

$$x_1^{(2)} = (0 \ 0 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 1 = 1$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0.8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_2^{(2)} = \left(-\frac{1}{3} \ 0 \ -\frac{2}{3}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4.5 \end{pmatrix} + 2 = -\frac{5}{15} - \frac{8}{15} + \frac{30}{15} = \frac{17}{15}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{17}{15} \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3^{(2)} = \left(-\frac{3}{5} \ \frac{4}{5} \ 0\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{17}{15} \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{3}{5} = -\frac{3}{5} + \frac{68}{75} + \frac{3}{5} = \frac{68}{75}$$

$$x^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{17}{15} \\ \frac{68}{75} \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\|x^{(2)} - x^{(1)}\|_{\infty} = \frac{2}{15} = 0.1333$$

$$\Rightarrow d_r(x^{(2)}, x^{(1)}) = \frac{\frac{2}{15}}{\frac{17}{15}} = \frac{2}{17} = 0.1176 < \varepsilon \quad \frac{1}{4}$$

k	$x^{(k)}$	$d_r(x^{(k)}, x^{(k-1)})$
1	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0.8 \end{pmatrix}$	$0.2 = \frac{1}{5}$
2	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{17}{15} \\ \frac{68}{75} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1.1333 \\ 0.9067 \end{pmatrix}$	$\frac{2}{17} = 0.1176 < \varepsilon$