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1) 用高斯消元法求解下列方程组的根

$$\begin{cases} 2x+y+z=4 & ① \\ x+3y+2z=6 & ② \\ x+2y+2z=5 & ③ \end{cases}$$

解: 其增广矩阵为

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right)$$

及其系数为  $\frac{1}{2}$ 则以  $② - ① \times \frac{1}{2}$  且  $③ - ① \times \frac{1}{2}$  则有

$$\begin{cases} 2x+y+z=4 & ① \\ 2.5y+1.5z=4 & ② \\ 1.5y+1.5z=3 & ③ \end{cases}$$

由  $③$  确定其系数为  $\frac{1.5}{2.5} = \frac{3}{5}$ ∴ 为  $② - ③ \times \frac{5}{2}$  则有

$$\begin{cases} 2x+y+z=4 & ① \\ 2.5y+1.5z=4 & ② \\ 0.6z=0.6 & ③ \end{cases}$$

由此求出  $x=1, y=1, z=1$ 

2) 用列主元高斯消元法求解下列方程组的根:

$$\begin{cases} y+z=4 & ① \\ x+3y+2z=6 & ② \\ x+2y+2z=5 & ③ \end{cases}$$

解: 用方程组的增广矩阵并选取主元

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{①行交换}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

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$$\xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

同代可得  $x=-3, y=1, z=3$ 

3) 用高斯-约当消元法求解方程组的根:

$$\begin{cases} 4x+3y+z=11 & ① \\ 2x+y+2z=6 & ② \\ 6x+y+5z=13 & ③ \end{cases}$$

解: 其增广矩阵为

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 3 & 1 & 11 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 6 & 1 & 5 & 13 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 3 & 1 & 11 \\ 0 & -0.5 & 1.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & -3.5 & 3.5 & 6.5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 0 & 10 & 14 \\ 0 & -0.5 & 1.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & 0 & 0 & \frac{13}{7} \\ 0 & -0.5 & 0 & \frac{3}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 3 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \text{可求出 } x=\frac{32}{7}, y=-\frac{16}{7}, z=-\frac{3}{7}$$

(4) 用归一化的高斯-约当消元法求下列矩阵的逆矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

解: 由题可知, 对其进行消元

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

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解: 由题可知

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

解: 由题可知

对矩阵  $A$  增广一个同维的单位矩阵  $I$  求解

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore \text{其逆矩阵为 } \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

验证结果

1) 对下列矩阵进行 LU 分解, 并用逆矩阵开成求解结果

$$1) A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 7 & 7 \\ -2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2) B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3) C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 & 16 \\ 4 & 8 & 24 & 64 \\ 6 & 16 & 51 & 100 \end{bmatrix}$$

要求: 1) 用 LU 分解 2) 用高斯消元法 3) 两种方法任选一种

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解: 由题可知

$$\text{则有对于 } Y=1: u_{11}=2, u_{12}=2, u_{13}=3 \\ l_{21}=\frac{4}{2}=2, l_{31}=\frac{-2}{2}=-1$$

对于  $Y=2$ :

$$u_{22}=a_{22}-l_{21}u_{12}=\frac{7}{2}$$

$$u_{23}=a_{23}-l_{21}u_{13}=1$$

$$l_{32}=\frac{a_{32}-l_{31}u_{12}}{u_{22}}=\frac{1-4 \times \frac{7}{2}}{\frac{7}{2}}=-2$$

对于  $Y=3$ :

$$u_{33}=a_{33}-l_{31}u_{13}-l_{32}u_{23}=6$$

$$\therefore L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{7}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴  $L, U$  写在一起时

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 7 & 7 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

2) 解: 由题可知

则其  $l_{11}=2, l_{21}=\frac{4}{2}=2, l_{31}=\frac{-2}{2}=-1$ 

$$u_{12}=\frac{a_{12}}{l_{11}}=\frac{2}{2}=1, u_{13}=\frac{a_{13}}{l_{11}}=\frac{3}{2}=\frac{3}{2}$$

对于  $Y=2$ ,  $z=2$   $l_{22}=b_{22}-l_{21}u_{12}=3-4 \times \frac{1}{2}=1$ 

$$z=3 \quad l_{32}=b_{32}-l_{31}u_{12}=1-6 \times \frac{1}{2}=-2$$

$$z=3 \quad u_{23}=b_{23}-l_{21}u_{13}=1-4 \times \frac{3}{2}=-3$$

$$Y=3, z=3 \quad l_{33}=b_{33}-l_{31}u_{13}-l_{32}u_{23}=5-6 \times \frac{3}{2}-(-2) \times (-3)=-7$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 7 & 7 \\ -2 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

2) 解: 由题可知

对于  $Y=1$  时:

$$U_{11}=2, U_{12}=2, U_{13}=3, U_{14}=4$$

$$L_{21}=\frac{1}{2}=1, L_{31}=\frac{1}{2}=1, L_{41}=\frac{1}{2}=1$$

对于  $Y=2$  时:

$$U_{22}=C_{22}-L_{21}U_{12}=4-1 \times 2=2$$

$$U_{23}=C_{23}-L_{21}U_{13}=9-1 \times 3=6$$

$$U_{24}=C_{24}-L_{21}U_{14}=16-1 \times 4=12$$

$$L_{32}=\frac{1}{U_{22}}(C_{32}-L_{31}U_{12})=\frac{1}{2}(8-2 \times 1)=3$$

$$L_{33}=\frac{1}{U_{22}}(C_{33}-L_{31}U_{13}-L_{32}U_{23})=\frac{1}{2}(16-2 \times 3-3 \times 6)=-2$$

$$L_{42}=\frac{1}{U_{22}}(C_{42}-L_{41}U_{12}-L_{32}U_{23})=\frac{1}{2}(24-2 \times 4-3 \times 6)=-1$$

$$L_{43}=\frac{1}{U_{22}}(C_{43}-L_{41}U_{13}-L_{32}U_{23}-L_{42}U_{32})=\frac{1}{2}(40-2 \times 6-3 \times 6-(-1) \times 12)=-1$$

对于  $Y=3$  时:

$$L_{33}=\frac{1}{U_{22}}(C_{33}-L_{31}U_{13}-L_{32}U_{23})=\frac{1}{2}(16-2 \times 3-3 \times 6)=-2$$

$$L_{43}=\frac{1}{U_{22}}(C_{43}-L_{41}U_{13}-L_{32}U_{23}-L_{42}U_{32})=\frac{1}{2}(40-2 \times 6-3 \times 6-(-1) \times 12)=-1$$

$$U_{33}=C_{33}-L_{31}U_{13}-L_{32}U_{23}-L_{33}U_{33}=1-3 \times 1-(-2) \times 1=1$$

对于  $Y=4$  时:

$$U_{44}=C_{44}-L_{41}U_{14}-L_{42}U_{24}-L_{43}U_{34}=100-5 \times 12-(-1) \times 32-(-1) \times 32=16$$

∴ (2) 2 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4

(2)	1	(4)	2	(4)	1	(16)	12
(4)	2	(8)	2	(64)	32		
(6)	3	(16)	5	(51)	1	(100)	-36

∴ 用 LU 分解法解下列方程组

$$\begin{cases} x+y-z=1 \\ x+2y-2z=0 \\ -2x+y+z=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y-z=1 \\ x+2y-2z=1 \\ -2x+y+z=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y-z=1 \\ x+2y-2z=1 \\ -2x+y+z=0 \end{cases}$$

1) 解: 由题可知

则可化为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

对其余数方程进行行变换并求解

1) 对其  $Y=1$  时:

$$U_{11}=1, U_{12}=1, U_{13}=-1$$

$$L_{21}=\frac{1}{U_{11}}(C_{21}-L_{21}U_{11})=\frac{1}{1}(1-1 \times 1)=0$$

$$L_{31}=\frac{1}{U_{11}}(C_{31}-L_{31}U_{11})=\frac{1}{1}(-2-1 \times (-1))=-1$$

对于  $Y=2$  时:

$$U_{22}=C_{22}-L_{21}U_{12}=2-1 \times 1=1$$

$$U_{23}=C_{23}-L_{21}U_{13}=2-1 \times (-1)=3$$

$$L_{32}=\frac{1}{U_{22}}(C_{32}-L_{31}U_{12}-L_{32}U_{23})=\frac{1}{1}(1-(-1) \times 1-(-1) \times 3)=1$$

对于  $Y=3$  时:

$$U_{33}=C_{33}-L_{31}U_{13}-L_{32}U_{23}=1-3 \times (-1)-(-1) \times 3=1$$

∴  $L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

由方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

有  $y_1=3, y_2=-2, y_3=5$

再由方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

可得  $x=5, y=\frac{1}{2}, z=\frac{1}{2}$

2) 解: 由题可知

则可化为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

对其余数方程进行行变换并求解

Y=1:  $U_{11}=1, U_{12}=1, U_{13}=-1$

$$L_{21}=\frac{1}{U_{11}}(C_{21}-L_{21}U_{11})=\frac{1}{1}(1-1 \times 1)=0$$

$$L_{31}=\frac{1}{U_{11}}(C_{31}-L_{31}U_{11})=\frac{1}{1}(-2-1 \times (-1))=-1$$

Y=2:  $U_{22}=C_{22}-L_{21}U_{12}=2-1 \times 1=1$

$$U_{23}=C_{23}-L_{21}U_{13}=2-1 \times (-1)=3$$

$$L_{32}=\frac{1}{U_{22}}(C_{32}-L_{31}U_{12}-L_{32}U_{23})=\frac{1}{1}(1-(-1) \times 1-(-1) \times 3)=1$$

Y=3:  $U_{33}=C_{33}-L_{31}U_{13}-L_{32}U_{23}=1-3 \times (-1)-(-1) \times 3=1$

∴  $L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   $U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

由方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可得  $y_1=0, y_2=1, y_3=-3$

再由方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

可得  $x=-1, y=\frac{1}{2}, z=-\frac{1}{2}$

3) 解: 由题可知

则可化为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$