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Ex 4
 Rappel méthode de relaxation pour résoudre Ax = b. (strict
Soit A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) inversible. On pose A = L + D + U où L est triangulaire in f, D diagonale et U triang, sup, stricte
Soit w le parametre de relaxation.
                                                                                                                                                                                                 (stricte)
    (D+WL) 2K+1 = [(1-w) D- wU] xx+ wb
 Posons dw = (D+WL)-1 [(1-W)D-WU]
 La méthode de relaxat converge sei p(Zw) < 1
\rightarrow Mg meth (x^{\circ} cv \Rightarrow \omega \in 10, 2L), ie e(2\omega) < 1 \Rightarrow \omega \in 10, 2L
 Notons \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_n les VP de \mathcal{L}_{\omega} (\mathcal{L}_{\omega}) < 1 (hypothèse), donc \forall i \in \mathbb{I}_1, n \mathbb{I}, |\lambda| < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1 < 1
 Or, det (20) = det [(D+WL)-1((1-W)D-WV)]
                                           = -1 det ((1-w)D-wU)
                                           =\frac{1}{11}\frac{1}{d_{ii}}\frac{1}{11}(1-\omega)d_{ii}=(1-\omega)^{m}
 Donc I det (20) 1 < 1 (=> 0 < w < 2
Ex6
1 - J = I - D^{1}A or, soit def de A, D = 2T, donc J = T - \frac{1}{2}A
Soit e \in I^{1}, n I \cdot Soit X; un vecleur propre 2880cie 5 de VP \lambda;
 JX_{i} = (I - \frac{1}{2}A)X_{i} = X_{i} - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{i}X_{i} = (J - \frac{\Lambda_{i}}{2})X_{i}
Donc les VP de J st \mu_i = 1 + \frac{\lambda_i}{2}, 1 \le i \le n.
Ainsi, \forall m \in \mathbb{I}1, n \cdot \mathbb{I}: ! 1
11 - \frac{\lambda_m}{2} = 1 - 11 - 2 \sin^2(\frac{m\pi}{2(n+1)}) = 1 \cos(\frac{m\pi}{n+1})
p(J) = \max(\cos(\frac{m\pi}{n+1})) = \cos(\frac{\pi}{n+1}) (atteint en m=1 et m=n)
Donc p(J) <1: la méthode de Jacobi converge.
De plus, \rho(J) \xrightarrow{r\to +\infty} 1 donc la cu est leute que la taille de la matrice est grande
2 Comme A est tridisgorale, et que la méthode de Jacobe converge, stors la méthode de Gaus-Seidel ev et \varrho(G)=(\varrho(J))^2 < \varrho(J).
La mth de G-S cu plus vite que celle de Jacobi
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Ex 5
  Soit A E Mn (R) da A = ( ai,i-1 aii ai,i-1)
                                                                                                                                                                                               (tridisgorale).
 Soitent \lambda \in \mathbb{C}, \alpha \in \mathbb{C}^{1}, \alpha \neq 0.
  \exists x = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow (I - D^{-1}A)x = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow (D - A)x = \lambda Dx
                                                     ∀ x ∈ [1, n], - 2i, i+1 + 2i, i-1 x; 1 = λ 2; 2; (*)
                                                                (on pose x0 = 0 -et xn+1 = 0).
  Scient \mu \in \mathbb{C}, z \in \mathbb{C}^n, y \neq 0.
  Gy = µy ( - (D+L)-1 U y = µy ( - Uy = µ (D+L) y
                                                 → - Uy - µLy = µDy

    ∀ i ∈ [1,n], - 2i,i+1 yi+1 - μ2i,i-1 y|-1 = μ2i,iy; (**)
    (on ρose yo = 0 ex yn+1 = 0).

  Chat variable: On pose 2;=0" y; , 0 70
  Alors (*) (*) VIETA, MI, - 21,114 Tithy; - 21,1-4 Tithy; - 21,
 On choisit donc of tel que o-2 = \lambda \sigma^{-1}, donc \sigma = \frac{1}{\lambda} si \lambda \neq 0
 Alors (*) (*) Vie [1,n], - Digitalyin - Digitalyin = \lambda^2 yin = \lambda^2 Digitalyin on retrouve (**) Divec \mu = \lambda^2.
Donc \lambda \neq 0 est VP de J ssi \lambda^2 \neq 0 est VP de G
Dot p(G) = p(J)2.
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