Numerical Algebra: Homework 11

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7. 樊宏
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
 , 取 $\chi_{\bullet}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\chi_{\bullet}^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
取 $\chi_{\bullet} = \chi_{\bullet}^{(0)}$, $M_{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $M_{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \chi_{\bullet}^{(0)}$
从 那此 时 房 刊 收敛 . $\{1, 1\} \rightarrow \{0\}$.
取 $\chi_{\bullet} = \chi_{\bullet}^{(0)}$, $M_{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, $M_{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^{-1} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\chi_{\bullet} = A \chi_{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, $M_{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, $M_{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. . .
 $\chi_{\bullet} = A \chi_{\bullet \bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, $\chi_{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. . .
 $\chi_{\bullet} = A \chi_{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, $\chi_{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda / n \end{pmatrix}$, $\chi_{\bullet \bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda / (n+1) \end{pmatrix}$
 $\chi_{\bullet \bullet} = A \chi_{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$, $\chi_{\bullet} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda / (n+1) \end{pmatrix}$.
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现考察
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ -\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
 , $\chi_{i}^{(0)}$,

$$\begin{array}{lll} \mathcal{A} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha_{1} \\ \alpha_{2} \end{array} \right) \; , \; \; & \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2} \in \mathbb{R} \; , \; \; & \alpha_{1}^{\perp} + \alpha_{2}^{\perp} = \left| \begin{array}{c} \alpha_{1} \lambda_{1} + \alpha_{2} \\ -\alpha_{2} \lambda_{1} \end{array} \right) \; , \; \; & y_{1} = \frac{\chi_{1}}{\|\chi_{1}\|_{\infty}} \\ \chi_{1} = \beta_{1} y_{1} = \frac{\beta_{1}}{\|\chi_{1}\|_{\infty}} = \frac{1}{\|\chi_{1}\|_{\infty}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha_{1} \lambda_{1}^{\lambda} \\ \alpha_{2} \lambda_{1}^{\lambda} \end{array} \right) \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{1}{\max\{\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2}\}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha_{1} \\ \alpha_{2} \end{array} \right) \\ \chi_{3} = \beta_{1} y_{2} = \frac{1}{\max\{\alpha_{1},\alpha_{1}\}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha_{1} \lambda_{1} + \alpha_{2} \\ -\alpha_{2} \lambda_{1} \end{array} \right) \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{\chi_{1}}{\|\chi_{1}\|_{\infty}} \; . \end{array}$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_{3} = \frac{\chi_{1}}{\|\chi_{1}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{1}{\|\chi_{2}\|_{\infty}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha_{1} \\ \alpha_{2} \end{array} \right) \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{\beta_{1} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{1} = \frac{\beta_{1} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{1} = \frac{\beta_{1} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{1} = \frac{\beta_{1} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{1} = \frac{\beta_{1} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{1} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{1} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{1} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{1} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{2} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \; \; & y_{3} = \frac{\beta_{2} \chi_{2}}{\|\beta_{2}\|_{\infty}} \; , \;$$

8. 用上机艇的程序问钱,当
$$\|y_{kn}-y_{k}\|_{\infty} < |o^{5}|$$
 时终止,
迭代次数:449, $y_{k} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.00000 \\ 0.00447 \\ 0.0000 \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda = 1.00447$.

9. A-MI 的凝聚大特征值为 A-M 或 A-M 要使 A-MI 60幂片收敛于A. 的纤征向量,应保证: 12-M > 12-M.

收敛,赴度的比值为:

$$\omega = \max \left\{ \frac{|\lambda_1 - \mu|}{|\lambda_1 - \mu|}, \frac{|\lambda_n - \mu|}{|\lambda_1 - \mu|} \right\} (次太模比最大模)$$

当」入2-M=1入n-M1时,上式取得min.此时从=±(入2+入n)、即得证

10. 杨度矩阵:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & -\alpha_{n} \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & -\alpha_{n-2} \\ & 1 & 0 & \cdots & -\alpha_{n-2} \\ & & 1 & 0 & \cdots & -\alpha_{n-3} \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & 0 & -\alpha_{1} \\ & & & & & 1 & -\alpha_{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

四 | [X]-A|=p(X). 即 p是A的特征多项数 对 A用幂法求模显大特征根 即回 .

11.

$$\widetilde{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 12644.607 \\ -9156.11 \\ 3387.91 \end{pmatrix}$$

取
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 12644.60 \\ -9256.11 \\ 3387.91 \end{pmatrix}$$
取 $= \frac{\tilde{V}}{\|\tilde{V}\|_{2}}$,得近似特征向量 $V = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7887 \\ -0.5773 \\ 0.2113 \end{pmatrix}$

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1 上机题报告

1.1 幂法求实矩阵模最大特征根通用子程序设计

分以下四种情况考虑:

```
第一种: |\lambda_1| > |\lambda_2| \ge ... \ge |\lambda_n|, 且 \lambda_1 > 0
第二种: |\lambda_1| > |\lambda_2| \ge ... \ge |\lambda_n|, 且 \lambda_1 < 0
第三种: |\lambda_1| = |\lambda_2| > |\lambda_3| \ge ... \ge |\lambda_n|, 且 \lambda_1 = -\lambda_2
第四种: |\lambda_1| = |\lambda_2| > |\lambda_3| \ge ... \ge |\lambda_n|, 且 \lambda_1 = \overline{\lambda_2}
```

如果是前两种情况,返回 λ_1 ,后两种情况返回 $(\lambda_1,\lambda_2)^T$. 如果不是上述四种情况,则幂法失败,返回一个空向量.

```
function lambda = maxeig(A)
   x = rand(size(A,1),1);
   step = 0;
   while(step<5000)
       step = step + 1;
       x1 = A*x;
       y1 = x1 / norm(x1, inf);
       lambda = max(abs(x1));
       % 若序列收敛,则有正的实特征根
       if(norm(y1-x,inf)<1e-5)
           return;
       end
       x = y1;
   end
   x = x / norm(x, inf);
   x1 = A*x;
   y1 = x1 / norm(x1, inf);
   % 若隔项收敛且仅差一个负号,则为负的实特征根
   if(vecnorm(x+y1)<1e-4)
       lambda = -lambda;
       return;
   end
   % 判断是否为两个互为相反数的实特征根
   x2 = A*x1;
   lambda1 = sqrt(norm(x2,inf));
   lambda = [lambda1; -lambda1];
   x = [x2+lambda1*x1, x2-lambda1*x1];
   if(vecnorm(A*x(:,1)-lambda1*x(:,1))<1e-4 && vecnorm(A*x(:,2)+lambda1*x(:,2))<1e
       -4)
       return;
   end
```

1.2 求多项式模最大根通用子程序设计

求多项式:

$$f(x) = x^{n} + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{1}x + a_{0}$$

的模最大根. 考虑构造如下矩阵:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

注意到 $|\lambda I - A| = f(\lambda)$,于是只需调用幂法求矩阵 A 的模最大特征根即可. 以下程序的输入是 n 维向量 $(a_0, a_1, ..., a_{n-1})^T$,表示多项式的各项系数.

```
function [root] = maxroot(a)
    n = size(a,1);
    A = zeros(n,n);
    A(2:n,1:n-1) = eye(n-1);
    A(1:n,n) = -a;
    root = maxeig(A);
end
```

1.3 数值实验 - 上机习题 6.1

使用上述程序求解下列各高次方程的模最大根:

```
(1) x^3 + x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0
```

测试代码如下 (附件 ex_6_1.m):

(2)
$$x^3 - 3x - 1 = 0$$

(3) x⁸ + 101x⁷ + 208.01x⁶ + 10891.01x⁵ + 9802.08x⁴ + 79108.9x³ - 99902x² + 790x - 1000 = 0

```
a1 = [3, -5, 1].';
a2 = [-1, -3, 0].';
a3 = [-1000, 790, -99902, 79108.9, 9802.08, 10891.01, 208.01, 101].';
disp(maxroot(a1));
disp(maxroot(a2));
disp(maxroot(a3));
```

测试结果如下(从上到下分别是第一个、第二个、第三个方程的模最大根):

```
-3
1.87938538980303
-100
```

为了验证答案,使用 matlab 自带的函数 eig 求解方程的所有根,三个方程的结果依次如下:

```
ans =
       0.99999977312123
        1.00000002268788
                    -3
ans =
       -1.53208888623796
      -0.347296355333861
        1.87938524157182
ans =
                      1 +
                                          0i
     -6.50521303491303e-17 +
                          0.09999999999998i
     -1 +
                                          3i
                     -1 -
                                          3i
     1.77635683940025e-15 +
                                         10i
     1.77635683940025e-15 -
                                         10i
                   -100 +
                                          Οi
```

对比观察,发现程序 maxroot 求解的结果确实是三个方程的模最大根.