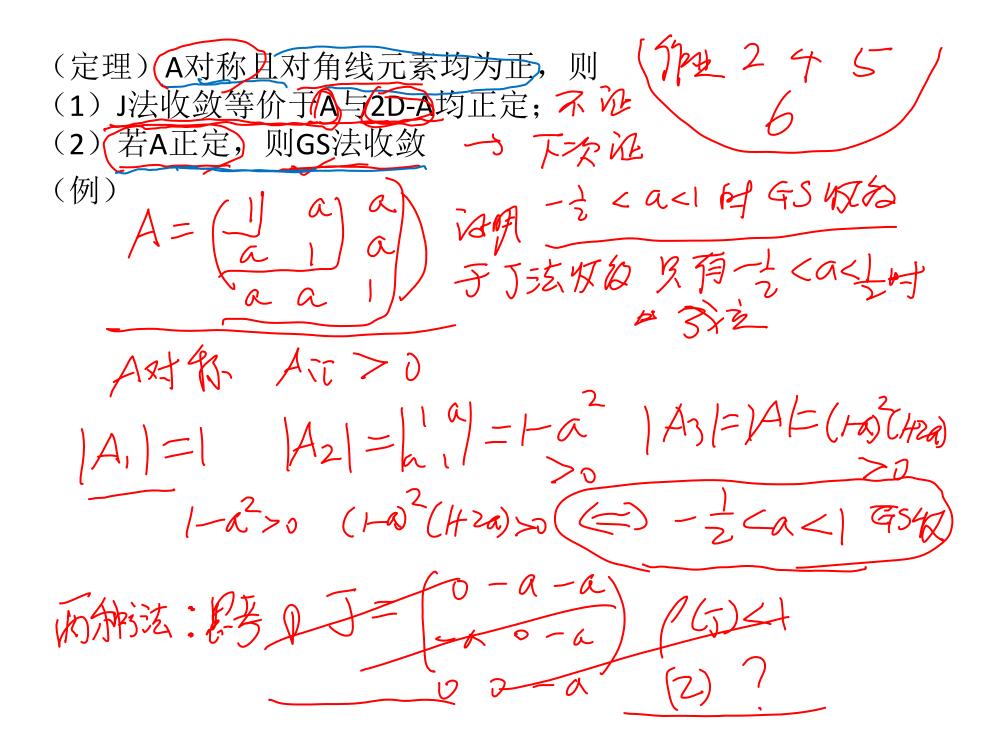
(定理)A严格对角占优或者不可约弱对角占优,则Ax=b的J法和GS法都收敛

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{\text{CAP}} : \ \ \overline{\text{CAP$$



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超松弛迭代法: 是GS法的修正(分量形式) SOR $Aij = \frac{1}{aii} \left(bi - \frac{ii}{j-1} aij \chi_{ij}^{(kth)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{k} a_{ij} \chi_{j}^{(kth)}\right)$ i=l-n

記動等: $\chi_{i}^{(k)} = \chi_{i}^{(k)} + \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{k} a_{ij} \chi_{j}^{(k)} - \sum_{j=1}^{k} a_{ij} \chi_{j}^{(k)}\right) i=1-n$

SOR: $\chi_{i}^{(k)} = \chi_{i}^{(k)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{ii}} \Delta \chi_{i}$ $= \chi_{i}^{(k)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{ii}} \left(b_{i} - \sum_{j=i}^{i-1} a_{ij} \chi_{j}^{(k)} - \sum_{j=i}^{i-1} a_{ij} \chi_{j}^{(k)} \right)$

第约于 DX(KH)=DX(x)+W(b+LX(X)-DX)

 $(D-WL)\chi^{(kH)} = (D-WL)^{T} ((WW)D+WU)\chi^{(k)}+WD$ $\chi^{(kH)} = (D-WL)^{T} ((WW)D+WU)\chi^{(k)}+W(D+WL)^{T}$

超松弛迭代法: 矩阵形式

$$X = (D - \omega L)^{-1} [(I - \omega)D + \omega U] \times + \omega (D - \omega L)^{-1} b$$

$$X^{(k+1)} = [L_{\omega} X^{(k)} + f,] \qquad X = [L_{\omega} X + f]$$

$$L_{\omega} (D - \omega L) - [L_{\omega}^{-1} - D + U] \times = b$$

$$A \times = b \qquad (D - L - U) \times = b$$

$$X = (D - L - U) \times = b$$

$$X = (D - L - U) \times = b$$

超松弛迭代法收敛的必要条件): Ax=b的SOR法收 敛,则0<ω<2 2007 21-2n是Lw的价格征值则 $|L\omega| = \lambda_1 - - \lambda_n$ $\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du - \frac{1}$ SORWERS P(LW)<| m) $|(Lw)^2 = |\lambda_1 - \lambda_n| \le [P(Lw)]^2$ |

THE ANTERIA: GSZAMIN-W| <1 => 0 < W <2 [] 若A对称正定,且 超松弛迭代法收敛的充分 (D-WL) [(LW) D+WU] 4= 24 [(1-W)アナルリブニス(D-WD)サ、両世 $(DY,Y)-\omega(LY,Y)$

证明(续)
$$\frac{1}{2} - (Ly.y) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{$$

Min
$$P(L_w) = P(L_w)$$

るいののは
を記します。
(Lw) $= \frac{2}{1+\int 1-[20]^2}$ (PG) が
によります。
6.3.3节不讲

供法做农恒到到这点话:Arban 在Bx好 $\chi^{(k+1)} = B \chi^{(k)} + f$ (2) A着千: (a) A对解优成不可约别对用玩了SDRWGO(1) (b) A对你还是 GS 做 SOR版 (C) AHHAR BEWKZ SORMZ (人) A对物种 20一人对的证例发

共轭梯度法:解Ax=b,A对称正定的方程组

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2}(Ax, x) - (b, x), \varphi$$
的性质:
$$\sqrt{f} = (\frac{2f}{2x}, -\frac{2f}{2x})$$

$$\sqrt{f} = (\frac{2f}{2x}, -\frac{2f}{2x})$$

(1)
$$\forall y(x) = Ax - 0$$

(2) $y(x+ dy) = y(x) + d(Ax - b, y) + \frac{d^2}{2}(Ay, y)$

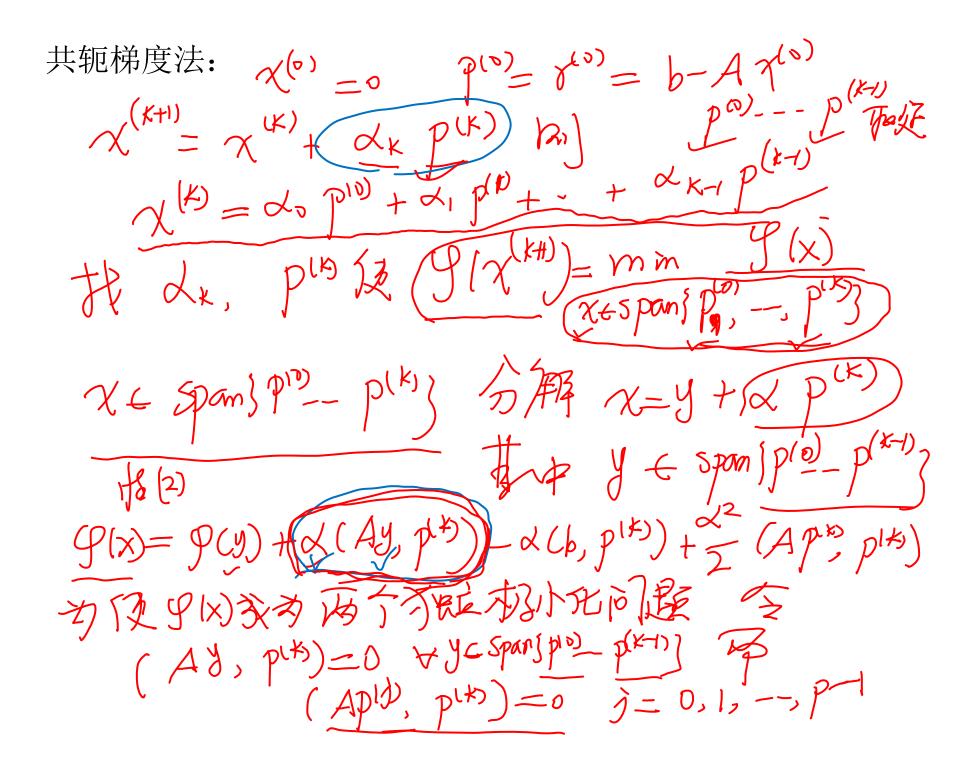
$$\mathcal{G}(\chi + \chi y) = \frac{1}{2}(A\chi_{1}\chi_{1}) + \frac{1}{2}\chi^{2}(Ayy_{1}) + \chi(A\chi_{1}y_{1}) - \frac{1}{2}\chi^{2}(Ay_{1}y_{1}) + \chi(A\chi_{1}y_{1}) - \frac{1}{2}\chi^{2}(Ay_{1}y_{1}) + \chi(A\chi_{1}y_{1}) + \chi(A$$

$$(3) \ \cancel{3} \ \cancel{A} \cancel{x}^* = b \Rightarrow \cancel{9} (\cancel{x}) = \frac{1}{2} (\cancel{A} (\cancel{x} - \cancel{x}), (\cancel{x} - \cancel{x}))$$

(定理) A对称正定,则 x^* 为Ax = b的解的充分必要条件是: x^* 满足 $\varphi(x^*) \neq \min_{x \in R^n} \varphi(x)$ $74 \% = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 9(x) - 9(x^*) = \frac{1}{2} (A(x^*), (x^*)) > 0$ $9(x) \geq 9(x^*)$ " $\psi(\overline{x}) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \psi(x) \qquad \overline{x} \xrightarrow{x} x$ 9(x)-9(x)===(A(x-x),(x-x)) $0 \Rightarrow \overline{\chi} = \chi^{*} \Gamma$ AND () I (PIX)居外面对这么

最速下降法:
$$9(x)$$
 是小信 $2(x)$ 是 東定 $3(x)$ 一个 10 是 1

最速下降法(续): $T_{2}(P^{(k)} = -79(\chi^{(k)}) = -(A\chi^{(k)} - b) = \gamma^{(k)}$ $\chi(KH) = \chi(K) + \chi(K) = \chi(K)$ 一次 9似上了新光 野人杨杏与茅等高生军外直 最速下降法收敛速度: $||\chi^{(h)} - \chi^{*}||_{A} \leq \left(\frac{\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{h}}{\lambda_{1} + \lambda_{n}}\right) ||\chi^{(h)} - \chi^{*}||_{A}$ χ_{1} AB χ_{1} χ_{2} χ_{2} χ_{3} χ_{1} χ_{2} χ_{3} χ_{4} χ_{5} χ_{5} χ_{7} χ_{1} χ_{1} χ_{2} χ_{3} χ_{4} χ_{5} χ_{5} χ_{7} χ



(定义: A-共轭向量组或A-正交向量组) A对邻项是置产"一个广流程 A p(i), p(i) = 0 i+1, i)=0,1,- m 你成为对A类能可管组A正交际超 min glx) = min gu) + min $\left[\frac{\alpha^2}{2}(Ap^x)^{2k}\right]$ 36 Spansply plks) α

 $P^{(0)}, P^{(1)}, \cdots, P^{(k)}$ 的选择

(定理:双正交性)

证明: (若有时间)

证明: (若有时间)

共轭梯度法收敛速度:

共轭梯度法是一种直接法,但是常用作迭代法

CG算法: