

This assignment is due at 11:59pm on Wednesday, January 27th. Detail all work for complete credit. Students may work together on this project, but each student must individually write up his/her own codes and solution set.

1. **(30 points)** Write codes that implement Jacobi and Gauss-Seidel iteration to solve linear systems of the form $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$. These codes should have the form `Jacobi(A,b,x0,iterations,tol)` and `GaussSeidel(A,b,x0,iterations,tol)`.
2. **(30 points)** Consider the linear system

$$\mathbf{Ax} = (a \cdot \mathcal{I} + \mathcal{R})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b},$$

where a is a positive constant, \mathcal{I} is the N -by- N identity matrix, and \mathcal{R} is an N -by- N matrix of uniformly distributed random numbers between zero and one.

- (a) Let $N = 22$, $a = 10$, and $\mathbf{b} = \langle 1, 2, 3, \dots, N \rangle^T$. How many iterations of Jacobi's method are required in order for the solution to converge using a tolerance of 10^{-8} ? What about for the Gauss-Seidel method? (Since there are random matrices involved, your answers may be ranges of iterations.)
 - (b) How does the answer to part (a) change as the value for N changes? Explain the trends you observe.
 - (c) How does the answer to part (a) change as the value for a changes? Explain the trends you observe.
3. **(40 points)** Consider the linear system

$$\mathbf{W}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{p},$$

where \mathbf{W} and \mathbf{p} are the matrix and vector, respectively, from our Canvas page.

- (a) Solve the system via (if possible)
 - i. The Jacobi method
 - ii. The Gauss-Seidel method
 - iii. The LU decomposition (use the default Julia/Python routine)
 - iv. The inverse of \mathbf{W} (use the default Julia/Python routine)
 - v. Using the “backslash operator”, $\mathbf{W} \backslash \mathbf{p}$.
- (b) How do the solutions obtained with the various methods compare?
- (c) Approximately, how long does each method take?
- (d) What are pros and cons of each method?