$$-3x_3 = (1,1,-1) \Rightarrow x_3 = (-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$$

21 spatish:
$$\frac{2}{3}x_2 - x_3 = (0.1, -\frac{2}{3}) \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}x_2 = (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow x_2 = (-\frac{1}{2}, 1, -\frac{1}{2})$$

15 graphy:
$$3x_1 + 5x_2 + 9x_3 = (0,0,1) \Rightarrow 3x_1 = (0,0,1) - 5(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) - 9(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \left(\frac{44}{6}, -\frac{3}{3}, \frac{1}{6}\right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
A & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 4 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R_3}
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 5 & 9 & | 0 & 0 & 1 \\
2 & 4 & 5 & | 0 & 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R_3}
\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 5 & 9 & | 0 & 0 & 1 \\
2 & 4 & 5 & | 0 & 1 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$Appa \circ A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 11/6 & -2/3 & 1/6 \\ -1/2 & 1 & -1/2 \\ -1/3 & -1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

B)
$$\kappa(A) = \|A\|_{\infty} \cdot \|A^{-1}\|_{\infty}$$

 $\|A\|_{\infty} = \max \{3+5+9, 2+4+5, 1+1+1\} = 17$
 $\|A^{-1}\|_{\infty} = \max \{\frac{14}{6} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\} = 8/3$

x) (B), inverse m)

δ) διώ και με τις δύο μεθαδούς βρίσκεται τελικα ο ίδιος Α⁺, προτιμότου τη μέθοδος Jordan, καθιώς αυτή ενδείκνυται για την εύρεση αυαιστραφου πίνους, ενώ η μέθοδος σαιιος για την επιλυοή γραμμινών συστηματών.

2.2 Apxiroi umbyolioi:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -k & -1 \\ -k & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} k+5 \\ -k-4 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = D - C_{L} - C_{U} \quad \text{brow} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C_{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ k & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C_{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & k & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 114 \end{bmatrix}, \quad L = D^{-1}C_{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V = D^{-1}C_{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4/4 & 11/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) i)
$$x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{k}{4} x_2^{(k)} + \frac{1}{4} x_3^{(k)} + \frac{k+5}{4}$$

$$X_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{k}{4} X_1^{(k)} + \frac{(-k-4)}{4}$$

$$X3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \times 1^{(k)} - \frac{5}{4}$$
 WE authorized from the order to the first production of the contract of the contra

$$(1) \quad \chi_{1}^{(k+1)} = \frac{k}{4} \chi_{2}^{(k)} + \frac{1}{4} \chi_{3}^{(k)} + \frac{(k+5)}{4}$$

$$\chi_{2}^{(k+1)} = \frac{k}{4} \chi_{1}^{(k+1)} + \frac{(-k-4)}{4}$$

$$\chi_{3}^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \chi_{1}^{(k+1)} - \frac{5}{4}$$

From the intervalse objection this precises there is $P(L_1)<1$.

Before the intervalse objection the property of the intervalse objection objection of the intervalse objection objectio

 $\frac{1900}{16}$ Then $\frac{\chi^2+1}{16}$ $\frac{\chi^2+1}{16}$

8).
$$B = L + U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/4 & 11/4 \\ 1/4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 once he also to the point in point of $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_{23} = \pm \frac{1}{4}$.

The use organized texture that the possibility of the possibility of

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2.31 Exame:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 14 & 0 \\ -5 & 13 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\int_{10}^{10} \frac{m=0}{10}, \quad y_{10}^{(0)} = \|y^{(0)}\|_{\infty} = \max(1,1,1) = 1 \implies J_0 = 1 \quad \text{for } 2^{(0)} = \frac{y^{(0)}}{y_{10}^{(0)}} = 1 \quad [1,1,1]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\int_{10}^{10} y^{(1)} = A \cdot z^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 14 & 0 \\ -5 & 13 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10,8\\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\lambda_1 = y_{10}^{(1)} = y_1^{(1)} = 10, \quad J = 1 \quad \text{apa } n \quad \text{in } n \text{possibles} \quad \text{five.} \quad 10$$

$$y_{J1}^{(1)} = \|y^{(1)}\|_{\infty} = \max(10, 8, 1) = 10, J_1 = 1$$

$$z^{(1)} = \frac{y^{(1)}}{y_2^{(1)}} = \frac{1}{y_2^{(1)}} \cdot [10, 8, 1]^T = [1, 08, 0.1]^T$$

$$y_{J1}^{(2)} = A \cdot z_{J2}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 14 & 0 \\ -5 & 13 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & 7.2 \\ 0.8 & 7.2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ opa } 72 = 7.2 \text{ n}$$

 $Z^{(2)} = \frac{1}{y_1^{(2)}} y_1^{(2)} = \frac{1}{7.2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7.2}{5.4} \\ -0.8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.75 \\ -0.111 \end{bmatrix}$ (aupipera $\varepsilon = 10^{-4}$)

B) (B), eigenvals.m).