

数值分析 hw6

第三章练习题15(要有中间步骤), 16, 第四章练习题1, 2, 3, 5

第三章 线性方程组的直接解法

15.

15. 分别计算矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 10 & 8 & 1 \\ 4 & 8 & 9 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$$

的 Cholesky 分解。

$$15. \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = LL^T$$

$$j=1 \quad a_{11} = \sqrt{3-1} = \sqrt{2} \quad a_{21} = 1/\sqrt{2} \quad a_{31} = (0-0)/\sqrt{2} = 0$$

$$j=2 \quad a_{22} = \sqrt{3-1/2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad a_{32} = (1-0)/\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$j=3 \quad a_{33} = \sqrt{3-0-\frac{5}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & & \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} & \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 10 & 8 & 1 \\ 4 & 8 & 9 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 19 \end{bmatrix} = LL^T$$

$$j=1 \quad a_{11} = 2 \quad a_{21} = 2/2 = 1 \quad a_{31} = 4/2 = 2 \quad a_{41} = 2/2 = 1$$

$$j=2 \quad a_{22} = \sqrt{10-1} = 3 \quad a_{32} = (8-2)/3 = 2 \quad a_{42} = (1-1)/3 = 0$$

$$j=3 \quad a_{33} = \sqrt{9-4-4} = 1 \quad a_{43} = (5-2-0)/1 = 3$$

$$j=4 \quad a_{44} = \sqrt{19-1-0-9} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & & \\ 1 & 3 & & \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$16 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & \\ & -1 & 2 & -1 & \\ & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

using 追起法, first calculate LU分解 and $b \triangleq f$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ m_2 & 1 & & & \\ & m_3 & 1 & & \\ & & m_4 & 1 & \\ & & & m_5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & -1 & & & \\ & d_2 & -1 & & \\ & & d_3 & -1 & \\ & & & d_4 & -1 \\ & & & & d_5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} a_i = -1 & f_i^{(0)} = 2 \\ d_1 = 2 & f_1 = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$m_2 = -1/2$$

$$m_3 = -1/1.5 = -2/3$$

$$m_4 = -1/1/3 = -3/4$$

$$m_5 = -1/5/4 = -4/5$$

$$d_2 = 2 - (-0.5) = 1.5$$

$$d_3 = 2 - (-2/3) = 4/3$$

$$d_4 = 2 - (1/4) = 7/4$$

$$d_5 = 2 - 1/5 = 9/5$$

$$f_2 = 0 + 0.5 \times 1 = 0.5$$

$$f_3 = 0 + 2/3 \times 0.5 = 1/3$$

$$f_4 = 3/4 \times 1/3 = 1/4$$

$$f_5 = 4/5 \times 1/4 = 1/5$$

$$\Rightarrow x_5 = f_5/d_5 = 1/6$$

$$x_4 = (f_4 + x_5)/d_4 = (1/4 + 1/6) \times 4/7 = 1/3$$

$$x_3 = (1/3 + 1/3)/4/3 = 1/2$$

$$x_2 = (1/2 + 1/2)/3/2 = 2/3$$

$$x_1 = (1 + 2/3)/2 = 5/6$$

$$\Rightarrow x = [5/6, 2/3, 1/2, 1/3, 1/6]^T$$

第四章 线性方程的迭代解法

1.

1. 试证明 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^{(k)} = A$ 的充要条件是对任何向量 x , 都有

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^{(k)} x = Ax.$$

$$1. \Rightarrow: \text{If } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^{(k)} = A \Rightarrow \forall i, j, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_{ij}^{(k)} = A_{ij} \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (A^{(k)} e_i) = A e_i$$

$$\text{其中 } e_i = [0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0]^T \hat{=} x = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i e_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^{(k)} x = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (\alpha_i \sum_{i=1}^n A^{(k)} e_i) = \alpha_i \sum_{i=1}^n \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^{(k)} e_i = \alpha_i \sum_{i=1}^n A e_i = A \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i e_i \right) = Ax \quad \square$$

$$\Leftarrow: \forall x, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^{(k)} x = Ax \hat{=} x = e_i \Rightarrow$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^{(k)} e_i = A e_i \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} e_i^T A^{(k)} e_i = e_i^T A e_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_{ji}^{(k)} = A_{ji} \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^{(k)} = A$$

2.

2. 设有方程组 $Ax=b$, 其中 A 为实对称正定矩阵, 试证明当 $0 < \omega < \frac{2}{\beta}$, $\beta \geq \rho(A)$ 时, 迭代法

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \omega(b - Ax^{(k)}), \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

收敛。

2. 设 x^* 为 $Ax=b$ 的解

$$= x^{(k+1)} - x^* + \omega(b - Ax^{(k)} - b + Ax^*)$$

$$= x^{(k)} - x^* + \omega A(x^* - x^{(k)})$$

$$= (I - \omega A)(x^{(k)} - x^*)$$

$$\text{由 } \omega \in (0, \frac{2}{\beta}) \Rightarrow \rho(\omega A) = \omega \rho(A) \leq \omega \beta < 2$$

$$\rho(\omega A) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{\max}(I - \omega A) < 1 - 0 = 1 \text{ 且 } \lambda_{\min}(I - \omega A) > 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(I - \omega A) < 1 \Rightarrow \|x^{(k+1)} - x^*\| = \rho^{k+1}(I - \omega A) \|x^{(0)} - x^*\| \rightarrow 0$$

\Rightarrow 收敛

3.

3. 设方程组

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = -12 \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 = 20 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 10x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

(1) 考查用雅可比迭代法、高斯-塞德尔迭代法解此方程组的收敛性。

(2) 取初始解为 $[0, 0, 0]^T$, 用雅可比迭代法及高斯-赛德尔迭代法解此方程组, 要求当 $\|x^{(k+1)} - x^{(k)}\|_{\infty} < 10^{-2}$ 时终止迭代。

3. (1) 由于对角线元素 5, 4, 10 都严格对角占优 $\Rightarrow A$ 严格对角占优

Jacobi 与 G-S

Jacobi

$$x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{5}(2x_2^{(k)} + x_3^{(k)}) + \frac{-12}{5}$$

$$x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{4}(-x_1^{(k)} + 2x_3^{(k)}) + \frac{20}{4}$$

$$x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{10}(2x_1^{(k)} - 3x_2^{(k)}) + \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\vec{x}^{(0)} = [0, 0, 0]^T$$

After 11 steps

$$\vec{x}^{(11)} = [-4.000, 3.000, 2.000]$$

G-S

$$x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{5}(2x_2^{(k)} + x_3^{(k)}) + \frac{-12}{5}$$

$$x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{4}(-x_1^{(k+1)} + 2x_3^{(k)}) + \frac{20}{4}$$

$$x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{10}(2x_1^{(k+1)} - 3x_2^{(k+1)}) + \frac{3}{10}$$

$$\vec{x}^{(0)} = [0, 0, 0]^T$$

After 6 steps

$$\vec{x}^{(6)} = [-3.999, 3.000, 2.000]$$

5.

5. 基于高斯-赛德尔迭代法可得到一种新的迭代法。在第 k 步迭代中 ($k=0, 1, 2, \dots$), 先由高斯-赛德尔迭代公式根据 $x^{(k)}$ 算出 $\bar{x}^{(k)}$, 然后将分量的更新顺序改为从 n 到 1。类似地, 再计算一遍根据 $\bar{x}^{(k)}$ 得到 $x^{(k+1)}$ 。这种迭代法称为对称高斯-赛德尔 (SGS) 方法。试推导 SGS 方法的迭代计算公式, 并证明它也属于分裂法, 且当矩阵 A 对称时, 矩阵 M 也是对称的。

5 由 G-S 迭代法

$$\bar{x}_1^{(k)} = -\frac{1}{a_{11}} (a_{12}x_2^{(k)} + a_{13}x_3^{(k)}) + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}}$$

$$\bar{x}_2^{(k)} = -\frac{1}{a_{22}} (a_{21}\bar{x}_1^{(k)} + a_{23}x_3^{(k)}) + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}}$$

$$\bar{x}_3^{(k)} = -\frac{1}{a_{33}} (a_{31}\bar{x}_1^{(k)} + a_{32}\bar{x}_2^{(k)}) + \frac{b_3}{a_{33}}$$

$$\bar{x}^{(k)} = L^{-1}(L-A)x^{(k)} + L^{-1}b$$

After another iteration

$$x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{11}} (a_{12}x_2^{(k+1)} + a_{13}x_3^{(k+1)}) + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}}$$

$$x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{22}} (a_{21}\bar{x}_1^{(k)} + a_{23}x_3^{(k+1)}) + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}}$$

$$x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{33}} (a_{31}\bar{x}_1^{(k)} + a_{32}\bar{x}_2^{(k)}) + \frac{b_3}{a_{33}}$$

$$Dx^{(k+1)} = \tilde{L}\bar{x}^{(k)} + \tilde{U}x^{(k+1)} + b$$

$$(D-\tilde{U})x^{(k+1)} = \tilde{L}(\bar{x}^{(k)}) + b$$

$$\Rightarrow x^{(k+1)} = U^{-1}(U-A)(\bar{x}^{(k)}) + U^{-1}b = U^{-1}(U-A)(L^{-1}(L-A)x^{(k)} + L^{-1}b) + U^{-1}b$$

$$= U^{-1}(U-A)L^{-1}(L-A)x^{(k)} + (U^{-1}(U-A)L^{-1} + U^{-1})b$$

$$= U^{-1}(U-A)L^{-1}(L-A)x^{(k)} + U^{-1}(DL^{-1} - I + I)b$$

$$= U^{-1}(U-A)L^{-1}(L-A)x^{(k)} + U^{-1}DL^{-1}b$$

$$= U^{-1}(DL^{-1} - I)(L-A)x^{(k)} + U^{-1}DL^{-1}b$$

$$= U^{-1}DL^{-1}(\underbrace{LD^{-1}U + D - L - U}_{-A})x^{(k)} + U^{-1}DL^{-1}b$$

$$= U^{-1}DL^{-1}(LD^{-1}U - A)x^{(k)} + U^{-1}DL^{-1}b, \text{ 分裂法 } M = LD^{-1}U$$

其中 L 为下三角, U 为上三角, D 为对角,

(其中 U 含对角线元素)

$$A = U + L - D$$

当 A 对称 $U = L^T$

$$M = LD^{-1}L^T \quad M^T = (LD^{-1}L^T)^T = LD^{-1}L^T = M \Rightarrow M \text{ 对称}$$

