

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

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。以 PPT 中的例子进行输入测试程序:

图 2: 程序测试用的例子

### PLU:

python manipulations.py –manipulation PLU –nrows<br/>A4–A 12-3 448 12 -8<br/> 232 1 -3 -1 1 -4 –nrows<br/>b 4 -b 4168 -7

结果:



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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:

python manipulations.py –manipulation Gram-Schmidt –nrows<br/>A4 –A 12 -344812 -8<br/> 2321 -3 -11 -4 –nrows<br/>b4 –b 4168 -7

```
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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:

python manipulations.py –manipulation Householder –n<br/>rows A4 –A12 -<br/>344812 -82321 -3 -1<br/> 1 -4 –n<br/>rows b4 –b4168 -7

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

python manipulations.py –manipulation Givens –nrows A 4 –A 1 2 -3 4 4 8 12 -8 2 3 2 1 -3 -1 1 -4 –nrows b 4 –b 4 16 8 -7

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

python manipulations.py –manipulation URV –nrows<br/>A4–A12 -344 <br/>812 -823 21 -3 -1<br/> 1 -4 –nrows<br/>b4–b832 16 -14

```
****manipulation URV_factor ****
AUC
       2. -3.
       8. 12. -8.]
           2. 1.]
           1. -4.]]
 [[ 0.18257419  0.14007078  -0.92527712  -0.30151134]
  0.73029674 0.56028312 0.30751857 -0.24120908]
0.36514837 0.03295783 -0.21771226 0.90453403]
               0.81570631 -0.04354245 0.18090681]]
 [-0.54772256
 [[11.2
                 3.357625
                              -4.37085975 3.58914187]
   9.49521908 -3.33034623 -0.0087225 4.22925523]
  5.58468383 -4.86397271 -1.03329013 4.29303372]
 [-0.49543369  0.73783412 -0.03938563  0.16363636]]
C U.T , I = U.T U
       2. -3. 4.]
       8. 12. -8.]
            2.
                1.]
               -4.]]
               0.]
           0.
               -0.]
       1.
                0.]
```

图 7: URV 程序测试结果



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。