

1. 设有线性代数方程组 $AX=b$ 其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) 求 Jacobi 迭代的迭代矩阵及相应的迭代格式

(b) 讨论此时 Jacobi 迭代(方法)的收敛性

(a) 由题可得 $D = \text{diag}\{a_{11}, a_{22}, a_{33}, a_{44}\} = \text{diag}\{2, 2, 2, 2\}$

则 Jacobi 迭代的迭代矩阵为

$$G = I - D^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

方程对应的 Jacobi 迭代格式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(k+1)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} \\ x_4^{(k+1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k)} \\ x_3^{(k)} \\ x_4^{(k)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) Jacobi 迭代矩阵的特征多项式为 $|\lambda I - G| = \lambda^4 - 0.75\lambda^2 + 0.0625 = 0$

则 $\lambda_1 = 0.809017$ $\lambda_2 = 0.309017$ $\lambda_3 = -0.309017$ $\lambda_4 = -0.809017$

则 $\rho(G) = 0.809017 < 1$ 故 Jacobi 迭代收敛

2. 设有线性代数方程组.

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 5 \\ -3x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 5 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$$

(a) 写出 Gauss-Seidel 迭代和 SOR 迭代的分量形式

(b) 求 Gauss-Seidel 迭代的分裂矩阵以及迭代矩阵

(c) 讨论 Gauss-Seidel 迭代的收敛性(请给出理由或证明)

(a) 先求 Jacobi 迭代格式

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

故 Gauss-Seidel 迭代格式为

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

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

故 SOR 迭代格式为

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

$$(b) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{故分裂矩阵 } Q = D + L = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{迭代矩阵 } G = -(D + L)^{-1}U = -\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{9}{25} & -\frac{16}{25} \\ 0 & -\frac{48}{125} & \frac{52}{125} \end{bmatrix}$$

(c) Gauss-Seidel 迭代收敛

Gauss-Seidel 迭代矩阵的特征多项式为 $|\lambda I - G| = 0$

求得 $\lambda_1 = 0$ $\lambda_2 = -0.10853$ $\lambda_3 = 0.88453$

则 $\rho(G) = 0.88453 < 1$ 故 Gauss-Seidel 迭代收敛