



Exercice : Soit le système linéaire $Ax = b$ suivant :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -20 \\ -8 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. Résoudre le système linéaire par la méthode de GAUSS avec pivot.
2. Factoriser la matrice A, calculer le déterminant de A et calculer A^{-1} .

Solution :

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import numpy.linalg as alg
3 def LU(A):
4     n=A.shape[0]
5     L,U=np.identity(n),np.zeros((n,n))
6     U=np.array(A)
7     for k in range(n-1):
8         for i in range(k+1,n):
9             L[i,k]=U[i,k]/U[k,k]
10            U[i,k+1:n]=U[i,k+1:n]-L[i,k]*U[k,k+1:n]
11            U[i,k]=0
12    return L,U
13 def gauss(A,b):
14    n=A.shape[0]
15    L,U=LU(A)
16    b1=np.array(b)
17    for k in range(n-1):
18        for i in range(k+1,n):
19            b1[i]= b1[i]-L[i,k]*b1[k]
20    return b1
21 def remente(U,b):
22    n=U.shape[0]
23    x=np.zeros((n,1))
24    x[n-1]=b[n-1]/U[n-1,n-1]
25    for i in range(n-2,-1,-1):
26        x[i]=(b[i]-np.dot(U[i,i+1:n],x[i+1:n]))/U[i,i]
27    return x
28 def descente(L,b):
29    n=L.shape[0]
30    x=np.zeros((n,1))
31    x[0]=b[0]/L[0,0]
32    for i in range(1,n):
33        x[i]=(b[i]-np.dot(L[i,0:i],x[0:i]))/L[i,i]
34    return x
35 def det(A):
36    det=1
37    L,U=LU(A)
38    for i in range(A.shape[0]):
39        det*=U[i,i]
40    return det
41 def inv(A) :
42    n=A.shape[0]
43    L,U=LU(A)
44    inv=np.zeros((n,n))
45    for j in range(n):
46        inv[:,j]=remente(U,descente(L,np.identity(n)[:,[j]]))
47    return inv
48 A=np.array([[2,-1,3,-3],[1,-1,2,-1],[1,-2,1,0],[1,-1,4,3]],dtype='float')
49 b=np.array([-20],[-8],[-2],[4])
50 L,U=LU(A)
51 print("La matrice L est\n",L,"\nLa matrice U est \n",U)
52 print("Méthode de Gauss: la solution est:\n",remente(U,gauss(A,b)))
53 print("Numpy: la solution est:\n",alg.solve(A,b))
54 print("Factorisation LU: determinant de A est ",det(A))
55 print("Factorisation LU: l'inverse de A est \n",inv(A))
56 print("Numpy: l'inverse de A est\n",alg.inv(A))
```

In [1]:

La matrice L est

```
[[ 1.  0.  0.  0. ]
 [ 0.5  1.  0.  0. ]
 [ 0.5  3.  1.  0. ]
 [ 0.5  1. -1.  1. ]]
```

La matrice U est

```
[[ 2. -1.  3. -3. ]
 [ 0. -0.5  0.5  0.5]
 [ 0.  0. -2.  0. ]
 [ 0.  0.  0.  4. ]]
```

Méthode de Gauss: la solution est:

```
[[ -4. ]
 [ -1.5]
 [ -1. ]
 [ 3.5]]
```

Numpy: la solution est:

```
[[ -4. ]
 [ -1.5]
 [ -1. ]
 [ 3.5]]
```

Factorisation LU: determinant de A est 8.0

Factorisation LU: l'inverse de A est

```
[[ 2. -4.5  1.  0.5 ]
 [ 0.75 -1.5 -0.25  0.25]
 [ -0.5  1.5 -0.5 -0. ]
 [ 0.25 -1.  0.25  0.25]]
```

Numpy: l'inverse de A est

```
[[ 2. -4.5  1.  0.5 ]
 [ 0.75 -1.5 -0.25  0.25]
 [ -0.5  1.5 -0.5  0. ]
 [ 0.25 -1.  0.25  0.25]]
```