

### 3. 선형 연립 방정식

#### Linear Equation System

1. 사용 예

$$J_i = -L_{ij} \nabla C_j + L_{iT} \nabla T + L_{i\phi} \nabla \phi$$

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2$$

...      ...      ...

$$a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n$$

$$[A]\{X\} = \{B\}$$

$$\{X\} = [A]^{-1}\{B\}$$

## 2. Gaussian Elimination

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1 + x_2 + 3x_4 &= 4 \\
 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 &= 1 \\
 3x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 &= -3 \\
 -x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 &= 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & x_1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & x_2 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 2 & x_3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & -1 & x_4 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & x_1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 & x_2 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & -7 & x_3 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 2 & x_4 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ -7 \\ -15 \\ 8 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & x_1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 & x_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 13 & x_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -13 & x_4 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ -7 \\ 13 \\ -13 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_4 &= 1 \\
 x_3 &= (13 - 13x_4)/3 = 0 \\
 x_2 &= -(-7 + x_3 + 5x_4) = 2 \\
 x_1 &= 4 - x_2 - 3x_4 = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \textcolor{red}{= 0} & & & a_{nn} \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{array} \right)$$

$$x_i = \frac{b_i - (a_{i,i+1}x_{i+1} + \dots + a_{i,n}x_n)}{a_{ii}} = \frac{b_i - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij}x_j}{a_{ii}}$$

- Pivot element ( $a_{ii}$ )가 0이 되는 경우 (when the Pivot element is zero)

$$\begin{array}{l} 4x_2 - x_3 = 5 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6 \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6 \\ 0 + 4x_2 - x_3 = 5 \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \dots + a_{in}x_n = b_i \\ \vdots \\ a_{j1}x_1 + a_{j2}x_2 + \dots + a_{jn}x_n = b_j \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{j1}x_1 + a_{j2}x_2 + \dots + a_{jn}x_n = b_j \\ \vdots \\ a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \dots + a_{in}x_n = b_i \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{array}$$

**Pivoting**

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \dots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_i \\ x_j \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_i \\ \vdots \\ b_j \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \dots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_i \\ x_j \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_j \\ \vdots \\ b_i \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

- Augmented Matrix

$$\begin{array}{l}
 4x_2 - x_3 = 5 \\
 x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6 \\
 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} =
 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Augmented matrix

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \downarrow \\
 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\hspace{1cm} \text{Gauss-Jordan} \atop \text{Elimination}}
 \end{array}$$

### 3. Pivoting

#### 3.1 Round-off error

$$0.003000x_1 + 59.14x_2 = 59.17$$

$$5.291x_1 - 6.130x_2 = 46.78$$

- 위 방정식의 해를 Gaussian Elimination 방법으로 구하시오  
Solve the above equations using Gaussian Elimination  
(Answer:  $x_1 = 10.00$ ,  $x_2 = 1.000$ )

해의 오류에 대한 궁극적인 대책: 유효 숫자를 늘린다.

Eventual way to reduce the error is to increase the significant figures.

#### 3.2 Partial/Scaled partial pivoting

- 유효 숫자에 의존하기 전에,  
Pivot element로 각 식의 해당 열에서 가장 큰 수를 선택한다.  
Before increasing the significant figures,  
choose the largest number as the Pivot element.
- 다음 방정식의 해를 같은 방법으로 구하시오 (Partial Pivoting)

$$5.291x_1 - 6.130x_2 = 46.78$$

$$0.003000x_1 + 59.14x_2 = 59.17$$

- 다음 방정식의 해를 구하시오

$$30.00x_1 + 591400x_2 = 591700$$

$$5.291x_1 - 6.130x_2 = 46.78$$

주어진 행에서 가장 큰 수로 normalization을 하고 난 후

Partial pivoting을 수행한다. (Scaled partial pivoting)

Normalize the coefficient values using the largest value in each line  
and perform the Partial pivoting.

```

SUB Gauss (a, b, n, x, tol, er)
    DIMENSION s(n)
    er = 0
    DO i = 1, n
        S(i) = ABS(a(i,1))
        DO j = 2, n
            IF ABS(a(i,j)) > s(i) THEN S(i) = ABS(a(i,j))
        END DO
    END DO
    CALL Eliminate (a, s, n, b, tol, er)
    IF er ≠ -1 THEN
        CALL Substitute (a, n, b, x)
    END IF
END Gauss

```

```

SUB Eliminate (a, s, n, b, tol, er)
    DO k = 1, n-1
        CALL Pivot (a, b, s, n, k)
        IF ABS(a(k,k)/s(k)) < tol THEN
            er = -1
            EXIT DO
        END IF
        DO i = k+1, n
            factor = a(i,k) / a(k,k)
            DO j = k+1, n
                a(i,j) = a(i,j) - factor * a(k,j)
            END DO
            b(i) = b(i) - factor * b(k)
        END DO
    END DO
    IF ABS(a(k,k)/s(k)) < tol THEN er = -1
END Eliminate

```

```

SUB Pivot (a, b, s, n, k)
    p = k
    big = ABS(a(k,k)/s(k))
    DO ii = k+1, n
        dummy = ABS(a(ii,k)/s(ii))
        IF dummy > big THEN
            big = dummy
            p = ii
        END IF
    END DO
    IF p ≠ k THEN
        DO jj = k, n
            dummy = a(p,jj)
            a(p,jj) = a(k,jj)
            a(k,jj)= dummy
        END DO
        dummy = b(p)
        b(p) = b(k)
        b(k) = dummy
        dummy = s(p)
        s(p) = s(k)
        s(k) = dummy
    END IF
END Pivot

```

```

SUB Substitute (a, n, b, x)
    X(n) = b(n) / a(n,n)
    DO i = n-1, 1, -1
        Sum = 0
        DO j = i+1, n
            sum = sum + a(i,j) * x(j)
        END DO
        x(i) = (b(i) - sum) / a(i,i)
    END DO
END Substitute

```

## 4. Linear Algebra

### 4.1 Matrix Inversion

When Operation ( $[A]$ ) makes  $[I]$ , the operation corresponds to  $[A]^{-1}$

- 다음 방정식의 해를 역행렬 계산을 통해 구하시오

$$\begin{array}{l} 4x_2 - x_3 = 5 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6 \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \end{array} \quad \left( \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

Use an augmented matrix

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{Row Operations}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/4 & 0 & 1/4 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{Row Operations}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 5/4 & 1 & -1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/4 & 0 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -0.5 & -0.5 \end{array} \right) \downarrow$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} -0.25 & 0.375 & 0.625 \\ 0.25 & 0.125 & -0.125 \\ 1 & -0.5 & -0.5 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\text{Inverse Matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -0.25 & 0.375 & 0.625 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.25 & 0.125 & -0.125 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -0.5 & -0.5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{Oper } ([A]) \leftrightarrow \text{Oper } ([I]) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Red Arrow}} \quad [I] \leftrightarrow [B] = [B][I]$$

$[A]$ 를  $[I]$ 로 바꾼 operation  $[B]$ 는  $[A]$ 의 역행렬이다.

$[B]$  that changed  $[A]$  into  $[I]$  is nothing but the inverse of  $[A]$ .

$$[B] = [A]^{-1}$$

## 4.2 Special Matrices

$$A = LU$$

- LU 분해법 및 그 필요성 (활용성)  
[A]는 일정하고 {B}가 다른 경우에 대해 해를 구할 때.
- LU 분해법 소개

For  $[A]\{X\} - \{B\} = 0$

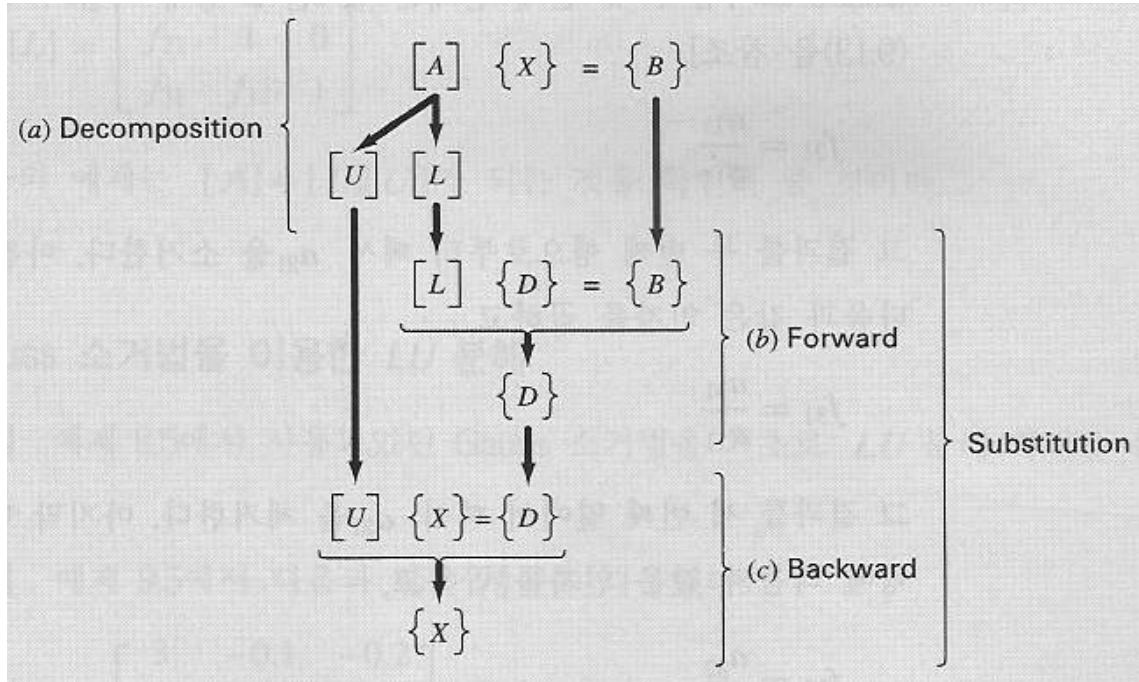
If  $[U]\{X\} - \{D\} = 0$

$$[U] = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$[L]\{ [U]\{X\} - \{D\} \} = [A]\{X\} - \{B\}$

$$[L] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[L]\{D\} = \{B\}$$



● LU 분해

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Gaussian Elimination

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a'_{22} & a'_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & a'_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Set } \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} = f_{21} \quad \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} = f_{31} \quad \frac{a'_{32}}{a'_{22}} = f_{32}$$

$$a'_{22} = a_{22} - f_{21} \times a_{12}$$

$$a'_{23} = a_{23} - f_{21} \times a_{13}$$

...

$$[L] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ f_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad [U] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a'_{22} & a'_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & a'_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [L][U] &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ f_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a'_{22} & a'_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & a'_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ f_{21} \cdot a_{11} & f_{21} \cdot a_{12} + a'_{22} & f_{21} \cdot a_{13} + a'_{23} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = [A] \end{aligned}$$

실제 programming 시  $f$ 의 저장:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ f_{21} & a'_{22} & a'_{23} \\ f_{31} & f_{32} & a'_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Example) } \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -0.1 & -0.2 \\ 0.1 & 7 & -0.3 \\ 0.3 & -0.2 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 7.85 \\ -19.3 \\ 71.4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$f_{21} = \frac{0.1}{3} = 0.0333333 \quad f_{31} = \frac{0.3}{3} = 0.100000$$

$$f_{32} = \frac{-0.19}{7.00333} = -0.0271300$$

$$[U] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -0.1 & -0.2 \\ 0 & 7.00333 & -0.293333 \\ 0 & 0 & 10.0120 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[L]\{D\} = \{B\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.0333333 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.100000 & -0.0271300 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 7.85 \\ -19.3 \\ 71.4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$d_i = b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} d_j \quad \{D\} = \begin{Bmatrix} 7.85 \\ -19.5617 \\ 70.0843 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$[U]\{X\} = \{D\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -0.1 & -0.2 \\ 0 & 7.00333 & -0.293333 \\ 0 & 0 & 10.0120 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 7.85 \\ -19.5617 \\ 70.0843 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$x_i = \frac{d_i - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j}{a_{ii}} \quad \{X\} = \begin{Bmatrix} 3 \\ -2.5 \\ 7.00003 \end{Bmatrix}$$

## 5. Iterative Methods

### 5.1 Jacobi and Gauss-Seidel Methods

$$[A] \{X\} = \{B\}$$

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2$$

$$a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3$$

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1 - a_{12}x_2 - a_{13}x_3}{a_{11}}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{b_2 - a_{21}x_1 - a_{23}x_3}{a_{22}}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{b_3 - a_{31}x_1 - a_{32}x_2}{a_{33}}$$

$$X^{(k)} = T X^{(k-1)} + C \text{ 형태로 방정식을 고친 후 반복}$$

1 변수 방정식에서의 고정점 반복법 (Fixed Point Iteration)과 유사하며 다음과 같은 수렴 조건을 만족해야 한다.

$$|a_{ii}| > \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}|$$

위 식은 수렴을 위한 충분조건이며 필요조건은 아니다.

위를 만족하는 시스템을 diagonally dominant system 이라고 하는데 많은 공학 문제들이 이에 해당한다.

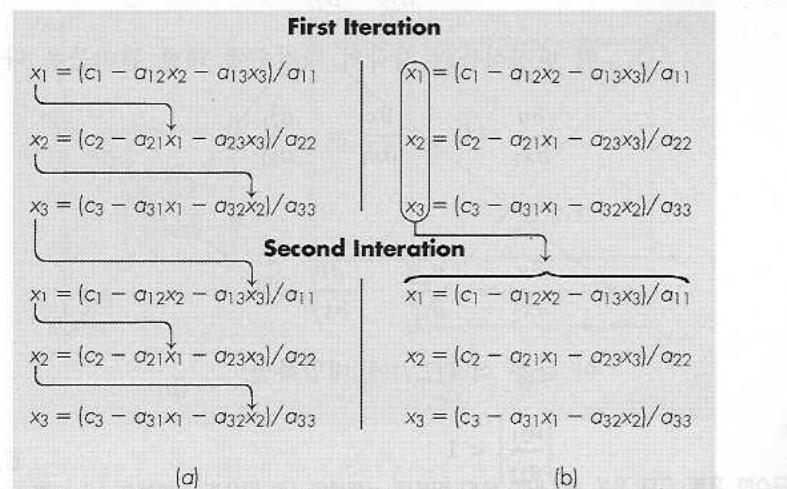


그림 11.4

연립선형 대수 방정식의 해를 구하기 위한 (a) Gauss-Seidel 법과 (b) Jacobi 반복법 사이의 차이점에 대한 도식적 설명.

## 5.2 SOR method

- 수렴성을 향상시키기 위한 목적으로 Gauss-Seidel 법을 통해 얻은 해를 다음 반복에 직접 사용하지 않고 이전 반복 과정에서 얻은 결과와의 가중 평균값 (weighted average)을 취한다.

$$x_i^{new} = \lambda x_i^{new} + (1 - \lambda) x_i^{old}$$

$\lambda$ 는 0-2 사이의 값을 가진다.  $\lambda$ 가 1이면 G-S 법에 해당한다. 0-1 사이 값을 가질 때는 under-relaxation, 1-2 사이 값을 가질 때는 over-relaxation 또는 Successive Over-Relaxation (SOR)이라고 한다.

## 개인 과제물 (Homework)

- Gauss-Jordan 방법으로 역행렬을 구하는 프로그램을 완성하시오.  
몇 개의 선형 연립방정식 예제를 만들고 완성한 프로그램을 이용,  
방정식의 해를 구하시오.  
Write a code that gives an inverse matrix of an arbitrarily given matrix, using a  
Gauss-Jordan method.  
Generate examples of linear equation system and solve them using the code.

예제를 통해, 개발한 프로그램이 Scaled Partial Pivoting 을 성공적으로  
수행한다는 점을 확인할 것.

Emphasize that your code performs the Scaled Partial Pivoting successfully.

Use an input file, instead of typing all the numbers in an interactive mode.