

# pr2\_ii\_math548\_midterm\_Lazizbek

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## 1 Math 548, Midterm. Problem 2. LS

### Problem 2

Solve the following systems of linear equations with the Jacobi iteration method using the initial guess as  $[0, 0, 0]$ .

- In each case, will the Jacobi iteration converge to a solution? Give the justification for your answer?
- If yes, find the solutions.

ii.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 2 Finding eigenstuff of a matrix

Source:

```
[ ]: import numpy as np
from numpy.linalg import eig
a = np.array([[0, 2],
              [2, 3]])
w,v=eig(a)
print('E-value:', w)
print('E-vector', v)
```

E-value:  $[-1. \quad 4.]$

E-vector  $\begin{bmatrix} -0.89442719 & -0.4472136 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 0.4472136 & -0.89442719 \end{bmatrix}$

## 3 Solving $Ax=b$ matrix equation

Source:

#Problem 2. (ii)

To check with the actual(real) solution, here, I'm giving the real solution as well:

```
[ ]: # To solve Ax=b, We start by constructing the arrays for A and b.

A = np.array([[ 8,  3,  2],
               [ 1,  5,  1],
               [ 2,  1,  6]])
b = np.transpose(np.array([ 13,  7,  9]))
# To solve the system we do

x = np.linalg.solve(A,b)
print("Real solution: ")
print(x)
```

Real solution:

[1. 1. 1.]

**Using Jacobi Iteration:**

```
[ ]: A = np.array([[ 8,  3,  2],
                   [ 1,  5,  1],
                   [ 2,  1,  6]])

L = np.array([[ 0,  0,  0],
               [ 1,  0,  0],
               [ 1,  1,  0]])

D = np.array([[ 8,  0,  0],
               [ 0,  5,  0],
               [ 0,  0,  6]])

U = np.array([[ 0,  3,  2],
               [ 0,  0,  1],
               [ 0,  0,  0]])

D_inverse = np.linalg.inv(D)
b = np.transpose(np.array([ 13,  7,  9]))
D_inverse_b = np.dot(D_inverse, b)

BJ = np.dot(-D_inverse, L+U)
w,v=eig(BJ)

print('BJ evalues:', w)

x0 = np.transpose(np.array([ 0,  0,  0]))
x = list()
x.append(x0)
```

```

for i in range(5):
    x1 = np.dot(BJ, x0) + D_inverse_b
    x0 = x1
    x.append(x1)
Aproximations = np.array(x)
print(Aproximations)
# print((2.083**2 + 2.312**2)**(1/2))

```

```

BJ values: [-0.44378452  0.26976158  0.17402294]
[[0.          0.          0.          ]
 [1.625        1.4         1.5         ]
 [0.725        0.775        0.99583333]
 [1.08541667  1.05583333  1.25         ]
 [0.9165625   0.93291667  1.143125     ]
 [0.989375    0.9880625   1.19175347]]

```

Also pay attention that the spectral radius of matrix  $BJ$ ,  $P(BJ) = 0.44378452 < 1$ , Jacobi Iteration does converge.

```

[ ]: # !sudo apt-get install texlive-xetex texlive-fonts-recommended_
      ↪ texlive-plain-generic

```

```

[ ]: # !jupyter nbconvert --to pdf /content/Math548_hw6_Lazizbek.ipynb

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