

□—GaussElim

m,n: pivot row and col
 $r = \text{argmax } (h = m \dots nr, \text{abs}(A[h, n]))$ (not implemented, use $r=m$)

$GaussElim(M) := \begin{bmatrix} A := M \ nr := \text{rows}(A) \ nc := \text{cols}(A) \ c := [1..nc] \ m := 1 \ n := 1 \\ \text{while } (m \leq nr) \wedge (n \leq nc) \\ \quad r := m \\ \quad \text{if } SameQ(A_{r,n}, 0) \\ \quad \quad n := n + 1 \\ \quad \text{else} \\ \quad \quad \quad k := [(n+1)..nc] \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{for } h := m+1, h \leq nr, h := h+1 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad f := \frac{A_{h,n}}{A_{m,n}} \ A_{h,n} := 0 \ A_{h,k} := A_{h,k} - f \cdot A_{m,k} \\ \quad \quad \quad [m := m+1 \ n := n+1] \\ \quad A \end{bmatrix}$

$RREF(M, T) := \begin{bmatrix} A := M \ m := \text{rows}(A) \ n := \text{cols}(A) \ k := 1 \ j := 1 \ B := 0 \ ro := [1..m] \ tmp := 0 \\ \text{while } (k \leq m) \wedge (j \leq n) \\ \quad p := k \\ \quad \text{for } h := k+1, h \leq m, h := h+1 \\ \quad \quad \text{if } SameQ(|A_{p,j}| < |A_{h,j}|, 1) \\ \quad \quad \quad p := h \\ \quad \quad \text{else} \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{continue} \\ \quad \quad \text{if } (T \neq 0) \wedge (|A_{p,j}| < T) \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad im := [k..m] \ A_{im,j} := 0 \ j := j+1 \\ \quad \quad \text{else} \\ \quad \quad \quad jn := [j..n] \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{if } p \neq k \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad tmp_{jn} := A_{k,jn} \ A_{k,jn} := A_{p,jn} \ A_{p,jn} := tmp_{jn} \\ \quad \quad \quad \text{else} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad f := A_{k,j} \ A_{k,jn} := \frac{A_{k,jn}}{f} \\ \quad \quad \quad B_{ro,jn} := \begin{array}{l} \text{if } ro = k \\ \quad A_{ro,jn} \\ \text{else} \\ \quad A_{ro,jn} - A_{ro,j} \cdot A_{k,jn} \end{array} \\ \quad \quad \quad [A_{ro,jn} := B_{ro,jn} \ k := k+1 \ j := j+1] \\ \quad A \end{bmatrix}$

$SameQ(a, b) := \text{num2str}(a) = \text{num2str}(b)$

GaussElim Numeric

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$GaussElim(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{maple}(gausselim(A)) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -11 \\ -2 & 0 & -3 & 22 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{GaussElim}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{maple}(gausselim}(A)) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

GaussElim Symbolic

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & y \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{GaussElim}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & & 3 \\ 0 & 5 - 4 \cdot x & & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3 \cdot (-7 \cdot (5 - 4 \cdot x) + 2 \cdot (8 - 7 \cdot x)) + y \cdot (5 - 4 \cdot x)}{5 - 4 \cdot x} & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\max(\text{maple}(simplify(GaussElim(A) - \text{maple}(gausselim}(A)))) = 0$$

This seems to be a bug en maple gausselim:

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ x & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & y \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{GaussElim}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & & 3 \\ 0 & 5 - 2 \cdot x & & 3 \cdot (2 - x) \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3 \cdot (-7 \cdot (5 - 2 \cdot x) + 6 \cdot (2 - x)) + y \cdot (5 - 2 \cdot x)}{5 - 2 \cdot x} & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{maple}(gausselim}(A)) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & & 3 \\ 0 & -6 & & -21 + y \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3 \cdot (-23 + 8 \cdot x) + 5 \cdot y - 2 \cdot x \cdot y}{6} & \end{bmatrix} \quad ??$$

This is ok:

$$\text{GaussElim}(A) \left|_{\begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 9 \end{cases}} \right. = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

This is bad:

$$\text{maple}(gausselim}(A)) \left|_{\begin{cases} x = 4 \\ y = 9 \end{cases}} \right. = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

RREF

$$check_N(A) := \left| \left| \text{normi}(RREF(A, \text{TOL}) - \text{maple}(rref(A))) \right| \right| < \text{TOL}$$

$$check_S(A) := \left| \left| \text{normi}(\text{maple}(simplify(RREF(A, 0) - \text{maple}(rref(A)))))) \right| \right| = 0$$

$$\text{TOL} := 10^{-9}$$

Symbolic

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad RREF(A, \text{TOL}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad check_N(A) = 1$$

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -11 \\ -2 & 0 & -3 & 22 \end{bmatrix} \quad RREF(A, \text{TOL}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad check_N(A) = 1$$

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ x & 5 & 6 & 2 \\ 7 & 8 & y & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad RREF(A, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{4 \cdot (-4 \cdot ((21 - y) \cdot (35 - 8 \cdot x) - 6 \cdot (42 - x \cdot y)) + 3 \cdot (y \cdot (35 - 8 \cdot x) - 8 \cdot (42 - x \cdot y)))}{(35 - 8 \cdot x) \cdot ((21 - y) \cdot (35 - 8 \cdot x) - 6 \cdot (42 - x \cdot y))} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{14 \cdot (21 - y)}{(21 - y) \cdot (35 - 8 \cdot x) - 6 \cdot (42 - x \cdot y)} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{84}{(21 - y) \cdot (35 - 8 \cdot x) - 6 \cdot (42 - x \cdot y)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$check_S(A) = 1$$

Same code, but only for numerics

This is a rref function for numerical calculus only, but with only one (sometimes some eval's make the routines slower). Sure some other eval can make this faster.

```
RREF (M, T) := | [ A := eval (M) nr := rows (A) nc := cols (A) m := 1 n := 1 B := 0 ro := [1..nr] tmp := 0 ]
                  while (m ≤ nr) ∧ (n ≤ nc)
                    p := m
                    for h := m + 1, h ≤ nr, h := h + 1
                      if |Ap n| < |Ah n|
                        p := h
                      else
                        continue
                      if |Ap n| < T
                        [ im := [m..nr] Aim n := 0 n := n + 1 ]
                      else
                        jn := [n..nc]
                        if p ≠ m
                          [ tmpjn := Am jn Am jn := Ap jn Ap jn := tmpjn ]
                        else
                          0
                        f := Am n Am jn := Am jn / f
                        Bro jn := if ro = m
                           Aro jn
                         else
                           Aro jn - Aro n · Am jn
                        [ Aro jn := NearZero (Bro jn, T) m := m + 1 n := n + 1 ]
                    A

```

rref (M) := | RREF (A, TOL)

NearZero (x, T) := |

```
if |x| < T
  0
else
  x
```

Can use this for eliminate small values with roundoff errors, or can try to not, to see where those errors appear (and make the routine faster)

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$RREF (A, TOL) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -11 \\ -2 & 0 & -3 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$RREF (A, TOL) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Time test

randi function as in Octave

```
randi (_R, _m, _n) := | [ d := _R2 - _R1 + 1 r := [1.._m] c := [1.._n] a := matrix (_m, _n) ]
                           ar c := round (random (d), 0) + _R1
```

$$lb := -100 \quad ub := 100 \quad m := 50 \quad n := 60 \quad A := \text{randi} ([-100 \ 100], m, n) = \begin{bmatrix} 44 & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\min(A) \ \max(A)] = [-100 \ 100]$$

