

P110
13. 解: (1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ 初始置换数组 $P = [1, 2, 3]$

则交换A的行: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $P = [3, 2, 1]$

消去A第一列对角线下方的元素, 得

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad m_{21} = -\frac{2}{3} \quad m_{31} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 消去第二列对角线下方的元素, 得

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad m_{32} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

同理, 由(1)可得

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

15. 解: (1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

下面只列出矩阵A下三角部分情况

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$l_{22} = \sqrt{3 - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} \quad l_{23} = \frac{a_{32} - l_{31}l_{21}}{l_{22}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

即 $\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$l_{33} = \sqrt{a_{33} - l_{31}^2 - l_{32}^2} = \sqrt{3 - (\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{4}$$

$$\therefore L = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{42}}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} & \frac{\sqrt{42}}{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{42}}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 10 & 8 & 1 \\ 4 & 8 & 9 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$$

由(1), 同理可得

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 10 & 8 & 1 \\ 4 & 8 & 9 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 19 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

17. 解: 对于 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

$$D_1 = 1 \neq 0 \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \times 1 - 2 \times 2 = 0$$

A 的 2 阶顺序主子式为 0, 由顺序高斯消元法得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{无法形成上三角阵}$$

\therefore 矩阵 A 不可以进行 LU 分解

对于 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$D_1 = 1 > 0 \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 1 - 2 \times 1 = 0$$

B 的 2 阶顺序主子式为 0, 由顺序高斯消元法, 得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{可以形成上三角阵}$$

$\therefore B$ 可以进行 LU 分解, 但分解不唯一。