Qui2 1	
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Keias: informatika - E	
Metode Jacobi	
x1-x2+X3-2x4 =8	
9x1 - 2x2 + 2x3 - xa = 5	
-x1 - x2+ 2x3-x4=4	
X1 + 2×2 + 4 ×3 +×4 = 5	
£ = 0,0001	
x1= 8+ x2- x3 + 2×4 ×1	
X2 = 5 - 2x1 - 2x3 +x4 /1	
x3= 4+x1 -x2+x4 /2	
XA = 5-x1-2x2-4x3/1	
· Herret Perlama / Xx, X2 Xx, X4 = 0	
• Herasi Pertama : x2.x2, x3.x4 = 0 • Herasi kedua :	
	Ex12 100%
• Iterasi kedua : ×i = (8+x2°-x3°+2x4°)/1=8/1=8	
• Iterasi kedua : xi = (8+x2°-x3°+2x4°)/1 = 3/1 = 8 x2' = (5 = 2x2°+x4°)/1 = 5/1 = 5 hilunger x2' = (4+x2°-x2°+x4°)/2 = 4/2 = 2	100 6x3 = 100%
• Iterasi kedua : ×i = (8+×2°-×3°+2×4°)/1 = 8/1 = 8	100 Ex2 = 100%
• Iterasi kedua : xi = (8+x2°-x3°+2x4°)/1 = 3/1 = 8 x2' = (5 = 2x2°+x4°)/1 = 5/1 = 5 hilung er x2' = (4+x2°-x2°+x4°)/2 = 4/2 = 2	100 6x3 = 100%
• Iterasi kedua : $xi = (9 + x2^{\circ} - x3^{\circ} + 2x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{9}{1} = 8$ $x_3' = (5 - 2x_1^{\circ} - 2x_2^{\circ} + x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1} = 5$ $x_3' = (4 + x1^{\circ} - x2^{\circ} + x4^{\circ})/2 = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ $x_4' = (5 - x_1^{\circ} - 2x_2 - 4x_2^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1} = 25$ • Iterasi ke 119a: $x_1^2 = (8 + (5) - (2) + 2(5))/1 = 21$	100 6x3 = 100%
• Iterasi kedua : $xi = (8 + x2^{\circ} - x3^{\circ} + 2x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{9}{1 = 8}$ $x_3' = (5 - 2x_1^{\circ} - 2x_2^{\circ} + x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1 = 5}$ $x_3' = (4 + x_1^{\circ} - x_2^{\circ} + x4^{\circ})/2 = \frac{4}{12} = 2$ $x_4' = (5 - x_1^{\circ} - 2x_2 - 4x_2^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1} = 5$ • Iterasi ke figa: $x_1^{\circ} = (8 + (5) - (2) + 2(5))/1 = 21$ $x_2^{\circ} = (6 - 2(8) - 2(2) + (5))/1 = 21$	100 6x3 = 100%
• Iterasi kedua : $xi = (8 + x2^{\circ} - x3^{\circ} + 2x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{9}{1 = 8}$ $x3' = (5 + 2x_1^{\circ} - 2x_2^{\circ} + x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1 = 5}$ $x3' = (4 + x1^{\circ} - x2^{\circ} + x41^{\circ})/2 = \frac{4}{12} = 2$ $x4' = (5 - x_1^{\circ} - 2x_2 - 4x_2^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1} = 25$ • Iterasi kedua : $x_1^2 = (8 + (5) - (2) + 2(5))/1 = 21$ $x_2^2 = (4 + (8) - (5) + (5))/1 = 6$	100 6x3 = 100%
• Iterasi kedua : $xi = (8 + x2^{\circ} - x3^{\circ} + 2x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{9}{1 = 8}$ $x_3' = (5 + 2x_1^{\circ} - 2x_2^{\circ} + x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1 = 5}$ $x_3' = (4 + x1^{\circ} - x2^{\circ} + x41^{\circ})/2 = \frac{4}{12} = 2$ $x_4' = (5 - x_1^{\circ} - 2x_2 - 4x_2^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1} = 5$ • Iterasi ke figa: $x_1^2 = (8 + (5) - (2) + 2(5))/1 = 21$ $x_2^2 = (5 - 2(8) - 2(2) + (5))/1 = 21$	100 6x3 = 100%
• Iterasi kedua : $xi = (8 + x2^{\circ} - x3^{\circ} + 2x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{9}{1 = 8}$ $x3' = (5 + 2x_1^{\circ} - 2x_2^{\circ} + x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1 = 5}$ $x3' = (4 + x1^{\circ} - x2^{\circ} + x41^{\circ})/2 = \frac{4}{12} = 2$ $x4' = (5 - x_1^{\circ} - 2x_2 - 4x_2^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1} = 25$ • Iterasi kedua : $x_1^2 = (8 + (5) - (2) + 2(5))/1 = 21$ $x_2^2 = (4 + (8) - (5) + (5))/1 = 6$	100 6x3 = 100%
• Iterasi kedua : $xi = (8 + x2^{6} - x3^{6} + 2x4^{6})/1 = \frac{8}{1} = 8$ $x_{2}' = (5 + 2x_{1}'' - 2x_{2}'' + 2x_{4}'')/1 = \frac{5}{1} = 5$ $x_{3}' = (4 + x1^{6} - x2^{6} + 2x_{4}'')/2 = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ $x_{4}' = (5 - x_{1}'' - 2x_{2} - 4x_{3}'')/1 = \frac{5}{1} = 25$ • Iterasi ke figa : $x_{1}^{2} = (8 + (5) - (2) + 2(5))/1 = 21$ $x_{2}^{2} = (4 - 2(8) - 2(2) + (5))/1 = 6$ $x_{3}'' = (4 + (8) - (5) + (5))/2 = 6$ $x_{4}'' = (5 - 8 - 2(5) - 4(2))/1 = -21$	100 6x3 = 100%
• Iterasi kedua : $xi = (9 + x2^{\circ} - x2^{\circ} + 2x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{9}{1 = 8}$ $x_{2}' = (5 - 2x_{1}^{\circ} - 2x_{2}^{\circ} + x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1 = 5}$ hitung en $x_{3}' = (4 + x1^{\circ} - x2^{\circ} + x4^{\circ})/2 = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ $x_{4}' = (5 - x_{1}^{\circ} - 2x_{2} - 4x_{3}^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1} = 25$ • Iterasi ke flaa : $x_{1}^{2} = (8 + (5) - (2) + 2(5))/1 = 21$ $x_{2}^{2} = (4 + (6) - (5) + (5))/1 = 6$ $x_{3}' = (4 + (6) - (5) + (5))/2 = 6$ $x_{4}' = (5 - 8 - 2(5) - 4(2))/1 = -21$ hitung error: $x_{1} = (5 - 8 - 2(5) - 4(2))/1 = -21$	100 6x3 = 100%
• Iterasi kedua : $xi = (8 + x2^{\circ} - x2^{\circ} + 2x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{9}{1 - 8}$ $x_2 : (5 - 2x_1^{\circ} - 2x_2^{\circ} + x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1 - 5}$ Injung en $x_3' : (4 + x1^{\circ} - x2^{\circ} + x41^{\circ})/2 = \frac{9}{1 - 2}$ $x_4' : (5 - x_1^{\circ} - 2x_2 - 4x_2^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1 - 2}$ • Iterasi ke figa: $x_1^2 : (8 + (5) - (2) + 2(5))/1 = 21$ $x_2^2 : (8 + (5) - (2) + (5))/1 = -10$ $x_3^2 : (4 + (8) - (5) + (5))/2 = 6$ $x_4^2 : (5 - 8 - 2(5) - 4(2))/1 = -2$ Injung error: $x_1 : x_2 = x_1 - x_2 = x_2 = x_2 = x_3 = x_2 = x_2 = x_3 $	100 6x3 = 100%
• Iterasi kedua : $xi = (9 + x2^{\circ} - x2^{\circ} + 2x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{9}{1 = 8}$ $x_{2}' = (5 - 2x_{1}^{\circ} - 2x_{2}^{\circ} + x4^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1 = 5}$ hitung en $x_{3}' = (4 + x1^{\circ} - x2^{\circ} + x4^{\circ})/2 = \frac{4}{2} = 2$ $x_{4}' = (5 - x_{1}^{\circ} - 2x_{2} - 4x_{3}^{\circ})/1 = \frac{5}{1} = 25$ • Iterasi ke flaa : $x_{1}^{2} = (8 + (5) - (2) + 2(5))/1 = 21$ $x_{2}^{2} = (4 + (6) - (5) + (5))/1 = 6$ $x_{3}' = (4 + (6) - (5) + (5))/2 = 6$ $x_{4}' = (5 - 8 - 2(5) - 4(2))/1 = -21$ hitung error: $x_{1} = (5 - 8 - 2(5) - 4(2))/1 = -21$	100 6x3 = 100%

(fb))

Herasi 4: $x_1^2 = (a_1(-10) - b_1 + (-21)/1 = -50$ $x_2^3 = (a_1(-10) - b_1 + (-21)/1 = -70$ $x_3^3 = (a_1 + a_1 - (-10) + (-21))/2 = 7$ $x_4 + a_1 + a_2 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_4 + a_5 +$

HHUNG error:

 $8 \times 1 = \frac{\times 1^3 - \times 1^2}{\times 1^3} = \frac{-50 - 21}{-50} \cdot 100\% = 142\%$

EX2 = 05 10

Ex > = 19,2%

2×4 = 5%

terasi	×ı	X2	×>	Xq	£x,	Ex2	2×3	Exq.	
1	0	0	0	0		100	1		
1	8	5,	2	5	160%	100%	100%	100%	
3	21	-10	6	- 21	61,904890	150%	66.6600%	123,80950	r
1	-50	-76	7	-20	14200	85 1719590	14 1287796	5 %	
5	-109		2	167	54.1284%	198,5915%	25090	111.9760010	- 6
b	an	386	-9.5	-36	126.52079	0,606190	1901,90%	563,888A9	
7	426,5	- 844	-315	-1160	35.8806%	145,739696	10	900 tes, de.	Ÿ
8	-315215	-1801	7,25	1 38015	110,3569%	53, (371%	1012/10		-
3	9 60.75	7676	1615	A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.		123,462790		79,48299	1
10	2112015	4781	9,625	The second discount of the second second	95,4528%		The second secon	19,105496	and the same of