第五章 线性方程组的迭代法

高云

方程组系数矩阵的分类

■ 低阶稠密矩阵(例如,阶数不超过**150**) (一般用直接法来求解)

■ 大型稀疏矩阵(即矩阵阶数高且零元素 较多)

(一般用迭代法来求解)

线性方程组的数值解法分类

■直接法

经过有限步算术运算,可求得方程组精确解的方法。

■ 迭代法

用某种极限过程去逐步逼近线性方程组精确解的方法。



- □ 迭代法: 从一个初始向量出发,按照一定的迭代格式,构造出一个趋向于真解的无穷序列
 - ✓只需存储系数矩阵中的非零元素
 - ✓运算量不超过 $O(kn^2)$, 其中 k 为迭代步数

迭代解法是目前求解大规模线性方程组的主要方法。



- (1) 迭代格式的建立
- (2) 收敛性判断
- (3) 误差估计和收敛速度

方程组的向量表示形式
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

$$AX = b$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \qquad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \qquad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

静态迭代法的基本

□迭代格式的建立

$$Ax = b$$

$$A = M - N$$

$$x = M^{-1}Nx + b$$

$$x = M^{-1}Nx + M^{-1}b$$

给定一个初始向量 $x^{(0)}$,可得迭代格式:

$$x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + g$$
 $k = 0, 1, 2, ...$

其中 B 称为迭代矩阵。

若产生的迭代序列 $\{x^{(k)}\}$ 收敛到一个确定的向量 x^* ,则 x^* 就是原方程组的解。

Jacobi 迭代

$$A = D - L - U$$
, $\sharp + D = \operatorname{diag}(a_{11}, a_{22}, ..., a_{nn})$,

$$\boldsymbol{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ -\boldsymbol{a}_{21} & 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ -\boldsymbol{a}_{n1} & \cdots & -\boldsymbol{a}_{n,n-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\boldsymbol{a}_{12} & \cdots & -\boldsymbol{a}_{1n} \\ & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & -\boldsymbol{a}_{n-1,n} \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

则可得雅可比 (Jacobi) 迭代格式:

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U})\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$$
 $k = 0, 1, 2, ...$

 $B_J = D^{-1}(L+U)$ 称为雅可比 (Jacobi) 迭代矩阵



Jacobi 迭代

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \quad a_{ii} \neq 0$$

写成矩阵形式:

$$a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + ... + a_{nn}x_n = b_n$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -U \\ D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow (D - (L + U))x = b$$

 $\Leftrightarrow Dx = (L + U)x + b$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = D^{-1}(L+U)x + D^{-1}b$$

$$\vec{f}$$

$$x_{k+1} = D^{-1}(L+U)x_k + D^{-1}b$$

Jacobi 迭代阵

$$B_J = D^{-1}(L+U)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{-1} & & & \\ & a_{22}^{-1} & & \\ & & a_{33}^{-1} & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn}^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & \\ -a_{21} & 0 & & & \\ -a_{31} & -a_{32} & 0 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & -a_{n3} & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & -a_{13} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ 0 & -a_{23} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ 0 & \cdots & -a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & -a_{13} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ 0 & -a_{23} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ 0 & \cdots & -a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & & & \\ 0 & & & & & & \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & -\frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} & \cdots & -\frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}} \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} & 0 & -\frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}} & \cdots & -\frac{a_{2n}}{a_{22}} \\ -\frac{a_{31}}{a_{33}} & -\frac{a_{32}}{a_{33}} & 0 & \cdots & -\frac{a_{3n}}{a_{33}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}} & -\frac{a_{n2}}{a_{nn}} & -\frac{a_{n3}}{a_{nn}} & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jacobi迭代的矩阵形式

$$x_{k+1} = B_J x_k + g$$

其中
$$B_J = D^{-1}(L+U)$$

Jacobi 迭代的分量形式:

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = -\sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq i}}^n \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} x_j^{(k)} + \frac{b_i}{a_{ii}}$$

$$= -\sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq i}}^n \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} x_j^{(k)} + \frac{b_i}{a_{ii}}$$

$$= -\sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq i}}^n \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} x_j^{(k)} + \frac{b_i}{a_{ii}}$$

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = -\left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} x_j^{(k)} + \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} x_j^{(k)}\right) + \frac{b_i}{a_{ii}}$$

$$_{i=1,2,\cdots,n}$$

Jacobi 迭代的分量形式:

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \left(b_1 - a_{12} x_2^{(k)} - a_{13} x_3^{(k)} - \dots - a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} \right) / a_{11} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \left(b_2 - a_{21} x_1^{(k)} - a_{23} x_3^{(k)} - \dots - a_{2n} x_n^{(k)} \right) / a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = \left(b_n - a_{n1} x_1^{(k)} - a_{n2} x_2^{(k)} - \dots - a_{n,n-1} x_{n-1}^{(k)} \right) / a_{nn} \end{cases}$$

在计算 $x_i^{(k+1)}$ 时,如果用 $x_1^{(k+1)}$,…, $x_{i-1}^{(k+1)}$ 代替 $x_1^{(k)}$,…, $x_{i-1}^{(k)}$,则可能会得到更好的收敛效果。此时的迭代公式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \left(b_1 - a_{12} x_2^{(k)} - a_{13} x_3^{(k)} - \dots - a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} \right) / a_{11} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \left(b_2 - a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{23} x_3^{(k)} - \dots - a_{2n} x_n^{(k)} \right) / a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = \left(b_n - a_{n1} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{n2} x_2^{(k+1)} - \dots - a_{n,n-1} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} \right) / a_{nn} \end{cases}$$



G-S 迭代

写成矩阵形式:

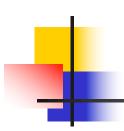
$$x^{(k+1)} = D^{-1}(b + Lx^{(k+1)} + Ux^{(k)})$$

解得

$$x^{(k+1)} = (D-L)^{-1}Ux^{(k)} + (D-L)^{-1}b$$
 $k = 0, 1, 2, ...$

此迭代格式称为高斯-塞德尔 (Gauss-Seidel) 迭代

$$B_G = (D - L)^{-1} U$$
 称为 GS 迭代矩阵



G-S 迭代公式的推导

作A的另一个分裂: A = (D-L)-U

$$Ax = b \iff ((D-L)-U)x = b$$
$$\Leftrightarrow (D-L)x = Ux + b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = (D - L)^{-1}Ux + (D - L)^{-1}b$$

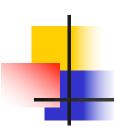
$$\Leftrightarrow x_{k+1} = (D - L)^{-1}Ux_k + (D - L)^{-1}b$$

 B_{G-S}

其迭代格式的矩阵形式为 $x_{k+1} = B_{G-S}x_k + g_{G-S}$

$$x_{k+1} = B_{G-S} x_k + g_{G-S}$$

Gauss-Seidel 迭代阵



从另外一个角度来说明

$$(D-L)x^{(k+1)} = Ux^{(k)} + b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^{(k+1)} = D^{-1}(Lx^{(k+1)} + Ux^{(k)}) + D^{-1}b$$

写成分量形式:

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(-\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} + b_i \right)$$

$$x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{11}} \left(-a_{12} x_2^{(k)} - a_{13} x_3^{(k)} - a_{14} x_4^{(k)} - \dots - a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} + b_1 \right)$$

$$x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{22}} \left(-a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{23} x_3^{(k)} - a_{24} x_4^{(k)} - \dots - a_{2n} x_n^{(k)} + b_2 \right)$$

$$x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{33}} \left(-a_{31} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{32} x_2^{(k+1)} - a_{34} x_4^{(k)} - \dots - a_{3n} x_n^{(k)} + b_3 \right)$$

...

$$x_n^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{nn}} \left(-a_{n1} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{n2} x_2^{(k+1)} - a_{n3} x_3^{(k+1)} - \dots - a_{nn-1} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} + b_n \right)$$

只存一组向量即可。



SOR 迭代

在GS迭代中

$$x_{i}^{(k+1)} = \left(b_{i} - a_{i1}x_{1}^{(k+1)} - \dots - a_{i,i-1}x_{i-1}^{(k+1)} - a_{i,i+1}x_{i+1}^{(k)} - \dots - a_{i,n}x_{n}^{(k)}\right) / a_{ii}$$

$$= x_{i}^{(k)} + \left(b_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij}x_{j}^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i}^{n} a_{ij}x_{j}^{(k)}\right) / a_{ii}$$

为了得到更好的收敛效果,可在修正项前乘以一个参数 ω ,于是就得到所谓的**逐次超松弛迭代法**,简称SOR **迭代**,其中 ω 称为松弛因子。此时

解得

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \omega D^{-1} \left(b + L x^{(k+1)} + U x^{(k)} - D x^{(k)} \right)$$

$$\boldsymbol{x}^{(k+1)} = (\boldsymbol{D} - \omega \boldsymbol{L})^{-1} [(1 - \omega)\boldsymbol{D} + \omega \boldsymbol{U}] \boldsymbol{x}^{(k)} + \omega (\boldsymbol{D} - \omega \boldsymbol{L})^{-1} \boldsymbol{b}$$

$$B_S = (D - \omega L)^{-1} [(1 - \omega)D + U]$$
 称为 SOR 选代矩阵



Jacobi、GS和SOR算法

□ Jacobi 算法

$$x^{(k+1)} = D^{-1}(L+U)x^{(k)} + D^{-1}b$$

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \left(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)}\right) / a_{ii}$$

□ GS 算法

$$x^{(k+1)} = (D-L)^{-1} Ux^{(k)} + (D-L)^{-1} b$$

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \left(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)}\right) / a_{ii}$$

SOR 算法
$$x^{(k+1)} = (D - \omega L)^{-1} [(1 - \omega)D + \omega U] x^{(k)} + \omega (D - \omega L)^{-1} b$$

$$x_{i}^{(k+1)} = x_{i}^{(k)} + \omega \left(b_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_{j}^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i}^{n} a_{ij} x_{j}^{(k)} \right) / a_{ii}$$

解线性方程组
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^* = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

取初始向量 $x^{(0)} = (0,0,0)$, 迭代过程中小数点后保留4位。

解: Jacobi 迭代格式
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (1 + x_2^{(k)})/2 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (8 + x_1^{(k)} + x_3^{(k)})/3 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (-5 + x_2^{(k)})/2 \end{cases}$$

� $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$ 则迭代得:

$$x^{(1)} = (0.5000, 2.6667, -2.5000)^{T}$$

$$\vdots$$

 $x^{(21)} = (2.0000, 3.0000, -1.0000)^{T}$

GS 迭代格式
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (1 + x_2^{(k)})/2 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (8 + x_1^{(k+1)} + x_3^{(k)})/3 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (-5 + x_2^{(k+1)})/2 \end{cases}$$

得
$$x^{(1)} = (0.5000, 2.8333, -1.0833)^T$$

$$x^{(9)} = (2.0000, 3.0000, -1.0000)^T$$

举例 (续)

SOR 迭代格式
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = x_1^{(k)} + \omega \left(1 - 2x_1^{(k)} + x_2^{(k)}\right) / 2 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = x_2^{(k)} + \omega \left(8 + x_1^{(k+1)} - 3x_2^{(k)} + x_3^{(k)}\right) / 3 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = x_3^{(k)} + \omega \left(-5 + x_2^{(k+1)} - 2x_3^{(k)}\right) / 2 \end{cases}$$

取 ω 如何确定SOR迭代中的最优松弛因子是一件很困难的事。

$$x^{(1)} = (0.5500, 3.1350, -1.0257)^{T}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$x^{(7)} = (2.0000, 3.0000, -1.0000)^{T}$$

矩阵分裂法

$$A = M - N$$
 $x^{(k+1)} = M^{-1}Nx^{(k)} + M^{-1}b$

Jacobi 迭代
$$x^{(k+1)} = D^{-1}(L+U)x^{(k)} + D^{-1}b$$

$$M = D$$
, $N = M - A = L + U$

GS 迭代
$$x^{(k+1)} = (D-L)^{-1} Ux^{(k)} + (D-L)^{-1} b$$

$$M = D - L$$
, $N = U$

SOR 迭代
$$x^{(k+1)} = (D - \omega L)^{-1} [(1 - \omega)D + \omega U] x^{(k)} + \omega (D - \omega L)^{-1} b$$

$$M = \frac{1}{\omega}D - L, \quad N = \frac{1-\omega}{\omega}D + U$$