


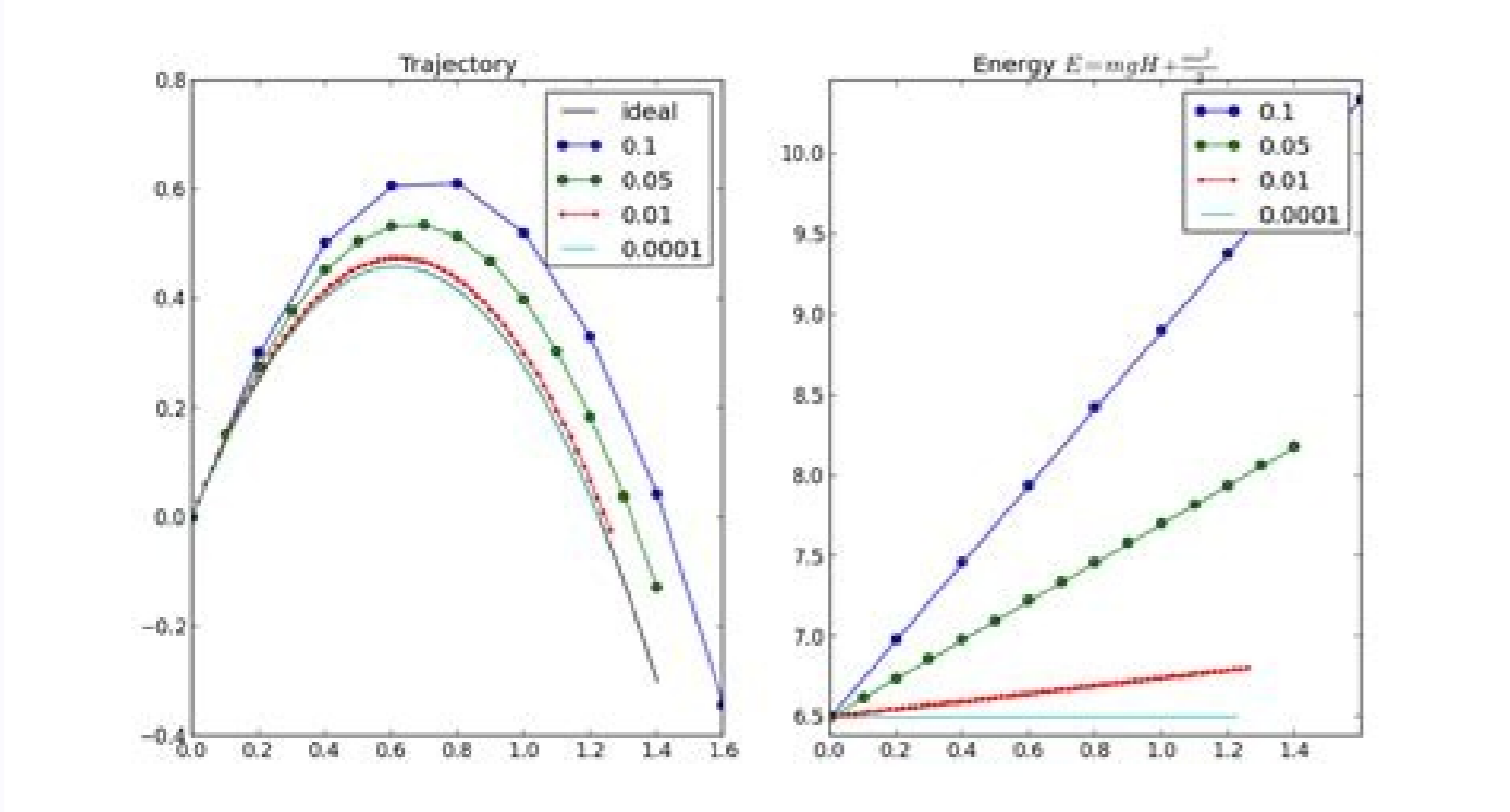
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Solving Systems of Equations By

Elimination Worksheet

Computing Assignment – Gaussian Elimination on a large random matrix

Required submission: 1 page PDF document and Matlab code uploaded to Canvas.  
To complete this assignment, I suggest you download in class demo *LSRandom.m* from Canvas (lecture notes page). You will need to modify this script suitably in order to complete the assignment. Also, you may find the following Matlab commands useful:

- 1. `A=speye(N,3)`; which creates a tridiagonal matrix with random entries along each diagonal.
- 2. `loglog(N,it, Err, 'r')`; which plots the error versus N in a loglog plot.
- 3. `p=polyfit(log10(N_it), log10(Err), 1)`; which fits a straight line to the loglog data.

In class we saw that finite-precision computations with Gaussian Elimination, implemented via Matlab's backslash command, leads to small errors for small matrices but possibly larger errors for larger matrices. The purpose of this assignment is to quantify the growth of this error for **tridiagonal** matrices.

A tridiagonal matrix is a matrix with non-zero entries only on the main diagonal, as well as the diagonals above and below the main diagonal.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{2,1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{1,2} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} & & \vdots \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & & a_{n-1,n-2} & a_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n} \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & a_{n,n-1} & a_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let  $A$  be a random  $N \times N$  tridiagonal matrix,  $\underline{e} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$  be an  $N$ -vector of ones and  $\underline{b} = A\underline{e}$  be the right-hand side vector. As in class, let  $\underline{z} = (z_j) \in \mathbb{R}^N$  be the resulting vector

$$\underline{z} = A \backslash \underline{b}.$$

Solve each system by elimination.

1)  $-4x - 2y = -12$   
 $4x + 8y = -24$   
 **$(6, -6)$**

2)  $4x + 8y = 20$   
 $-4x + 2y = -30$   
 **$(7, -1)$**

3)  $x - y = 11$   
 $2x + y = 19$   
 **$(10, -1)$**

4)  $-6x + 5y = 1$   
 $6x + 4y = -10$   
 **$(-1, -1)$**

5)  $-2x - 9y = -25$   
 $-4x - 9y = -23$   
 **$(-1, 3)$**

6)  $8x + y = -16$   
 $-3x + y = -5$   
 **$(-1, -8)$**

7)  $-6x + 6y = 6$   
 $-6x + 3y = -12$   
 **$(5, 6)$**

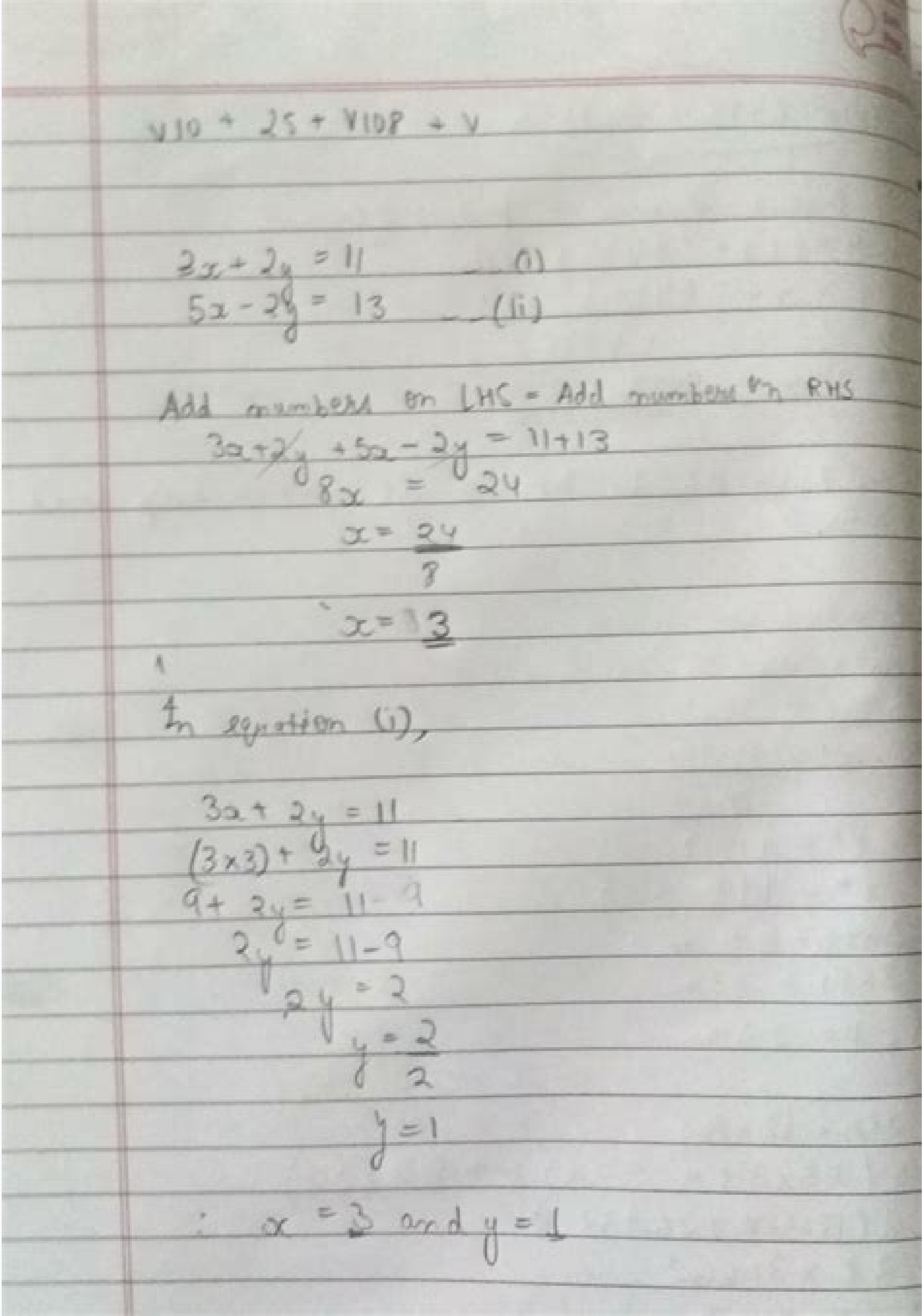
8)  $7x + 2y = 24$   
 $8x + 2y = 30$   
 **$(6, -9)$**

9)  $5x + y = 9$   
 $10x - 7y = -18$   
 **$(1, 4)$**

10)  $-4x + 9y = 9$   
 $x - 3y = -6$   
 **$(9, 5)$**

11)  $-3x + 7y = -16$   
 $-9x + 5y = 16$   
 **$(-4, -4)$**

12)  $-7x + y = -19$   
 $-2x + 3y = -19$   
 **$(2, -5)$**



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In an in-depth interview, we asked Collins about the implications of his research and ideas for the economy, the stock market, and the very nature of executive leadership. The good-to-big companies he wrote about all have achieved remarkable stock-market results over a period of fifteen years. But today, the stock market has declined. Does this mean that today we don't see good quality companies? First, I want to correct a big misunderstanding. The stock market has not decreased. How does the stock market compare with 1985? The stock market has not decreased. How does it look relative to 1990? The stock market has not decreased. The market was unreasonably unreasonably technologically out of place.128;A, we didn't have a stock market. We had a speculative casino. The technology bubble was in 226;OEt the new economy--AA; there is a new economy which is t going for years at a deeper level. But the brutal fact is that companies that were at the top of the tech bubble didn226; 128;t have results. Cana 128;t generates zero profits and claims to have results. In the case of companies that had great results before the burst of the bubble, the year is in a shorter period, but then? The bottom line of a company like Cisco is, we don't know the answer yet. It could be that these companies are only in a very difficult period from 6-12-months. Let me use an analogy. Let's says you have a great basketball dynasty like the UCLA Bruins under John Wooden. This is a team that will win ten NCAA championships in twelve years. They226; 128; they are a team that has gone from good to great. But in 1970, they lose three games. Does that mean we'll neglect them and tell them they're not a great team? We need to examine a longer period of time The same goes for companies that have been trapped in the bubble. It was too short a period of time. It's going to take longer to tell which companies are in trouble now they're just going through a momentary period and and they're going through it. the resilience to come back. But to many businessmen, the current slowdown is a sign of the demise of the new economy. This is one of the most beautiful moments in history. Two or three years ago, what was the main complaint we heard? à It's so hard to get good people! Whine, whine, whine!à Today, we have the greatest opportunity we have for decades to take a boatload à not a busload, but a boatload à of great people. And big companies always start with who, not what. We can finally get to the right side of Packard's Law. Packard's law is like a law of physics for large corporations. It is said that no company can become or remain great if it allows its revenue growth rate to outpace its growth in getting the right people sustainably. It's one of those timeless truths that transcend technology and economics. Now, instead of trying to accumulate capital, we can accumulate people. If I ran a company today, I would have one priority above all others: to acquire as many people as possible. I would wear everything else if I could afford it - buildings, new projects, R&D - to fill my bus. Because things will come back. My flywheel will start spinning. And the single biggest constraint on the growth and success of my organization is not markets, it's not technology, it's not opportunity, it's not the stock market. If you want to be a big company, the single biggest limitation on your ability to grow is the ability to get and hang on to enough of the right people. This is also a great time to force yourself to look back. When you were breaking Packard's Law, you probably left a lot of wrong people on the bus. It's a good time to take them off. Actually, it's a little easier to do it now. We can blame the circumstances. What else would you do to capitalize on this? of reassessment? This is also a great time to ask yourself some really difficult questions. In a time prosperity, where the market would give you money if you handed over or not, a lot of companies had not answered any of the questions in the three circles (What can we be the best in the world at? What is the economic denominator that best drives our economic engine? And what are our hearts deeply passionate about?). They had no idea what they could do better than any other sustainable company in the world, they didn't have a profit-maker, and the only thing they loved was to flip the company. Now we can't live in that fantasy land anymore. We have to take a look at all the things we are doing and put them all to the test of the three circles. Everything that fails the test must stop doing "today". I see a lot of companies that have found themselves with a lot of capital. So they wandered in all kinds of acquisitions or new enterprises or new directions, simply because they could. But they didn't necessarily fit in the three circles. Today, their task is to pore. Those who clarify their three circles will come out very well. Those who do not deserve to die. Today's CEOs are in a short time to prove their value. What advice would you give to a CEO on the bench? If I were a CEO on the bench and I took over a company that I wanted to move from good to big, that's what I would do. I'd take that stock prospect from good to good, and put it in front of my directors. I'd say: "We are on the left side of this curve. We want to be on the right side of the curve. Really? If that's what we all want, we know what it takes to get it. You can't keep bighelloning from CEO to CEO. If you do, you'll be in Doom Loop and we'll end up being one of the comparison companies, not one of the big companies. I don't think all the directors are stupid. Most of them are intelligent, but act by ignorance rather than by lack of goodWe must ... we have ... over there with the empirical results. Our task is to beat the market in a sustainable way over time. We need to think about the price of shares over a period of five years. And we need to start doing whatever it takes to get that plane going. Finally, if I am the managing director, I want the board to give me the following assurance: however long or short my mandate as managing director may be, anyone you choose as my successor must take that flight in half and continue to push in a consistent direction. I can only turn the wheel a 16-lap. But my successor must take him to 100 laps/min. His successor must take him to 500 RPM, and his successor to 1.000 RPM. This is not about me as the CEO, but about a commitment to a coherent programme. We're not doing a Doom Loop. The CEOs who brought their businesses from the good to the great were largely anonymous, far from the CEOs of the celebrities we read about. Was it an accident? Or is it cause and effect? I think it's more a matter of cause and effect than an accident. There is something directly related between the absence of celebrities and the presence of good-to-great results. Why? First, when you have a celebrity, the company becomes the only genius with a thousand helpers. "And this leads to all kinds of problems if the person leaves or if the person does not turn out to be a genius after all. At a deeper level, we have discovered that to do something great, leaders must aspire to the greatness of work and the company rather than to themselves. Doesn't mean they don't have an ego. Doesn't mean they don't need themselves. This means that at a decision point after a decision point "at critical moments when Choice A would favor their ego and Choice B would favor the company and its work" more and more times those leaders choose Choice B. Celebrity CEO, to those same of decision, are more likelyfoster ego and ego on society and work. Like anonymous CEOs, most companies that have made transformation from good to big are unequal. What do you say? The truth is that most people do not work in the most glamorous things in the world. They are doing real work -- which means that most of the time are doing a lot of shrub with few excitement points. Some people are putting out baked bread. Some are building retail stores. The real work of the economy is done by people who make cars, who sell properties, who manage grocery stores and banks. So one of the great results of this study is that you can be in a large company and do it in steel, in pharmacies, in grocery stores. Simply it's not the case that if you're not in Silicon Valley, you're not cool. It doesn't matter where you are. So no one has the right to complain about their company, their industry, or the kind of business they are - always again. Was it the 11 companies that made the transformation benefited from their anonymity? One of the great advantages these companies had been, no one has cured! Kroger began his transition; Nucor began its transition; Nobody expected much. They could subpoena and overload. In fact, if I was hiring a company and trying to make it pass from good to good, I would tell my vice president of communications that his work was to make the whole world think that we were constantly at the limit of condemnation. During our study, we have actually printed transcripts of CEO presentations to analysts by good a-great companies and comparison companies. We've all read. And it's amazing. Good people at large always talk about the challenges they are facing, the programs they are building, the things they areYou go to comparison companies, they're constantly hypnotizing themselves, they're selling the future - but they're never delivering results. If they are are How do you apply lessons from good to great? Good to great concepts are applicable to any situation as long as you can choose the people around you. That is the crucial point. But basically, we really do have a lot of discretion about the people in our lives, the people we decide to get on our bus, whether it's in our work department or in our personal lives. But the basic message is this: Build your Ferris wheel. You can do this. You can start building momentum into something for which you have a responsibility. You can build a big department. You can build a great ecclesiastical community. You can take all the good ideas and apply them to your work or your life. What did your study of change in business in general teach you? Is this essentially a message to get back to basics? Very rarely do significant changes ever lead to sustainable results. That's one of the really important results of the book. We started with the 1.435 companies. And the 11 companies did. Let's just look at this fact for a moment. The thing is, it doesn't happen very often. Why not? Because we don't know what the hell we're doing. And because we donate it's not knowing what we're doing, we throw into all sorts of things that donàAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA We'll end up like a bunch of primitive dancing around the bonfire singing to the moon. What I feel strongly is that we need some science to understand what it really takes to change things. He's back to basics? No, it moves to understanding. Why did he go back to basics saying that CEOs should be ambitious for their companies and not for themselves? Why did he go back to the basics to ask first who and people questions and what and where questions second? Since he came back to basics for a company to start with a question like, why did we suck for years, and what are the brutal facts that we have to face? Why? © He went back to basics to say that the stop-making lists are more important List of things to do? And since when did you go back to the beginning to say that technology is just an accelerator and not a creator of something? I don't think those concepts came back to the original. Why? © If they are, we should be able to go back in time and find out that people used those ideas. People didn't, that's why there's only eleven on 1.435. So, no, he didn't go back to the beginning. He's eager to understand. What is your assessment of the new economy? We have seen many changes, and we have seen many backlashes against change. How do you make sense of all this? The terrible changes that are happening around us make it the most exciting moment in history to be alive. It's really funny. All these "technological changes, globalization" are brutal facts that must be integrated into any decision we make. The Walgreens people didn't ignore the Internet because it was all about the bases. They confronted the brutal fact of the Internet and then asked, "How does it fit into our three circles, and how can we use it to turn our fly faster? Never ignore the changes, hit them head on as brutal facts, or approach with a great sense of joy and excitement. This change, this new technology opens the way for you to have the best, to be even better as a company. All the big companies took the changes and used them to their advantage, often with great joy. When the new pianos arrived, Mozart did not hang his music. He did not say, "There are these new pianos! The harpsichord is out of the way, so I ended up being a composer! I can do it out loud with the piano! It's really nice! He maintained the discipline of writing great music and, at the same time, embraced with great joy and enthusiasm the invention of pianos. With all the changes We have to be just like Mozart. We maintain great discipline on our music, but at the same time, we embrace things that can allow us to To make music even bigger. Alan M. Webber (awebber@fastcompany.com) is a founding publisher of the Fast Company. Jim Collins (jimcollins@aol.com) wrote the essay built to flip in the March 2000 issue of Fast Company. The new book of him, good to great: because some companies do the jump ... and others will not be available in October. Main history: good to great

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