Metodi iterativi per equationi LINEARI AX=6 A=M-N, M invertible Ax=6 @ (M-N) x=6 @ Mx-Nx=6 CEO Mx = Nx + 6 GEO x = M-1Nx + M-6

P matrie de itérariere x=Px+9

 $\int x^{(0)} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $x^{(u+1)} = P \times (u) + Q$

Teoreno: so x(0) ∈ R° e siè x(u1) = Px(u)+q. Allow & (in $x = x^*$ allora $x = Px^* + q$ coe $x^* = r^*$ g: R-oR?

g(x) = P x + q e continua

 $x' = \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} x^{(un)} = \lim_{\kappa \to \infty} g(x^{(u)}) = g(un(x^{(\kappa)})) = g(x^*) = Px^* + q$ $g \in \text{continuo}$

esembo. A = \[\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \quad \qq \quad \ b= (1)

In gererale non aureno convergente al unite

(1) 81 obtere una successione alwerse,

ne il lute è la stesso

Def: Un metodo iteratio è convergente se leeble le successioni generate a partire de un qualsion. x (0) soro convergente

NB: Essetono metodi ((P, q) oppure (M,N,6))

per i quali no successori sie converpent cle

non converpenti so questi metodi non soro

converpents.

$$\chi^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \chi^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ in Resth} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = P \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ in Resth} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

estruo:
$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 for reduce the sentence radius $X^{(n)}$ to due upe $X^{(n)}$ to due upo $X^{(n)}$ to due upo $X^{(n)}$ to due $X^{(n)}$ to $X^{(n)}$ to due $X^{(n)}$ to $X^{(n)}$ to due $X^{(n)}$ to $X^{(n)}$ to $X^{(n)}$ to due $X^{(n)}$ to $X^{(n)}$ to due $X^{(n)}$ to $X^{(n$

per 1°C teo del confrotto (un $\|e^{(u+1)}\| = 0$ e^{-p} lu $e^{-z} = 0$ and $e^{-(u)} = x$ e^{-p} lu $e^{-z} = 0$ and $e^{-(u)} = x$

Teorus condiseri recessorie

conditure necessarie offincie un metodo soi convergente è de e(P) < 1 (se re metodo coverge =0 e(P) < 1)

OSS: L'use del teorene è il seperte se e(P) > 1 =0 e metodo non coverge

One; supposer per assurds de le metades via converperte sue dre esseta \times autoublie di P tele (\times) 1.

se re metodo è converpente celloro convergo per opri scelto di x^{co)}.

x(0) = x + J autorettre corrispondento a 2 surve PJ=2J, J &O

 $e^{(u)} = P^{u} e^{(o)} = P^{u} (x^{(o)} - x) = P^{u} = \lambda^{u}$ $e^{(u)} = P^{u} e^{(o)} = P^{u} (x^{(o)} - x) = P^{u} = \lambda^{u}$ $e^{(u)} = P^{u} e^{(o)} = P^{u} (x^{(o)} - x) = P^{u} = \lambda^{u}$

Porché le metodo é comezquete 0 = len e no 0 = len || e n || 2 e n || 2 || e n || 2 assurab que rali (2/41 Toolers: Un metodo é convergente on p(P)<1 Dim: = p gra direstrate in précedence. Focusies la direstrezure solo rel coso P deporblindole & lé diopholisherone =0 Js mentione tole de $P = SDS^{+}$ con $D = [\lambda_{1}]$ e per (potersi $|\lambda_{i}| < 1$) $D = C^{(N)} = P^{(N)} = SDS^{T}SDS^{T} - ...SDS^{T}C^{(0)} = SD^{(N)}S^{T}C^{(0)}$ The standard of the stan & [7] < 1 pm k-000 Dk-00 =0 m e (10) = S un De St e (0) = 0

$$\chi^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\times \stackrel{(a)}{=} \left(2^{u} \mathcal{E} \right)$$

Axzb

Jacobs:

Gouss-Seidel

- In generale costs O(n². niter) &

A c sporse une nn2(A) = 0(n)

Su notroi or bondo -o Gouss no costo O(n²)

 $O(nn + (A) \cdot iter) < C n^3$

metodo di focolo

On metodo iterativo è applicabile se Me invertibile.

Nel coso di Tocomi Me invertibile coso

Qui to iz 1...

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \times = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
dero puntop il vettre \times

Gouss-Seidel

N= { - ouz i < z

$$G = H^{-1}N$$

$$X^{(u+1)} = G X^{(u)} + Q$$

$$X^{(u+1)} = N X^{(u)} + b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & 0 - - & & 0 \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n1} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \\ \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} & - & \alpha_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{n1} &$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{c} a_{ij} \times \sum_{j=i+1}^{c} \sum_{j=i+1}^{c} a_{ij} \times \sum_{j=i+1}^{c} a_{ij} \times \sum_{j=i+1$$

$$Q_{ii} \times_{i} + \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} Q_{ij} \times_{j} = b_{i} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{j} Q_{ij} \times_{j} (u)$$

$$a_{ii} \times_{i} = b_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} \times_{j} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{j} e_{ij} \times_{j}$$

$$(u+i)$$

$$\times_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \left[b_{i} - \frac{1}{2} a_{ij} \times_{j} - \frac{1}{2} a_{ij} \times_{j} \right]$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

metodo di Gouss-Seidel

Teorence Se A è a pred disposale =0

- 1 A é non rangoloure
- 2 Jacoboic G. Seidel sono applicatorhi
- 3) Torconi e Cr. Seidel sono converporti.

Dum.

De le roue di Gershpour, (laii) > 21 loui)

Me invertible as onic to

(3) Suppose on assurds it metadi son sono convergent $\not\in$ \exists λ : $|\lambda| \ge 1$ con λ certainly a di $P \subset \delta$. λ verifica l'equataore condition. $O = \det(P - \lambda I) = \det(H'N - \lambda I) = H'M$ $= \det(-H'' \cdot (\lambda M - N)) = \det(-H'') \cdot \det(\lambda M - N)$

2 é autoubre (20 H=2N-N é singolore

Focuero redere de questo è assurdo poicle H è a probrenorse dependle (se A la era) e

se consideratación:

$$H = \begin{cases}
\lambda a_{11} & a_{12} - e_{11} \\
a_{21} & \lambda a_{22} \\
\vdots \\
a_{n_{1}} - \lambda a_{n_{1}}
\end{cases}$$

$$|aii| > \sum_{j=1}^{n} |aij| & pred deap oli A$$

$$|aii| > |ai| > \sum_{j=1}^{n} |aij| = \sum_{j=1}^{n} |\lambda| |aij| > \sum_{j=1}^{n} |aij|$$

$$|aii| > |aii| > |aij| = \sum_{j=1}^{n} |\lambda| |aij| > \sum_{j=1}^{n} |aij|$$

$$|aii| > |aii| > |aii| = \sum_{j=1}^{n} |\lambda| |aij| + \sum_{j=1}^{n} |aij| > \sum_{j=1$$

es:

$$(5) \quad (u+i) \quad -\frac{i-1}{2} \quad (u) \quad ($$

$$i > 1 \qquad \times i = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[b_i - \beta \times_1 \right]$$

$$(GS) \times_{i} = \frac{1}{d} \left[b_{i} - \frac{1}{2} a_{ij} \times_{t} - \frac{1}{2} a_{ij} \times_{s} \right]$$

$$i=1 \qquad \qquad \times_1 = \frac{1}{d} \left[b_j - \frac{2}{2} \times_{j} \right]$$

$$i > 1 \qquad \times i = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[b_i - \beta \times_1 \right]$$

Outeri d'orretto $\times^{(u+1)} = P \times^{(u)} + Q$ cone scoppo de la ma (terata x ce) e vicina? alle solliere? a Rendero $\|b-A \times^{ca}\| < tol$ $\left(\frac{\|b-A \times^{ca}\|}{\| \times^{ca}\|} \leq tol\right)$ 2 Distance ha due iterate 11 x (u+1) - x (x) [(< to (3 bistante relative Il Ralto di esserri orresteti al posso re-enso poule 116-Ax^{cu)} || ¿ lol rui essicence ol. over "opprossinato bere" x? coe 11 x ca) - x 11 = to No perhappo posso oncore essere contiena dalla solutione use 11 e cull >> 401 $(u+1) \times (u) \times (u) \times (u+1) \times (u) \times (u) \times (u) \times (u+1) \times (u+1)$

$$\begin{cases} e^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P(e^{u}) \\ \times^{(u+1)} - x = P \times^{(u)} + q - (P \times + q) = P \times^{(u)} - P_{X} = P$$