CP 第一次作业

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October 18, 2023

1 数值误差的避免

解题步骤: 设置变量存储每次计算结果,且统一使用 double 精度计算。停止条件为 $|x_{k+1}-x_k|<\epsilon$,其中 ϵ 为机器精度,即当 $x_k=x_{k+1}$ 时停止迭代。

x 取值	直接展开法	递归法	方法 2 计算 e ^x 值	求倒数得 e^{-x} 值
0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
10	4.53999294E-5	4.53999296E-5	2.20264657E+4	4.5399929E-5
20	6.13825973E-9	5.62188447E-9	4.85165195E+8	2.06115362E-9
30	-1.51730129E-4	-3.06681235E-5	1.06864745E+13	9.35762296E-14
40	3.74217741E+0	-3.16573189E+0	2.35385267E+0	4.24835426E-18
50	6.93150014E+4	1.10729334E+4	5.18470553E+21	1.92874985E-22
60	-1.13320491E+9	-3.35168107E+8	1.14200739E+26	8.75651076E-27
70	ERROR	-3.29796047E+13	2.51543867E+30	3.97544974E-31
80	ERROR	9.18056822E+16	5.54062238E+34	1.80485139E-35
90	ERROR	-5.05162535E+20	1.22040329E+39	8.19401262E-40
100	ERROR	-2.91375565E+24	2.68811714E+43	3.72007598E-44

Table 1: 三种方法程序计算结果

结果分析: 从表中可看出,直接展开法与递归法在前三项的计算结果在一定范围内相近,体现了算法的正确性。但在 x >= 20 后,三种方法计算结果产生极大差异,而总有第三种方法最靠近真实值。

其原因在于,直接展开法与递归法在计算过程中,每次计算都会产生误差,并且在 x 较大的计算中,中间项存在远大于 1 的值,而最后计算结果过小,导致前两种算法由精度不足产生的误差此时会非常大。特别的,算法 1 产生的误差是来自于总计算结果,算法 2 产生的误差来自于每一项的计算结果,会导致算法 1 的误差大于算法 2 的误差,而二者差距会保持在一定范围(在表中可见算法 1、2 误差相差在 x 较大时保持在一个数量级左右)。而算法 3 尽管也存在同样的误差,但由于首先计算的是 e^x 的值,在求倒数后误差精度体现在有效位数的后面,因此误差相对较小。

2 矩阵的模与条件数

(a)

对于上三角矩阵(或下三角矩阵),其矩阵行列式值为对角项的乘积(代码有体现计算过程),又题目定义对角项均为1,故其行列式值为1。

(b)

利用高斯法,将 A 矩阵化为上三角矩阵:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & \dots & -1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & -1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

↓ Gauss

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 2^{n-2} \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 2^{n-3} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则 A-1 为:

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & n-1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & n-2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)

若采用矩阵 p 模的定义 (以及矢量 p 模的定义),则对于 ∞ 模,有:

$$||\vec{x}||_{\infty} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|^{\infty}\right)^{\frac{1}{\infty}} = \max_{1 \le i \le n} |x_i|$$

$$||A||_{\infty} = \sup_{\vec{x} \neq 0} \frac{||A\vec{x}||_{\infty}}{||\vec{x}||_{\infty}} = \sup_{\vec{x} \neq 0} \frac{||A\vec{x}||_{\infty}}{\max_{1 \le i \le n} |x_i|}$$

设

$$\vec{y} = A\vec{x}$$

则

$$||\vec{y}||_{\infty} = \max_{1 \le i \le n} |y_i| = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \right|$$

若满足条件的项分别为 y_{i1}, x_{i2} , 若 $i1 \neq i2$, 则 $x_{i1} < x_{i2}$, 有

$$\frac{||\vec{y}||}{||\vec{x}||} = \left|\frac{y_{i1}}{x_{i2}}\right| \le \max_{1 \le i \le n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|$$

当且仅当 i1 = i2 时,不等式取等,此时满足 \sup 条件,即

$$||A||_{\infty} = |\frac{y_{i1}}{x_{i1}}| = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |a_{ij}|$$

对于 p=2 的欧式模,幺正矩阵 U 有:

$$||U||_2 = \sup_{\vec{x} \neq 0} \frac{||U\vec{x}||_2}{||\vec{x}||_2} = \sup_{\vec{x} \neq 0} \frac{||U\vec{x}||_2}{|\vec{x}|^2}$$

由定义

$$||U\vec{x}||_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n u_{ij}x_j\right)^2} = \sqrt{x^{\dagger}U^{\dagger}Ux} = \sqrt{x^{\dagger}x} = ||\vec{x}||_2 = |\vec{x}|^2$$

则有

$$||U||_2 = \sup_{\vec{x} \neq 0} \frac{|\vec{x}|^2}{|\vec{x}|^2} = 1$$

将全体 U 替换为 U^{\dagger} ,所有 U^{\dagger} 替换为 U,则完成另一个证明 类似的,对于 $||UA||_2$ 有

$$||UA||_2 = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{||UA\vec{x}||_2}{||\vec{x}||_2} = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{||UA\vec{x}||_2}{|\vec{x}|^2}$$

而

$$||UA\vec{x}||_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n u_{ij} a_{jk} x_k\right)^2} = \sqrt{x^{\dagger} A^{\dagger} U^{\dagger} U A x} = \sqrt{x^{\dagger} A^{\dagger} A x} = ||A\vec{x}||_2$$

则

$$||UA||_2 = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{||A\vec{x}||_2}{|\vec{x}|^2} = ||A||_2$$

如果利用欧氏模来定义条件数,则

$$K_2(A) = ||A||_2 ||A^{-1}||_2 = ||UA||_2 ||U^{\dagger}A^{-1}||_2 = K_2(UA)$$

(e) 对于上述 A 定义,结合前文所求,有

$$||A||_{\infty} = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{ij}| = \sum_{i=1,j} |a_{ij}| = n$$

$$||A^{-1}||_{\infty} = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |a_{ij}| = \sum_{i=1,j} |a_{ij}| = 2^{n-1}$$

$$K_{\infty}(A) = ||A||_{\infty} ||A^{-1}||_{\infty} = n \times 2^{n-1}$$

3 Hilbert 矩阵

(a) 若满足

$$D = D_{\min} = \int_0^1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i x^{i-1} - f(x) \right)^2 dx$$

则有

$$\delta\left(\int_0^1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i x^{i-1} - f(x)\right)^2 dx\right) = \delta D = 0$$

又

$$\delta D = \delta \left(\int_0^1 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i x^{i-1} - f(x) \right)^2 dx \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \delta \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i x^{i-1} - f(x) \right)^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial c_1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i x^{i-1} - f(x) \right)^2 \delta c_1 + \dots \frac{\partial}{\partial c_n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i x^{i-1} - f(x) \right)^2 \delta c_n \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i x^{i-1} - f(x) \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \delta c_j x^{j-1} \right) \right) dx$$

$$= 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \delta c_j \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i+j-1} c_i - \int_0^1 f(x) x^{j-1} dx \right) = 0$$

对每一个 δc_i 均满足约束,则满足约束矩阵方程

$$H\vec{c} = \vec{b}$$

其中 $H_{ij} = \frac{1}{i+j-1}$ 为 Hilbert 矩阵 $\vec{c} = \{c_1, ..., c_n\}^T$ 为待求系数向量 $\vec{b} = \{\int_0^1 f(x) x^0 dx, ..., \int_0^1 f(x) x^{n-1} dx dx \}$ 为约束向量

(b)

利用数学归纳法,对于 n=1,显然成立。假设对于 n=k 成立,即

$$|H_n| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{k} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \dots & \frac{1}{k+1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{1}{k} & \frac{1}{k+1} & \dots & \frac{1}{2k-1} \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

则对于 n = k + 1,有

$$\begin{split} |H_{k+1,0}| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{k} & \frac{1}{k+1} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \cdots & \frac{1}{k+1} & \frac{1}{k+2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{1}{k} & \frac{1}{k+1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2k-1} & \frac{1}{2k} \\ \frac{1}{k+1} & \frac{1}{k+2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2k} & \frac{1}{2k+1} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{k} & \frac{1}{k+1} & \frac{1}{k+2} \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{k} & \frac{1}{k+2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{k+1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k} & \frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k} \times \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{k} \times \frac{1}{k} & \frac{1}{2k} - \frac{1}{k} \times \frac{1}{k+1} \\ \frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+1} & \frac{1}{k+2} - \frac{1}{k+1} \times \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \times \frac{1}{k} & \frac{1}{2k+1} - \frac{1}{k+1} \times \frac{1}{k+1} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{k} & \frac{1}{k+1} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{12} & \cdots & \frac{k-1}{2k(k+1)} & \frac{k}{2(k+1)(k+2)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & \frac{k-1}{2k(k+1)} & \cdots & \frac{k^2-2k+1}{k^2(2k-1)} & \frac{k^2-k}{2k^2(2k+1)} \\ 0 & \frac{k}{2(k+1)(k+2)} & \cdots & \frac{k^2-2k+1}{2k^2(2k+1)} & \frac{k}{2k^2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{k-1}{2k(k+1)} & \cdots & \frac{k^2-2k+1}{2k^2(2k+1)} & \frac{k^2-k}{2k^2(2k+1)} \\ \frac{k}{2(k+1)(k+2)} & \cdots & \frac{k^2-2k+1}{2k^2(2k+1)} & \frac{k^2}{2k^2(2k+1)} \\ \frac{k}{2(k+1)(k+2)} & \cdots & \frac{k^2-2k+1}{2k^2(2k+1)} & \frac{k^2}{(k+1)^2(2k+3)} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (k!)^2 \frac{1}{2^2 \times 3^2 \times \dots \times (k+1)^2} H_{k+1,2} \\ \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

即证明 H_n 正定,而其行列式不为 0 也显然说明 H_n 是非奇异的 (c)

计算结果见代码

可以发现 H_n 以 2^{-n^2} 的量级多级指数衰减

(d)

具体计算结果见代码,结果如下图所示:(实在懒得打表 hh)

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■ CAICPhomework\\\omegangle CAICPhomework\\\omegangle (c)
输入1-10之间的整数n以计算H_n,输入其它数以跳过此问
0
跳过计算!
(d)
输入保留小数位数a
5
n=18f
使用GEM解法得到解为
x= {1.00000 }
使用Choleskey算法得到解
x= {2.00000 6.00000 }
使用Choleskey算法得到解
x= {2.00000 6.00000 }
使用Choleskey算法得到解
x= {3.00000 -24.00000 30.00000 }
使用Choleskey算法得到解
x= {3.00000 -24.00000 30.00000 }
v=18f
使用GEM解法得到解为
x= {3.00000 -24.00000 30.00000 }
v=48f
使用GEM解法得到解为
x= {3.00000 -24.00000 30.00000 }
v=48f
使用GEM解法得到解为
x= {-4.00000 60.00000 -180.00000 140.00000 }
v=(-4.00000 60.0000 -180.00000 140.00000 }
v=(-4.00000 60.0000 -180.00000 -180.00000 )
```

Figure 1

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■ CAICPhomework\homework\\homework\\homework\\homework\\homework\\homework\\homework\\homework\\homework\\homework\\homework\homework\\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\homework\h
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Figure 2

可看出两种解法结果在 n 较大时有微小的差别。由于 Choleskey 分解具有高稳定性, 其计算精度应当更高。

4 矩阵与二次型

(a) 满足

$$|\lambda I - B| = 0$$
$$(\lambda I - B)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

化为

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1) + (1 - \lambda) \times 1 \times 1 + (1 - \lambda) \times 1 \times 1 = 0$$
$$\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 3\lambda = 0$$
$$\lambda(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

特征值为

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 3$$

对应特征向量为

$$\vec{x}_1 = \{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\}$$

$$\vec{x}_2 = \{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\}$$

$$\vec{x}_3 = \{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\}$$

(b)

Q 为 \vec{x} 的组合,满足

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1^T, \vec{x}_2^T, \vec{x}_3^T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$Q^{-1} = Q^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} & -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

设

$$\vec{u} = \{x, y, z\}^T$$

则有

$$\vec{u}^T B \vec{u} = x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 2xy - yz = (x - y)^2 + 1/2(y - z)^2 + 1/2y^2 + 1/2z^2 = 2$$

利用 mathematica 绘图

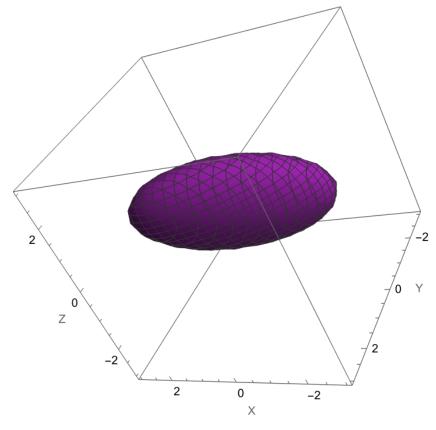


Figure 3

类似的,三个特征向量图像为

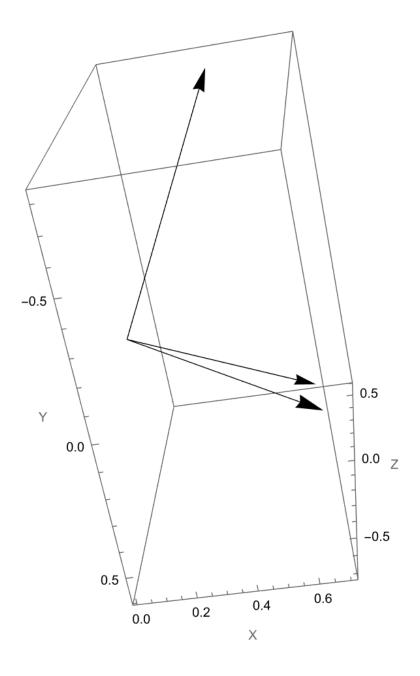


Figure 4

绘图 mathematica 代码附在文件中

5 正定矩阵

(a) 对于
$$\vec{u} = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}^T$$
,有
$$\vec{u}^T A^T = \{x_1, x_2 - x_1, x_3 - x_2, x_4 - x_3, -x_4\}^T$$
 则
$$\vec{u}^T A^T A \vec{u} = x_1^2 + (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (x_3 - x_2)^2 + (x_4 - x_3)^2 + x_4^2 \ge 0$$

很明显,对于能分解为 A^TA 形式的矩阵,均有

$$\vec{u}^T A^T A \vec{u} = \sum_{i} \left(\sum_{j} a_{ij} u_j \right)^2 \ge 0$$

又对于本式, 取等条件为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = x_1 \\ x_3 = x_2 \\ x_4 = x_3 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

当且仅当

$$\vec{u} = \{0,0,0,0\}^T$$

时成立,故 $\vec{u} \neq 0$ 时, $\vec{u}^T A^T A \vec{u} > 0$, 得证(b)

设 $\vec{u} = \{x, y\}$, 有:

$$\vec{u}^T S \vec{u} = 2x^2 + bxy + bxy + 4y^2$$

 $\vec{u}^T S \vec{u} = 2x^2 + bxy + bxy + 4y^2$
 $= 2(x + \sqrt{2}y)^2 + (2b - 4\sqrt{2})xy$

当 $-2\sqrt{2} < b < 2\sqrt{2}$ 时,原式可配为完全平方和

$$\vec{u}^T S \vec{u} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} (x + \sqrt{2}y)^2 + (2 - b/\sqrt{2})x^2 + 2(2 - b/\sqrt{2})y^2 > 0$$

此时原矩阵为正定

当 $b = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$ 时,原式恰可配为完全平方和

$$\vec{u}^T S \vec{u} = 2(x \pm \sqrt{2}y)^2 \ge 0$$

此时原矩阵为半正定

当 $b > 2\sqrt{2}$ 时,原式不可配为完全平方和,故不是正定矩阵