

$$3. \quad A = LU \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{5}{2} & -2 & 0 \\ \frac{6}{5} & -1 \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

记为  $A = LU$ , 则  $Ax = b$  为  $\begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$

$$\text{解} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{得} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ \frac{8}{5} \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{5}{2} & -2 & 0 \\ \frac{6}{5} & -1 \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ \frac{8}{5} \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{得} \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6. \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & \sqrt{3} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{6} & \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} & \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & -\sqrt{6} \\ \sqrt{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$7. \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 17 & 10 \\ -4 & 10 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l_{21} & l_{31} \\ l_{21} & 1 & l_{32} \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & d_2 \\ d_2 & d_3 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l_{21} & l_{31} \\ 1 & l_{32} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & d_2 & d_3 \\ l_{21}d_1 & d_2 & d_3 \\ l_{31}d_1 & l_{32}d_2 & d_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l_{21} & l_{31} \\ 1 & l_{32} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{11} = d_1 \Rightarrow d_1 = 4$$

$$a_{21} = l_{21}d_1 \Rightarrow l_{21}d_1 = -2 \Rightarrow l_{21} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_{22} = l_{21}d_1 + d_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 4 + d_2 = 17 \Rightarrow d_2 = 16$$

$$a_{31} = l_{31}d_1 = -4 \Rightarrow l_{31} = -1$$

$$a_{32} = l_{31}l_{21}d_1 + l_{32}d_2 \Rightarrow l_{32} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_{33} = l_{31}l_{21}d_1 + l_{32}d_2 + d_3 \Rightarrow 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 16 + d_3 = 9 \Rightarrow d_3 = 1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & & \\ -2 & 16 & \\ -4 & 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解 } \begin{bmatrix} 4 & & \\ -2 & 16 & \\ -4 & 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 3 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 得 } y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 得 } x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{cond}(A) = \|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|A\| \geq \|A^{-1} \cdot A\| = \|I\| = 1$$

$$\text{故 } \text{cond}(A) \geq 1$$