



# Wetherell Land Surveying LLC

Patrick N. Johnson, P.S.

510 Michigan Ave., P.O. Box 219 Baldwin, MI 49304  
(231) 745-3441 • Fax (231) 745-8494

PROJECT GAUSSIAN ELIMINATION

REFERENCE: STEVEN J. LEON,  
"LINEAR ALGEBRA WITH APPLICATIONS"

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
CUSTOMER: \_\_\_\_\_

MATRIX A - NONSINGULAR MATRIX. HAS THE FOLLOWING FORM INITIALLY

$$A^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{a_{11}^{(1)}} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(1)} \\ a_{21}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(1)} \\ \vdots & & & & \\ a_{m1}^{(1)} & a_{n2}^{(1)} & a_{n3}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

ASSUME  $a_{11}^{(1)} \neq 0$

BY ELEMENTARY ROW OPERATIONS, WANT TO MAKE ALL ELEMENTS BELOW THE DIAGONAL IN COLUMN 1 = 0

- ROW OPERATION: ADDING A MULTIPLE OF ROW 1 TO EACH ROW BELOW THE DIAGONAL

$a_{11}^{(1)}$  IS CALLED THE PIVOT

CREATE A NEW MATRIX,  $A^{(2)}$ :

$$A^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(1)} \\ 0 & \boxed{a_{22}^{(2)}} & a_{23}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & \boxed{a_{n2}^{(2)}} & a_{n3}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

DEFINE:  $m_{k1} = \frac{a_{kj}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}}$  for  $k=2, 3, \dots, m$

then  $a_{kj}^{(2)} = a_{kj}^{(1)} - m_{k1} a_{1j}^{(1)}$  ( $2 \leq k \leq n, 2 \leq j \leq n$ )

STEP REQUIRES  $(n-1)$  DIVISIONS,  $(n-1)^2$  MULTIPLICATIONS, &  
 $(n-1)^2$  ADDITIONS/SUBTRACTIONS



# Wetherell Land Surveying LLC

Patrick N. Johnson, P.S.

510 Michigan Ave., P.O. Box 219 Baldwin, MI 49304  
(231) 745-3441 • Fax (231) 745-8494

PROJECT \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 CUSTOMER: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

NEXT STEP,  $a_{22}^{(2)}$  BECOMES PIVOT & THROUGH ROW OPERATIONS, ELEMENTS IN COLUMN 2 BELOW DIAGONAL BECOME  $\phi$

ASSUME  $a_{22}^{(2)} \neq \phi$ , THEN

$$m_{k2} = \frac{a_{k2}^{(2)}}{a_{22}^{(2)}} \quad \text{for } k=3, 4, \dots, n$$

FORMS NEW MATRIX

$$A^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(2)} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33}^{(3)} & \dots & a_{3n}^{(3)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & a_{n3}^{(3)} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(3)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{WHERE } a_{kj}^{(3)} = a_{kj}^{(2)} - m_{k2} a_{2j}^{(2)} \quad (3 \leq k \leq n, 3 \leq j \leq n)$$

STEP REQUIRES  $(n-2)$  DIVISIONS,  $(n-2)^2$  MULTIPLICATIONS &  $(n-2)^2$  ADDITIONS/SUBTRACTIONS

CONTINUE PROCESS UNTIL ALL COLUMNS ARE PROCESSED

TOTAL PROCESS REQUIRES

$$(n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 1 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \quad \text{DIVISIONS}$$

$$(n-1)^2 + (n-2)^2 + \dots + 1^2 = \frac{n(2n-1)(n-1)}{6} \quad \text{MULTIPLICATIONS}$$

$$(n-1)^2 + \dots + 1^2 = \frac{n(2n-1)(n-1)}{6} \quad \text{ADDITIONS/SUBTRACTIONS}$$



# Wetherell Land Surveying LLC

Patrick N. Johnson, P.S.

510 Michigan Ave., P.O. Box 219 Baldwin, MI 49304  
(231) 745-3441 • Fax (231) 745-8494

PROJECT \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

CUSTOMER: \_\_\_\_\_

## ALGORITHM:

```
FOR i = 1, 2, ..., n-1
  FOR k = i+1, ..., n
    SET  $m_{ki} = \frac{a_{ki}^{(i)}}{a_{ii}^{(i)}}$  PROVIDED  $a_{ii}^{(i)} \neq \phi$ 
    FOR j = i+1, ..., n
      SET  $a_{kj}^{(i+1)} = a_{kj}^{(i)} - m_{ki} a_{ij}^{(i)}$ 
    END FOR LOOP
  END FOR LOOP
END FOR LOOP
```

SEE ATTACHED SPREADSHEET FOR EXAMPLE

## Solution of Linear Equation by Gaussian Elimination

$$A(1) = \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 6 & 2 & 26 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 & 1 & -4 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & -4 & 1 \end{array} = \text{Augmented Coefficient Matrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} m(2,1) \quad 2 \\ m(3,1) \quad 3 \\ m(4,1) \quad 2 \end{array} \quad A(2) = \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & 10 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & -7 & 1 & -2 & -19 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -6 & -9 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Line same as A(1)} \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} m(3,2) \quad 1 \\ m(3,4) \quad 0 \end{array} \quad A(3) = \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & 10 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & -2 & -35 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -6 & -9 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Line same as A(2)} \\ \text{Line same as A(2)} \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$m(4,4) \quad -0.556 \quad A(4) = \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & 10 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & -2 & -35 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -7.11 & -28.44444 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Line same as A(3)} \\ \text{Line same as A(3)} \\ \text{Line same as A(3)} \\ \end{array}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{l} x(1) = 1 \\ x(2) = 2 \\ x(3) = 3 \\ x(4) = 4 \end{array}$$

