第三章 线性方程组的数值解法(二)

--线性方程组的迭代解法

3.2 线性方程组的迭代解法

- •迭代法的基本思想
- ·Jacobi迭代法和Gauss Seidel迭代法
- •迭代法的收敛性
- •超松弛迭代法
- •分块迭代法
- •极小化方法

3.2.1 迭代法的基本思想

例: 求解方程组
$$\begin{cases} 8x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 20 \\ 4x_1 + 11x_2 - x_3 = 33 \\ 6x_1 + 3x_2 + 12x_3 = 36 \end{cases}$$

其精确解是 $x^*=(3,2,1)^T$.

现将原方程组改写为
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{8}(3x_2 - 2x_3 + 20) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{11}(-4x_1 + x_3 + 33) \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{12}(-6x_1 - 3x_2 + 36) \end{cases}$$

简写为 $x=B_0x+f$, 其中

$$B_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{2}{8} \\ -\frac{4}{11} & 0 & \frac{1}{11} \\ -\frac{6}{12} & -\frac{3}{12} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad f = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{20}{8} \\ \frac{33}{11} \\ \frac{36}{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

任取初始值,如取 $x^{(0)}=(0,0,0)^T$,代入 $x=B_0x+f$ 右边,若等式成立则求得方程组的解。

否则,得新值 $x^{(1)}=(x_1^{(1)},x_2^{(1)},x_3^{(1)})^T=(2.5,3,3)^T$,再将 $x^{(1)}$ 代入...

反复计算,得一向量序列 $\{x^{(k)}\}$ 和一般的计算公式(迭代公式):

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{8} (3x_2^{(k)} - 2x_3^{(k)} + 20) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{11} (-4x_1^{(k)} + x_3^{(k)} + 33) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{12} (-6x_1^{(k)} - 3x_2^{(k)} + 36) \end{cases}$$

简写为
$$x^{(k+1)}=B_0x^{(k)}+f$$
 (k=0,1,2,.....)

迭代到第10次时有

$$x^{(10)} = (3.000032, 1.999838, 0.999813)^T$$
 $||\varepsilon^{(10)}||_{\infty} = ||x^{(10)} - x^*|| = 0.000187$

定义:

- (1) 对于给定方程组x=Bx+f,用迭代公式 $x^{(k+1)}=Bx^{(k)}+f$ (k=0,1,2,...)逐步代入求 近似解的方法称迭代法;
- (3) B称为迭代矩阵.

问题:

- ≥ 如何建立迭代格式?
- ≥ 向量序列的收敛条件?

- 🔌 收敛速度?
- ⋈ 误差估计?

3.2.2 Jacobi迭代与Gauss—Seidel迭代

(一) Jacobi迭代法

设Ax=b. A非奇异,且对角元不为零,将原方程组

选取初始向量
$$x^{(0)} = (x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, \dots, x_n^{(0)})$$

代入上面方程组右端得
$$x^{(1)} = (x_1^{(1)}, x_2^{(1)}, \dots, x_n^{(1)})$$

又代入,反复继续,得迭代格式:

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{11}} (b_1 - a_{12} x_2^{(k)} - \dots - a_{1n} x_n^{(k)}) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{22}} (b_2 - a_{21} x_1^{(k)} - \dots - a_{2n} x_n^{(k)}) \\ \dots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{nn}} (b_n - a_{n1} x_1^{(k)} - \dots - a_{n,n-1} x_{n-1}^{(k)}) \end{cases}$$

称Jacobi迭代法.

Jacobi迭代法的矩阵表示:

Jacobi 迭代法的矩阵表示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}} \\ \frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} & 1 & \cdots & \frac{a_{2n}}{a_{22}} \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \\ \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & \dots & \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}} \\ \frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} & 0 & \dots & \frac{a_{2n}}{a_{22}} \\ & & & \ddots \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \\ \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & \dots & \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}} \\ \frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} & 0 & \dots & \frac{a_{2n}}{a_{22}} \\ & & & \ddots \\ \frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}} & \frac{a_{n2}}{a_{nn}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \\ \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{£ F.} \\ \frac{b_n}{a_{nn}} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{£ F.} \\ x^{(k+1)} = B_J x^{(k)} + f_J$$

计算公式为:

$$x_{i}^{(k+1)} = -\frac{\sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n} a_{ij} x_{j}^{(k)}}{a_{ii}} + \frac{b_{i}}{a_{ii}} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} [b_{i} - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^{n} a_{ij} x_{j}^{(k)}]$$

(i=1,2,....,n), (k=0,1,2,.....表迭代次数)

将方程组Ax = b的系数矩阵A分解为: A = D - L - U

$$D = egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & & & & \\ & a_{22} & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad L = egin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ -a_{21} & 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $(a_{ii} \neq 0)$ $x^{(k+1)} = B_J x^{(k)} + f_J$ $U = egin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ 0 & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $N B_J = I - D^{-1} A$ $= D^{-1} (L + U),$ $f_J = D^{-1} b,$ 称 B_J $A = D^{-1} b,$ 称 $A = D^{-1} b,$

例1:用Jacobi迭代法求解方程组,误差不超过10-4.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 4 & 11 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 33 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

解:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 4 & 11 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_{J} = D^{-1}(L+U) = egin{pmatrix} 0 & rac{3}{8} & -rac{1}{4} \ -rac{4}{11} & 0 & rac{1}{11} \ -rac{1}{2} & -rac{1}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f = D^{-1}b = \begin{pmatrix} 2.5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

取初值 $x^{(0)} = [0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$,使用Jacobi迭代法

$$x^{(k+1)} = B_J x^{(k)} + f \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$x^{(1)} = B_J x^{(0)} + f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{4}{11} & 0 & \frac{1}{11} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2.5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

=
$$[2.5, 3, 3]^T$$
 $||x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}||_2 = 4.924$

=
$$[2.875, 2.3636, 1]^T$$
 $||x^{(2)} - x^{(1)}||_2 = 2.1320$

$$x^{(3)} = B_J x^{(2)} + f = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{4}{11} & 0 & \frac{1}{11} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2.875 \\ 2.3636 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= [3.1364, 2.0455, 0.9716]^T \quad \left\| x^{(3)} - x^{(2)} \right\|_2 = 0.4127$$
依此 米 按 程 方程如 苯 足 特 於 解 为 x

依此类推,得方程组满足精度的解为 x_{12} :

3.0000

 $x_{12} =$

2.0000

$$x_4 = 3.0241$$
 1.9478 0.9205 $d = 0.1573$ $x_5 = 3.0003$ 1.9840 1.0010 $d = 0.0914$ $x_6 = 2.9938$ 2.0000 1.0038 $d = 0.0175$ $x_7 = 2.9990$ 2.0026 1.0031 $d = 0.0059$ $x_8 = 3.0002$ 2.0006 0.9998 $d = 0.0040$ $x_9 = 3.0003$ 1.9999 0.9997 $d = 7.3612e-004$ $x_{10} = 3.0000$ 1.9999 0.9999 $d = 2.8918e-004$ $x_{11} = 3.0000$ 2.0000 1.0000 $d = 1.7669e-004$

1.0000

d = 3.0647e-005

(二) Gauss-Seidel迭代法

若在迭代时尽量利用最新信息,则可将迭代格式变为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{11}} (b_1 - a_{12} x_2^{(k)} - \dots - a_{1n} x_n^{(k)}) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{22}} (b_2 - a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} - \dots - a_{2n} x_n^{(k)}) \\ \dots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{nn}} (b_n - a_{n1} x_1^{(k+1)} - \dots - a_{n,n-1} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)}) \end{cases}$$

称Gauss-Seidel迭代法.

计算公式:

$$x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{11}} \sum_{j=2}^n a_{1j} x_j^{(k)} + \frac{1}{a_{11}} b_1$$

$$x_{i}^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{ii}} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_{j}^{(k+1)} - \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{ij} x_{j}^{(k)} + \frac{1}{a_{ii}} b_{i}$$

$$(i=2,3,\dots,n-1)$$

$$x_n^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{nn}} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} a_{nj} x_j^{(k+1)} + \frac{1}{a_{nn}} b_n$$

$$a_{ii}x_i^{(k+1)} = [b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{ij}x_j^{(k)}]$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} = b_i - \sum_{i=i+1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \quad (i = 1, 2, ..., n)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(k+1)} \\ x_2^{(k+2)} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k)} \end{bmatrix}$$

故
$$(D-L)x^{(k+1)} = b + Ux^{(k)}$$

$$x^{(k+1)} = (D-L)^{-1}Ux^{(k)} + (D-L)^{-1}b$$

Gauss-Seidel迭代格式:

$$x^{(k+1)} = B_{G-S} x^{(k)} + f_{G-S}$$

其中 $B_{G-S}=(D-L)^{-1}U$ 称Gauss - Seidel迭代矩阵.

例2. 用Gauss-Seidel迭代法求解例1方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 4 & 11 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 33 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

要求误差仍然不超过10-4.

解: Gauss-Seidel迭代格式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{8} (3x_2^{(k)} - 2x_3^{(k)}) + 2.5 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{11} (-4x_1^{(k+1)} + x_3^{(k)}) + 3 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4} (-2x_1^{(k+1)} - x_2^{(k+1)}) + 3 \end{cases}$$

取初值 $x^{(0)}=(0,0,0)^{T}$ 通过迭代,至第7步得到满足精度的解 x_7 :

从例1和例2可以看出, Gauss-Seidel选代法的收敛速度比Jacobi选代法要快.

Jacobi迭代法和Gauss-Seidel迭代法统称为简单迭代法。

3.2.3 迭代法的收敛性

设求解线性方程组的迭代格式为

$$x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + f$$

而方程组的精确解为x*,则

$$x^* = Bx^* + f$$

将上面两式相减,得

$$x^{(k+1)} - x^* = B(x^{(k)} - x^*)$$

$$\diamondsuit \varepsilon^{(k)} = x^{(k)} - x * k = 0,1,2,\cdots$$

$$\mathbb{M} \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{(k+1)} = \boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{(k)} \quad = \boldsymbol{B}^2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{(k-1)} = \cdots = \boldsymbol{B}^{k+1} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^{(0)}$$

注意 $\varepsilon^{(0)} = x^{(0)} - x*$ 为非零常数向量

因此迭代法收敛的充要条件

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} \varepsilon^{(k+1)} = \lim_{k\to\infty} (x^{(k+1)} - x^*) = 0$$

可转变为 $\lim_{k\to\infty} B^{k+1} = 0$

引理: 迭代格式 $x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + f$

收敛的充要条件为 $\lim_{k\to\infty} B^k = 0$.

定理: 迭代格式 $x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + f$

收敛的充要条件为 迭代矩阵的谱半径ho(B)<1.

证:对任何n阶矩阵B,都存在非奇矩阵P,使

$$B = P^{-1} J P$$

其中, $J \rightarrow B$ 的 Jordan 标准型.

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & & \\ & J_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & J_r \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} \qquad \begin{matrix} & \downarrow \\ & \downarrow \\ & \\ & \downarrow \\ \\ & \downarrow \\$$

其中 λ_i 是矩阵B的特征值, 由 $B = P^{-1}JP$

$$B^{k} = (P^{-1} J P) (P^{-1} J P) \cdots (P^{-1} J P) = P^{-1} J^{k} P$$

迭代法
$$x^{(k+1)} = B x^{(k)} + f$$
 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \to \infty} B^k = 0$

$$\lim_{k\to\infty}J^k=0$$

$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\lambda_i^k=0 \qquad (i=1,2,\cdots,r)$$

$$\langle --- \rangle | \lambda_i | < 1 \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, r)$$