

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide, consisting of a network of light blue lines and small circles, resembling a circuit board or a neural network, extending from the top left towards the bottom left.

# JACOBI'S ITERATIVE METHOD

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# RESUME

- Description of the problém
- Jacobi method
- First ten steps
- Failure
- Failure first ten steps
- Jacobi vs Gauss

# DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM

- $8 \times 8$  matrix  $A$  with elements  $A_{ij} = 9$  if  $i = j$ , and  $A_{ij} = 1$  otherwise
- $b = (1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3)^T$
- difference between  $Ax_k$  and  $b$  for first 10 steps of the method

# DECLARATION OF VARIABLES

- In practice are data relocated to get max on diagonal

```
9 - grid on;
10 - hold on;
11 - %Base matrix
12 - A = ones(8,8);
13 - for k=1:8
14 -     for j=1:8
15 -         if(k==j) A(k,j) = 9; % diagonal number = 9
16 -         end;
17 -     end;
18 - end;
19 - b = [1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3]'; %right side
20
```

# JACOBI METHOD

```
17 %Jacobi method code:
18 - x0 = zeros(8,1); %start aproximamtion //INITIAL APPROXIMATION
19 - D = diag(A); %diagonal selection
20 - D = diag(D); %insert diagonal to matrix
21 - LplusU = A-D; %base matrix without diagonal
22 - normJ = zeros(1,40);
```

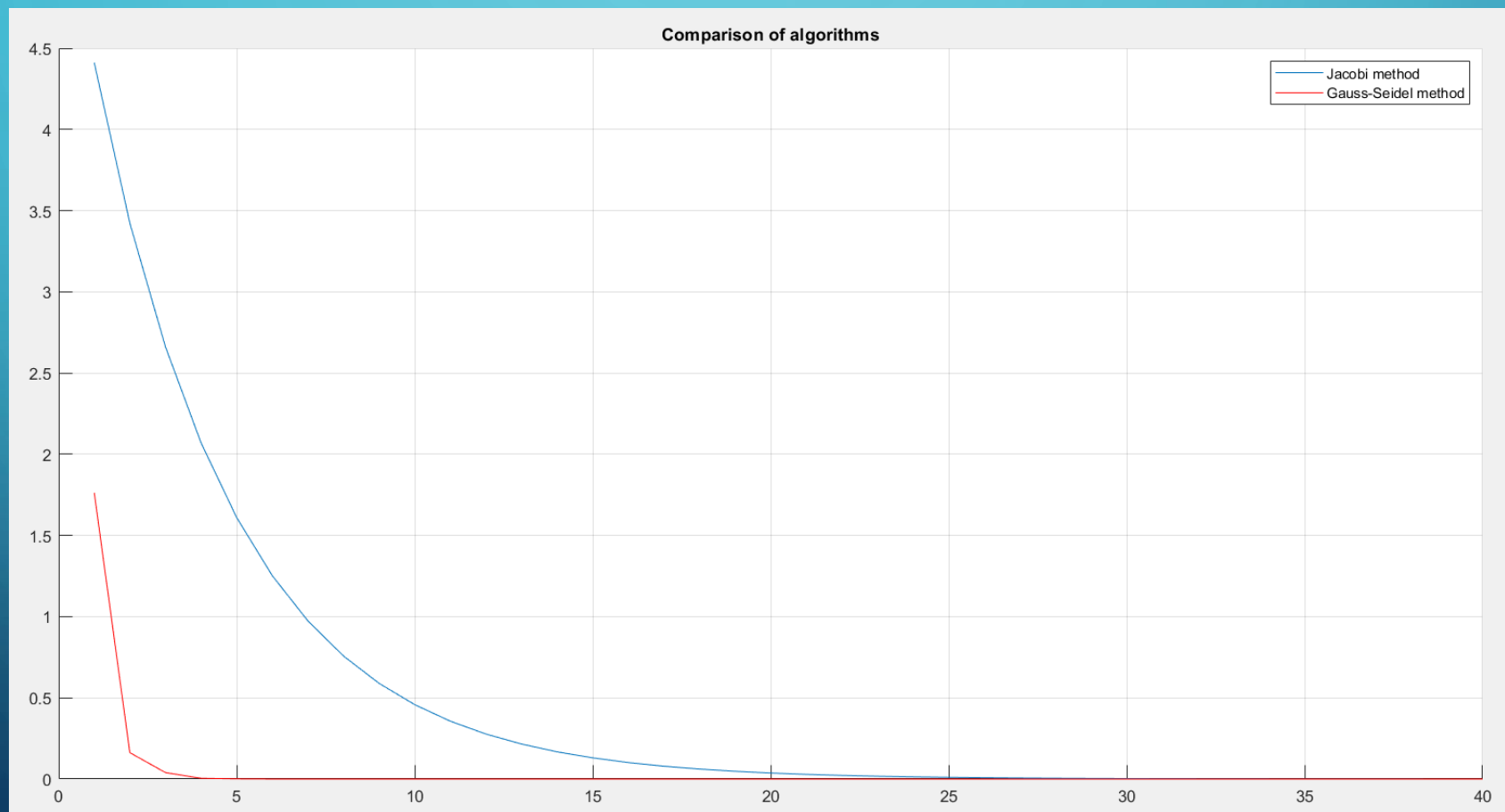
# JACOBI METHOD

```
28 - for k=1:40
29 -     x1 = inv(D)*(b-LplusU*x0);
30 -     normJ(k) = norm(A*x1-b);
31 -     disp(['Difference between Axk and b after ', num2str((k)), ' step(s): ', num2str((normJ(k)))]);
32 -     if(norm(x1-x0)<1e-5) break;end;
33 -     x0 = x1;
34 - end;
35 - disp('Result of this method: ')
36 - x1
37 - disp(['Jacobi method number of steps = ', num2str(k)]);
```

# FIRST TEN STEPS

```
Difference between Axk and b after 1 step(s): 4.411
Difference between Axk and b after 2 step(s): 3.4222
Difference between Axk and b after 3 step(s): 2.6616
Difference between Axk and b after 4 step(s): 2.0701
Difference between Axk and b after 5 step(s): 1.6101
Difference between Axk and b after 6 step(s): 1.2523
Difference between Axk and b after 7 step(s): 0.97401
Difference between Axk and b after 8 step(s): 0.75756
Difference between Axk and b after 9 step(s): 0.58922
Difference between Axk and b after 10 step(s): 0.45828
```

# JACOBI VS GAUSS





# FAILURE

- If the absolute value of line is bigger than value on diagonal the algorithm is not working

```
8
9 - for k=1:8
10 -     for j=1:8
11 -         if(k==j) A(k,j) = 0.1; % diagonal number = 0.1
12 -         end;
13 -     end;
14 - end;
15 - b = [1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3]'; %right side
```

# FAILURE FIRST TEN STEPS

```
Difference between Axk and b after 1 step(s): 1984.9433
Difference between Axk and b after 2 step(s): 693000.7215
Difference between Axk and b after 3 step(s): 242537883.6388
Difference between Axk and b after 4 step(s): 84888170922.102
Difference between Axk and b after 5 step(s): 29710859191653.31
Difference between Axk and b after 6 step(s): 1.039880071257093e+16
Difference between Axk and b after 7 step(s): 3.639580249367626e+18
Difference between Axk and b after 8 step(s): 1.273853087278439e+21
Difference between Axk and b after 9 step(s): 4.458485805474521e+23
Difference between Axk and b after 10 step(s): 1.560470031916082e+26
Difference between Axk and b after 11 step(s): 5.461645111706288e+28
Difference between Axk and b after 12 step(s): 1.9115757890972e+31
Difference between Axk and b after 13 step(s): 6.690515261840201e+33
Difference between Axk and b after 14 step(s): 2.341680341644071e+36
Difference between Axk and b after 15 step(s): 8.195881195754248e+38
```

The background is a blue gradient. In the corners, there are decorative circuit-like patterns consisting of thin white lines and small circles, resembling a stylized PCB or network diagram.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION