

8-1. naloga: rešite podani sistem enačb z Matlab-ovimi funkcijami

$$2x_1 + 7x_2 + 5x_3 = -12$$

$$4x_1 + 6x_2 - x_3 = -11$$

$$9x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_3 = 6$$

• podani sistem enačb rešite z uporabo:

- A) operatorja "\
- B) funkcije *linsolve*
- C) funkcije *qr*
- D) funkcije *lu*
- E) funkcije *rref*
- F) funkcije *cgs*

NM: V-VIII/1

8-1

```
1 % reševanje določenega sistema enačb
2 clear; clear all;
3 Nn=3;
4 A=[ 2 7 5
5     4 6 -1
6     9 3 -3 ]
7 b=[-12
8     -11
9      6]
10 rA=rank(A);
11 Ab=[A,b];
12 rAb=rank(Ab);
13 [n,m]=size(Ab);
14 if rA == rAb
15     disp('Sistem enačb ni konsistenten. ');
16     return;
17 end
18 % št. neznanek=št. enačb
19 if (Nn-rA) == 0
20     if (Nn-rA) > 0
21         disp('Število neznanek je več kot enačb - nedoločen s.e. ');
22         return;
23     else
24         disp('Število neznanek je manj kot enačb - predoločen s.e. ');
25         return;
26     end
27 end
```

```
A =
     2     7     5
     4     6    -1
     9     3    -3
b =
    -12
    -11
     6

##### A) Gaussova metoda z delnim pivotiranjem
Kontrola rešitve
Ost (1) = 0.00000000000000018
Ost (2) = 0.00000000000000053
Ost (3) = 0.00000000000000000
Rešitve sistema enačb z operatorjem \
x(1) = +2.0000
x(2) = -3.0000
x(3) = +1.0000
```

NM: V-VIII/2

8-1-A

```

28 % det(A)~=0
29 dA = det(A);
30 if abs(dA) < eps
31     disp('Matrika A je singularna.');
```

```

32     return;
33 end
34 disp('-----')
35 disp('### A) Gaussova metoda z delnim pivotiranjem');
```

```

36 x=A\b;
37 % Kontrola resitve
38 Ost=A*x-b;
39 fprintf(1,'Kontrola resitve \n');
```

```

40 for i=1:rA
41     fprintf('Ost(%i)= %16.16f \n',i,Ost(i));
42 end
43 % Ispis resitve
44 fprintf(1,'Resitve sistema enacb z operatorjem \\\n');
```

```

45 for i=1:rA
46     fprintf(1,'x(%i)= %+6.4f \r',1,x(i));
47 end
48 pause
```

```

A =
     2     7     5
     4     6    -1
     9     3    -3
b =
    -12
    -11
     6
-----
### A) Gaussova metoda z delnim pivotiranjem
Kontrola resitve
Ost (1)= 0.00000000000000018
Ost (2)= 0.00000000000000053
Ost (3)= 0.00000000000000000
Resitve sistema enacb z operatorjem \
x (1)= +2.0000
x (2)= -3.0000
x (3)= +1.0000
    
```

NM: V-VIII/3

8-1-B

```

49 - disp('-----')
50 - disp('### B) linsolve uporablja LU dekompozicijo z delnim pivotiranjem');
```

```

51 x=linsolve(A,b);
52 % Kontrola resitve
53 Ost=A*x-b;
54 fprintf(1,'Kontrola resitve \n');
```

```

55 for i=1:rA
56     fprintf('Ost(%i)= %16.16f \n',i,Ost(i));
57 end
58 % Ispis resitve
59 fprintf(1,'Resitve sistema enacb z linsolve \n');
```

```

60 for i=1:rA
61     fprintf(1,'x(%i)= %+6.4f \r',1,x(i));
62 end
63 pause
```

```

Ost(1)= 0.00000000000000018
Ost (2)= 0.00000000000000053
Ost (3)= 0.00000000000000000
Resitve sistema enacb z operatorjem \
x (1)= +2.0000
x (2)= -3.0000
x (3)= +1.0000
-----
### B) linsolve uporablja LU dekompozicijo z delnim pi
Kontrola resitve
Ost (1)= 0.00000000000000018
Ost (2)= 0.00000000000000053
Ost (3)= 0.00000000000000000
Resitve sistema enacb z linsolve
x (1)= +2.0000
x (2)= -3.0000
x (3)= +1.0000
    
```

NM: V-VIII/4

8-1-C

The screenshot shows the MATLAB environment with a script and a command window. The script implements two methods for solving a system of linear equations: QR decomposition and LU decomposition. The QR method is shown to be more accurate than the LU method.

```

64 - disp('=====')
65 - disp('### C) QR metoda');
66 - % A=Q*R
67 - % Q'*Q=I
68 - % Q*R*x=b      Q'*Q*R*x=R*x=Q'*b
69 - [Q,R]=qr(A);
70 - y=Q'*b;
71 - x=R\y;
72 - % Kontrola resitve
73 - Ost=A*x-b;
74 - fprintf(1,'Kontrola resitve \n');
75 - for i=1:1:rA
76 -     fprintf('Ost(%i)= %16.16f \n',i,Ost(i));
77 - end
78 - % Ispis resitve
79 - fprintf(1,'Resitve sistema enach z QR metodo\n');
80 - for i=1:1:rA
81 -     fprintf(1,'x(%i)= %6.4f \r',i,x(i));
82 - end
83 - pause
    
```

Command Window Output:

```

x(3) = +1.0000
=====
### B) linsolve uporablja LU dekompozicijo z delnim pi
Kontrola resitve
Ost (1) = 0.0000000000000018
Ost (2) = 0.0000000000000053
Ost (3) = 0.0000000000000000
Resitve sistema enach z linsolve
x (1) = +2.0000
x (2) = -3.0000
x (3) = +1.0000
=====
### C) QR metoda
Kontrola resitve
Ost (1) = 0.0000000000000000
Ost (2) = -0.0000000000000053
Ost (3) = 0.0000000000000000
Resitve sistema enach z QR metodo
x (1) = +2.0000
x (2) = -3.0000
x (3) = +1.0000
    
```

NM: V-VIII/5

8-1-D

The screenshot shows the MATLAB environment with a script and a command window. The script implements two methods for solving a system of linear equations: LU decomposition and QR decomposition. The QR method is shown to be more accurate than the LU method.

```

84 - disp('=====')
85 - disp('### D) LU metoda');
86 - % P*A*x=P*L*U*x=P*L*y=P*b
87 - [L,U,P]=lu(A);
88 - % L in U sta zc permutirana zaradi delnega pivotiranja
89 - Pb=P*b;
90 - y=L\Pb;
91 - x=U\y;
92 - % Kontrola resitve
93 - Ost=A*x-b;
94 - fprintf(1,'Kontrola resitve \n');
95 - for i=1:1:rA
96 -     fprintf('Ost(%i)= %16.16f \n',i,Ost(i));
97 - end
98 - % Ispis resitve
99 - fprintf(1,'Resitve sistema enach z LU metodo\n');
100 - for i=1:1:rA
101 -     fprintf(1,'x(%i)= %6.4f \r',i,x(i));
102 - end
103 - pause
    
```

Command Window Output:

```

x(3) = +1.0000
=====
### C) QR metoda
Kontrola resitve
Ost (1) = 0.0000000000000000
Ost (2) = -0.0000000000000053
Ost (3) = 0.0000000000000000
Resitve sistema enach z QR metodo
x (1) = +2.0000
x (2) = -3.0000
x (3) = +1.0000
=====
### D) LU metoda
Kontrola resitve
Ost (1) = 0.0000000000000018
Ost (2) = 0.0000000000000053
Ost (3) = 0.0000000000000000
Resitve sistema enach z LU metodo
x (1) = +2.0000
x (2) = -3.0000
x (3) = +1.0000
    
```

NM: V-VIII/6

8-1-E

The screenshot shows a MATLAB environment with a script editor and a command window. The script editor contains the following code:

```

104 - disp('=====')
105 - disp('### E) GAUSS-JORDAN-ova metoda');
106 - RAb=rref(Ab);
107 - x=RAb(:,m);
108 - % Kontrola resitve
109 - Ost=A*x-b;
110 - fprintf(1,'Kontrola resitve \n');
111 - for i=1:1:rA
112 -     fprintf('Ost(%i)= %16.16f \n',i,Ost(i));
113 - end
114 - % Ispis Resitve
115 - fprintf(1,'Resitve sistema enacib z GAUSS-JORDAN-ovo metodo\n');
116 - for i=1:1:rA
117 -     fprintf(1,'x(%i)= %+6.4f \r',i,x(i));
118 - end
119 - pause
    
```

The Command Window displays the following output:

```

kontrola resitve
Ost (1) = 0.0000000000000018
Ost (2) = 0.0000000000000053
Ost (3) = 0.0000000000000000
Resitve sistema enacib z LU metodo
x (1) = +2.0000
x (2) = -3.0000
x (3) = +1.0000
=====
### E) GAUSS-JORDAN-ova metoda
Kontrola resitve
Ost (1) = 0.0000000000000000
Ost (2) = 0.0000000000000000
Ost (3) = 0.0000000000000000
Resitve sistema enacib z GAUSS-JORDAN-ovo metodo
x (1) = +2.0000
x (2) = -3.0000
x (3) = +1.0000
    
```

NM: V-VIII/7

8-1-F

The screenshot shows a MATLAB environment with a script editor and a command window. The script editor contains the following code:

```

120 - disp('=====')
121 - disp('### F) iterativna metoda konjugiranih gradientov');
122 - x=cgs(A,b);
123 - % Kontrola resitve
124 - Ost=A*x-b;
125 - fprintf(1,'Kontrola resitve \n');
126 - for i=1:1:rA
127 -     fprintf('Ost(%i)= %16.16f \n',i,Ost(i));
128 - end
129 - % Ispis resitve
130 - fprintf(1,'Resitve sistema enacib z metodo konjugiranih gradientov\n');
131 - for i=1:1:rA
132 -     fprintf(1,'x(%i)= %+6.4f \r',i,x(i));
133 - end
    
```

The Command Window displays the following output:

```

=====
### F) iterativna metoda konjugiranih gradientov
cgs converged at iteration 3 to a solution with relative error 1.0e-16
Kontrola resitve
Ost (1) = 0.0000000000002203
Ost (2) = 0.0000000000001634
Ost (3) = 0.0000000000002007
Resitve sistema enacib z metodo konjugiranih gradientov
x (1) = +2.0000
x (2) = -3.0000
x (3) = +1.0000
>>
    
```

NM: V-VIII/8