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Course: Numerical Methods (CS3010)

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Assignment: Programming Project 2 Report

Test 1 (using the coefficients the user enters themselves)

```
Run
      KellyLwinProgrammingProject2 ×
    Enter coefficient for x1:0.3
    Enter coefficient for x2:-\theta.2
    Enter coefficient for x3:10
Enter the constant term:71.4
⑪
    The equation you have entered is: 0.3x1 + -0.2x2 + 10x3 = 71.4
    enter the desired stopping error:0.0004
    enter the initial guess:0 0 0
    ---Jacobi Iterative Method---
    Iteration 1: [2.6167 -2.7571 7.1400]T: 1.0000
    Iteration 2: [3.0008 -2.4885 7.0064]T: 0.0608
    Iteration 3: [3.0008 -2.4997 7.0002]T: 0.0016
    Iteration 4: [3.0000 -2.5000 7.0000]T: 0.0001
    Desired error reached after 4 iterations.
    ---Gauss-Seidel Iterative Method---
    Iteration 1: [2.6167 -2.7945 7.0056]T: 1.0000
    Iteration 2: [2.9906 -2.4996 7.0003]T: 0.0594
    Iteration 3: [3.0000 -2.5000 7.0000]T: 0.0012
    Iteration 4: [3.0000 -2.5000 7.0000]T: 0.0000
    Desired error reached after 4 iterations.
    Process finished with exit code 0
```

Test 2 (user enters the file name of the file that has the coefficients)

Input file content:

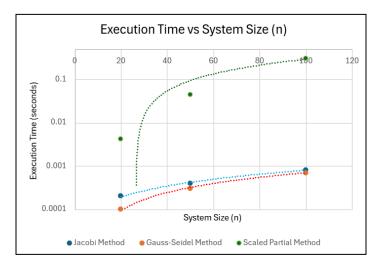
Program Output:

```
---Jacobi Iterative Method---
Iteration 1: [0.5000 2.6667 -2.5000]T: 1.0000
Iteration 2: [1.8333 2.0000 -1.1667]T: 0.6772
Iteration 3: [1.5000 2.8889 -1.5000]T: 0.2807
Iteration 4: [1.9444 2.6667 -1.0556]T: 0.1924
Iteration 6: [1.9815 2.8889 -1.0185]T: 0.0609
Iteration 7: [1.9444 2.9877 -1.0556]T: 0.0301
Iteration 8: [1.9938 2.9630 -1.0062]T: 0.0200
Iteration 9: [1.9815 2.9959 -1.0185]T: 0.0100
Iteration 10: [1.9979 2.9877 -1.0021]T: 0.0066
Iteration 11: [1.9938 2.9986 -1.0062]T: 0.0033
Iteration 13: [1.9979 2.9995 -1.0021]T: 0.0011
Iteration 15: [1.9993 2.9998 -1.0007]T: 0.0004
Iteration 16: [1.9999 2.9995 -1.0001]T: 0.0002
Iteration 17: [1.9998 2.9999 -1.0002]T: 0.0001
Iteration 18: [2.0000 2.9998 -1.0000]T: 0.0001
Iteration 19: [1.9999 3.0000 -1.0001]T: 0.0000
Iteration 20: [2.0000 2.9999 -1.0000]T: 0.0000
```

```
---Gauss-Seidel Iterative Method---
Iteration 1: [0.5000 2.8333 -1.0833]T: 1.0000
Iteration 2: [1.9167 2.9444 -1.0278]T: 0.3885
Iteration 3: [1.9722 2.9815 -1.0093]T: 0.0187
Iteration 4: [1.9907 2.9938 -1.0031]T: 0.0062
Iteration 5: [1.9969 2.9979 -1.0010]T: 0.0021
Iteration 6: [1.9990 2.9993 -1.0003]T: 0.0007
Iteration 7: [1.9997 2.9998 -1.0001]T: 0.0002
Iteration 8: [1.9999 2.9999 -1.0000]T: 0.0001
Iteration 9: [2.0000 3.0000 -1.0000]T: 0.0000
Desired error reached after 9 iterations.
```

Extra Credit

I tested my programs with large values of n such as 20, 50, and 100 and random values for coefficients in the system. I did not run into any issues. Below is the graph of how the time increases as the number of equations increases for different methods.



The logarithmic scale is used so that Gauss-Seidel and Jacobi lines would not appear flat when visualizing.

- The Jacobi and Gauss-Seidel methods handle bigger systems well — their execution time grows slowly as the system size increases.
- In contrast, the Scaled Partial
 Method doesn't scale well —
 its execution time increases
 quickly and becomes much
 slower for larger systems.