I. Het numerice peutru wie ec. nulmière f(x) = 0Co met iterative i.e. qui $\frac{\sin x}{(x_n)_n} \frac{dx_n}{dx_n} \frac{dx$

Met. iterative: Jacobi no Gauss-Seidel.

Jacobi no Gauss-Seidel. $\chi_{4}^{(\kappa)} = (10 - \chi_{2} - \chi_{3}^{(\kappa)}) / 9$ $\chi_{4}^{(\kappa)} = (10 - \chi_{2} - \chi_{3}^{(\kappa)}) / 9$ $\chi_{2}^{(\kappa)} = (19 - 2\chi_{4}^{(\kappa)} - 3\chi_{3}^{(\kappa)}) / 10$ $\chi_{3}^{(\kappa)} = (0 - 3\chi_{4}^{(\kappa)} - 3\chi_{3}^{(\kappa)}) / 11$

Ileca. Pornesc ou x'° si que. (x(x)) « ca mai sus, atâta timpeât un vit de oprire <u>mu</u> este sotisficul.

xold = X

atata timp | Azold-b | > TOL

* i = (bi - ZAij * j - ZAij * oll j)/Aii

$$\frac{\text{Gauss-Seidel}}{\text{Gauss-Seidel}}: \text{eg.} \begin{cases}
9x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 10 \\
2x_1 + 10x_2 + 3x_3 = 19
\end{cases}
\qquad
\begin{array}{l}
\chi_1^{(\kappa)} = (10 - \chi_2 - \chi_3) / 9 \\
\chi_2^{(\kappa)} = (19 - 2\chi_1^{(\kappa)} - 3\chi_3^{(\kappa)}) / 10
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\chi_1^{(\kappa)}}{3x_1 + 4x_2 + 11x_3} = 0 \qquad \chi_3^{(\kappa)} = (0 - 3\chi_1^{(\kappa)} - 4\chi_2^{(\kappa)}) / 11$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\text{Obs.} (\text{cond.snf.}) \quad \text{A strict diag. dominant \tilde{x} ($|A_{1i}| > \sum_{i=1,0}^{\infty} |A_{ij}| / 1 + \sum_{i=1,0}^{\infty} |A_{ij}| /$$$

Tardi :
$$\chi^{(k)} = T_7 \chi^{(k-1)} + C_7$$
, $T_7 = D^1(L-U)$
Gauss-Suidel : $\chi^{(k)} = T_{GS} \chi^{(k-1)} + C_{GS}$, $T_{GS} = (D-L)^{-1} U$

Obs. (conv) Jacobi V
Gauss-Seidel X Obs. Folosire în gennal met iterative alunei cand avour sist. foarte

 $A\widetilde{\chi} + A\Delta \widetilde{\chi} = b$ $A\Delta \chi = b - A\widetilde{\chi}$ r = retriduu

F = F+ DX

atât timp cât II A x - 6 11 > TOL.

Hatrice Hilbert:
$$M=3$$
. $H=\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1\\1&3&4\\1&3&4\end{bmatrix}$
 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{5}$

H $\chi=b$. Mathir χ covered a approximate mai buna.

 $\chi=b$ cond $\chi=b$ cond $\chi=b$ $\chi=b$ cond $\chi=b$ $\chi=$