二、Crout分解法:

将矩阵A分解为如下形式:

$$A = ar{L}ar{U} = egin{bmatrix} ar{l}_{11} & & & & & \\ ar{l}_{21} & ar{l}_{22} & & & & \\ drawnowsigned & \ddots & & \\ ar{l}_{n1} & ar{l}_{n2} & \cdots & ar{l}_{nn} \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} 1 & ar{u}_{12} & \cdots & ar{u}_{1n} \\ & 1 & \cdots & ar{u}_{2n} \\ & \ddots & drawnowsigned \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

计算公式:
$$\bar{l}_{ir} = a_{ir} - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \bar{l}_{ik} u_{kr}$$
, $i = r, r+1, \dots, n$

$$\bar{u}_{rj} = (a_{rj} - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \bar{l}_{rk} \bar{u}_{kj}) / \bar{l}_{rr}, \quad j = r+1, r+2, \dots, n$$

例: 求矩阵A的Crout分解:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ -1 & 3/2 & -1/3 \\ 3 & 3/2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{l}_{22} \leftarrow 2 - (-1) \times (-\frac{1}{2}); \bar{l}_{32} \leftarrow 0 - 3 \times (-\frac{1}{2}); \bar{u}_{23} \leftarrow [0 - (-1) \times (-\frac{1}{2})] / (\frac{3}{2}); \\
\bar{l}_{33} \leftarrow [3 - 3 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) - (\frac{3}{2}) \times (-\frac{1}{3})]$$

所以
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3/2 & 0 \\ 3 & 3/2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

三、对称正定矩阵的Cholesky分解法(平方根法)

- 若n 阶实矩阵A 为对称正定矩阵,则:
 - (1) $A^{T}=A$;
 - (2) 对任意的 $X\neq 0$, 有 $X^TAX>0$;
 - (3) A的各阶顺序主子式大于零.

故A可进行LU分解:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ m_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ m_{n1} & \cdots & m_{n,n-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ & u_{22} & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & u_{n-1,n} \\ & & & u_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

记
$$U=egin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \ & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \ & & \ddots & dots \ & & u_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & & & \\ & u_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & u_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u_{12} / u_{11} & \cdots & u_{1n} / u_{11} \\ & 1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & u_{n-1,n} / u_{n-1,n-1} \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=DU_1$$

若记

$$\begin{split} D &= diag(u_{11}, u_{22}, \cdots, u_{nn}) = [diag(\sqrt{u_{11}}, \sqrt{u_{22}}, \cdots, \sqrt{u_{nn}})]^2 \\ \mathbb{Q} \\ \mathbb{Q} \\ U &= DU_1 = D^{\frac{1}{2}}D^{\frac{1}{2}}U_1 \end{split}$$

$$A = LU = LDU_{1} = LD^{\frac{1}{2}}D^{\frac{1}{2}}U_{1}$$

$$= LD^{\frac{1}{2}}D^{\frac{1}{2}}L^{T} = (LD^{\frac{1}{2}})(LD^{\frac{1}{2}})^{T} = \tilde{L}\tilde{L}^{T}$$

--称A的 LL^{T} 分解

LL^{T} 分解的计算公式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & & & \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & l_{21} & \cdots & l_{n1} \\ & l_{22} & \cdots & l_{n2} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

对A的第i行元素,有
$$\sum_{k=1}^{j} l_{ik} l_{jk} = a_{ij}$$
 $(j = 1, 2, \dots, i)$ $l_{11} = \sqrt{a_{11}}$ 对于 $i = 2, 3, \dots, n$
$$l_{ij} = (a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik} l_{jk}) / l_{jj} \qquad l_{ii} = (a_{ii} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 $(j = 1, 2, \dots, i-1)$

 LDL^{T} 分解的计算公式: (无需开方,故称改进的平方根法)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & & & & \\ & d_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & d_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l_{21} & \cdots & l_{n1} \\ & 1 & \cdots & l_{n2} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_1 & & & & \\ l_{21}d_1 & d_2 & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ l_{n1}d_1 & l_{n2}d_2 & \cdots & d_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l_{21} & \cdots & l_{n1} \\ & 1 & \cdots & l_{n2} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_{1} = a_{11}, \quad l_{21} = a_{21}/d_{1}, \quad \cdots, \quad l_{n1} = a_{n1}/d_{1}$$

$$d_{i} = a_{ii} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} d_{k} l_{ik} \qquad l_{ij} = (a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik} d_{k} l_{jk}) / d_{j}$$

$$(i = 2,3,\cdots,n; \quad j = 1,2,\cdots,i-1)$$

应用Cholesky分解可将方程组Ax = b分解为两个三角形方程组:

$$\begin{cases} Ly = b \\ L^T x = y \end{cases}$$

而应用改进的Cholesky分解可将方程组Ax = b分解为下面的方程组:

$$\begin{cases} Ly = b \\ L^T x = D^{-1} y \end{cases}$$

例:用改进的平方根法解方程组Ax = b,其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 14 & 1 \\ -3 & -5 & 1 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 16 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

解: 由
$$d_1 = a_{11}$$
, $l_{21} = a_{21}/d_1$, ·····, $l_{n1} = a_{n1}/d_1$

得 $d_1=1$, $l_{21}=2$, $l_{31}=1$, $l_{41}=-3$

又由
$$d_i = a_{ii} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} d_k l_{ik}$$
 $l_{ij} = (a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik} d_k l_{jk}) / d_j$

得
$$d_2=1$$
, $l_{32}=-2$, $l_{42}=1$, $d_3=9$, $l_{43}=2/3$, $d_4=1$

因此可得

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

解方程组 $L_V = b$,得 $\begin{cases} y_1 = b_1 = 1 \\ y_2 = b_2 - l_{21} y_1 = 0 \\ y_3 = b_3 - l_{31} y_1 - l_{32} y_2 = 15 \\ y_4 = b_4 - l_{41} y_1 - l_{42} y_2 - l_{43} y_3 = 1 \end{cases}$ 解方程组 $L^Tx = D^{-1}y$,得

$$\begin{cases} x_4 = y_4 / d_4 = 1 \\ x_3 = y_3 / d_3 - l_{43}x_4 = 1 \\ x_2 = y_2 / d_2 - l_{32}x_3 - l_{42}x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 = y_1 / d_1 - l_{21}x_2 - l_{31}x_3 - l_{41}x_4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

最终求得方程组Ax=b的解为

$$x = (1,1,1,1)^T$$

例: 试用改进的choleskey分解法解方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

解:对系数矩阵A做Doolittle分解

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -0.25 & 2 & -2 \\ 0.25 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -0.25 & 1.75 & -1.75 \\ 0.25 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -0.25 & 1.75 & -1.75 \\ 0.25 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -0.25 & 1 \\ 0.25 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 1.75 & -1.75 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -0.25 & 1 \\ 0.25 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1.75 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.25 & 0.25 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = LDL^{T}$$

由
$$Ly=b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -0.25 & 1 \\ 0.25 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \text{ if } y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -\frac{7}{4} \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

又
$$D^{-1}y = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
 由 $L^{T}x = D^{-1}y$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.25 & 0.25 \\ & 1 & -1 \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.25 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 得 $x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

四、三对角方程组的数值解法

三对角方程组形式如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{1} & c_{1} & & \\ a_{2} & b_{2} & c_{2} & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & a_{n-1} & b_{n-1} & c_{n-1} & \\ & & a_{n} & b_{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} & \\ x_{2} & \\ \vdots & \\ x_{n-1} & \\ x_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{1} & \\ f_{2} & \\ \vdots & \\ f_{n-1} & \\ f_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中
$$\begin{cases} |b_1| > |c_1| > 0 \\ |b_i| \geq |a_i| + |c_i| & (i = 2, 3, ..., n-1) \\ |b_n| > |a_n| > 0 \end{cases}$$

方法一: 直接三角分解法

Step 1: 系数矩阵的三角分解: A=LU

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & & \\ a_2 & b_2 & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & a_n & b_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 & & & \\ \gamma_2 & \delta_2 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \gamma_n & \delta_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta_1 & & \\ & 1 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \beta_{n-1} \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

计算公式:

$$\begin{cases} \delta_{1} = b_{1}, & \beta_{1} = c_{1} / \delta_{1}, \gamma_{k} = a_{k} \\ \delta_{k} = b_{k} - a_{k} \beta_{k-1} & (k = 2, 3, \dots, n) \\ \beta_{k} = c_{k} / \delta_{k} & (k = 2, 3, \dots, n-1) \end{cases}$$

Step 2: 求解下三角方程组Ly=f

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 & & & \\ \gamma_2 & \delta_2 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \gamma_n & \delta_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{bmatrix}$$

计算公式:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = f_1 / \alpha_1, \\ y_i = (f_i - a_i y_{i-1}) / \delta_i, & (i = 2, \dots n) \end{cases}$$

Step 3: 求解上三角方程组Ux=y

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 & & \\ & \mathbf{1} & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \boldsymbol{\beta}_{n-1} \\ & & & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

计算公式:

$$\begin{cases} x_n = y_n \\ x_i = y_i - \beta_i x_{i+1}, & (i = n - 1, \dots, 1) \end{cases}$$

例: 求解三对角方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & \\ & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ & & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

解:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & \\ & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ & & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1/2 & & \\ -1 & 5/2 & -4/5 & \\ & -2 & 12/5 & -5/6 \\ & & -3 & 5/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 & 5/2 \\ & -2 & 12/5 \\ & & -3 & 5/2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad Ly = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ly = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y=[3, 8/5, 4/3, 2]^T$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/2 \\ & 1 & -4/5 \\ & & 1 & -5/6 \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad Ux = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 8/5 \\ 4/3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ux = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 8/5 \\ 4/3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = [5, 4, 3, 2]^T$$

方法二: (追赶法)

基本思想:每一轮消元只对增广矩阵中某两行进行——将主对角元化为1,主对角元下方元素化为零.

即将其系数增广矩阵化为如下形式:

解三对角方程组Ax=b的追赶法分"追"和"赶"两个环节:

◆"追"的过程: (消元过程)

按顺序计算系数 β_1 —> β_2 —>.....> β_{n-1} 和 y_1 —> y_2 —>.....> y_n ;

◆"赶"的过程: (回代过程)

接逆序求出 $x_n \longrightarrow x_{n-1} \longrightarrow x_2 \longrightarrow x_1$.

其系数增广矩阵为:

$$egin{bmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & f_1 \ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & f_2 \ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \ & a_{n-1} & b_{n-1} & c_{n-1} & f_{n-1} \ & a_n & b_n & f_n \end{bmatrix}$$

•
$$\beta_i = c_i / (b_i - a_i \beta_{i-1}), (i = 2, 3, ..., n - 1)$$

•
$$y_i = (f_i - a_i y_{i-1}) / (b_i - a_i \beta_{i-1})$$
, $(i = 2, 3, ..., n)$

用追赶法求上例三对角方程组 例:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & \\ & -2 & 4 & -2 \\ & & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

解:

《追赶法求解》

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & 6 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ & -2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ & & -3 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1	$-\frac{1}{2}$			3
-1	3	-2		1
	-2	4	-2	0
		-3	5	1

消元
$$0$$
 $\frac{5}{2}$ -2 4 -2 0 -3 5 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & & & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{5} & & \frac{8}{5} \\ & -2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ & & -3 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 3 \\
0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{8}{5} \\
0 & \frac{12}{5} & -2 & \frac{16}{5} \\
-3 & 5 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & & & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{5} & & \frac{8}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{6} & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{15}{6} & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & & & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{5} & & \frac{8}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{6} & \frac{4}{3} \\ \hline & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

3.1.5 向量和矩阵的范数

- •向量的范数
- •矩阵的范数
- 谱半径、谱范数与方阵的F 范数

(一) 向量的范数

定义 设向量 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,若x 的某个非负实值函数N(x) = ||x||满足条件:

- (1) 非负性: $||x|| \ge 0$ 且||x|| = 0的充要条件是x = 0;
- (2) 齐次性: $||kx|| = |k| ||x|| (\forall k \in R)$;
- (3) 三角不等式: 对∀x,y∈Rⁿ,有
 ||x+y||≤||x||+||y||;

则称 $N(x)=||x||为R^n$ 上的向量x的范数.

注: 向量范数是向量长度概念的推广.例如

$$\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$$

是向量 x 的范数.

定义 设 $x = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$,则定义:

(1) 向量的 "2—范数":
$$||x||_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}$$

(2) 向量的 "
$$\infty$$
-范数": $||x||_{\infty} = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \{|x_i|\}$

(3) 向量的"1一范数":
$$\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$$

(4) 向量的"
$$p$$
 一范数": $\|x\|_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p\right)^{p}$