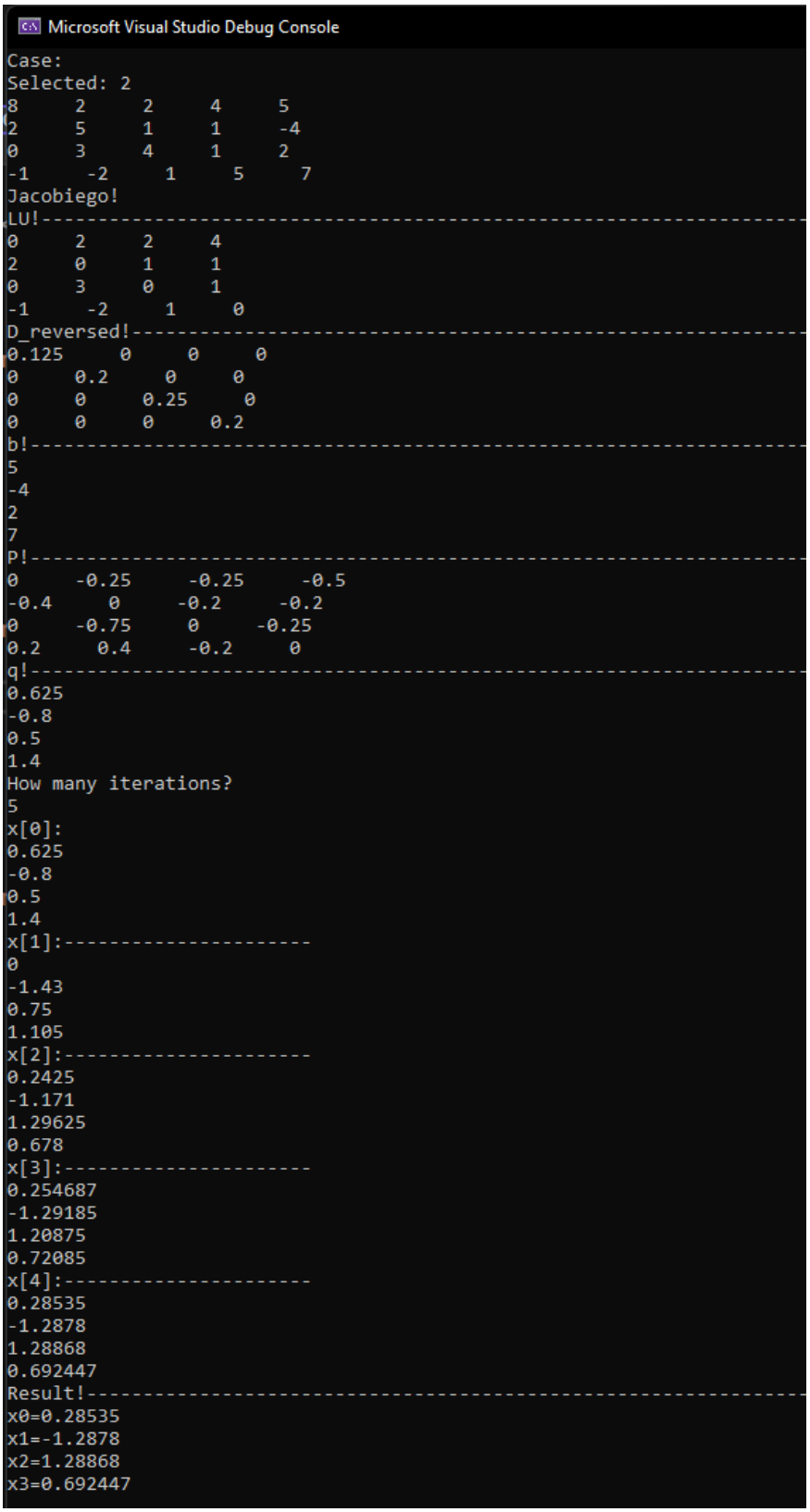
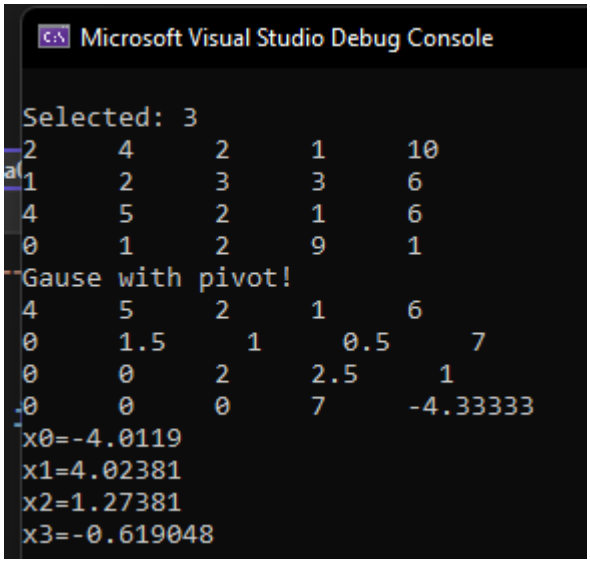
1)

```
Case:
Selected: 1
1     1     -2     1     -2     -5     8
2     -4     -1     2     3     3     1
2     -2     6     -1     6     5     5
0     2     1     1     4     5     5
-5     0     4     -1     9     4     10
7     -2     -4     5     3     -1     -5
Simple Gause!
1     1     -2     1     -2     -5     8
0     -6     3     0     7     13     -15
0     0     8     -3     5.33333     6.33333     -1
0     0     0     1.75     5     7.75     0.25
0     0     0     0     -0.511905     -19.2976     36.6786
0     0     0     0     0     -90.2093     152.395
x0=-9.43387
x1=-1.49549
x2=17.918
x3=30.3857
x4=-7.96649
x5=-1.68935
```

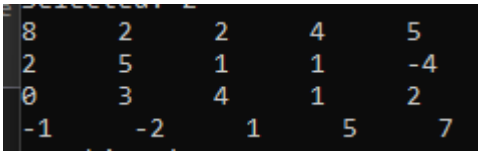
2)


Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Case:
Selected: 2
8 2 2 4 5
2 5 1 1 -4
0 3 4 1 2
-1 -2 1 5 7
Jacobiego!
LU!----------
0 2 2 4
2 0 1 1
0 3 0 1
-1 -2 1 0
D_reversed!----------
0.125 0 0 0
0 0.2 0 0
0 0 0.25 0
0 0 0 0.2
b!----------
5
-4
2
7
P!----------
0 -0.25 -0.25 -0.5
-0.4 0 -0.2 -0.2
0 -0.75 0 -0.25
0.2 0.4 -0.2 0
q!----------
0.625
-0.8
0.5
1.4
How many iterations?
5
x[0]:
0.625
-0.8
0.5
1.4
x[1]:----------
0
-1.43
0.75
1.105
x[2]:----------
0.2425
-1.171
1.29625
0.678
x[3]:----------
0.254687
-1.29185
1.20875
0.72085
x[4]:----------
0.28535
-1.2878
1.28868
0.692447
Result!----------
x0=0.28535
x1=-1.2878
x2=1.28868
x3=0.692447

3)



Pomiędzy metodą Gausa I Jacobiego (dla 5 iteracji) dla zestawu



Widzimy iż wyniki różnią się mniej więcej od 1% do 4%

Variable	Gause	Jacobie (5 iterations)	Difference	Percentage
x0	0.289318	0.28535	0.003968	1.371501255
x1	-1.31306	-1.2878	-0.02526	1.923750628
x2	1.31751	1.28868	0.02883	2.188218685
x3	0.669139	0.692447	-0.023308	-3.483282248