

# 数值分析 hw5

第三章练习题12(只做矩阵A、C, 要有中间步骤), 13(要有中间步骤), 14, 17, 18

12. 分别采用高斯消去法和直接 LU 分解法对下述矩阵进行 LU 分解, 写出矩阵 L 和 U:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} &12. \\ &A: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{k=2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{k=3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\Rightarrow L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &C: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{k=2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{k=3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{k=4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

直接 LU

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ & & u_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[u_{11}, u_{12}, u_{13}] = [1, 1, 1]$$

$$l_{21} = a_{21}/a_{11} = 0 \quad l_{31} = a_{31}/a_{11} = 2$$

$$u_{22} = a_{22} - l_{21}u_{12} = 4 - 0 = 4 \quad u_{23} = a_{23} - l_{21}u_{13} = -1$$

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

$$u_{33} = a_{33} - l_{31}u_{13} - l_{32}u_{23} = 1 - 2 \cdot 1 - (-1) \cdot (-1) = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C: [u_{11}, u_{12}, u_{13}, u_{14}] = [1, 1, 1, 1]$$

$$l_{21} = l_{31} = l_{41} = 1 \quad u_{22} = a_{22} - l_{21}u_{12} = 2 - 1 = 1 \quad u_{23} = a_{23} - l_{21}u_{13} = 1 \quad u_{24} = 1$$

$$l_{32} = 0 \quad l_{42} = 1 \quad u_{33} = a_{33} - l_{31}u_{13} - l_{32}u_{23} = 1 \quad u_{34} = 2 - 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$l_{43} = \frac{a_{43} - l_{41}u_{13} - l_{42}u_{23}}{u_{33}} = 1 \quad u_{44} = a_{44} - l_{41}u_{14} - l_{42}u_{24} - l_{43}u_{34} = 4 - 1 - 1 - 1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

13. 采用部分主元高斯消去法对矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$13. A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{M_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{M_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow PA = LU \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \left( \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right)} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{M_1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{P_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{M_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

14. 设  $A, B, C$  均为  $n \times n$  矩阵, 且  $B, C$  非奇异,  $b$  是  $n$  维向量, 要计算

$$x = B^{-1}(2A + I)(C^{-1} + A)b,$$

$$14. x = B^{-1}(2A + I)(C^{-1} + A)b \Leftrightarrow Bx = (2A + I)(C^{-1} + A)b = (2A + I)(C^{-1}b + Ab)$$

$$C^{-1}b \Rightarrow Cb = b \text{ 时, } B, C \text{ 均进行 LU 分解 } P_b = L_b U_b, P_c = L_c U_c$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$P_c b = R_c b$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 解 } L_c y = P_c b$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 解 } U_c t = y \Rightarrow \text{从后解得 } t = C^{-1}b$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 求 } 2A + I, C^{-1}b + Ab, \text{ matrix multiplication}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ 求 } (2A + I)(C^{-1}b + Ab), \text{ matrix multiplication}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ 解 } L_b w = P_b \cdot$$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ 解 } U_b x = w, \text{ solve for } x$$

17. 下述矩阵能否进行 LU 分解(其中,  $L$  为单位下三角矩阵,  $U$  为上三角矩阵)? 若能分解, 分解是否唯一?

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$17. \text{ 设 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = LU, \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_{11} = 1, u_{22} = 2, u_{33} = 3$$

$$u_{12} = 1 - u_{22}l_{21} = 1 - 2 = -1 \Rightarrow \text{无解, 因为 } l_{21} = 2 \neq -1$$

$$\Rightarrow A \text{ 不分解}$$

$$\text{设 } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = LU, \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_{11} = 1, u_{22} = 2, u_{33} = 1$$

$$l_{21} = 2 - u_{22}l_{21} = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$l_{31} = 3 - u_{33}l_{31} = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$l_{32} = 3 - u_{33}l_{32} = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$u_{12} = 1 - u_{22}l_{21} = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$u_{13} = 1 - u_{33}l_{31} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$u_{23} = 1 - u_{33}l_{32} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$u_{33} = 1$$

$$u_{12} + u_{13}l_{31} = 1 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{任意 } l_{31} \text{ 均可}, \quad u_{12} + u_{13}l_{32} = 1 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{任意 } l_{32} \text{ 均可}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{分解不唯一}$$

18. 设矩阵  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  按列严格对角占优, 试证明:

(1) 对矩阵  $A$  做部分主元高斯消去时, 不需要交换行, 即假设经过  $k-1$  步消去后矩阵  $A$  变为  $A^{(k)} = (a_{ij}^{(k)})_{n \times n}$  ( $k=1, 2, \dots, n-1$ ), 则

$$|a_{kk}^{(k)}| > |a_{sk}^{(k)}|, \quad (s > k)。$$

(2) 矩阵  $A$  非奇异。