Dla przykładu:

k	$x_1^{(k)}$	$x_2^{(k)}$	$x_3^{(k)}$	Error	Ratio
0	0	0	0	$2.00E+0$	
1	1.1111	1.9000	0	$1.00E+0$	0.500
2	0.9000	1.6778	−0.9939	$3.22E-1$	0.322
3	1.0351	2.0182	−0.8556	$1.44E-1$	0.448
4	0.9819	1.9496	−1.0162	$5.06E-2$	0.349
5	1.0074	2.0085	−0.9768	$2.32E-2$	0.462
6	0.9965	1.9915	−1.0051	$8.45E-3$	0.364
7	1.0015	2.0022	−0.9960	$4.03E-3$	0.477
8	0.9993	1.9985	−1.0012	$1.51E-3$	0.375
9	1.0003	2.0005	−0.9993	$7.40E-4$	0.489
10	0.9999	1.9997	−1.0003	$2.83E-4$	0.382
30	1.0000	2.0000	−1.0000	$3.01E-11$	0.447
31	1.0000	2.0000	−1.0000	$1.35E-11$	0.447

rozwiązanie prawdziwe $(1, 2, -1)$.

Metoda Gaussa - Seidela:

$$x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{9}\left[b_1 - x_2^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)}\right]$$

$$x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{10}\left[b_2 - 2x_1^{(k+1)} - 3x_3^{(k)}\right]$$

$$x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{11}\left[b_3 - 3x_1^{(k+1)} - 4x_2^{(k+1)}\right]$$

RÓŻNICE w stosunku do metody Jakobiego