Метод на последователните приближения за решаване на СЛАУ

```
In[*]:= A = ( 1.1 0.1-0.02 0 0.9 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.1 0 0.
```

Построяване на метода

```
In[*]:= n = Length[A]; 
 IM = IdentityMatrix[n]; 
 B = IM - A; 
 c = b; 
 Print["Итерационният процес е \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = ", B // MatrixForm, ". \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + ", c // MatrixForm] 
 Итерационният процес е \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.1 & -0.1 & 0.02 \\ 0 & 0.1 & -0.1 \\ 0.13 & 0 & -0.13 \end{pmatrix}. \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix}
```

Някои пояснения относно Wolfram

първа норма

втора норма

трета норма

$$In[*]:= \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} B[[i, j]]^{2}}$$

$$Out[*]=$$

0.272397

Извод:

Нормата на матрицата В е по-малка от единица. Следователно процесът ще бъде сходящ при всеки избор на начално приближение.

Избираме втора норма, защото е най-малката.

Итерационен процес - окончателен код в една клетка

```
In[\bullet]:= A = \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & 0.1 - 0.02 \\ 0 & 0.9 & 0.1 \\ -0.13 & 0 & 1.13 \end{pmatrix}; b = \{7, 1, 0.5\};
       n = Length[A];
       IM = IdentityMatrix[n];
       B = IM - A;
       c = b;
        Print["Итерационният процес e^{(k+1)} = ",
         B // MatrixForm, ". x<sup>(k)</sup> + ", c // MatrixForm]
        (*проверка на сходимост
          и избор на норма – отделно*)
       x = \{9, 12, \frac{1}{2}\}; (*изборът на начално приближение е произволен*)
        (*изчисляваме нормите според избора на норма,
        който сме направили по време на проверка на условието на устойчивост*)
       normB = Max[Table[\sum_{i=1}^{n} Abs[B[i, j]], {j, n}]];
       normx0 = Norm[x, 1];
        normc = Norm[c, 1];
        For k = 0, k \le 5, k++,
         Print["k = ", k, " x^{(k)} = ", x, " \varepsilon_k = ", eps = normB<sup>k</sup> \left( \text{normx0} + \frac{\text{normc}}{1 - \text{normB}} \right)];
         x = B.x + c
       Print["За сравнение, точното решение е ", LinearSolve[A, b]]
       Итерационният процес е \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.1 & -0.1 & 0.02 \\ 0 & 0.1 & -0.1 \\ 0.13 & 0 & -0.13 \end{pmatrix}. \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix}
       k = 0 x^{(k)} = \left\{9, 12, \frac{1}{2}\right\} \varepsilon_k = 32.8333
       k = 1 x^{(k)} = \{4.91, 2.15, 1.605\} \epsilon_k = 8.20833
       k = 2 x^{(k)} = \{6.3261, 1.0545, 0.92965\} \epsilon_k = 2.05208
        k = 3 x^{(k)} = \{6.28053, 1.01249, 1.20154\} \epsilon_k = 0.513021
       k = 4 x^{(k)} = \{6.29473, 0.981095, 1.16027\} \epsilon_k = 0.128255
       k = 5 x^{(k)} = \{6.29562, 0.982083, 1.16748\} \epsilon_k = 0.0320638
       За сравнение, точното решение е {6.29563, 0.981472, 1.16675}
```

точност 10^{-5}

$$In[*]:= A = \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 & 0.1 - 0.02 \\ 0 & 0.9 & 0.1 \\ -0.13 & 0 & 1.13 \end{pmatrix}; b = \{7, 1, 0.5\};$$

```
n = Length[A];
IM = IdentityMatrix[n];
B = IM - A;
c = b;
Print["Итерационният процес е x^{(k+1)} = ",
B // MatrixForm, ". x^{(k)} + ", c // MatrixForm]
```

(*проверка на сходимост и избор на норма – отделно*)

```
x = \left\{9, 12, \frac{1}{2}\right\}; (*изборът на начално приближение е произволен*)
(*изчисляваме нормите според избора на норма,
който сме направили по време на проверка на условието на устойчивост*)
normB = Max[Table[\sum_{i=1}^{n}Abs[B[i, j]], {j, n}]];
normx0 = Norm[x, 1];
normc = Norm[c, 1];
For k = 0, k \le 15, k++,
  \text{Print} \Big[ \text{"k = ", k, " } x^{(k)} \text{ = ", x, " } \varepsilon_k \text{ = ", eps = normB}^k \left( \text{normx0 + } \frac{\text{normc}}{1 - \text{normB}} \right) \Big]; 
 x = B.x + c
Print["За сравнение, точното решение е ", LinearSolve[A, b]]
```

Итерационният процес е
$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.1 & -0.1 & 0.02 \\ 0 & 0.1 & -0.1 \\ 0.13 & 0 & -0.13 \end{pmatrix}$$
. $\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$k = 0 x^{(k)} = \left\{9, 12, \frac{1}{2}\right\} \epsilon_k = 32.8333$$

$$k = 1 x^{(k)} = \{4.91, 2.15, 1.605\} \epsilon_k = 8.20833$$

$$k = 2 x^{(k)} = \{6.3261, 1.0545, 0.92965\} \epsilon_k = 2.05208$$

$$k = 3 x^{(k)} = \{6.28053, 1.01249, 1.20154\} \epsilon_k = 0.513021$$

$$k = 4 x^{(k)} = \{6.29473, 0.981095, 1.16027\} \epsilon_k = 0.128255$$

$$k = 5 x^{(k)} = \{6.29562, 0.982083, 1.16748\} \epsilon_k = 0.0320638$$

$$k = 6 x^{(k)} = \{6.29558, 0.98146, 1.16666\} \epsilon_k = 0.00801595$$

$$k = 7 x^{(k)} = \{6.29563, 0.98148, 1.16676\} \epsilon_k = 0.00200399$$

$$k = 8 x^{(k)} = \{6.29562, 0.981472, 1.16675\} \epsilon_k = 0.000500997$$

$$k = 9 x^{(k)} = \{6.29563, 0.981472, 1.16675\} \epsilon_k = 0.000125249$$

$$k = 10 x^{(k)} = \{6.29563, 0.981472, 1.16675\} \epsilon_k = 0.0000313123$$

$$k = 11 \ x^{(k)} = \{6.29563, 0.981472, 1.16675\} \ \epsilon_k = 7.82808 \times 10^{-6}$$

k = 12
$$x^{(k)}$$
 = {6.29563, 0.981472, 1.16675} ε_k = 1.95702×10⁻⁶

k = 13
$$\mathbf{x}^{(k)}$$
 = {6.29563, 0.981472, 1.16675} ε_{k} = 4.89255 \times 10⁻⁷

$$k$$
 = 14 $x^{(k)}$ = {6.29563, 0.981472, 1.16675} ϵ_k = 1.22314×10⁻⁷

$$k = 15 \ x^{(k)} = \{6.29563, 0.981472, 1.16675\} \ \epsilon_k = 3.05784 \times 10^{-8}$$

За сравнение, точното решение е {6.29563, 0.981472, 1.16675}

Пример за несходящ (разходящ) процес

```
In\{a\}:= A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0.1 - 0.02 \\ 0 & 9 & 0.1 \\ -0.13 & 0 & 113 \end{pmatrix}; b = {7, 1, 0.5};
        n = Length[A];
        IM = IdentityMatrix[n];
        B = IM - A;
        c = b;
        Print["Итерационният процес e^{(k+1)} = ",
         B // MatrixForm, ". x<sup>(k)</sup> + ", c // MatrixForm]
         (*проверка на сходимост
          и избор на норма – отделно*)
       x = \{9, 12, \frac{1}{2}\}; (*изборът на начално приближение е произволен*)
        (*изчисляваме нормите според избора на норма,
        който сме направили по време на проверка на условието на устойчивост*)
        normB = Max[Table[\sum_{i=1}^{n} Abs[B[i, j]], {j, n}]];
        Print["Hopmata ||B|| = ", normB]
        normx0 = Norm[x, 1];
        normc = Norm[c, 1];
        For k = 0, k \le 5, k++,
         Print["k = ", k, " x^{(k)} = ", x, " \varepsilon_k = ", eps = normB<sup>k</sup> (normx0 + \frac{\text{normc}}{1 + \text{normB}})];
         x = B.x + c
        Print["За сравнение, точното решение е ", LinearSolve[A, b]]
       Итерационният процес е \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 & -0.1 & 0.02 \\ 0 & -8 & -0.1 \\ 0.13 & 0 & -112 \end{pmatrix}. \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix}
       Нормата | | B | | = 112.12
       k = 0 x^{(k)} = \left\{9, 12, \frac{1}{2}\right\} \varepsilon_k = 21.4235
       k = 1 x^{(k)} = \{-84.19, -95.05, -54.33\} \epsilon_k = 2402.
        k = 2 x^{(k)} = \{857.318, 766.833, 6074.52\} \epsilon_k = 269313.
        k = 3 x^{(k)} = \{-8521.38, -6741.12, -680234.\} \varepsilon_k = 3.01953 \times 10^7
        k = 4 x^{(k)} = \{72290.2, 121953., 7.61851 \times 10^7\} \epsilon_k = 3.3855 \times 10^9
        k = 5 x^{(k)} = \{788611., -8.59413 \times 10^6, -8.53272 \times 10^9\} \epsilon_k = 3.79582 \times 10^{11}
        За сравнение, точното решение е {0.635363, 0.111054, 0.00515573}
```

модифициран метод при положително определена матрица А

```
In[*]:= A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0.1 - 0.02 \\ 0 & 9 & 0.1 \\ -0.13 & 0 & 113 \end{pmatrix};
         PositiveDefiniteMatrixQ[A]
Out[0]=
         True
 In[@]:= Eigenvalues[A]
Out[0]=
         {113., 11., 8.99999}
 In[@]:= Norm[A]
Out[0]=
         113.
         Избираме \rho да е по-голямо от нормата на матрицата A.
```

$$t_{0}(\cdot)$$
- $A = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0.1 - 0.02 \\ 0 & 9 & 0.1 \\ -0.13 & 0 & 113 \end{pmatrix}$; $b = \{7, 1, 0.5\}$; $n = Length[A]$; $m = IdentityMatrix[n]$; $n = 200$

За сравнение, точното решение е {0.635363, 0.111054, 0.00515573}

$$ln[*]:= \frac{Log\left[\frac{10^{-5}}{normx0 + \frac{normc}{1 - normB}}\right]}{Log[normB]}$$
Out[*]=

156.894