

Svolgimento degli Esercizi per casa 4 (seconda parte)

5 Sia $\mathbf{A}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 3\alpha & 2\alpha & -2\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha^2 + 9 & \alpha^2 + 9 \\ 2 & 6 & 4 & -3 + \alpha \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & -6 - 3\alpha \\ \alpha + 1 & 3\alpha + 3 & 2\alpha + 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, dove $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$.

Per ogni $\alpha \notin \{0, 3i, -3i\}$ si trovi una decomposizione $\mathbf{A}(\alpha) = \mathbf{L}(\alpha)\mathbf{U}(\alpha)$, scrivendo anche $\mathbf{L}(\alpha)$ come prodotto di matrici elementari.

$$\mathbf{A}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\alpha} & 3\alpha & 2\alpha & -2\alpha \\ \boxed{0} & 0 & \alpha^2 + 9 & \alpha^2 + 9 \\ \boxed{2} & 6 & 4 & -3 + \alpha \\ \boxed{1} & 3 & 1 & -6 - 3\alpha \\ \boxed{\alpha + 1} & 3\alpha + 3 & 2\alpha + 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{51}(-\alpha-1)E_{41}(-1)E_{31}(-2)E_1(\frac{1}{\alpha}) \quad \boxed{\alpha \neq 0}}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{\alpha^2 + 9} & \alpha^2 + 9 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{0} & \alpha + 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{-1} & -3\alpha - 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{-1} & 2\alpha + 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{52}(1)E_{42}(1)E_2(\frac{1}{\alpha^2+9}) \quad \boxed{\alpha \notin \{3i, -3i\}}}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha + 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3\alpha - 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2\alpha + 2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{B}(\alpha)$$

$\boxed{1^{\circ}\text{CASO}} \quad \alpha \neq -1$ (nonchè $\alpha \neq 0, 3i, -3i$)

$$\mathbf{B}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{\alpha+1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{-3\alpha-3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{2\alpha+2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{53}(-2\alpha-2)E_{43}(3\alpha+3)E_3(\frac{1}{\alpha+1})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{U}(\alpha)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\alpha} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{\alpha^2+9} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{2} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{\alpha+1} & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{-1} & \boxed{-3\alpha-3} & 1 & 0 \\ \boxed{\alpha+1} & \boxed{-1} & \boxed{2\alpha+2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \mathbf{E}_1(\alpha)\mathbf{E}_{31}(2)\mathbf{E}_{41}(1)\mathbf{E}_{51}(\alpha+1)\mathbf{E}_2(\alpha^2+9)\mathbf{E}_{42}(-1)\mathbf{E}_{52}(-1)\mathbf{E}_3(\alpha+1)\mathbf{E}_{43}(-3\alpha-3)\mathbf{E}_{53}(2\alpha+2)$$

$$\boxed{2^{\circ}CASO} \quad \alpha = -1$$

$$\mathbf{B}(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{U}(-1)$$

$$\mathbf{L}(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{10} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{2} & \boxed{0} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{-1} & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{-1} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{E}_1(-1)\mathbf{E}_{31}(2)\mathbf{E}_{41}(1)\mathbf{E}_2(10)\mathbf{E}_{42}(-1)\mathbf{E}_{52}(-1)$$

$\boxed{N.B.}$ Se $\alpha \in \{0, 3i, -3i\}$ non è possibile trovare una forma ridotta di Gauss di $\mathbf{A}(\alpha)$ senza fare scambi di righe, quindi $\mathbf{A}(\alpha)$ **NON** ha una decomposizione $\mathbf{L}(\alpha)\mathbf{U}(\alpha)$.

$\boxed{6}$ Sia

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & -6 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 10 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Si trovi una decomposizione $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{L} \mathbf{U}$.

Applicando l'algoritmo di Gauss ad A si ottiene:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & -6 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{E_{51}(-1)E_{41}(-1)E_{21}(2)E_1(\frac{1}{3})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 12 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\
 \xrightarrow{E_{23}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 12 & -4 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{E_{52}(7)E_{42}(-4)E_2(\frac{1}{2})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\
 \xrightarrow{E_{34}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{E_{53}(2)E_3(\frac{1}{16})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\
 \xrightarrow{E_{54}(4)E_4(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Sia

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{E}_{34} \mathbf{E}_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Allora

$$\mathbf{PA} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & -6 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 6 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & -4 & 10 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Applichiamo l'algoritmo di Gauss senza scambi di righe a \mathbf{PA} . Otteniamo una decomposizione \mathbf{LU} per \mathbf{PA} :

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{PA} &= \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{3} & 9 & -6 & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & 7 & 6 & 0 \\ \boxed{-2} & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ \boxed{1} & -4 & 10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{51}(-1)E_{41}(2)E_{31}(-1)E_1(\frac{1}{3})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{2} & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{4} & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{0} & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \boxed{-7} & 12 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\
&\xrightarrow{E_{52}(7)E_{32}(-4)E_2(\frac{1}{2})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{16} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{0} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{-2} & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{53}(2)E_3(\frac{1}{16})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{-4} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\
&\xrightarrow{E_{54}(4)E_4(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{U},
\end{aligned}$$

ed

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{4} & \boxed{16} & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{-2} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{-1} & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{-7} & \boxed{-2} & \boxed{-4} & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Dunque $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{L} \mathbf{U}$ dove

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -7 & -2 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ e } \mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

SI NOTI:

1

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{E}_{23}\mathbf{E}_{34} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \mathbf{P}$$

e che facendo un'eliminazione di Gauss su \mathbf{HA} si ottiene:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{HA} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & -6 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & -6 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 6 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ &\xrightarrow{E_{51}(-1)E_{31}(2)E_{21}(-1)E_1(\frac{1}{3})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 12 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{52}(7)E_{42}(-2)E_2(\frac{1}{4})} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 26 & -4 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Dunque \mathbf{HA} non ha una decomposizione \mathbf{LU} .

Quindi è fondamentale, per costruire \mathbf{P} , l'ordine in cui si moltiplicano le matrici corrispondenti agli scambi di righe effettuati (si parte dall'ultimo procedendo a ritroso).

2 Dall'eliminazione di Gauss fatta su \mathbf{A} si ottiene che

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{E}_{54}(4) \cdot \mathbf{E}_4(-1) \cdot \mathbf{E}_{53}(2) \cdot \mathbf{E}_3(\frac{1}{16}) \cdot \mathbf{E}_{34} \cdot \mathbf{E}_{52}(7) \cdot \mathbf{E}_{42}(-4) \cdot \mathbf{E}_2(\frac{1}{2}) \cdot \mathbf{E}_{23} \cdot \mathbf{E}_{51}(-1) \cdot \\ &\cdot \mathbf{E}_{41}(-1) \cdot \mathbf{E}_{21}(2) \cdot \mathbf{E}_1(\frac{1}{3}) \cdot \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}. \end{aligned}$$

Quindi la tentazione di intuire \mathbf{L} direttamente da questa eliminazione di Gauss è fuorviante: posto

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{E}_{54}(4) \cdot \mathbf{E}_4(-1) \cdot \mathbf{E}_{53}(2) \cdot \mathbf{E}_3(\frac{1}{16}) \cdot \mathbf{E}_{52}(7) \cdot \mathbf{E}_{42}(-4) \cdot \mathbf{E}_2(\frac{1}{2}) \cdot \mathbf{E}_{51}(-1) \cdot \\ &\cdot \mathbf{E}_{41}(-1) \cdot \mathbf{E}_{21}(2) \cdot \mathbf{E}_1(\frac{1}{3}) \end{aligned}$$

il prodotto delle matrici elementari diverse da quelle corrispondenti agli scambi di righe, si ha che $\mathbf{BPA} \neq \mathbf{U}$, e quindi $\mathbf{PA} \neq \mathbf{B}^{-1}\mathbf{U}$, ossia \mathbf{B}^{-1} non è un buon candidato per \mathbf{L} .

3] Mostriamo che esistono una forma ridotta di Gauss \mathbf{U}^* per \mathbf{A} , una matrice di permutazione \mathbf{P}^* ed una matrice triangolare inferiore non singolare \mathbf{L}^* tali che

$$\mathbf{U}^* \neq \mathbf{U}, \quad \mathbf{P}^* \neq \mathbf{P}, \quad \mathbf{L}^* \neq \mathbf{L}, \quad \text{ma } \mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{P}^*)^T \mathbf{L}^* \mathbf{U}^* = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{L} \mathbf{U},$$

ossia la decomposizione $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{L} \mathbf{U}$ non è unica.

Facciamo una eliminazione di Gauss su \mathbf{A} scegliendo degli scambi di riga diversi da quelli scelti nell'eliminazione che abbiamo fatto precedentemente.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & -6 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{E_{51}(-1)E_{41}(-1)E_{21}(2)E_1(\frac{1}{3})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & 12 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ &\xrightarrow{E_{24}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 12 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{52}(7)E_{32}(-2)E_2(\frac{1}{4})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 26 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ &\xrightarrow{E_{53}(-26)E_3(\frac{1}{-8})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{54}(4)E_4(-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Sia $\mathbf{P}^* = \mathbf{E}_{24} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Allora

$$\mathbf{P}^* \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & -6 & 0 \\ -2 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{3} & 9 & -6 & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & 7 & 6 & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ \boxed{-2} & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ \boxed{1} & -4 & 10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_{51}(-1)E_{41}(2)E_{21}(-1)E_1(\frac{1}{3})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{4} & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{2} & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{0} & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & \boxed{-7} & 12 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{52}(7)E_{32}(-2)E_2(\frac{1}{4})} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{-8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{0} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{26} & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{53}(-26)E_3(\frac{1}{-8})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{-4} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_{54}(4)E_4(-1)} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Quindi $\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{P}^*)^T \mathbf{L}^* \mathbf{U}^*$ con

$$\mathbf{P}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \mathbf{P}, \quad \mathbf{U}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \mathbf{U},$$

$$\mathbf{L}^* = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{2} & \boxed{-8} & 0 & 0 \\ \boxed{-2} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{-1} & 0 \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{-7} & \boxed{26} & \boxed{-4} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \mathbf{L}.$$