## MATH 270A: Numerical Linear Algebra

Instructor: Randolph E. Bank

Fall Quarter 2017

Homework Assignment #2Due Wednesday, October 11, 2017

**Exercise 2.1.** Let A be an  $n \times n$  nonsingular matrix. Prove PA = LDU, where P is a permutation matrix, L is unit lower triangular, D is diagonal and U is *unit* upper triangular.

**Exercise 2.2.** Let A be an  $n \times n$  symmetric, positive definite matrix and consider the partition

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & c^t \\ c & B \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $\alpha$  is a scalar and B is  $n - 1 \times n - 1$ . Prove the  $n - 1 \times n - 1$  matrix

$$S = B - \frac{cc^t}{\alpha}$$

is also symmetric positive definite.

**Exercise 2.3.** Let A be an  $n \times n$  symmetric positive definite matrix. Prove  $A = LDL^t$ , where L is unit lower triangular and D is diagonal with positive diagonal entries. (Hint: use Exercise 2.2 and induction.)

**Exercise 2.4.** Let A be an  $n \times n$  symmetric positive definite matrix. Prove  $A = LL^t$ , where L is lower triangular with positive diagonal entries. This factorization is called the Cholesky factorization.

**Exercise 2.5.** Let A be an  $n \times n$  symmetric, positive definite matrix, and consider the partition

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} B & c \\ c^t & \alpha \end{pmatrix},$$

where B is  $n - 1 \times n - 1$  and  $\alpha$  is a scalar. Let B have the decomposition  $B = \overline{L}\overline{D}\overline{L}^t$ . Use this decomposition to compute the  $LDL^t$  decomposition of A. This is another variant of Gaussian elimination called *bordering*.