

JACOBI ITERATIVE METHOD

Let we have 3×3 system of Linear eq.

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$$a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

Step 1:-

If the diagonal elements of above equations are not diagonal dominant element then try to swap the rows and make them diagonal dominant.

Step 2:-

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1$$

$$a_{11}x_1 = b_1 - a_{12}x_2 - a_{13}x_3$$

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1 - a_{12}x_2 - a_{13}x_3}{a_{11}}$$

Similarly:

$$x_2 = \frac{b_2 - a_{21}x_1 - a_{23}x_3}{a_{22}}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{b_3 - a_{31}x_1 - a_{32}x_2}{a_{33}}$$

from above equations we will get values of x_1, x_2, x_3

Step 3:-

Apply iteration, iterative process / function method on equation of x .

$$x_1^{(n+1)} = \frac{(b_1 - a_{12} x_2^{(n)} - a_{13} x_3^{(n)})}{a_{11}}$$

$$x_2^{(n+1)} = \frac{(b_2 - a_{21} x_1^{(n)} - a_{23} x_3^{(n)})}{a_{22}}$$

$$x_3^{(n+1)} = \frac{(b_3 - a_{31} x_1^{(n)} - a_{32} x_2^{(n)})}{a_{33}}$$

Step 4:-

If the initial point/values is not given then we always uses $x = (0, 0, 0)$ or.

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$$

Q Solve the system of Linear equation by using Jacobi iterative method.

$$4x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 10$$

$$x_1 + 5x_2 - 3x_3 = 12$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 - 6x_3 = 14$$

Step 1:-

As we see that the given system is diagonal dominant.

Step 2:-

Making equations.

$$x_1 = \frac{10 + x_2 - 2x_3}{4}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{12 - x_1 + 3x_3}{5}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{-14 + 2x_1 + 2x_2}{6}$$

Step-3:-

Making iterative function

$$x_1^{(n+1)} = \frac{10 + x_2^{(n)} - 2x_3^{(n)}}{4}$$

$$x_2^{(n+1)} = \frac{12 - x_1^{(n)} + 3x_3^{(n)}}{5}$$

$$x_3^{(n+1)} = \frac{-14 + 2x_1^{(n)} + 2x_2^{(n)}}{6}$$

Step 4:-

Starting point / Value:

As not given in question So,

$$x_1^{(0)} = 0, \quad x_2^{(0)} = 0, \quad x_3^{(0)} = 0$$

Now we put $n=0$.

$$x_1^{(1)} = \frac{10 + x_2^{(0)} - 2x_3^{(0)}}{4}$$

$$x_1^{(1)} = \frac{10 + 0 + 0}{4} = 2.5000$$

$$x_2 = \frac{12 - x_1^{(0)} + 3x_3^{(0)}}{5}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{12 - 0 + 0}{5}$$

$$x_2 = 2.4000$$

$$x_3 = \frac{-14 + 12x_1^{(0)} + 12x_2^{(0)}}{6}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{-14 + 0 + 0}{6}$$

$$x_3 = -2.3333$$

n	x_1	x_2	x_3
-	0	0	0
0	2.5000	2.4000	-2.3333
1	4.26665	0.50002	-0.7000
2	2.97500	1.12667	-0.7444
3	3.15387	1.35836	-0.96611
4	3.32264	1.18956	-0.82926
5	3.21202	1.23792	-0.82927
6	3.22411	1.26003	-0.85002

GAUSS SEIDEL ITERATIVE METHOD

This method is an advanced form of

Conditions:-

1, It must be diagonal dominant.

2, $eq_1 \rightarrow x_1$

$eq_2 \rightarrow x_2$

$eq_3 \rightarrow x_3$

3, Initial guess is 0 if values are not given.

4, Initial function:-

$$eq_1 \rightarrow x_1^{(n+1)} = (b_1 - a_{12}x_2^{(n)} - a_{13}x_3^{(n)})$$

$$eq_2 \rightarrow x_2^{(n+1)} = (b_2 - a_{21}x_1^{(n+1)} - a_{23}x_3^{(n)})$$

$$eq_3 \rightarrow x_3^{(n+1)} = (b_3 - a_{31}x_1^{(n+1)} - a_{32}x_2^{(n+1)})$$

\Rightarrow In jacobee method for calculating x_2, x_3 we use the same previous values but in gauss seidel method for x_2 we will use updated values of x_1 and similarly for x_3 .

$$4x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 10$$

$$x_1 + 5x_2 - 3x_3 = 12$$

$$2x_1 + 2x_2 - 6x_3 = 14$$

Sol

Step 1:-

The system is diagonal dominant.

Step 2:- Let $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$ as not given in question

$$x_1^{(1)} = \frac{(10 - x_2^{(h)} - 2x_3^{(h)})}{4} = \frac{10 + 0 - 2(0)}{4} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5$$

$$x_2^{(1)} = \frac{(12 - x_1^{(h)} + 3x_3^{(h)})}{5} = \frac{12 - (2.5) + 3(0)}{5} = \frac{9.5}{5} = 1.9$$

$$x_3^{(1)} = \frac{(-14 + 2x_1^{(h)} + 2x_2^{(h)})}{6} = \frac{-14 + 2(2.5) + 2(1.9)}{6} = \frac{-0.8}{6} = -0.8667$$

n	$x_1^{(n)}$	$x_2^{(n)}$	$x_3^{(n)}$
0	0	0	0
1	2.5	1.9	-0.8667
2	3.408	1.19838	-0.7978
3	3.1985	1.2816	-0.84
4	3.2404	1.247	-0.8372
5	3.2306	1.2511	-0.8393

3.232 1.25 -0.8393

⇒ Stop when all solutions get repeated values