$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

donde $|\rho| < 1$, comenzando con $x^{(0)} \neq (0,0)^t$.

Construimos las matrices de iteración T para cada método y buscamos P(T) para ver si convergen.

$$A = D - L - U \qquad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I \qquad L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -P & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 - P \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Jacobi

$$T_{i} = D^{-1}(L+U) = I^{-1}(L+U) = L+U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & P \\ -P & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Buscamos autovalores de Tj

$$\det(T_j - \lambda I) = \det(\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda - P \\ -P - \lambda \end{bmatrix}) = \lambda^2 - P^2 = (\lambda - P)(\lambda + P)$$

$$= 0 \iff \lambda = P \lor \lambda = -P$$

$$P(T_j) = \max\{|\lambda|: \lambda \text{ autovalor de } T_j\}$$

= $\max\{|P|, |-P|\}$

Couss-Seidel

$$T_{qs} = (D-L)^{-1}U = (I-L)^{-1}U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & P \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & P \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & P \\ 0 & P \end{bmatrix}$$

Buscamos autovalores de T_{qs} .

 $\det (T_{qs} - \lambda I) = \det (\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & P \\ 0 & -P^2 \lambda \end{bmatrix}) = -\lambda (-P^2 - \lambda) = \lambda (P^2 + \lambda)$
 $= 0 \iff \lambda = 0 \iff \lambda = -P^2$

$$P(T_{qs}) = \max_{n = \infty} \{ |\lambda| : \lambda \text{ autovalor de } T_{qs} \}$$
 $= \max_{n = \infty} \{ |\alpha|, |-P^2| \}$
 $= |P^2|$
 $= |P|^2 \iff 1$
 $\therefore \text{ Gauss-Seidel converge}$