



[1] Bruk Gauss-eliminasjon for å bestemme om det lineære systemet:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 - x_2 + x_3 &= 0 \\-x_1/2 + 5x_2 + 4x_3 &= 5 \\3x_1 + 6x_3 &= 2\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

har en unik løsning, uendelig mange løsninger, eller ingen løsning.

[2] Vi skal se på metoder for å løse systemet

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Bruk startvektoren

$$\mathbf{u}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

- a) Utfør to iterasjoner med Gauss-Jacobi.
- b) Utfør to iterasjoner med Gauss-Seidel.
- c) Skriv iterasjonene på formen:

$$x^{(n+1)} = Cx^{(n)} + g$$

og bevis konvergens for begge metodene ved å beregne

$$\|C\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n c_{ij}^2}.$$

[3] Compute numerically the integral

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

for $f(x) = x^5$ using (with $h = 1/4$)

- a) The rectangular rule

- b) The trapezoidal rule
- c) Simpson's rule
- d) Compute the exact value of this integral and then the error for each of these methods.

- 4 Solve the following linear system by Gauss elimination, with partial pivoting if necessary (but without scaling). Check the results by substitution. If no solution or more than one solution exists, give a reason.

$$\begin{aligned}2x_1 + 5x_2 + 7x_3 &= 25 \\ -5x_1 + 7x_2 + 2x_3 &= -4 \\ x_1 + 22x_2 - 23x_3 &= 71\end{aligned}$$

- 5 Solve the following linear system by Doolittle's method, showing the details, in particular for the LU-factorisation:

$$\begin{aligned}5x_1 + 9x_2 + 2x_3 &= 24 \\ 9x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 &= 25 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 11\end{aligned}$$