Soluções ficha 5 - CNA Exerciero 1 11X111 = 3, 11X11 = 2 11A11 = 13, 11A11 = 12

Exercício 2

A e matuz de diagonal estritarmente dominante

Exercício 3

e) X(2) = [0.45 0.0165 1231] T, 11x*-X(2) |2 6 02

d) n= de iteradas conínimo = 28

Exercíaby

b) x(1) = [0.199 -2.606 1.81] T, 11x*- x(1) 11s = 4.606

c) X(1) = [6.199 -2.5209 2.99607] +, 11 x*-X(1) || = 4.938

Exercíaio 5

 $\alpha \in J-T, -4[V]4[T]$

Exercías 6

a) x E]-0.4,0.4[

c) nº minimo de iteradas = 57

Exercíao 7

a) \times (2) \simeq [-0.016667] 0.316667 0.416667

C) 11x*-x0111 = 6.866667

d) 11x-x(50) 1100 \le 0.24x 10-4 logo não podemos gazantes 6 C.d.S.

FICHA 5

Exercício 6

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha/4 & 0 \\ -\alpha & 1 & 0 \\ 0.6 & \alpha & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$B = [0.2 \ 1.2 \ 0.3]^{T}$$

· X -> solução do sistema de equações

AX = B

venificar para que valores de 2, se verifica $C(G_{7}) \leq 1$.

• ORA

• D =
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 = $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

• L = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -x & 0 & 0 \\ 0.6 & x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & x/4 & 0 \\ -x & 0 & 0 \\ 0.6 & x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

• V = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & x/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(FICHA S)

Exercició 6 (comtimuação)

o Dosta forma temos:

$$G_{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\alpha/4 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ -0.6 & -\alpha & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{e}{\det(G_{12} - \pi I_3)} = \frac{|-\lambda - \alpha/4 \circ 0|}{|-\alpha/6 - \alpha - \lambda|} = \frac{|-\lambda - \alpha/4 \circ 0|}{|-\alpha/6 - \alpha - \lambda|}$$

$$= -\lambda^3 - \frac{\alpha^2}{4}\lambda.$$
Poliviómio
Caracterástico

· Sendo assim, a equação caracteristica

$$-\lambda^3 - \frac{\alpha^2}{4}\lambda = 0 \quad \forall \quad \lambda^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{4}\lambda = 0 \quad \forall$$

$$(\frac{1}{4}) = 0 \quad (\frac{1}{4}) =$$

21)

Ficha S

Exercício 6 (continuação >

· Por consequente

$$\sigma(G_{7}) = \left\{0, -\frac{\alpha}{2}i, \frac{\alpha}{2}i\right\}$$

• Entaro
$$C(G_0) = \max_{z \in \mathbb{Z}} \{0, |\frac{x}{z}|\} =$$

$$= |\frac{x}{z}|.$$

· Basta entres impôr a condiçué

$$\left|\frac{\alpha}{z}\right| \leq 1$$
 (=) $|\alpha| \leq 2$

obteir a convergência do método

FICHA S/

Exercício 6 (combinuação)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.025 & 0 \\ -0.1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.6 & 0.1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.025 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.6 & -0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 1.2 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 5 pelo que

Exercício 6 (continuação)

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.025 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.6 & -0.1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0.17 \\ 1.22 \\ 0.06 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 \\ 3.2 \\ 0.3 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\frac{(1|G_{3}||_{\infty})^{m}}{1-||G_{3}||_{\infty}} \times ||_{X}^{(1)}-X^{(0)}||_{\omega} \leq 10^{-10}$$

$$(2)$$

Ficha 5) Exercício 6 (continuação)

$$= máx \{0.025, 0.1, 0.7\} = 0.7$$

2

$$\chi^{(1)} - \chi^{(0)} = [-0.0005 - 0.003 0.016]^{T}$$

pelo que

$$11 \times (3) - \times (0) 11 \infty = maix \{ [-0.0005], [-0.003], [0.016] \}$$

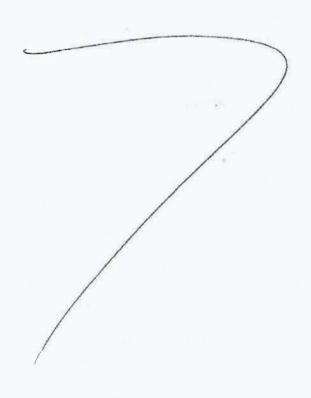
$$= 0.016$$

$$(3)$$
 $\frac{0.7}{1-0.7}$ $\times 0.016 \le 10^{-10}$

$$(30.7)^{m} \leq \frac{0.3 \times 10^{-10}}{0.016}$$

$$(\exists) m > log_{0.7} \left(\frac{0.3 \times 10^{-10}}{0.016} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\ln \left(\frac{0.3 \times 10^{-16}}{0.016}\right)}{\ln (0.7)}$$



Exercício 7 - ficha 5

$$5 = \begin{cases} -2x_{4} + 4x_{3} = 1 \\ 5x_{1} + 3x_{4} + 3x_{3} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \chi(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2x_{1} + 3x_{4} + 2x_{3} = 1 \\ -2x_{1} + 3x_{4} + 2x_{3} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 3 & 7 & +em-se & |5| & |7| & |11| & +|3| & = 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & |3| & |7| & -|1| & +|1| & = 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & |4| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7| & |7$$

logo a matriz je tem diagonal estitamente dominante eo metodo de Jecobi Converge para X* solução do sistemas, ruma vez que AX = B (=) A'X = B com B = [1]

$$G_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1/5 & -3/5 \\ 1/3 & 0 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + H_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/6 \\ 1/3 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^{(1)} = G_{5}X^{(0)} + H = H = [1/5 1/3 1/4]^{T} T = [-0.016667]$$

$$X^{(2)} = G_{5}X^{(1)} + H = [-1/60 19/60 5/12]^{2} = [-0.016667]$$

$$X^{(2)} = G_{5}X^{(1)} + H = [-1/60 19/60 5/12]^{2} = [-0.016667]$$

40) If
$$x^* - x(2)|_{\infty} \le \frac{\|G_1\|_{\infty}}{1 - \|G_2\|_{\infty}} \|x^{(2)} - x^{(1)}\|_{2500} \ge posteriosi$$
 $\|G_1\|_{\infty} = \max_1 \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{23}, \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{1}{160}$
 $\|x^{(2)} - x^{(1)}\|_{\infty} = \max_1 \frac{1}{160} = \frac{1}{160} \frac{1$

Exercício 8

- a) G = D-14 H = D-1B
- b) 16 ls = 0.75 & 1 logo o método iterativo converge
- (2) \times (2) \approx $\begin{bmatrix} 0.116667 \\ 0.295833 \\ 0.058333 \end{bmatrix}$
- d) n min = 30

Gerciao 9

- a) n=1114=012=2
- b) 2=1/3 1 Y=01 Z=2/3

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad AX = B$$

$$X^{(n)} = GX^{(n-1)} + H$$

$$A = D - M \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad M \in \mathbb{R}^{3} \times \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

a) $X^* e^- so Parao de AX=B$ $AX=B = D^- MX = B = D^- MX = B = D^- M = MX = D^- B$ $X = D^- MX + D^- B = X = GX + H$ Com $G = D^- M = H = D^- B$ $X = D^- MX + D^- B = X = GX + H$ São equivalentes

Ocmo os sistemas AX = B = X = GX + Hentão $X^* e^- solução de X = GX + H$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{D-A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad G = D^{-1}M = \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1/8 \\ 1/2 & 0 & -1/4 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

116/10 = romax (1/4 1/3) = 3 = 0.75 < 1 2000 o romo todo iterativo converge.

(e)
$$H = D^{-1}B = \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 \\ 1/4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0.3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^{(1)} = GX^{(0)} + H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1/8 \\ 1/2 & 0 & -1/4 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 \\ 1/4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.066667 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.125 \\ 0.25 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 125 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0.05 \\ 0.066667 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0.125 \\ 0.25 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^{(2)} = G X^{(1)} + H = \begin{bmatrix} 0.116667 \\ 0.245833 \\ 0.058333 \end{bmatrix}$$

eno a provi

$$||X^*-X^{(n)}||_{\infty} \leq \frac{||G||_{\infty}}{1-||G||_{\infty}} ||X^{(n)}-X^{(n)}||_{\infty} \leq 0.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ }$$

$$X^{(1)} - X^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.125 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.066667 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0.17 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.066667 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.025 \\ 0.066667 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\| X^{(1)} - X^{(0)} \|_{\infty} = 0.066667$$

$$\sqrt{0.45} \times 0.066667 \leq 0.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$0.45$$
 $n \leq \frac{0.25 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-4}}{0.066667}$

$$n \ge \frac{2n(0.0001875...)}{2n(0.75)} = 29.83...$$