

在命令行运行程序 manipulations.py, 程序使用的是 argparse 形式的命令, 所以注意一下相关的指令参数, 如图 1 所示:

图 1: 使用-help 之后对于各个参数的说明

其中-manipulation 选择各种操作: LU、Gram-Schmidt、Householder、Givens、URV 这五个里面选择一个,其中 URV 由于分解的结果没有起到实质的简化,这里不用 URV 来求解方程组和行列式,同时 URV 分解里面的 U 使用的是施密特正交化之后的 R(A) 的基,URV 部分最终使用的是 SVD 分解进行求解方程组和行列式,所以最后会显示 SVD 的结果。

关于矩阵 A 和方程组中 b 的输入,这里是有四个参数对应:

- -A: 原始 A 矩阵输入, 形式是按照行展开, 一行一行输入, 每一个数字之间使用空格空开
- -b: b 的输入,同样是按照行展开,一行一行的输入,每一个数字之间使用空格空开
- -nrowsA: A 的行数,用于程序里面将 A 的输入转化成矩阵 A
- -nrowsb: b 的行数,用于程序里面将 b 输入转化成矩阵 b

这里要求所有的矩阵都是可逆的,矩阵的秩都是等于矩阵维数的。对于输出部分,会显示相关的分解之后的矩阵,同时还会有验证部分,验证分解的正确性。

以 PPT 中的例子进行输入测试程序:

```
A = np.array([

[1,2,-3,4],

[4,8,12,-8],

[2,3,2,1],

[-3,-1,1,-4]])

b1=np.array([4,16,8,-7])
```

图 2: 程序测试用的例子

以 PPT 中例子测试的命令已经保存在 orders.txt 里面,如果需要跑的话,可以直接复制使用,具体如下图,如果命令行失效的话,可以直接运行每一个子程序,但是是只显示上面那个例子的跑的结果的:

```
| cyte(f) 編輯(f) 格式(o) 章看(v) 帮助(H) | PLU - nrowsA 4 --A 1 2 -3 4 4 8 12 -8 2 3 2 1 -3 -1 1 -4 --nrowsb 4 --b 4 16 8 -7 | Gram-Schmidt:

python manipulations.py --manipulation Gram-Schmidt --nrowsA 4 --A 1 2 -3 4 4 8 12 -8 2 3 2 1 -3 -1 1 -4 --nrowsb 4 --b 4 16 8 -7 | Householder:

python manipulations.py --manipulation Householder --nrowsA 4 --A 1 2 -3 4 4 8 12 -8 2 3 2 1 -3 -1 1 -4 --nrowsb 4 --b 4 16 8 -7 | Givens:

python manipulations.py --manipulation Givens --nrowsA 4 --A 1 2 -3 4 4 8 12 -8 2 3 2 1 -3 -1 1 -4 --nrowsb 4 --b 4 16 8 -7 | URV:

python manipulations.py --manipulation URV --nrowsA 4 --A 1 2 -3 4 4 8 12 -8 2 3 2 1 -3 -1 1 -4 --nrowsb 4 --b 4 16 8 -7 | URV:
```

PLU: 结果:

图 3: PLU 测试结果

会显示所有的要求,同时还会有验证部分,用来验证输出的正确性

Gram-Schmidt:



```
(virtual_2) C:\Users\hp\0neDrive\X\E\Ucks\nurser\N\E\Ucks\nurser\nurser\X\E\Ucks\nurser\nurser\X\E\Ucks\nurser\nurser\X\E\Ucks\nurser\nurser\X\E\Ucks\nurser\nurser\X\E\Ucks\nurser\nurser\X\E\Ucks\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\nurser\n
```

图 4: Gram-Schmidt 程序测试结果

注意计算 A 行列式的时候,显示的是绝对值,因为难以知道正交矩阵的行列式是 1 还是-1

Householder:

图 5: Householder 程序测试结果

注意计算 A 行列式的时候,显示的是绝对值,因为难以知道正交矩阵的行列式是 1 还是-1



Givens

图 6: Givens 程序测试结果

注意计算 A 行列式的时候,显示的是绝对值,因为难以知道正交矩阵的行列式是 1 还是-1

URV



图 7: URV 程序 URV 部分测试结果



```
****manipulation SVD****
A U V C
[[ 1. 2. -3. 4.]
[ 4. 8. 12. -8.]
 [ 2. 3. 2. 1.]
[-3. -1. 1. -4.]]
 [[ 0.1727799
                0.60029673 0.72207291 -0.29732417]
 [-0.96848485 0.09841492 0.05888442 -0.22109779]
 [-0.1540479 0.44629719 0.02862099 0.88106124]
 [-0.09194266 -0.65633617 0.68871197 0.29401565]]
 [[-0.2132598
                0.5304435
                              -0.56744911 -0.59258034]
 [-0.44397974 0.54799598 0.70837653 -0.02801932]
 [-0.71631763 -0.05278254 -0.38520635 0.57941274]
 [ 0.49425834  0.6446271  -0.16679406  0.55887774]]
 [[17.50647461 0.
                               0.
                                             Θ.
 [ 0.
[ 0.
                 7.2685579
                                            0.
                              1.85264777
                                            0.
 [ 0.
                               0.
                                            0.50902772]]
A=U C V.T
[[ 1. 2. -3. 4.]
[ 4. 8. 12. -8.]
 [ 2. 3. 2. 1.]
[-3. -1. 1. -4.]]
the nonsingular system
[[ 1. 2. -3. 4.]
[ 4. 8. 12. -8.]
[ 2. 3. 2. 1.]
[-3. -1. 1. -4.]] [ 4. 16. 8. -7.]
the solutions:
[1. 1. 1. 1.]
Αx
[ 4. 16. 8. -7.]
det(A) absolute value
119.9999999999716
validate the det(A)
119.9999999999997
```

图 8: URV 程序 SVD 部分测试结果

注意 URV 使用的是施密特正交化作为计算 U 矩阵 (R(A) 基底) 的方法,最后计算出来的结果由于没有实质上的化简,所以不用来求解方程组和行列式,所以这里使用的是 SVD 分解。

```
代码 python 环境要求
需要的环境:
numpy 1.16.5
argparse
代码中的注释已经写的比较清楚,可以打开。
```