

TP 5 corrige

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Systemes lineaires : methodes iteratives

Exercice 1 : matrices d'iteration sur un exemple

On commence par creer la matrice. Vu la regularite de A, on a interet a creer une petite procedure qui donne la valeur de l'element (i,j).

```
> a:=proc(i,j) if i=j then 2 else 1 fi end;  
a := proc(i,j) if i=j then 2 else 1 end if end proc  
> A:=matrix(5,5,(i,j)->a(i,j));
```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

On peut meme se dispenser de definir la procedure a .

```
> A:=matrix(5,5,(i,j)->if i=j then 2 else 1  
fi);
```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
> B := ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5]);
```

```
B := [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

— a) Solution exacte

```
> with(linalg):
```

```
Warning, new definition for norm
```

```
Warning, new definition for trace
```

```
> X := linsolve(A, B);
```

$$X := \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

```
>
```

— b) Matrices d'iteration

[Jacobi

[On commence par extraire la diagonale.

```
> M := diag(seq(A[i, i], i=1..5));
```

$$M := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

On obtient N par difference. Il faut utiliser **evalm** pour forcer le calcul de la difference.

> N:=evalm(M-A) ;

$$N := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Et finalement P=M⁽⁻¹⁾N

> P_J:=evalm(inverse(M)*N) ;

$$P_J := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Remarque : pour Jacobi, on peut directement donner P.

```
> P_J:=matrix(5,5,(i,j)->if i<>j then
-A[i,j]/A[i,i] else 0 fi);
```

$$P_J := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Gauss-Seidel

On commence par extraire M et on deduit N puis

$P = M^{-1}N$.

```
> M:=matrix(5,5,(i,j)->if i>=j then
  A[i,j] else 0 fi);
```

$$M := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
> N:=evalm(M-A);
```

$$N := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

> P_GS := evalm(inverse(M) & * N);

$$P_{GS} := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{-1}{4} & \frac{-1}{4} & \frac{-1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{-1}{8} & \frac{-1}{8} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{3}{16} & \frac{7}{16} & \frac{-1}{16} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{32} & \frac{3}{32} & \frac{7}{32} & \frac{15}{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

— c) Polynome caracteristique et rayon spectral

[On utilise la fonction toute prete **charpoly**.

> chi := charpoly(P_J, X);

$$\chi := X^5 - \frac{5}{2}X^3 + \frac{5}{2}X^2 - \frac{15}{16}X + \frac{1}{8}$$

[puis la fonction solve pour trouver les racines.

```
> solve(chi);
```

$$-2, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$$

Il est clair que le rayon spectral est 2. La methode de Jacobi ne va donc pas converger.

Remarque : on aurait pu utiliser directement aussi une fonction qui donne toutes les valeurs propres.

```
> eigenvals(P_J);
```

$$-2, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$$

Pour automatiser la recherche du rayon spectral, on pourrait faire :

```
> S:=fsolve(chi);L:=seq(abs(S[i]),i=1..5);rho:=max(L);
```

```
S := -2., .5000000000, .5000000000, .5000000000, .5000000000
```

```
L := 2., .5000000000, .5000000000, .5000000000, .5000000000
```

```
rho := 2.
```

```
>
```

Et pour Gauss-Seidel ?

```
> phi:=charpoly(P_GS,X);solve(phi);
```

$$\phi := X \left(X^4 - \frac{49}{32} X^3 + \frac{31}{32} X^2 - \frac{9}{32} X + \frac{1}{32} \right)$$

```
0, RootOf(32 _Z^4 - 49 _Z^3 + 31 _Z^2 - 9 _Z + 1)
```

Pour avoir une evaluation des racines, on rajoute evalf.

```
> S:=evalf(solve(phi));max(seq(abs(S[i]))
```

```

, i=1..5) );
S := 0., .3142777810 + .08321563260 I,
.4513472190 + .3032271640 I,
.4513472190 - .3032271640 I,
.3142777810 - .08321563260 I
.5437472070

```

Cette fois le rayon spectral est plus petit que 1 donc la methode de Gauss-Seidel convergera.

```
>
```

Exercice 2 : Jacobi et Gaus-Seidel

a) Methode de Jacobi

On utilise 2 vecteurs X et Y, Y est l'itere de X par Jacobi puis X est remplace par Y.

```

> jacobi:=proc(A,B,X0,epsilon)
  local i,k,n,X,Y,test;
  # option trace;
  n:=rowdim(A);
  X:=copy(X0);
  Y:=vector(n);
  test:=false; # pour rentrer dans la
  boucle au depart
  for k to 100 while test=false do
    # calcul du nouveau vecteur Y a
    partir de l'ancien : X
    for i to n do

```

```

Y[i]:=B[i]-sum(A[i,'j']*X['j'],'j'=1..
i-1);

Y[i]:=Y[i]-sum(A[i,'j']*X['j'],'j'=i+1
..n);
    Y[i]:=Y[i]/A[i,i];
    od;
    # calcul de la variation relative et
du test
    # test est un booleen qui vaut true
ou false

test:=evalb(evalf(norm(Y-X))<evalf(eps
ilon*norm(X)));
    # print(test);
    # Y remplace X
X:=copy(Y);
    print(evalm(Y));
od;
printf("nombre d'iterations utiles
:%d",k-1);
RETURN(evalm(Y));
end:

```

On notera l'emploi de la boucle **for k to 100 while test=false** qui signifie boucler sur k tant que le test n'est pas satisfait. La borne 100 est un garde-fou pour le cas ou la methode ne converge pas.

Attention : pour les copies de variables de type matrice,vecteur... il faut absolument utiliser **copy**.

Essayons

```
> A:=matrix(4,4,(i,j)->if i=j then 4
  elif abs(i-j)=1 then -1 else 0 fi);
```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
> X0:=vector(4,i->0.);B:=( [1.,2.,3.,4.]
  ;
```

$$X0 := [0, 0, 0, 0]$$

$$B := [1., 2., 3., 4.]$$

```
> X:=jacobi(A,B,X0,0.001);
```

```
[.2500000000, .5000000000, .7500000000, 1.0000000000]
```

```
[.3750000000, .7500000000, 1.1250000000, 1.1875000000]
```

```
[.4375000000, .8750000000, 1.2343750000, 1.2812500000]
```

```
[.4687500000, .9179687500, 1.2890625000, 1.3085937500]
```

```
[.4794921875, .9394531250, 1.3066406250, 1.3222656250]
```

```
[.4848632813, .9465332033, 1.3154296880, 1.3266601560]
```

```
[.4866333008, .9500732423, 1.3182983400, 1.3288574220]
```

```
[.4875183105, .9512329103, 1.3197326660, 1.3295745850]
```

```
[.4878082275, .9518127443, 1.3202018740, 1.3299331670]
```

```
nombre d'iterations utiles :9
```

```
X:=
```

```
[.4878082275, .9518127443, 1.320201874, 1.329933167]
Comparons a la solution exacte.
```

```
> Xexact:=linsolve(A,B);norm(X-Xexact);
Xexact:=
[.4880382775, .9521531101, 1.320574163, 1.330143541]
.000372289
```

Pas mal! Essayons avec un epsilon plus petit.

```
> X:=jacobi(A,B,X0,10^(-6));norm(X-Xexact);
[.2500000000, .5000000000, .7500000000, 1.0000000000]
[.3750000000, .7500000000, 1.125000000, 1.187500000]
[.4375000000, .8750000000, 1.234375000, 1.281250000]
[.4687500000, .9179687500, 1.289062500, 1.308593750]
[.4794921875, .9394531250, 1.306640625, 1.322265625]
[.4848632813, .9465332033, 1.315429688, 1.326660156]
[.4866333008, .9500732423, 1.318298340, 1.328857422]
[.4875183105, .9512329103, 1.319732666, 1.329574585]
[.4878082275, .9518127443, 1.320201874, 1.329933167]
[.4879531860, .9520025255, 1.320436478, 1.330050469]
[.4880006315, .9520974160, 1.320513249, 1.330109120]
[.4880243540, .9521284703, 1.320551634, 1.330128312]
[.4880321175, .9521439970, 1.320564196, 1.330137909]
[.4880359993, .9521490785, 1.320570477, 1.330141049]
[.4880372698, .9521516190, 1.320572532, 1.330142619]
```

```
[.4880379048, .9521524505, 1.320573560, 1.330143133]
nombre d'iterations utiles :16
X:=
    [.4880379048, .9521524505, 1.320573560, 1.330143133]
        .6596 10-6
[ >
```

— b) Methode de Gauss-Seidel

Cette fois, un seul vecteur X suffit en theorie car on reutilise les coordonnees deja calculees.

En fait, il faut un second vecteur Y pour stocker X afin de pouvoir effectuer le test.

```
> gauss_seidel:=proc(A,B,X0,epsilon)
    local i,k,n,X,Y,test;
    # option trace;
    n:=rowdim(A);
    X:=copy(X0);
    test:=false; # pour rentrer dans la
    boucle au depart
    for k to 100 while test=false do
        # on enregistre X avant de le
        remplacer
        Y:=copy(X);
        # calcul du nouveau vecteur X
        for i to n do

X[i]:=B[i]-sum(A[i,'j']*X['j'],'j'=1..
i-1);

X[i]:=X[i]-sum(A[i,'j']*X['j'],'j'=i+1
```

```

..n);
    X[i]:=X[i]/A[i,i];
od;
# calcul de la variation relative et
du test
# test est un booleen qui vaut true
ou false

test:=evalb(evalf(norm(X-Y))<evalf(eps
ilon*norm(Y)));
    print(evalm(X));
od;
printf("nombre d'iterations utiles
:%d",k-1);
RETURN(evalm(X));
end:

```

[Essayons

```

> X:=gauss_seidel(A,B,X0,10^(-3));norm(X
-Xexact);
[.2500000000, .5625000000, .8906250000, 1.222656250]
[.3906250000, .8203125000, 1.260742188, 1.315185547]
[.4550781250, .9289550783, 1.311035156, 1.327758789]
[.4822387695, .9483184815, 1.319019318, 1.329754830]
[.4870796205, .9515247348, 1.320319891, 1.330079973]
[.4878811838, .9520502688, 1.320532561, 1.330133140]
nombre d'iterations utiles :6
X:=
[.4878811838, .9520502688, 1.320532561, 1.330133140]

```

```

                                .0001570937
[ 6 iterations au lieu de 9 pour Jacobi.
> X:=gauss_seidel(A,B,X0,10^(-6));norm(X
  -Xexact);
[.2500000000, .5625000000, .8906250000, 1.222656250]
[.3906250000, .8203125000, 1.260742188, 1.315185547]
[.4550781250, .9289550783, 1.311035156, 1.327758789]
[.4822387695, .9483184815, 1.319019318, 1.329754830]
[.4870796205, .9515247348, 1.320319891, 1.330079973]
[.4878811838, .9520502688, 1.320532561, 1.330133140]
[.4880125673, .9521362820, 1.320567356, 1.330141839]
[.4880340705, .9521503568, 1.320573049, 1.330143262]
[.4880375893, .9521526595, 1.320573981, 1.330143495]
[.4880381650, .9521530365, 1.320574133, 1.330143533]
nombre d'iterations utiles :10
X:=
  [.4880381650, .9521530365, 1.320574133, 1.330143533]
                                .1125 10-6

```

Cette fois, c'est 10 au lieu de 16. Gauss-Seidel est dans ce cas nettement plus rapide.

Exercice 3 : matrices d'iterations

On automatise ici les calculs de matrices d'iterations faits a l'exercice 1.

Pour Jacobi, on sait donner directement l'expression de P.

```
> iter:=proc(A)
```

```

local PJ,MGS,NGS,PGS,rho,n,i,S,L,phi,chi;
n:=rowdim(A);
# Jacobi
PJ:=matrix(n,n,(i,j)->if i<>j then
-A[i,j]/A[i,i] else 0 fi);
chi:=charpoly(PJ,x);
S:=fsolve(chi);
L:=seq(abs(S[i]),i=1..n);
rho:=max(L);
printf("matrice d'iteration de Jacobi
:");
print(evalm(PJ));
printf("rayon spectral : %f",rho);
#Gauss-Seidel
MGS:=matrix(n,n,(i,j)->if i>=j then
A[i,j] else 0 fi);
NGS:=evalm(MGS-A);
PGS:=evalm(inverse(MGS)&*NGS);
phi:=charpoly(PGS,x);
S:=evalf(solve(phi));
L:=seq(abs(S[i]),i=1..n);
rho:=max(L);
printf("\nmatrice d'iteration de
Gauss-Seidel :");
print(evalm(PGS));
printf("rayon spectral : %f",rho);
end:

```

>

[Essayons

```

> A:=matrix(5,5,(i,j)->if i=j then 2 else 1
fi);

```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
> iter(A);
```

matrice d'iteration de Jacobi :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ \frac{-1}{2} & 0 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & 0 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & 0 & \frac{-1}{2} \\ \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

rayon spectral : 2.000000

matrice d'iteration de Gauss-Seidel :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{-1}{4} & \frac{-1}{4} & \frac{-1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{-1}{8} & \frac{-1}{8} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{3}{16} & \frac{7}{16} & \frac{-1}{16} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{32} & \frac{3}{32} & \frac{7}{32} & \frac{15}{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

rayon spectral : .543747

Autre essai avec la matrice de l'exercice 2

```
> A:=matrix(4,4,(i,j)->if i=j then 4 elif
abs(i-j)=1 then -1 else 0 fi);
```

$$A:=\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
> iter(A);
```

matrice d'iteration de Jacobi :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

rayon spectral : .404508

matrice d'iteration de Gauss-Seidel :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{64} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{256} & \frac{1}{64} & \frac{1}{16} \end{bmatrix}$$

rayon spectral : .163627

[Ca baigne!

— Exercice 4 : deux exemples sur mesure!

— Jacobi converge et Gauss-Seidel diverge

```

[
> A1:=matrix(3,3,[1,2,-2,1,1,1,2,2,1]);i
  ter(A1);

      A1 :=  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 
matrice d'iteration de Jacobi :
       $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
rayon spectral : 0.000000
matrice d'iteration de Gauss-Seidel :
       $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 
rayon spectral : 2.000000
[ Verifions la convergence de l'un et la divergence de l'autre.

[
>
> B:=( [1.,1.,1.] );X0:=( [0,0,0] );
      B := [1., 1., 1.]
      X0 := [0, 0, 0]
[
> jacobi(A1,B,X0,0.0001);
      [1., 1., 1.]
      [1., -1., -3.]
      [-3., 3., 1.]

```

```

                                [-3., 3., 1.]
nombre d'iterations utiles :4
                                [-3., 3., 1.]
[ Ca converge et vers la bonne valeur!
> linsolve(A1,B);
                                [-3.000000001, 3.000000001, 1.000000000]
[
[
[
> gauss_seidel(A1,B,X0,0.0001);
                                [1., 0, -1.]
                                [-1., 3., -3.]
                                [-11., 15., -7.]
                                [-43., 51., -15.]
                                [-131., 147., -31.]
                                [-355., 387., -63.]
                                [-899., 963., -127.]
                                [-2179., 2307., -255.]
                                [-5123., 5379., -511.]
                                [-11779., 12291., -1023.]
                                [-26627., 27651., -2047.]
                                [-59395., 61443., -4095.]
                                [-131075., 135171., -8191.]
                                [-286723., 294915., -16383.]
                                [-622595., 638979., -32767.]
                                [-.1343491 107, .1376259 107, -65535.]

```

$[-.2883587 \cdot 10^7, .2949123 \cdot 10^7, -131071.]$

$[-.6160387 \cdot 10^7, .6291459 \cdot 10^7, -262143.]$

$[-.13107203 \cdot 10^8, .13369347 \cdot 10^8, -524287.]$

$[-.27787267 \cdot 10^8, .28311555 \cdot 10^8, -.1048575 \cdot 10^7]$

$[-.58720259 \cdot 10^8, .59768835 \cdot 10^8, -.2097151 \cdot 10^7]$

$[-.123731971 \cdot 10^9, .125829123 \cdot 10^9, -.4194303 \cdot 10^7]$

$[-.260046851 \cdot 10^9, .264241155 \cdot 10^9, -.8388607 \cdot 10^7]$

$[-.545259523 \cdot 10^9, .553648131 \cdot 10^9, -.16777215 \cdot 10^8]$

$[-.1140850691 \cdot 10^{10}, .1157627907 \cdot 10^{10}, -.33554431 \cdot 10^8]$

$[-.2382364675 \cdot 10^{10}, .2415919107 \cdot 10^{10}, -.67108863 \cdot 10^8]$

$[-.4966055939 \cdot 10^{10}, .5033164803 \cdot 10^{10}, -.134217731 \cdot 10^9]$

$[-.1033476507 \cdot 10^{11}, .1046898280 \cdot 10^{11}, -.268435459 \cdot 10^9]$

$[-.2147483652 \cdot 10^{11}, .2174327198 \cdot 10^{11}, -.536870919 \cdot 10^9]$

[

$-.4456028580 \cdot 10^{11}, .4509715672 \cdot 10^{11}, -.1073741839 \cdot 10^{10}$

]

[

$-.9234179712 \cdot 10^{11}, .9341553896 \cdot 10^{11}, -.2147483699 \cdot 10^{10}$

]

[

$-.1911260453 \cdot 10^{12}, .1932735290 \cdot 10^{12}, -.4294967399 \cdot 10^{10}$

]

[
-.3951369928 10¹², .3994319602 10¹², -.8589934799 10¹⁰
]

[
-.8160437900 10¹², .8246337248 10¹², -.1717987000 10¹¹
]

[
-.1683627190 10¹³, .1700807060 10¹³, -.3435974000 10¹¹
]

[
-.3470333600 10¹³, .3504693340 10¹³, -.6871948000 10¹¹
]

[
-.7146825640 10¹³, .7215545120 10¹³, -.1374389600 10¹²
]

[
-.1470596816 10¹⁴, .1484340712 10¹⁴, -.2748779200 10¹²
]

[
-.3023657008 10¹⁴, .3051144800 10¹⁴, -.5497558400 10¹²
]

[-.6212240768 10¹⁴, .6267216352 10¹⁴, -.10995116 10¹³]

[-.1275433502 10¹⁵, .1286428618 10¹⁵, -.21990232 10¹³]
[-.2616837700 10¹⁵, .2638827932 10¹⁵, -.43980464 10¹³]
[-.5365616792 10¹⁵, .5409597256 10¹⁵, -.8796093 10¹³]
[-.1099511637 10¹⁶, .1108307730 10¹⁶, -.17592186 10¹⁴]
[-.2251799832 10¹⁶, .2269392018 10¹⁶, -.35184372 10¹⁴]
[-.4609152780 10¹⁶, .4644337152 10¹⁶, -.70368744 10¹⁴]
[-.9429411792 10¹⁶, .9499780536 10¹⁶, -.14073749 10¹⁵]
[-.1928103605 10¹⁷, .1942177354 10¹⁷, -.28147498 10¹⁵]
[-.3940649704 10¹⁷, .3968797202 10¹⁷, -.56294996 10¹⁵]
[-.8050184396 10¹⁷, .8106479392 10¹⁷, -.11258999 10¹⁶]
[-.1643813876 10¹⁸, .1655072875 10¹⁸, -.22517998 10¹⁶]
[-.3355181746 10¹⁸, .3377699744 10¹⁸, -.45035996 10¹⁶]
[-.6845471480 10¹⁸, .6890507476 10¹⁸, -.9007199 10¹⁶]
[-.1396115893 10¹⁹, .1405123092 10¹⁹, -.18014398 10¹⁷]
[-.2846274980 10¹⁹, .2864289378 10¹⁹, -.36028796 10¹⁷]
[-.5800636348 10¹⁹, .5836665144 10¹⁹, -.7205759 10¹⁷]
[-.1181744547 10²⁰, .1188950306 10²⁰, -.14411518 10¹⁸]
[-.2406723648 10²⁰, .2421135166 10²⁰, -.28823036 10¹⁸]
[-.4899916404 10²⁰, .4928739440 10²⁰, -.57646072 10¹⁸]
[-.9972771024 10²⁰, .1003041710 10²¹, -.11529215 10¹⁹]
[-.2029141850 10²¹, .2040671065 10²¹, -.23058430 10¹⁹]
[-.4127458990 10²¹, .4150517420 10²¹, -.46116860 10¹⁹]

[-.8393268560 10²¹, .8439385420 10²¹, -.9223372 10¹⁹]
[-.1706323828 10²², .1715547200 10²², -.18446744 10²⁰]
[-.3467987888 10²², .3486434632 10²², -.36893488 10²⁰]
[-.7046656240 10²², .7083549728 10²², -.7378698 10²⁰]
[-.1431467342 10²³, .1438846040 10²³, -.14757396 10²¹]
[-.2907206872 10²³, .2921964268 10²³, -.29514792 10²¹]
[-.5902958120 10²³, .5932472912 10²³, -.5902958 10²¹]
[-.1198300498 10²⁴, .1204203456 10²⁴, -.11805916 10²²]
[-.2432018744 10²⁴, .2443824660 10²⁴, -.23611832 10²²]
[-.4934872984 10²⁴, .4958484816 10²⁴, -.47223664 10²²]
[-.1001141696 10²⁵, .1005864062 10²⁵, -.9444732 10²²]
[-.2030617588 10²⁵, .2040062320 10²⁵, -.18889464 10²³]
[-.4117903568 10²⁵, .4136793032 10²⁵, -.37778928 10²³]
[-.8349143920 10²⁵, .8386922848 10²⁵, -.7555786 10²³]
[-.1692496142 10²⁶, .1700051928 10²⁶, -.15111572 10²⁴]
[-.3430327000 10²⁶, .3445438572 10²⁶, -.30223144 10²⁴]
[-.6951323432 10²⁶, .6981546576 10²⁶, -.6044629 10²⁴]
[-.1408398573 10²⁷, .1414443202 10²⁷, -.12089258 10²⁵]
[-.2853064920 10²⁷, .2865154178 10²⁷, -.24178516 10²⁵]
[-.5778665388 10²⁷, .5802843904 10²⁷, -.4835703 10²⁵]
[-.1170240187 10²⁸, .1175075890 10²⁸, -.9671406 10²⁵]
[-.2369494592 10²⁸, .2379165998 10²⁸, -.19342812 10²⁶]

```

[-.4797017620 1028, .4816360432 1028, -.38685624 1026]
[-.9710092112 1028, .9748777736 1028, -.7737125 1026]
[-.1965229797 1029, .1972966922 1029, -.15474250 1027]
[-.3976882344 1029, .3992356594 1029, -.30948500 1027]
[-.8046610188 1029, .8077558688 1029, -.6189700 1027]
[-.1627891138 1030, .1634080838 1030, -.12379400 1028]
[-.3292920476 1030, .3305299876 1030, -.24758800 1028]
[-.6660117352 1030, .6684876152 1030, -.4951760 1028]
[-.1346878750 1031, .1351830510 1031, -.9903520 1028]
[-.2723468060 1031, .2733371580 1031, -.19807040 1029]
[-.5506357240 1031, .5526164280 1031, -.3961408 1029]
[-.1113155672 1032, .1117117080 1032, -.7922816 1029]
[-.2250079792 1032, .2258002608 1032, -.15845632 1030]
[-.4547696480 1032, .4563542112 1032, -.31691264 1030]
[-.9190466752 1032, .9222158016 1032, -.6338253 1030]
[-.1857108109 1033, .1863446362 1033, -.12676506 1031]
nombre d'iterations utiles :100
[-.1857108109 1033, .1863446362 1033, -.12676506 1031]
[ Ca diverge.

```

— Gauss-Seidel converge et Jacobi diverge

```

> A2:=matrix(3,3,[2,-1,1,2,2,2,-1,-1,2])
;iter(A2);

```

$$A2 := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

matrice d'iteration de Jacobi :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

rayon spectral : 0.000000

matrice d'iteration de Gauss-Seidel :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{-1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

[rayon spectral : .500000

[>

[> jacobi(A2,B,X0,0.0001);

[.5000000000, .5000000000, .5000000000]

[.5000000000, -.5000000000, 1.0000000000]

[-.2500000000, -1.0000000000, .5000000000]

[-.2500000000, .2500000000, -.1250000000]

[.6875000000, .8750000000, .5000000000]
[.6875000000, -.6875000000, 1.281250000]
[-.4843750000, -1.468750000, .5000000000]
[-.4843750000, .4843750000, -.4765625000]
[.9804687500, 1.460937500, .5000000000]
[.9804687500, -.9804687500, 1.720703125]
[-.8505859375, -2.201171875, .5000000000]
[-.8505859375, .8505859375, -1.025878907]
[1.438232423, 2.376464845, .5000000000]
[1.438232423, -1.438232423, 2.407348634]
[-1.422790529, -3.345581057, .5000000000]
[-1.422790529, 1.422790529, -1.884185793]
[2.153488161, 3.806976322, .5000000000]
[2.153488161, -2.153488161, 3.480232242]
[-2.316860202, -5.133720405, .5000000000]
[-2.316860203, 2.316860202, -3.225290304]
[3.271075253, 6.042150505, .4999999995]
[3.271075253, -3.271075253, 5.156612880]
[-3.713844067, -7.927688135, .5000000000]
[-3.713844068, 3.713844067, -5.320766100]
[5.017305085, 9.534610170, .4999999995]
[5.017305085, -5.017305085, 7.775957630]
[-5.896631360, -12.29326272, .5000000000]
[-5.896631360, 5.896631360, -8.594947040]

[7.745789200, 14.99157840, .5000000000]
[7.745789200, -7.745789200, 11.86868380]
[-9.307236500, -19.11447300, .5000000000]
[-9.307236500, 9.307236500, -13.71085475]
[12.00904563, 23.51809125, .5000000000]
[12.00904563, -12.00904563, 18.26356844]
[-14.63630704, -29.77261407, .5000000000]
[-14.63630704, 14.63630704, -21.70446056]
[18.67038380, 36.84076760, .5000000000]
[18.67038380, -18.67038380, 28.25557570]
[-22.96297975, -46.42595950, .5000000000]
[-22.96297975, 22.96297975, -34.19446963]
[29.07872469, 57.65744940, .5000000000]
[29.07872470, -29.07872469, 43.86808705]
[-35.97340587, -72.44681175, .5000000050]
[-35.97340588, 35.97340587, -53.71010880]
[45.34175734, 90.18351470, .4999999950]
[45.34175736, -45.34175734, 68.26263600]
[-56.30219665, -113.1043934, .5000000100]
[-56.30219670, 56.30219665, -84.20329505]
[70.75274585, 141.0054918, .4999999750]
[70.75274590, -70.75274585, 106.3791189]
[-88.06593240, -176.6318648, .5000000250]
[-88.06593240, 88.06593240, -131.8488986]

[110.4574155, 220.4148310, .5000000000]
[110.4574155, -110.4574155, 165.9361233]
[-137.6967694, -275.8935388, .5000000000]
[-137.6967694, 137.6967694, -206.2951541]
[172.4959618, 344.4919235, .5000000000]
[172.4959618, -172.4959618, 258.9939427]
[-215.2449523, -430.9899045, .5000000000]
[-215.2449523, 215.2449523, -322.6174284]
[269.4311904, 538.3623805, .5000000000]
[269.4311903, -269.4311904, 404.3967855]
[-336.4139880, -673.3279760, .4999999500]
[-336.4139880, 336.4139881, -504.3709820]
[420.8924851, 841.2849700, .5000000500]
[420.8924850, -420.8924852, 631.5887275]
[-525.7406065, -1051.981213, .4999999000]
[-525.7406065, 525.7406065, -788.3609100]
[657.5507585, 1314.601517, .5000000000]
[657.5507585, -657.5507585, 986.5761380]
[-821.5634485, -1643.626897, .5000000000]
[-821.5634485, 821.5634485, -1232.095173]
[1027.329311, 2054.158622, .5000000000]
[1027.329311, -1027.329311, 1541.243967]
[-1283.786639, -2568.073278, .5000000000]
[-1283.786639, 1283.786639, -1925.429959]

[1605.108299, 3209.716598, .5000000000]
[1605.108299, -1605.108299, 2407.912449]
[-2006.010374, -4012.520748, .5000000000]
[-2006.010374, 2006.010374, -3008.765561]
[2507.887968, 5015.275935, .5000000000]
[2507.887968, -2507.887968, 3762.081952]
[-3134.484960, -6269.469920, .5000000000]
[-3134.484960, 3134.484960, -4701.477440]
[3918.481200, 7836.462400, .5000000000]
[3918.481200, -3918.481200, 5877.971800]
[-4897.726500, -9795.953000, .5000000000]
[-4897.726500, 4897.726500, -7346.339750]
[6122.533125, 12244.56625, .5000000000]
[6122.533125, -6122.533125, 9184.049690]
[-7652.791410, -15306.08282, .5000000000]
[-7652.791410, 7652.791410, -11478.93712]
[9566.364265, 19132.22853, .5000000000]
[9566.364265, -9566.364265, 14349.79640]
[-11957.58034, -23915.66067, .5000000000]
[-11957.58034, 11957.58034, -17936.12051]
[14947.35043, 29894.20085, .5000000000]
[14947.35043, -14947.35043, 22421.27564]
[-18683.81304, -37368.12607, .5000000000]
[-18683.81304, 18683.81304, -28025.46956]

```
nombre d'iterations utiles :100
[-18683.81304, 18683.81304, -28025.46956]
Il est clair que ca diverge!
> gauss_seidel(A2,B,X0,0.0001);
[.5000000000, 0, .7500000000]
[.1250000000, -.3750000000, .3750000000]
[.1250000000, 0, .5625000000]
[.2187500000, -.2812500000, .4687500000]
[.1250000000, -.0937500000, .5156250000]
[.1953125000, -.2109375000, .4921875000]
[.1484375000, -.1406250000, .5039062500]
[.1777343750, -.1816406250, .4980468750]
[.1601562500, -.1582031250, .5009765625]
[.1704101563, -.1713867188, .4995117188]
[.1645507812, -.1640625000, .5002441405]
[.1678466798, -.1680908203, .4998779298]
[.1660156250, -.1658935548, .5000610350]
[.1670227051, -.1670837401, .4999694825]
[.1664733887, -.1664428712, .5000152590]
[.1667709349, -.1667861939, .4999923705]
[.1666107178, -.1666030883, .5000038150]
[.1666965484, -.1667003634, .4999980925]
[.1666507721, -.1666488646, .5000009540]
[.1666750907, -.1666760447, .4999995230]
nombre d'iterations utiles :20
```

```

[ [.1666750907, -.1666760447, .4999995230]
[ Ca converge, verifions la solution.
[ > linsolve(A2,B);
[ [.1666666667, -.1666666667, .5000000000]
[ Pas mal!

```

— Exercice 5

```

[ On construit la matrice.
[ > A:=(n,a)->matrix(n,n,(i,j)->if i=j then a
[ else 1 fi):
[ Verifions.
[ > A(3,2);

```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

```

[ Youpi!

```

— Jacobi

```

[ Construisons PJ
[ > n:=3;B:=A(n,a);
[ >

```

$$B := \begin{matrix} n := 3 \\ \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

```

[ > PJ:=matrix(n,n,(i,j)->if i<>j then
[ -B[i,j]/B[i,i] else 0 fi);

```

$$PJ := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & 0 & -\frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

> chi:=charpoly(PJ,X);solve(chi,X);

$$\chi := \frac{X^3 a^3 - 3 X a + 2}{a^3}$$

$$-2 \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}$$

> for n from 2 to 5 do

 B:=A(n,a):

 PJ:=matrix(n,n,(i,j)->if i<>j then
-B[i,j]/B[i,i] else 0 fi):

 chi:=charpoly(PJ,X):

 solve(chi,X);

od;

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 \\ 1 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$PJ := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi := \frac{X^2 a^2 - 1}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{1}{a}$$

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$PJ := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & 0 & -\frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi := \frac{X^3 a^3 - 3 X a + 2}{a^3}$$

$$-2 \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}$$

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$PJ := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & 0 & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & 0 & -\frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi := \frac{X^4 a^4 - 6X^2 a^2 + 8Xa - 3}{a^4}$$

$$-3 \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}$$

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$PJ := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & 0 & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & 0 & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & 0 & -\frac{1}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi := \frac{X^5 a^5 - 10 X^3 a^3 + 20 X^2 a^2 - 15 X a + 4}{a^5}$$

$$-4 \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{a}$$

On observe (et on peut le montrer facilement) que le spectre de PJ est $\{-(n-1)/a, 1/a\}$.

le rayon spectral est donc $(n-1)/a$ et on en deduit que la methode converge si et seulement si $n-1 < a$.

verifions sur des exemples.

```
> n:=5; X0:=vector(n, i->0); B:=vector(n, i->1.); AA:=A(5, 5.);
jacobian(AA, B, X0, 10^(-2)); linsolve(AA, B)
;
```

$n := 5$

$$X0 := [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]$$

$$B := [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]$$

$$AA := \begin{bmatrix} 5. & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5. & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 5. & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 5. & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5. \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[.2000000000, .2000000000, .2000000000, .2000000000, .2000000000]$$

$$[.04000000000, .04000000000, .04000000000, .04000000000, .04000000000]$$

$$[.1680000000, .1680000000, .1680000000, .1680000000, .1680000000]$$

$$[.06560000000, .06560000000, .06560000000, .06560000000, .06560000000]$$

$$[.1475200000, .1475200000, .1475200000, .1475200000, .1475200000]$$

$$[.08198400000, .08198400000, .08198400000, .08198400000, .08198400000]$$

$$[.1344128000, .1344128000, .1344128000, .1344128000, .1344128000]$$

$$[.09246976000, .09246976000, .09246976000, .09246976000, .09246976000]$$

.09246976000, .09246976000]
[.1260241920, .1260241920, .1260241920, .1260241920,
.1260241920]
[.09918064640, .09918064640, .09918064640,
.09918064640, .09918064640]
[.1206554829, .1206554829, .1206554829, .1206554829,
.1206554829]
[.1034756137, .1034756137, .1034756137, .1034756137,
.1034756137]
[.1172195090, .1172195090, .1172195090, .1172195090,
.1172195090]
[.1062243928, .1062243928, .1062243928, .1062243928,
.1062243928]
[.1150204858, .1150204858, .1150204858, .1150204858,
.1150204858]
[.1079836114, .1079836114, .1079836114, .1079836114,
.1079836114]
[.1136131109, .1136131109, .1136131109, .1136131109,
.1136131109]
[.1091095113, .1091095113, .1091095113, .1091095113,
.1091095113]
[.1127123910, .1127123910, .1127123910, .1127123910,
.1127123910]

```
[.1098300872, .1098300872, .1098300872, .1098300872,  
.1098300872]
```

```
[.1121359302, .1121359302, .1121359302, .1121359302,  
.1121359302]
```

```
[.1102912558, .1102912558, .1102912558, .1102912558,  
.1102912558]
```

```
[.1117669954, .1117669954, .1117669954, .1117669954,  
.1117669954]
```

```
[.1105864037, .1105864037, .1105864037, .1105864037,  
.1105864037]
```

```
[.1115308770, .1115308770, .1115308770, .1115308770,  
.1115308770]
```

```
nombre d'iterations utiles :25
```

```
[.1115308770, .1115308770, .1115308770, .1115308770,  
.1115308770]
```

```
[.1111111112, .1111111111, .1111111111, .1111111111,  
.1111111111]
```

```
[ Ca converge mais lentement.
```

```
> n:=5;X0:=vector(n,i->0);B:=vector(n,i->1.);AA:=A(5,4.);  
jacobin(AA,B,X0,10^(-2));linsolve(AA,B)  
;
```

```
n := 5
```

```
X0 := [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
```

```
B := [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]
```

$$AA := \begin{bmatrix} 4. & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4. & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4. & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 4. & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 4. \end{bmatrix}$$

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,
.2500000000]

[0, 0, 0, 0, 0]

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[.2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000, .2500000000,

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                [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
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.2500000000]
                [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
nombre d'iterations utiles :100
                [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
[.1250000001, .1250000000, .1250000000, .1250000000,
.1250000000]
[ La, ca diverge!
> n:=5;X0:=vector(n,i->0);B:=vector(n,i->1.);AA:=A(5,10.);
  jacobi(AA,B,X0,10^(-2));linsolve(AA,B)

```

i

$n := 5$

$X0 := [0, 0, 0, 0, 0]$

$B := [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]$

$AA := \begin{bmatrix} 10. & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 10. & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 10. & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 10. & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 10. \end{bmatrix}$

[.1000000000, .1000000000, .1000000000, .1000000000,
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[.07113600000, .07113600000, .07113600000,
.07113600000, .07113600000]

[.07154560000, .07154560000, .07154560000,
.07154560000, .07154560000]

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nombre d'iterations utiles :7  
[.07154560000, .07154560000, .07154560000,  
  .07154560000, .07154560000]  
[.07142857143, .07142857145, .07142857145,  
  .07142857145, .07142857141]  
[ La, c'est rapide.
```

— Gauss-Seidel

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[ Dans ce cas, le spectre de PGS n'est pas aussi simple.  
  Il faut faire plusieurs essais et se faire une opinion.  
  A vous de jouer!
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FIN