

The Procedure For Coding the Gaussian Elimination / Backward Substitution Method For Solving Large (1000's) of Nodal and other sets of equations

Gaussian Elimination Method for Solving a Set of Equations. Consider two equations:

$$\#1 \quad AX + BY + C = 0$$

$$\#2 \quad DX + EY + F = 0$$

A, B, C, D, E, F
Are known.

X and Y are unknown

Since both equations = 0, you can add or subtract the equations or multiples of the equations without affecting the final solutions for X and Y.

Gaussian Elimination says to subtract a multiple of #1 from #2 so that the "modified" D becomes zero.

If we multiply #2 by $\frac{A}{D}$ we get

$$\left(\frac{A}{D}\right) \cdot DX + \left(\frac{A}{D}\right) \cdot EY + \left(\frac{A}{D}\right) \cdot F = 0$$

yielding
mod. #2 $\left[AX + \frac{AE}{D}Y + \frac{AF}{D} = 0 \right]$

The new pair of equations is

$$\#1 \quad AX + BY + C = 0$$

$$\#2_{\text{mod}} \quad AX + \frac{AE}{D}Y + \frac{AF}{D} = 0$$

Now subtract #1 from #2, yielding

$$\#1 \quad AX + BY + C = 0$$

$$\#2_{\text{mod}} \quad 0 + \left(\frac{AE}{D} - B\right)Y + \left(\frac{AF}{D} - C\right) = 0 \leftarrow \text{Thus, } Y = \frac{\frac{C - \frac{AF}{D}}{\frac{AE}{D} - B}}$$

For 3×3 ,

$$Ax + By + Cz + J = 0$$

$$Dx + Ey + Fz + K = 0 \leftarrow \text{mult. by } \frac{A}{D} \text{ to eliminate } D$$

$$Gx + Hy + Iz + L = 0 \leftarrow \text{mult. by } \frac{A}{G} \text{ to eliminate } G$$

Creating modified equations

$$\textcircled{\#1} \quad Ax + By + Cz + J = 0$$

$$\textcircled{\#2} \quad 0 + (E'y + F'z + K' = 0)$$

$$\textcircled{\#3} \quad 0 + (H'y + I'z + L' = 0)$$

Now, Repeat the process for the two equations

$$\textcircled{\#2} \quad \left[E'y + F'z + K' = 0 \right]$$

$$\textcircled{\#3} \quad \left[H'y + I'z + L' = 0 \right]$$

And eliminate $H'y$, so

$$\textcircled{\#2} \quad \left[E'y + F'z + K' = 0 \right]$$

$$\textcircled{\#3} \quad \left[0 + I''z + L'' = 0 \right]$$

$$\text{Now, } I''z = -L''$$

$$\text{So, from } \textcircled{\#3} \quad z = \frac{-L''}{I''} !$$

Now, use backward substitution

Insert known z into $\textcircled{\#2}$ to compute y .

The insert known z and y into $\textcircled{\#1}$ to compute x .

Your Problem

2021-0923C

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & 1X_1 - 2X_2 - 3X_3 - 4 = 0 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad & 5X_1 + 6X_2 + 7X_3 - 8 = 0 \\ \textcircled{3} \quad & 9X_1 + 10X_2 + 11X_3 - 12 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ is now } \frac{1}{5}[5X_1 + 6X_2 + 7X_3 - 8] = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_1 + \frac{6}{5}X_2 + \frac{7}{5}X_3 - \frac{8}{5} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ is now } \frac{1}{9}[9X_1 + 10X_2 + 11X_3 - 12] = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow X_1 + \frac{10}{9}X_2 + \frac{11}{9}X_3 - \frac{12}{9} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad X_1 - 2X_2 - 3X_3 - 4 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad X_1 + \frac{6}{5}X_2 + \frac{7}{5}X_3 - \frac{8}{5} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad X_1 + \frac{10}{9}X_2 + \frac{11}{9}X_3 - \frac{12}{9} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2''} = \textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 0X_1 + \left(\frac{6}{5} + 2\right)X_2 + \left(\frac{7}{5} + 3\right)X_3 - \frac{8}{5} + 4 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3''} = \textcircled{3} - \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 0X_1 + \left(\frac{10}{9} + 2\right)X_2 + \left(\frac{11}{9} + 3\right)X_3 - \frac{12}{9} + 4 = 0$$

Simplifying $2'' \Rightarrow \left(\frac{16}{5}\right)X_2 + \left(\frac{22}{5}\right)X_3 + \left(\frac{12}{5}\right) = 0$

$$3'' \Rightarrow \left(\frac{28}{9}\right)X_2 + \left(\frac{38}{9}\right)X_3 + \left(\frac{24}{9}\right) = 0$$

Multiply $2''$ by 5, $16X_2 + 22X_3 + 12 = 0$

Multiply $3''$ by 9, $28X_2 + 38X_3 + 24 = 0$

Eliminate X_2 by $2''$ $16X_2 + 22X_3 + 12 = 0$

Multiplying

$$3'' \text{ by } \frac{16}{28} \quad \textcircled{3'''} \quad \frac{16}{28}(28)X_2 + \frac{16}{28}(38)X_3 + \frac{16}{28}(24) = 0$$

$$3''' = 3'' - 2'' \Rightarrow 0X_2 + \left(\frac{16}{28}(38) - 22\right)X_3 + \frac{16(24)}{28} - 12 = 0$$

mult. 28, $[(16)(38) - 616]X_3 + 384 - 336 = 0$

$$-8X_3 = -48$$

Sub into $2''$, $16X_2 + 22X_3 + 12 = 0$

$$16X_2 + 22(6) + 12 = 0$$

$$X_2 = -9$$

LAST STEP

$$X_1 = 2X_2 + 3X_3 + 4$$

$$= 2(-9) + 3(6) + 4$$

$$= -18 + 18 + 4, \quad \boxed{X_1 = 4}$$

Check

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 5(4) + 6(-9) + 7(6) - 8 = 0 \quad \text{Yeah!}$$

Check $\textcircled{3}$

$$9X_1 + 10X_2 + 11X_3 - 12$$

$$9(4) + 10(-9) + 11(6) - 12 = 0$$

Yeah!!

NOW

So, why do all this - so you can see that given the procedure, you could write the computer code to do it!

$$\boxed{X_3 = 6}$$