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Numerical Methods for Engineering – Graduate Course 019003

Prep HW 2: Iterative techniques for solving linear systems

Due date: before next lecture

1. What are advantages of using iterative techniques for solving linear systems compared to direct methods?
2. Perform 3 iterations using Jacobi method on the next system:

$$\begin{cases} 17x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 500 \\ -5x_1 + 21x_2 - 2x_3 = 200 \\ -5x_1 - 5x_2 + 22x_3 = 30 \end{cases}$$

What is the condition to guarantee convergence?

3. Perform 3 iterations using Gauss- Zeidel method on the next system:

$$\begin{cases} -5x_1 + 12x_3 = 80 \\ 4x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = -2 \\ 6x_1 + 8x_2 = 45 \end{cases}$$

What are the differences between the Jacobi and Gauss-Zeidel methods? Advantages, disadvantages. Is the convergence condition identical in both cases?

4. Explain the SOR method in short. When is it advised to use it? Will it always be better than the above methods?

1
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$$Ax = b$$

$$0 = b - Ax$$

$$Qx = b - Qx - Ax$$

$$Qx = (Q - A)x + b$$

$$x = Q^{-1}(Q - A)x + Q^{-1}b$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{k+1} = Q^{-1}(Q - A)x_k + Q^{-1}b$$

$$Q = 0 \quad \text{מרחב}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 17 & -2 & -3 \\ -5 & 24 & -2 \\ 5 & -5 & 22 \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} 500 \\ 200 \\ 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{P \times N} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n d_{ij} < \infty$$

מרחב

$$x_{k+1} = D^{-1}(D-A)x_k + D^{-1}b =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{17} & & \\ & \frac{1}{21} & \\ & & \frac{1}{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 2 \\ -5 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x_k + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{17} & & \\ & \frac{1}{21} & \\ & & \frac{1}{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 500 \\ 200 \\ 30 \end{bmatrix} =$$

Matlab

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.176 & 0.1765 \\ 0.2381 & 0 & 0.0952 \\ 0.2273 & 0.2273 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x_k + \begin{bmatrix} 29.4118 \\ 9.5238 \\ 1.3636 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 29.4118 \\ 9.5238 \\ 1.3636 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 30.7729 \\ 16.6565 \\ 10.2126 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 33.1736 \\ 17.9233 \\ 12.1430 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 0 & 12 \\ 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} 80 \\ -2 \\ 45 \end{bmatrix}$$

3

$$Q_{GS} = D - C_L$$

$$C_L = \begin{cases} -A_{ij} & j < i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

row i of A is $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} < |a_{ii}|$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 6 & 8 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 45 \\ 80 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(Successive over relaxation) סדר 4
 ב-5 אתה הולך להשתמש

$$X_{k+1} = \underbrace{(I - \omega C)^{-1}}_G \left[(1 - \omega)I + \omega C_1 \right] X_k + \omega(I - \omega C)^{-1} b$$

$\omega = 1$ אתה הולך להשתמש ב-5

$$\rho(G) < 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{התכנסות}$$

התכנסות
 (התכנסות)

$$\Rightarrow \omega \geq 2 ; \omega \leq 0 : \text{התכנסות}$$

התכנסות ω קטן
 ב-5 אתה הולך להשתמש ב-5
 אתה הולך להשתמש ב-5
 אתה הולך להשתמש ב-5

התכנסות ω קטן
 אתה הולך להשתמש ב-5
 אתה הולך להשתמש ב-5

התכנסות ω קטן
 אתה הולך להשתמש ב-5

$$x_{k+1} = Q_G^T (Q_G - A) x_k + Q_G^T b =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.25 & 0.25 \\ 0 & -0.1875 & -0.1875 \\ 0 & 0.1042 & 0.1042 \end{pmatrix} x_1 + \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 \\ 6 \\ 6.4583 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5 \\ 6 \\ 6.4583 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2.6146 \\ 3.6641 \\ 7.7561 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2355 \\ 3.5587 \\ 7.6479 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$
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