

—————EJERCICIO 12————— - Primer apartado

→ `A:matrix([1, 0, 0, 0],[-1, 1, 0, 0],[0, -1, 1, 0],[0, 0, -1, 1],[0, 0, 0, -1]);`

$$(A) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `C:matrix([1, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 1.1, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0.9, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0.2, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 3]);`

$$(C) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `K:transpose(A).C.A;`

$$(K) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2.1 & -1.1 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ -1.1 & 2.0 & -0.9 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -0.9 & 1.1 & -0.2 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & -0.2 & 3.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `p:[49.05, 39.24, 29.43, 19.62];`

$$(p) \quad [49.05, 39.24, 29.43, 19.62]$$

→ `x:invert(K).transpose(p);`

$$(x) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 93.02299879081018 \\ 132.9984522370012 \\ 138.2573397823458 \\ 14.77233373639661 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Segundo apartado

→ `U:matrix([1.45, -0.76, 0, 0 ],[0, 1.19, -0.76, 0],[0, 0, 0.73, -0.274],[0, 0, 0, 1.79]);`

$$(U) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1.45 & -0.76 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.19 & -0.76 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.73 & -0.274 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1.79 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `x1:invert(transpose(U)).transpose(p);`

(x1) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 33.82758620689655 \\ 54.57896261953057 \\ 97.13700217923732 \\ 25.82990983078828 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `solucion:invert(U).x1;`

(solucion) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 93.7242808652727 \\ 134.3060803259853 \\ 138.4806223268315 \\ 14.43011722390406 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Tercer apartado

→ `x0:[0, 0, 0,0];`

(x0) 
$$[0, 0, 0, 0]$$

→ `A:K;`

(A) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.1 & -1.1 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ -1.1 & 2.0 & -0.9 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & -0.9 & 1.1 & -0.2 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & -0.2 & 3.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `n:matrix_size(A)[1];`

(n) 
$$4$$

→ `b:p;`

(b) 
$$[49.05, 39.24, 29.43, 19.62]$$

→ `D:ident(n);`

(D) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `E: genmatrix(lambda([i,j], 0), n, n);`

(E) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ F: genmatrix(lambda([i,j], 0), n, n);

(F) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ for i:1 thru n do D[i,i]:A[i,i];

(% o20) *done*

→ for i:1 thru n-1 do (for j: i+1 thru n do F[i, j]:-A[i,j]);

(% o21) *done*

→ for i:2 thru n do (for j:1 thru i-1 do E[i, j]:-A[i,j]);

(% o22) *done*

- Método de Jacobi

→ M:D;

(M) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ N:E+F;

(N) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1.1 & -0.0 & -0.0 \\ 1.1 & 0 & 0.9 & -0.0 \\ -0.0 & 0.9 & 0 & 0.2 \\ -0.0 & -0.0 & 0.2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ B:invert(M).N;

(B) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.0 & 0.5238095238095238 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.55 & 0.0 & 0.45 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.8181818181818181 & 0.0 & 0.1818181818181818 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0625 & 0.0 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ float(apply(max, abs(eigenvalues(B)[1])));

rat: replaced 0.3681818181818181 by 81/220 = 0.3681818181818181rat: replaced -0.01136363636363636 by -1/

```
(% o29)                                0.8140642413865695
```

Vemos que el radio espectral de la matriz asociada al método de Jacobi es menor que uno, por lo que el método es convergente. Calculemos ahora la séptima iteración del método.

```
→ anterior:x0;
```

```
(anterior)                                [0, 0, 0, 0]
```

```
→ x:makelist(0, i, 1, n);
```

```
(x)                                [0, 0, 0, 0]
```

```
→ for i:1 thru 7 do (aux:x, for j:1 thru n do x[j]:1/A[j, j]*(b[j]-sum(A[j,
k]*anterior[k],k, 1,n) + A[j, j]*anterior[j]), anterior:aux);
```

```
(% o36)                                done
```

```
→ float(x);
```

```
(% o37)
[84.62695446461753, 122.3761491511347, 129.4147362801101, 14.21967101750688]
```

Vemos que se acerca a la solución exacta del sistema. Con unas pocas iteraciones más, la solución será muy aproximada. - Método de Gauss-Seidel

```
→ M:D-E;
```

```
(M)                                
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1.1 & 2.0 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.0 & -0.9 & 1.1 & 0 \\ -0.0 & -0.0 & -0.2 & 3.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

```
→ N:F;
```

```
(N)                                
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1.1 & -0.0 & -0.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.9 & -0.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

```
→ B:invert(M).N;
```

```
(B)                                
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.0 & 0.5238095238095238 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.2880952380952381 & 0.45 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.2357142857142857 & 0.3681818181818181 & 0.1818181818181818 \\ 0.0 & 0.01473214285714285 & 0.02301136363636363 & 0.01136363636363636 \end{pmatrix}$$

```

```
→ float(apply(max, abs(eigenvalues(B)[1])));
```

rat: replaced -0.45 by  $-9/20 = -0.45$  rat: replaced -0.002678571428571428 by  $-3/1120 = -0.002678571428571428$

```
(% o41) 0.6627005891042911
```

Vemos que el radio espectral de la matriz asociada al método de Gauss-Seidel es menor que uno, por lo que el método es convergente. Calculemos ahora la séptima iteración del método.

```
→ x7:makelist(0, i, 1, n);
```

```
(x7) [0, 0, 0, 0]
```

```
→ anterior:x0;
```

```
(anterior) [0, 0, 0, 0]
```

```
→ for i:1 thru 7 do (aux:x7, for j:1 thru n do x7[j]:1/A[j, j]*(b[j]-sum(A[j, k]*x7[k],
k, 1, j-1) - sum(A[j, k]*anterior[k], k, j+1, n)), anterior:aux);
```

```
(% o68) done
```

```
→ float(x7);
```

```
(% o69) [86.23493780325924, 124.4104983895593, 131.1082431924113, 14.3255151995257]
```

```
→ x6:makelist(0, i, 1, n);
```

```
(x6) [0, 0, 0, 0]
```

```
→ anterior:x0;
```

```
(anterior) [0, 0, 0, 0]
```

```
→ for i:1 thru 6 do (aux:x6, for j:1 thru n do x6[j]:1/A[j, j]*(b[j]-sum(A[j, k]*x6[k],
k, 1, j-1) - sum(A[j, k]*anterior[k], k, j+1, n)), anterior:aux);
```

```
(% o72) done
```

```

→ float(x6);
(% o73)
[82.77997034179355, 120.039426715313, 127.469516883926, 14.09809480524537]

→ x1:makelist(0, i, 1, n);
(x1)
[0, 0, 0, 0]

→ anterior:x0;
(anterior)
[0, 0, 0, 0]

→ for i:1 thru 1 do (aux:x7, for j:1 thru n do x1[j]:1/A[j, j]*(b[j]-sum(A[j, k]*x1[k],
k, 1, j-1) - sum(A[j, k]*anterior[k], k, j+1, n)), anterior:aux);
(% o76)
done

→ float(x1);
(% o77)
[23.35714285714285, 32.46642857142857, 53.31798701298701, 9.46362418831169]

Al igual que antes, vemos que se acerca a la solución exacta del sistema. En
las siguientes iteraciones, la solución será muyaproximada. Cuarto apartado.
Trabajaremos con la norma infinito

→ error_abs:apply("+", abs(x-makelist(solucion[i, 1], i, 1, n)));
(error_ abs)
24.86190615723809

→ norma_B:apply(max, makelist(apply("+", abs(B[i])), i,1, n));
(norma_ B)
0.7857142857142857
- Primera desigualdad:

→ norma_B^7/(1-norma_B)*apply("+", abs(x1));
(% o93)
102.3205801523718
Claramente, 24.86 <= 102.32 - Segunda desigualdad

→ norma_B*apply("+", abs(x6 -makelist(solucion[i, 1], i, 1, n) ));
(% o94)
28.72107228234801
Claramente, 24.86 <= ~28.72 - Tercera desigualdad

→ norma_B/(1-norma_B)*apply("+", abs(x7-x6));
(% o95)
42.87134807441772
Que también se cumple, claramente.

```