数值分析第一次编程作业

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完整py文件请见

 $\frac{https://github.com/BlizzardCan/linshi/blob/main/\%E6\%95\%B0\%E5\%80\%BC\%E5\%88\%86\%E6\%9E\%90/program1/main.ipynb$

本次编程作业使用python语言在vscode平台实现。

1 行压缩结构

1.1 任务一

建立对于CSR结构(行压缩结构),通过三个数组val、col_ind、row_ptr来存储,其中val用于存储稀疏矩阵中的所有非零元素、col_ind存储val中元素所在位置中列序号,row_ptr[i]存储第i中的第一个非零元素在val中的位置。

```
import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
class CSRMatrix:
   def __init__(self, n):
      # val数组存储非零元素
       val = []
       # col_ind数组存储列索引
       col_ind = []
       # row_ptr数组存储行指针
       row_ptr = [0] # 第一个元素总是0
       for i in range(n):
          # 主对角线元素
          val.append(2 * n)
          col_ind.append(i)
          if i > 0: # 上对角线元素
              val.append(-1 * n)
              col_ind.append(i - 1)
          if i < n - 1: # 下对角线元素
              val.append(-1 * n)
              col_ind.append(i + 1)
          # 更新行指针
          row_ptr.append(len(val))
       # 由于Python索引从0开始,而CSR格式索引从1开始,因此对索引进行+1操作
       self.val = val
       self.col_ind = [x + 1 for x in col_ind] # 列索引从1开始
       self.row_ptr = [x + 1 for x in row_ptr] # 行指针从1开始
   def __str__(self):
```

```
return f"CSR Matrix: {{'val': {self.val}, 'col_ind': {self.col_ind}, 'row_ptr': {self.row_ptr}}}"

# 创建CSR矩阵实例
csr_matrix_1 = CSRMatrix(5)

# 打印存储后的矩阵
print(csr_matrix_1)
print(csr_matrix_1.val[csr_matrix_1.row_ptr[1]])
```

通过运行代码,得到以下结果。

图 1 任务一结果

2 矩阵向量乘法

2.1 任务二

解析题意:

在上一任务构建的CSR矩阵基础上,为其编写矩阵与向量运算的函数csr vmul(A, src)

编写程序如下:

矩阵向量乘法

```
def csr_vmult(A, b):
    n = len(b)
    result = [0] * n
    for i in range(n):
        for j in range(A.row_ptr[i], A.row_ptr[i + 1]):
            result[i] += A.val[j - 1] * b[A.col_ind[j - 1] - 1]
    return result
```

通过运行代码,得到以下结果。

图 2 任务二结果

2.2 任务三

解析题意:

在上一任务构建的CSR矩阵基础上,为其编写Jacobi迭代函数 csr_jacobi_iteration,并假设n=16。

```
# 任务三
##############################
# 创建向量b和初始迭代向量src
class CSRMatrix:
# Jacobi
def csr jacobi iteration(A, b, src):
   n = len(b)
   dst = [0] * n # 初始化结果向量
   for i in range(n):
       # 计算第i个分量的值,不包括对角线元素,因为对角线元素用于求解
       dst[i] = (b[i] - sum(A.val[j - 1] * src[A.col_ind[j - 1] - 1] for j in
range(A.row_ptr[i], A.row_ptr[i + 1]) if A.col_ind[j - 1] - 1 != i)) / A.val[A.row_ptr[i] -
1]
   return dst
n = 16
b_3 = [1/n]*n
src = [0]*n # 初始迭代向量
csr_matrix_3 = CSRMatrix(n)
# 执行一次Jacobi迭代
result_3_jacobi = csr_jacobi_iteration(csr_matrix_3, b_3, src)
```

```
b_3 = [1/n]*n
src = [0]*n # 初始迭代向量
   csr_matrix_3 = CSRMatrix(n)
   result_3_jacobi = csr_jacobi_iteration(csr_matrix_3, b_3, src)
   result_3_jacobi
✓ 0.0s
[0.001953125,
0.001953125,
0.001953125,
0.001953125.
0.001953125.
0.001953125,
0.001953125,
0.001953125.
0.001953125,
0.001953125,
0.001953125,
 0.001953125,
 0.001953125,
 0.001953125,
 0.001953125,
 0.001953125]
```

图 3 任务三结果

2.3 任务四

解析题意:

在任务三的基础上, 讲jacobi迭代函数改为Gauss-Seidel迭代函数csr_gs_iteration, 并假设n=16。

```
##############################
# 任务四
#gs
def csr_gs_iteration(A, b, src):
   n = len(b)
   dst = src[:] # 从src复制初始值,避免溢出问题
   for i in range(n):
       row_start = A.row_ptr[i] - 1
       row\_end = A.row\_ptr[i + 1] - 1
       sum_ax = b[i]
       for j in range(row_start, row_end):
           col = A.col_ind[j] - 1
           if col != i:
              sum ax -= A.val[j] * dst[col]
       # 更新 dst[i], 避免在计算过程中未完全更新的元素导致累积误差
       dst[i] = sum_ax / A.val[row_start]
   return dst
n = 16
b_4 = [1/n]*n
src = [0]*n # 初始迭代向量
csr_matrix_4 = CSRMatrix(16)
result_3_gs = csr_gs_iteration(csr_matrix_4, b_4, src)
result_3_gs
```

```
十 代码 十 Markdown │ ▶ 全部运行 り 重启 🔜 清除所有輸出 │ 🖾 变量 ≔ 大纲 …
       b_4 = [1/n]*n
src = [0]*n # 初始迭代向量
csr_matrix_4 = CSRMatrix(16)
       result_3_gs = csr_gs_iteration(csr_matrix_4, b_4, src)
       result 3 gs
     ✓ 0.0s
    [0.001953125,
     0.0029296875,
     0.00341796875,
     0.0037841796875,
     0.00384521484375
     0.0038909912109375
     0.00389862060546875
     0.003902435302734375,
     0.0039043426513671875,
     0.0039052963256835938,
     0.003905773162841797,
     0.0039060115814208984
     0.0039061307907104492,
     0.0039061903953552246]
```

图 4 任务四结果

3 利用迭代求解方程

编写函数(迭代的求解器),函数的输入需要矩阵A、向量b、初始向量x0以及停止误差tol。

3.1 解析函数

由文档中下列两个条件。

$$-u''(x) = 1$$
, $x \in (0,1)$ $u(0) = u(1) = 0$

不难得出原方程为

$$u(x) = -0.5 * x^2 + 0.5 * x$$

3.2 任务五

实现Jacobi迭代求解方差,设n=8,16,32,64,128时的迭代次数,并列出迭代次数与n的关系。

```
p = csr_jacobi_iteration(A, b, x)
        if l2_norm(x, p) < tol:</pre>
            print(f'Iteration stops at step {k}.')
            return x # Return the solution when convergence is reached
        x = p
    print('Max iteration step reached.')
    return x # Return the last solution even if convergence was not reached
# 解析解函数
def exact_solution(x):
    return -0.5 * x**2 + 0.5 * x
# Jacobi
n_values = [8, 16, 32, 64, 128]
results = []
for n in n_values:
    csr_matrix_5= CSRMatrix(n)
    # csr_matrix_5.val = csr_matrix_5.val * n
    # print(csr_matrix_5.val)
    b = [1/n] * n
    x0 = [0] * n
    max_iteration = 1000000
    tol = 1e-7
    solution = jacobi_solver(csr_matrix_5, b, x0, max_iteration, tol)
    # 绘图
    x = [i / (n - 1) \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(n)]
    y = [exact_solution(xi) for xi in x]
    y_num = [solution[i] for i in range(n)]
    plt.plot(x, y, label='Exact Solution')
    plt.plot(x, y_num, '.', label='Numerical Solution')
    plt.title(f'jacobi n = {n}')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

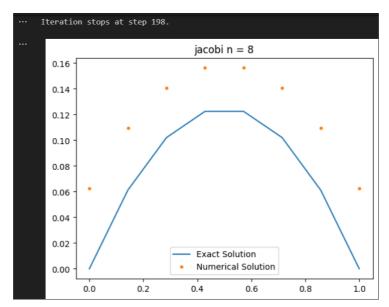


图 3-1 jacobi_solver结果 (n=8)

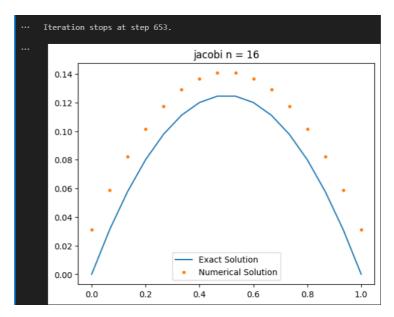


图 3-2 jacobi_solver结果 (n=16)

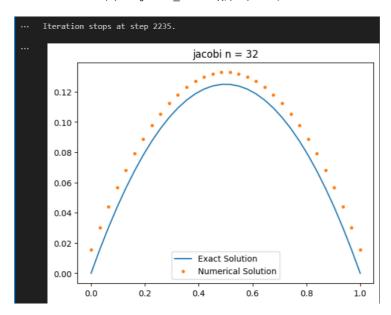


图 3-3 jacobi_solver结果 (n=32)

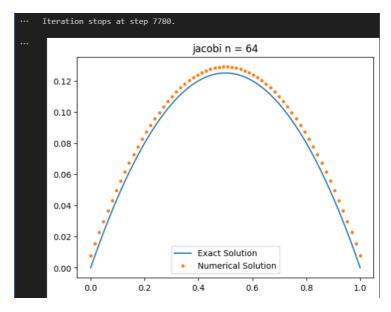


图 3-4 jacobi_solver结果 (n=64)

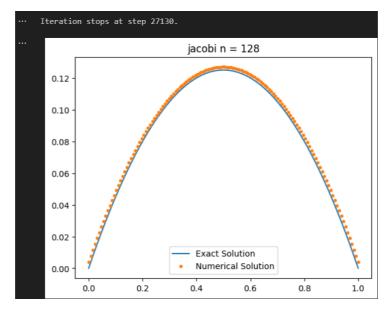


图 3-5 jacobi_solver结果 (n=128)

表 3-1 n与迭代次数的关系(jacobi)

n	迭代次数
8	198
16	653
32	2235
64	7780
128	27130

3.3 任务6

实现 Gauss-Seidel迭代求解方差,设n=8,16,32,64,128时的迭代次数,并列出迭代次数与n的关系。

```
# 任务六
# gs求解器
def gs_solver(A, b, x0, max_iteration, tol):
   x = x0[:]
   for k in range(max_iteration):
      p = csr_gs_iteration(A, b, x)
      if math.sqrt(sum((x_i - p_i) ** 2 for x_i, p_i in zip(x, p))) < tol: # L2范数
          print(f'Iteration stops at step {k + 1}.')
          return p
   print('Max iteration step reached.')
   return x
# gs 测试脚本
n_values = [8, 16, 32, 64, 128]
results = []
```

```
for n in n_values:
   csr_matrix_5= CSRMatrix(n)
    b = [1/n] * n
   x0 = [0] * n
    max_iteration = 1000000 # 减少迭代次数以避免无限循环
    tol = 1e-7
    solution = gs_solver(csr_matrix_5, b, x0, max_iteration, tol)
    # 绘图
    x = [i / (n - 1) \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(n)]
    y = [exact_solution(xi) for xi in x]
   y_num = [solution[i] for i in range(n)]
    plt.plot([0] + x + [1], [0] + y + [0], label='Exact Solution') # 加入边界条件
    plt.plot([0] + x + [1], [0] + y_num + [0], '.', label='Numerical Solution') # 加入边界
条件
    # plt.plot(x, y, label='Exact Solution')
    # plt.plot(x, y_num, '.', label='Numerical Solution')
    plt.title(f'Gauss-Seidel n = {n}')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

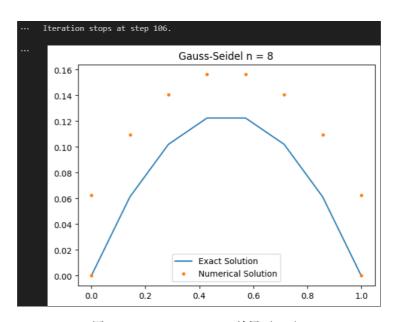


图 3-6 Gauss-Seidel_solver结果 (n=8)

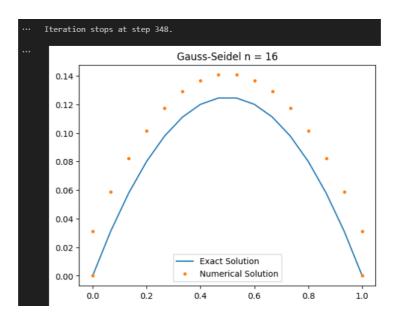


图 3-7 Gauss-Seidel_solver结果 (n=16)

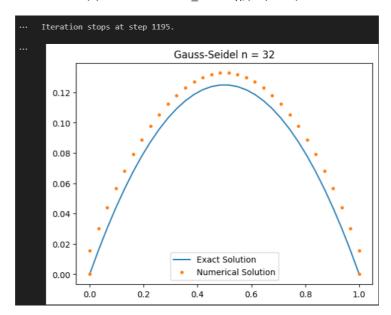


图 3-8 Gauss-Seidel_solver结果 (n=32)

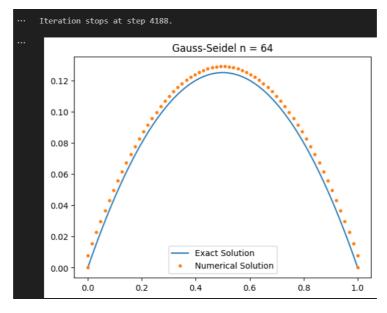


图 3-9 Gauss-Seidel_solver结果 (n=64)

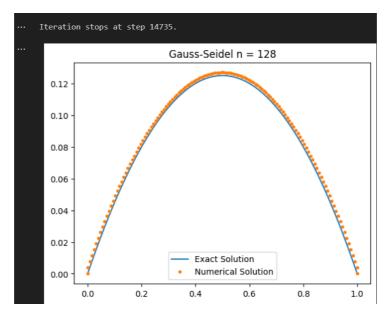


图 3-10 Gauss-Seidel_solver结果 (n=128)

表 3-2 n与迭代次数的关系(Gauss-Seidel)

n	迭代次数
8	106
16	348
32	1195
64	4188
128	14735

3.4 任务7

实现gradient_descent迭代求解方差,设n=8,16,32,64,128时的迭代次数,并列出迭代次数与n的关系。

计算残差的L2范数作为收敛判断

```
norm_r = 12_norm(r, [0] * len(r))
if norm_r < tol:
    print(f'Gradient descent stops at step {k + 1}.')
    return x</pre>
```

```
# 计算步长 alpha = (r^T * r) / (r^T * A * r)
Ar = csr_vmult(A, r)
```

```
numerator = sum(r_i * r_i for r_i in r)
        denominator = sum(r_i * Ar_i for r_i, Ar_i in zip(r, Ar))
        # 避免 denominator 为 0 的情况
        if denominator == 0:
            print("Division by zero in step size calculation, stopping iteration.")
            return x
        alpha = numerator / denominator
        # 更新 x 向量
        x = [x_i + alpha * r_i for x_i, r_i in zip(x, r)]
    print('Max iteration step reached in gradient descent.')
    return x
n_values = [8, 16, 32, 64, 128]
results = []
#梯度下降法测试
for n in n values:
    csr matrix = CSRMatrix(n)
    b = [1 / n] * n
   x0 = [0] * n
   max_iteration = 1000000
    tol = 1e-7
    solution_gd = gradient_descent_solver(csr_matrix, b, x0, max_iteration, tol)
    # 绘图
   x = [i / (n - 1) \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(n)]
   y = [exact_solution(xi) for xi in x]
   y_num = solution_gd
    plt.plot([0] + x + [1], [0] + y + [0], label='Exact Solution')
    plt.plot([0] + x + [1], [0] + y_num + [0], '.', label='Gradient Descent Solution')
    plt.title(f'Gradient Descent n = {n}')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

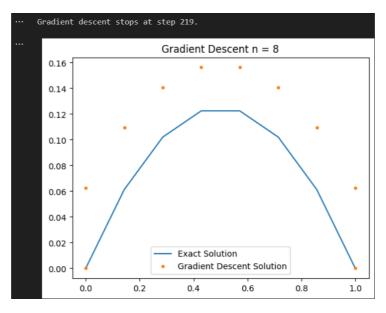


图 3-11 gradient descent solver结果 (n=8)

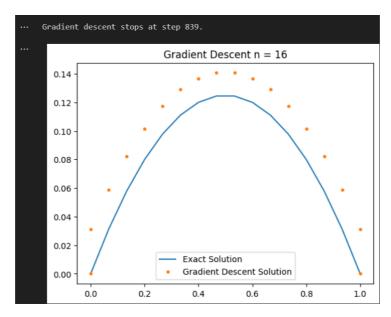


图 3-12 gradient_descent_solver结果 (n=16)

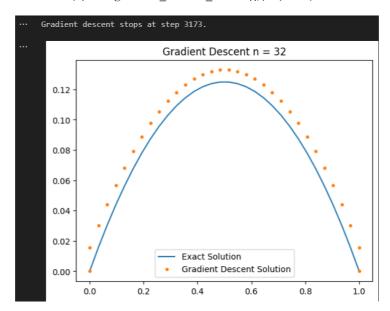


图 3-13 gradient_descent_solver结果 (n=32)

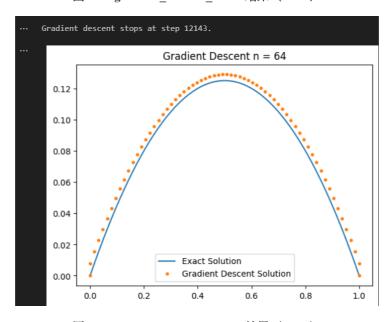


图 3-14 gradient_descent_solver结果 (n=64)

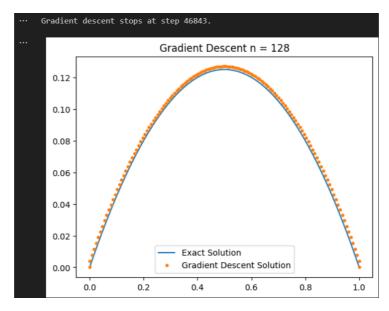


图 3-15 gradient descent solver结果 (n=128)

表 3-3 n与迭代次数的关系 (gradient_descent)

n	迭代次数
8	219
16	839
32	3173
64	12143
128	46843

3.5 任务8

实现conjugate_gradient迭代求解方差,设n=8, 16, 32, 64, 128时的迭代次数,并列出迭代次数与n的关系。

```
def conjugate_gradient_solver(A, b, x0, max_iteration, tol):
              x = x0[:]
              r = [b_i - sum(A.val[j - 1] * x[A.col_ind[j - 1] - 1] for j in range(A.row_ptr[i] - 1, range(A.row_p
A.row_ptr[i + 1] - 1)) for i, b_i in enumerate(b)]
              p = r[:]
              for k in range(max_iteration):
                            norm_r = 12\_norm(r, [0] * len(r))
                            if norm_r < tol:</pre>
                                          print(f'Conjugate gradient stops at step {k + 1}.')
                                          return x
                            Ap = csr vmult(A, p)
                            alpha = sum(r_i**2 for r_i in r) / sum(p_i * Ap_i for p_i, Ap_i in zip(p, Ap))
                            x = [x_i + alpha * p_i for x_i, p_i in zip(x, p)]
                            r_next = [r_i - alpha * Ap_i for r_i, Ap_i in zip(r, Ap)]
                            beta = sum(r_next_i**2 for r_next_i in r_next) / sum(r_i**2 for r_i in r)
                            p = [r_next_i + beta * p_i for r_next_i, p_i in zip(r_next, p)]
                            r = r_next
              print('Max iteration step reached in conjugate gradient.')
              return x
```

```
n_values = [8, 16, 32, 64, 128]
results = []
#共轭梯度法测试
for n in n_values:
    csr_matrix = CSRMatrix(n)
    b = [1 / n] * n
    x0 = [0] * n
    max_iteration = 1000000
    tol = 1e-7
    solution_cg = conjugate_gradient_solver(csr_matrix, b, x0, max_iteration, tol)
    # 绘图
    x = [i / (n - 1) \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(n)]
    y = [exact_solution(xi) for xi in x]
    y_num = solution_cg
    plt.plot([0] + x + [1], [0] + y + [0], label='Exact Solution')
    plt.plot([0] + x + [1], [0] + y_num + [0], '.', label='Conjugate Gradient Solution')
    plt.title(f'Conjugate Gradient n = {n}')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```

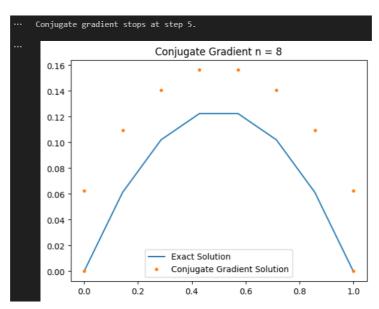


图 3-16 conjugate_gradient_solver结果 (n=8)

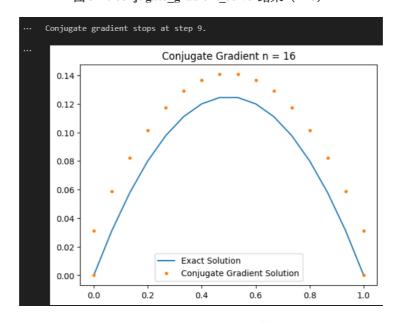


图 3-17 conjugate gradient solver结果 (n=16)

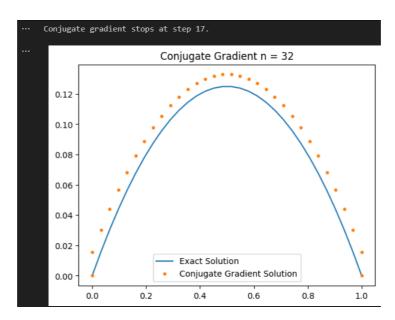


图 3-18 conjugate_gradient_solver结果 (n=32)

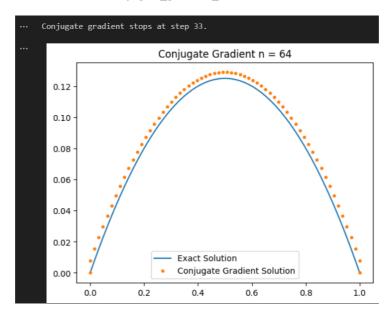


图 3-19 conjugate_gradient_solver结果 (n=64)

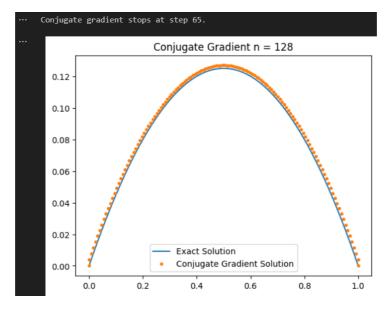


图 3-20 conjugate_gradient_solver结果 (n=128)

表 3-5 n与迭代次数的关系 (conjugate_gradient)

n	迭代次数
8	5
16	9
32	17
64	33
128	65

4 总结

Jacobi迭代方法随着n的增加,迭代次数显著增加,显示出较高的增长趋势。Gauss-Seidel方法同样显示出随着n增加,迭代次数增加的趋势,但相比于Jacobi方法,其迭代次数的增长速度较慢。而梯度下降法的迭代次数增长速度非常快,特别是当问题规模n增大时,迭代次数急剧增加。但共轭梯度法显示出相对较为平稳的增长趋势,即使在较大的问题规模(n较大)下,迭代次数的增加也相对有限。