

An  $n \times n$  matrix is strictly diagonally dominant if

$$\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n |a_{ij}| < |a_{ii}|$$

$$B_J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ FIND  $B_J$

$$A = L + D + U$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ a_{21} & 0 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ & 0 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & 0 & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

SHOW THE JACOBI ITERATION MATRIX SATISFIES,

$$B_J = -D^{-1}(L + U)$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{a_{11}} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \frac{1}{a_{nn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|B_J\|_{\infty} < 1$$

SO, JACOBIAN ITERATION CONVERGES IN THIS CASE

1. ATTEMPT HW PROBS
- a. DRAFT your prob., SUBMIT
- i. SKYPE IF NECESSARY