## $\begin{array}{c} {\rm UMC~202} \\ {\rm PROBLEM~SET~11} \end{array}$

(1) Use Gaussian elimination with backward substitution with tolerance  $10^{-2}$  to solve the following linear system

$$4x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 8,$$
  

$$2x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 3,$$
  

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 11.$$

The exact solution of the system is  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = -1$ ,  $x_3 = 3$ .

(2) The following linear system

$$10x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 6,$$

$$-x_1 + 11x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 = 25,$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 + 10x_3 - x_4 = -11,$$

$$3x_2 - x_3 + 8x_4 = 15$$

has the unique solution  $x = (1, 2, -1, 1)^T$ . Use Gauss Jacobi's iterative technique to find the approximations  $x^{(k)}$  to x with  $x^0 = (0, 0, 0, 0)^T$  until

$$\frac{\|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}\|_{\infty}}{\|x^{(k)}\|_{\infty}} < 10^{-3}$$

where  $||x||_{\infty} = \max_{1 \le j \le 4} |x_j|$ .

- (3) Solve Problem 2 by Gauss Seidel iterative Technique.
- (4) Use Gauss-Jacobi Iterations to attempt solving the linear system

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 5$$
  
 $2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 1$   
 $3x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = -1$ .

(Whether the method converges?)

(5) Use Gauss-Seidel Iterations to attempt solving the linear system

$$2x_1 + 8x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = -2$$

$$2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = 4$$

$$7x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 3$$

$$-x_1 + 5x_3 + 2x_2 = 5.$$

(Whether the method converges?)