

## ‡ Homework #1, ChEg 542

ü Due 9/3/97

1. 1.1 in V&M (read as necessary)
2. 1.2 in V&M
3. 1.3 in V&M
4. 1.7 in V&M (note differences in the meaning of "adjoint")
5. Consider the matrix

$$a = \{\{7,5,3,4\}, \{1,3,1,4\}, \{13,17,20,2\}, \{3,1,6,9\}\}$$

and vector

$$b = \{1,0,9,4\}$$

- a. Use Gaussian elimination to solve

$$a x = b$$

- b. Find  $\text{Det}[A]$
- c. Find  $A^{-1}$  both with and without computing the determinant.
- d. Use Gaussian elimination to obtain L and U as
 
$$L U x = a x = b$$
- e. Find x from  $a x = L U x = b$ , that use the L U decomposition to get x.
- f. Repeat parts a and e for vector  $c = \{1,1,1,1\}$  instead of b.
- g. Now that you have used it, explain why you can calculate x from the L U decomposition of a and why this might be the preferred way for large numerical computations.

6. Use index notation to show that

$$-\mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v} \cdot (-\mathbf{x} \mathbf{u}) - \mathbf{u} \cdot (-\mathbf{x} \mathbf{v})$$

$$-\mathbf{x} \cdot (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v} \cdot (-\mathbf{u}) - \mathbf{u} \cdot (-\mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{u}$$

$$\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = -\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}$$