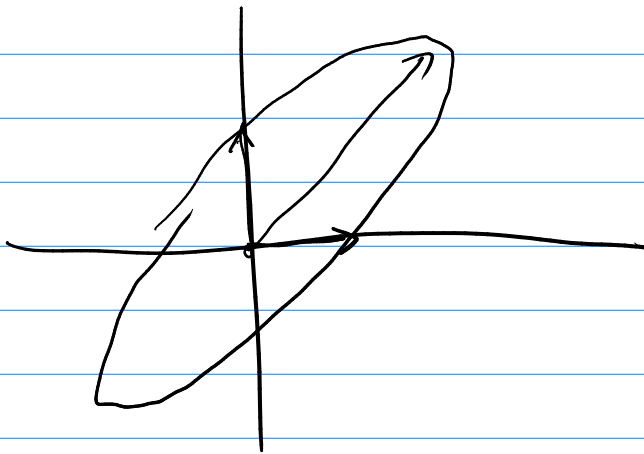
$$p=\infty$$

$$\| x \|_{\infty} = \max(|x_1|, |x_2|)$$

$$\|A\| = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} = \frac{\|f(x)\|}{\|x\|}$$

$$f(v_1) = 3v_3 \quad \text{Assume } \|v_i\| = 1$$

$$\frac{\|3v_3\|}{\|v_1\|} = \frac{(3)\|v_3\|}{\|v_1\|} \approx \frac{\|(0,0,3)\|}{\|(1,0,0)\|} = \frac{3}{1}$$



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Gaussian elimination

Row Echelon Form:

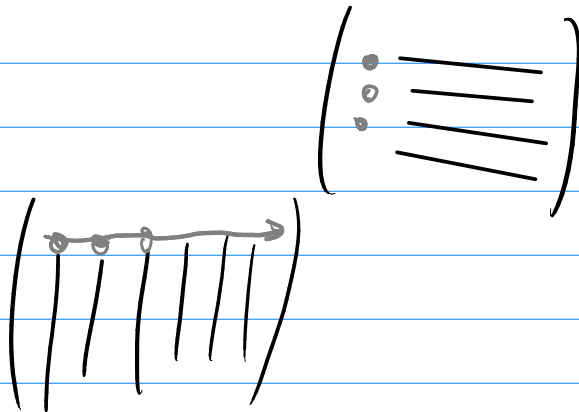
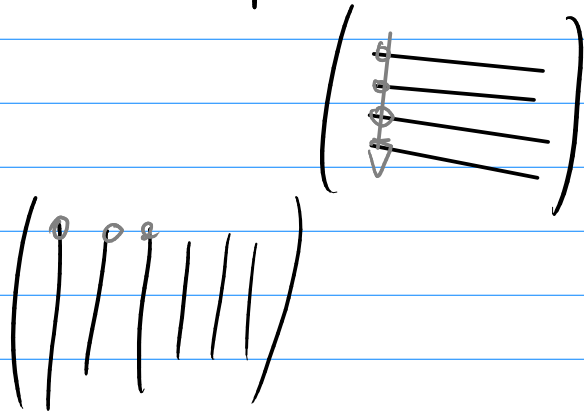
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 & 7 & 3 & 15 \\ & 5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 19 \\ & & 8 & 5 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Gauss-Jordan elimination:

$$\begin{matrix} \text{G-J} \\ \hookrightarrow \end{matrix} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} & & & b \\ & A & & \\ & & & \\ d_1 & d_2 & & \tilde{b} \\ & & d_3 & b \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{G-J} \\ \hookrightarrow \end{matrix} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} & & & I \\ & A & & \\ & & & \\ I & & & A^{-1} \end{array} \right)$$

Matrix - matrix multiplication:



$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} \right\} -\frac{1}{2}$$

A

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ -\frac{1}{2} & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} A$$

M

← elimination matrices

$$M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ \frac{1}{2} & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Try to build Gaussian elim w/ elim matrices

$$\underbrace{M_4 \dots M_3 M_2 M_1}_{\text{lower triangular matrix}} A = U$$

lower triangular matrix

$$A = \underbrace{M_1^{-1} M_2^{-1} \dots M_{n-1}^{-1} M_n^{-1}}_{\text{lower triangular}} U$$

$$A = L U$$

LU breakable:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{just swap rows}$$

Partial pivoting Swap the row

with the entry of largest magnitude @ (in the current column)
to the top

$$M_6 P_5 M_5 M_4 P_2 M_3 M_2 M_1 P_1 A = U$$

\downarrow
 $\underline{P}A = LU$

$$P_3 P_2 P_1 A$$