Luis Donled Pérsz Wilhelm 0 Gauss - Seidel! PSM- Maturin Diagonalizando: 10x +3y + Z = 14 Xx+1 = 10 (14-34K-IK) 5x - 10y+37 = -5 JK+1 = 10 (-5-5 KK+1-3 ZK) x +3y + 10= 14 FK+1 = 10 (14-5XK+1-3YK+1) $(x_0, y_0, \Xi_0) = (0, 0, 0)$ In Iteración: X1= to [14-3(0)-10)] = 1,4 y1=-10.[-5-(1,4)-3.10)]=1,2 t, = 1 [14-(1,4)-3.11,2)] = 0,9 2 da Aproximación: $X_2 = \frac{1}{10} \cdot [14 - 8.(1,2) - 10,9) = 0,95$ 82 = - 10 [-5-5(0,95)-3(0,9)] = 1,245 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot [14 - 10,95] - 3.(1,245) = 0,9315$ 300 Aproximation: 23= 10.[14-3(1,245)-10,9335)]=0,9334 Y3=-10 [-5-5(0,9334)-3(0,9315)]=1,2461 $J_3 = 10 \cdot [14 - 10,9334) - 3(1,2461) J = 0,9328$ Ata Aproximación: $24 = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left[14 - 3.(1,2461) - (0,9328) \right] = 0,9329$ 24 = -1. [-5-5(0,9329)-3(0,9328)] = 1,2463 Jy= to·[14-10,9829)-3(1,2463)]=0,9328

Sel: X = 0,9329 = 0,93

y ≈ 1,2463 ≈ 1,25 ₹≈ 0,9328 ≈ 0,93

Garess Jacobi.

Ecuaciones de recursencia;

Iniciando en $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (0, 0, 0)$

Aproxinaciones:

$$\vec{J}_1 = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 14 - (0) - 3(0) \end{bmatrix} = 1,$$

 $\chi_3 = \frac{1}{10} \cdot [14 - 3.(4,62) - (1,11)] = 0,803$

$$\chi_3 = \frac{1}{10} \cdot [19 - 3.(3,12)] = 1,388$$

 $\chi_3 = \frac{1}{10} \left[-5 - 5(1,11) - 3(1,11) \right] = 1,388$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left[14 - (1,11) - 3.(1,62) \right] = 0.803$$

$$5ta'$$
: $[14-3(1,1424)-(9,9033)] = 0,967$
 $\chi_{5} = 10$ $[14-3(1,1424)-(9,9033)] = 1,2226$

$$\begin{array}{l} 340: \\ \chi_{5} = \frac{1}{10} \left[14 - 3(1,1424) - (0,4633) 11 - 0,404 \right] \\ \chi_{5} = \frac{1}{10} \left[14 - 3(1,1424) - (0,4633) 11 - 0,404 \right] \\ \chi_{5} = -\frac{1}{10} \left[15 - 5(0,9033) - 3(0,9033) \right] = 1,2226 \\ \chi_{5} = -\frac{1}{10} \left[14 - 0,9033 - 3(1,1424) \right] = 0,967 \\ \chi_{5} = \frac{1}{10} \left[14 - 0,9033 - 3(1,1424) \right] = 0,967 \end{array}$$

×2= 10[14-3(0,5)-(1,4)]= 1,11

×4=1.[14-3(1,388)-(0,803)]=0,903

J4=-10·[-5-5(0,803)-3(0,803)]=1,1424

24= 10-[14-10,803)-211,388)]=0,9033

Luis Perez

El resto de los cálculos De muestrar a Continuación:

X6 = 0,9365

Y6=1,2736

76=0,9365

7ma: xy = 0,9243

Y7=1,2492

27=0,9243

X8 = 0,9328

J8 = 1,2394

78=0,9328

9no;

79 = 0,9349

yg=1,2462

29 = 0,9349

12ma!

×10 = 0,9326

Y10 = 1,2479

210 = 0,9326

Mvas

×11 = 0,9324

Y11=+,2461

21 = 0,9324

uloma!

X12 = 0,9329

212=1,2459

J12 = 0,9329

Sol: x ~ 0,9329 ≈ 0,93

y × 1,2459 ≈ 1,25

₹≈ 0,9329 ≈ 0,93

Luis Rerez

0,3x1-0,2x2+10x3=71,4 $3 \times_1 - 0,1 \times_2 - 0,2 \times_3 = 7,85$ X1=X 0,1×1+7×2-0,3×3=-19,3 1 ×2=4 Diagonalizando: y cambando. 3x - 0,14-0,22 = 7,85 0,1x+7y-0,38=-19,3 0,3x-0,2y+102=71,4 Ecuaciones de recurlencea: Xxx = 3. (7,85+0,14K+0,27K) YK+1= + . (-19,3-0,1)x+1+0,3Kx) FK+1= 10 (71,4-0,3xk+1+0,2yk+1) Inicial (x0, y0, 20)=(0,0,0) In Aproximación: $X_1 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (7,85 + 0,1.(0) + 0,2(0)] = 2,6167$ y== -1.(-19,3-0,1 (2,6167)+0,3(0)] =-2,7945 21= 10 (71,4-0,3.(2,6167)+0,2.(-2,7945)]=7,0056 2 da Aproximación:

 $\begin{array}{l} (202 + 1) & (202) \\ (202) & (202) \\ (20$

Juis Verez

30 Aproximación; 23 = [7,85+0,11-2,4996)+0,2(7,0003)]=3 J8= 7. (-19,3-0,1(3)+0,3(7,0003)] =-2,5 73=10.[71,4-0,3(8)40,2(-2,5)]=7 Sol x=3, y=-2,5, Z=7 $\chi_1 = 3, \chi_2 = -2,5, \chi_3 = 7$ $\begin{array}{c} x+y+\alpha z=\alpha^2 \\ x+\alpha y+z=\alpha \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 \\ 1 & \alpha & 1 & \alpha \\ 1 & \alpha & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c} R_2 = R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 = R_3 - \alpha R_1 \end{array}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \alpha : \alpha^{2} \\ 0 & \alpha - 1 & 1 - \alpha : \alpha - \alpha^{2} \\ 0 & 1 - \alpha & 1 - \alpha^{2} : 1 - \alpha^{3} \end{pmatrix} R_{2} = R_{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \alpha & \alpha^{2} \\ 0 & 1 & - 1 & 1 - \alpha \\ 0 & 1 - \alpha & 1 - \alpha^{2} : 1 - \alpha^{3} \end{pmatrix} R_{3} = R_{3} - (1 - \alpha) R_{2}$ $\frac{1}{0} \frac{a^{2} a^{2}}{-a^{2}a^{2}-a^{2}+a^{3}} \frac{1}{a^{2}} \frac{1}{a^{2}} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{1}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{1}-aR_{3}}{0} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \frac{R_{2}-aR_{3}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \frac{R_{2}}{1+a} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & a^{2} & a^{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right)$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2_1 = R_1 - R_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Sol: $\chi = -(1+a)$ $\chi = -(1+a)$ $\chi = 1+a$ Este sistema de emacione es competible ya que tiene una oblición unica para un valor de a

Juis Perez

@ El sistema no es compatible porque liener mois Tricosnitas que ocuaciones Sol.

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\chi - y + 2\overline{2} - 7 = -1 \\
4x - 2y + 6\overline{2} + 3\overline{1} - 40 = 3 \\
2x + 4y - 2\overline{7} + 4\overline{1} - 70 = 4
\end{array} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & | & -1 \\
4 & -2 & 6 & 3 & -4 & | & 3 \\
2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -7 & | & 4 \\
2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -7 & | & 4 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 & | & -3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$x + y - 3\overline{1} - u = -3$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & -2 & 6 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -7 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{c} R_2 = R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 = R_3 - 4R_1 \\ R_4 = R_4 - 2R_1 \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 7 & -4 & 7 \\ 0 & 6 & -6 & 6 & -7 & 8 \end{pmatrix} R_{3} = R_{3} + R_{2}$$

$$R_{4} = R_{4} + 3R_{2}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & r & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -1 & r & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 5 & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & 0 & -10 & 0 \end{pmatrix} R_{4} = R_{4} - gR_{3}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 5 & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -15 & 5 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \frac{n_2/-2}{R_4/15}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5/4 & 5/4 & R_3 = R_3 + 5/4 R_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_3 = R_3 + 5/4 R_4$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_3 = R_3 + 5/4 R_4$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_3 = R_3 + 5/4 R_4$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_3 = R_3 + 5/4 R_4$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_3 = R_3 + 5/4 R_4$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_3 = R_3 + 5/4 R_4$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} R_3 = R_3 + 5/4 R_4$$

Luis Perez