

P144 3. 解: (1) 由已知, 得

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B = D^{-1}(L+U) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{10} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

令 $\det(\lambda I - B) = 0$, 则

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \lambda & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{10} & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 + \frac{21}{200}\lambda + \frac{11}{200} = 0 \quad \text{解得 } \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3 \text{ 的模均小于 } 1$$

即 $\rho(B) < 1$, 且 $I - B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{10} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 为非奇异矩阵

\therefore 雅可比迭代法解此方程组时收敛

同理, $B' = (D-L)^{-1}U$

解 $\det(\lambda I - B') = 0$ 得 $\lambda'_1, \lambda'_2, \lambda'_3$ 的模也均小于 1, 且 $I - B'$ 也为非奇异矩阵

\therefore 高斯-塞德尔迭代法解此方程组时收敛

(2) 由已知, 得, 雅可比迭代法的计算公式为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{5}(2x_2^{(k)} + x_3^{(k)}) - \frac{12}{5} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{4}(-x_1^{(k)} + 2x_3^{(k)}) + \frac{20}{4} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{10}(2x_1^{(k)} - 3x_2^{(k)}) + \frac{3}{10} \end{cases}$$

经过 17 次迭代, 近似解为 $[-4.00002, 3.00000, 2.00000]^T$, 符合题意

采用高斯-塞德尔迭代法, 公式为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{5}(2x_2^{(k)} + x_3^{(k)}) - \frac{12}{5} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{4}(-x_1^{(k+1)} + 2x_3^{(k)}) + \frac{20}{4} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{10}(2x_1^{(k+1)} - 3x_2^{(k+1)}) + \frac{3}{10} \end{cases}$$

经过 8 次迭代, 近似解为 $[-4.00002, 3.00000, 2.00000]^T$, 符合题意

4. 解: 由已知, 得, 计算公式为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (1-0.9)x_1^{(k)} + 0.9(-\frac{2}{5}x_2^{(k)} - \frac{1}{5}x_3^{(k)} - \frac{12}{5}) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (1-0.9)x_2^{(k)} + 0.9(\frac{1}{4}x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{1}{2}x_3^{(k)} + \frac{20}{4}) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (1-0.9)x_3^{(k)} + 0.9(-\frac{2}{10}x_1^{(k+1)} + \frac{3}{10}x_2^{(k+1)} + \frac{3}{10}) \end{cases}$$

经过 8 次迭代, 得到近似解 $[-4.00002, 3.00000, 2.00000]^T$

6. 解: (1) 设 $x = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$, 则

$$x^T A x = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \\ = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2\alpha ac$$

令 $x^T A x > 0$, 得 $2+2\alpha > 0$ 且 $-2+2\alpha < 0$
得 $-1 < \alpha < 1$

(2) 由已知, 得

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = D^{-1}(L+U) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

令 $\det(\lambda I - B) = 0$, 得

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - \lambda\alpha^2 = 0 \quad \text{解得 } \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \alpha, \lambda_3 = -\alpha$$

$$\therefore \rho(B) = |\alpha|, \text{ 又 } I - B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \det(I - B) = 1 - \alpha^2$$

得 $-1 < \alpha < 1$ 时, 雅可比迭代收敛

(3) 由已知, 得

$$B' = (D - L)^{-1}U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\alpha & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

令 $\det(\lambda I - B') = 0$, 得

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - \alpha^2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - \lambda\alpha^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \alpha, \lambda_3 = \alpha$$

$$\therefore \rho(B') = |\alpha|$$

$$I - B' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \alpha^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(I - B') = 1 - \alpha^2$$

$\therefore -1 < \alpha < 1$ 时, G-S 迭代收敛