```
\begin{array}{l} Ax \equiv \\ b\{x^{(k)}\}x^* \\ (k+1) \equiv \\ Mx^{(k)} + \\ f \\ Ax = \\ bA \\ \{x_1 = \\ b_12x_2 + \\ b_{13}x_3 + \\ \cdots + \\ b_{1n}x_n + \\ g_1 \\ x_2 = \\ b_{21}x_1 + \\ b_{23}x_3 + \\ \cdots + \\ b_{2n}x_n + \\ g_2 \\ \cdots \\ b_{n1}x_1 + \\ b_{n2}x_2 + \\ \cdots + \\ b_{nn-1}x_{n-1} + \\ g_2 \\ \vdots \\ g_{nn-1}x_{n-1} + \\ g_1 \\ \vdots \\ g_n 
            b_{n1}b_{n2}b_{n3}\cdots 0 

, I = 

D^{-1}b = 

g_1 

g_2 

g_2 

g_n 

D = 

a_{11} 

a_{22}
    a_{nn}
x^{(0)}
(k+1) = Bx^{(k)} + g(k = 1, 2, \cdots)
x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \cdots Jacobi B
x^* \lim_{k \to \infty} x^{(k)} = x^*
S(B) < 1 \Rightarrow B 
\|B\| < 1 \Rightarrow B 
\|x^{(k)} - x^*\| = x^* 
\|x^{(k)} - x^*\| = x^* 
                    a_{nn}
x^* \| \frac{\|B\|^k}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\| \|x^{(k)} - x^{(k)}\|
                 x^{*} \| \frac{\|B\|}{1 - \|B\|} \| x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)} \| 
            \overrightarrow{S}(B) < 1II - Bx = Bx = Bx + gx^* \\ \begin{cases} x^* = Bx^{(k-1)} + \overrightarrow{y} \\ \overrightarrow{x}^{(k)} = Bx^{(k-1)} + \overrightarrow{y} \\ \overrightarrow{x}^{(k)} = x^* = B(x^{(k-1)} - x^*) \\ (x^* = Bx^{(k)} - x^* = Bx^* \\ (x^{(k)} - x^* = Bx^* + x^*) \end{cases}
                    (x^*)
                    S(B) <
                    \lim_{k\to\infty} B^k =
```

$$\begin{split} \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} (x^{(j)} - x^{(j+1)}) \\ & \overrightarrow{x}^{(j+1)}) \\ & \overrightarrow{x}^{(j+1)}) \\ & \overrightarrow{x}^{(j+1)} = \\ \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} \|x^{(j+1)} - x^{(j)}\| \\ & (\sum_{j=k}^{\infty} \|B\|^j) \|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\| \\ & = \frac{\|B\|^k}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\| \\ & = \frac{\|B\|^k}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\| \\ & = \frac{\|B\|^k}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\| \\ & = \frac{Bx^{(k-1)}}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(k)} - x^{(0)}\| \\ & = \frac{Bx^{(k-1)}}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(k)} - x^{(k)}\| \\ & = \frac{x^{(k)}}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(k)} - x^{(k)}\| \\ & = \frac{x^{(k)}}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(k)} - x^{(k)}\| \\ & = \frac{x^{(k)}}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(k)} - x^{(k+1)}\| \\ & = \frac{x^{(k+1)}}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(k)} - x^{(k+1)}\| \\ & = \frac{b_{12}x^{(k+1)}}{2 + (k+1)} = b_{12}x^{(k)} + b_{13}x^{(k)} + b_{13}x$$

Theorem .1

$$\forall \omega \in \mathbf{C}$$
:

$$S(L_{\omega})|\omega-1|$$

$$\begin{matrix} \omega \in \\ \mathbf{R} \quad SOR \end{matrix}$$

$$0 < \omega < 2$$

$\underset{Ann2nP}{\mathbf{Definations:}}$

$$PAP^T = A_{11}A_{12}0A_{13}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_{11}rA_{22}n-\\ rA & PA\\ A_0\\ BA0B\\ An3\\ A\neq \end{array}$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n} \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$$

$$|a_{ii}| \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n} |a_{ij}| (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

A

$$i(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$Ai(i = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A \\ i\,(i = \\ 1,2,\ldots,n)A \\ Ai\,(i = \\ 1,2,\ldots,n)A \\ \textbf{Theorem .2} \\ A & A \\ \textbf{Theorem .3} \\ A & \textbf{Conclusions:} \\ A & A \\ A$$

$$A < 0 < 2$$
 \Rightarrow

$$\overrightarrow{A} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad A \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad A \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad 0$$