对方程祖F(X)=0 迭代法求解的基本专张为

- **●** 构造原方程组的等价形式 $F(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \Phi(x)$.
- ② 写出迭代格式 $x^{(k+1)} = \Phi(x^{(k)})$, 并取合适的初值 $x^{(0)}$.
- ③ 若极限 $x^* = \lim_{\substack{k \to +\infty \\ k \to +\infty}} x^{(k)}$ 存在,则 x^* 为方程的解. 在计算上,一般迭代至 $\|x^{(k+1)} x^{(k)}\| < \varepsilon$ 时停止.

若极限 $x^* = \lim_{k \to +\infty} x^{(k)}$ 不存在,则失败. 需考虑采用另外的迭代格式 $oldsymbol{\Phi}$ 或初值 $x^{(0)}$.

设线性方程祖 $Ax = b \Leftrightarrow X = GX + g$ (等价形式) 构造相应的迭代向量序列. $X^{(k+1)} = GX^{(k)} + g$. G 称为迭代矩阵 向量序列 $\{X^{(k)}\}$ 收敛 \Leftrightarrow $G^k \to O \Leftrightarrow P(G) < I$ (元要条件)

注:收敛与初值的选取无关

因 ρ(G)≤||G|| 老存在范数||G||ρ<| 则收敛、反之不然 通常采用:以范数来粗略估计收敛性

- Jacobi 迭代

设待解方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

假定A的对角元 a_{ii} 全不为0,分别由第i个方程解出 x_{i} 得:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1}{a_{11}}(a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n - b_1) \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{a_{22}}(a_{21}x_1 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n - b_2) \\ \vdots \\ x_n = -\frac{1}{a_{nn}}(a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{n n-1}x_{n-1} - b_n) \end{cases}$$

它是原方程的一个等价方程 (写成向量形式 x = Gx + g). Jacobi迭代格式(**分量形式)**

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{11}} (a_{12} x_2^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} - b_1) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{22}} (a_{21} x_1^{(k)} + a_{23} x_3^{(k)} + \dots + a_{2n} x_n^{(k)} - b_2) \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{nn}} (a_{n1} x_1^{(k)} + \dots + a_{n,n-1} x_{n-1}^{(k)} - b_n) \end{cases}$$

即称为: Jacobi迭代, 也称简单迭代.

将A表示为A = D + L + U, 其中 $D = \text{diag}\{a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}\}$,

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & 0 & & \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & 0 & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & 0 & a_{n-1,n} \\ 0 & & \cdots & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则Jacobi迭代格式写成向量形式即为:

$$x^{(k+1)} = -D^{-1}(L+U)x^{(k)} + D^{-1}b$$

$$\iff x^{(k+1)} = (I - Q^{-1}A)x^{(k)} + Q^{-1}b, \quad Q = D$$

故Jacobi迭代矩阵为: $G = -D^{-1}(L + U) = I - D^{-1}A$

· Jacobi 迭代的收敛条件

例: 用Jacobi方法解下列方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = -5 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 = 8 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 10x_3 = 11 \end{cases}$$

解: 方程对应的Jacobi迭代格式分量形式为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = 0.5x_2^{(k)} + 0.5x_3^{(k)} - 2.5 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -0.2x_1^{(k)} + 0.2x_3^{(k)} + 1.6 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -0.1x_1^{(k)} - 0.1x_2^{(k)} + 1.1 \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(k+1)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\ -0.2 & 0 & 0.2 \\ -0.1 & -0.1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k)} \\ x_3^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2.5 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $\|\mathbf{G}\|_1 = 0.7 \Rightarrow \rho(\mathbf{G}) \leq \|\mathbf{G}\|_1 = 0.7 < 1$,知Jacobi迭代收敛. 取初始值 $\mathbf{x}^{(0)} = (1, 1, 1)^T$,计算结果由下表所示.

k	$X_1^{(k)}$	$X_{2}^{(k)}$	$X_3^{(k)}$	$ X^{(k)} - X^{(k-1)} _{\infty}$
0	1	1	1	
1	-1.5	1.6	0.9	0.6
2	-1.25	2.08	1.09	0.48
3	-0.915	2.068	1.017	0.355
4	-0.9575	1.9864	0.9847	0.0425
5	-1.01445	1.98844	0.99711	0.05695
6	-1.00722	2.00231	1.0026	0.00723
7	-0.997543	2.00197	1.00049	0.009677

原方程组的精确解是 $x = (-1, 2, 1)^T$.

定理: 若A满足下列条件之一,则Jacobi迭代收敛.

①
$$A \equiv (a_{ij})$$
 为严格行对角占优阵,即 $|a_{ii}| > \sum_{i=1, i \neq i}^{n} |a_{ij}|$

②
$$A \equiv (a_{ij})$$
 为严格列对角占优阵,即 $|a_{ij}| > \sum_{i=1, i\neq i}^{n} |a_{ij}|$

二. Gauss - Seidel 迭代

在Jacobi迭代中, 使用最新算出的分量值

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{11}} (a_{12} x_2^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} - b_1) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{22}} (a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{23} x_3^{(k)} + \dots + a_{2n} x_n^{(k)} - b_2) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{33}} (a_{31} x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{32} x_2^{(k+1)} + a_{34} x_4^{(k)} + \dots + a_{3,n} x_n^{(k)} - b_3) \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{2n}} (a_{n1} x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{n2} x_2^{(k+1)} + \dots + a_{n,n-1} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} - b_n) \end{cases}$$

即: Gauss—Seidel迭代. 仍记 A = D + L + U.

Gauss-Seidel迭代写成向量形式为:

$$x^{(k+1)} = -D^{-1}(Lx^{(k+1)} + Ux^{(k)} - b)$$

$$\iff x^{(k+1)} = -(D+L)^{-1}Ux^{(k)} + (D+L)^{-1}b$$

$$\iff x^{(k+1)} = (I - Q^{-1}A)x^{(k)} + Q^{-1}b, \quad Q = D+L$$

$$\iff Qx^{(k+1)} = -Ux^{(k)} + b, \quad Q = D+L$$

故Gauss-Seidel迭代矩阵为

$$G = -(D+L)^{-1}U = I - Q^{-1}A$$

• Gauss - Seidel 迭代收敛条件

Gauss-Seidel迭代格式收敛的充要条件是G的谱半径 $\rho(G) < 1$,下面是一些Gauss-Seidel迭代收敛的充分条件.

定理: 若矩阵A满足下列条件之一,则Gauss-Seidel迭代收敛.

- ① A为严格(行或列)对角占优阵. (参见第3版定理5.3)
- ② A为实对称正定阵. (参见第3版104页, 定理5.4)
- 例:分别使用Jacobi迭代与Gauss-seidel迭代法求解Ax = b, 其中 若使用Gauss-Siedel迭代法,则迭代矩阵为:

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{rrr} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{array}\right)$$

 $G = -(D+L)^{-1}U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

讨论两种迭代的收敛性.

可得其特征值为

解: Jacobi迭代矩阵为:

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

由 $\rho(G) = \frac{1}{2} < 1$,故Gauss-Seidel 迭代收敛.

其特征多项式为 $|\lambda I-G|=\lambda^3+rac{5}{4}\lambda=0\Longrightarrow \lambda_1=0, \lambda_{2,3}=\pmrac{\sqrt{5}}{2}i$ 由于 $ho(G)=rac{\sqrt{5}}{2}>1$,知Jacobi迭代不收敛.

三. 松驰(SOR)迭代

Gauss-seidel迭代格式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{11}} (a_{12} x_2^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} - b_1) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{22}} (a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{23} x_3^{(k)} + \dots + a_{2n} x_n^{(k)} - b_2) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{33}} (a_{31} x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{32} x_2^{(k+1)} + a_{34} x_4^{(k)} + \dots + a_{3,n} x_n^{(k)} - b_3) \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{a_{nn}} (a_{n1} x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{n2} x_2^{(k+1)} \dots + a_{n,n-1} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} - b_n) \end{cases}$$

例:用Gauss-Seidel迭代法解方程组 Ax = b,其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 8 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 9 \\ 9 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \ b = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}. \ \mathbb{R} \overline{\mathbf{M}} \underline{\mathbf{d}} x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$$

 \mathbf{M} : \mathbf{A} 的对角元 $\mathbf{a}_{22}=0$,需做一下预处理(作2次行交换):

$$(A,b) \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -1 & -1 & 7 \\ -1 & 8 & 0 & 7 \\ -1 & 0 & 9 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ i.e., } \begin{cases} 9x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 7 \\ -x_1 + 8x_2 = 7 \\ -x_1 + 9x_3 = 8 \end{cases}$$

先求Jacobi迭代格式,由

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{9}(x_2 + x_3 + 7) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{8}(x_1 + 7) \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{9}(x_1 + 8) \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{9}(x_2^{(k)} + x_3^{(k)} + 7) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{8}(x_1^{(k)} + 7) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{9}(x_1^{(k)} + 8) \end{cases}$$

故Gauss-Seidel迭代格式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{9}(x_2^{(k)} + x_3^{(k)} + 7) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{8}(x_1^{(k+1)} + 7) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{9}(x_1^{(k+1)} + 8) \end{cases}$$

迭代K = 4步后即得到解:

 $x^{(1)} = (0.7778, 0.9722, 0.9753)'$ $x^{(2)} = (0.9942, 0.9993, 0.9994)'$ $x^{(3)} = (0.9999, 0.9999, 0.9999)'$ $x^{(4)} = (1.0000, 1.0000, 1.0000)'$

可以写成

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = x_1^{(k)} - \frac{1}{a_{11}} (a_{11} x_1^{(k)} + a_{12} x_2^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} - b_1) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = x_2^{(k)} - \frac{1}{a_{22}} (a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{22} x_2^{(k)} + a_{23} x_3^{(k)} + \dots + a_{2n} x_n^{(k)} - b_2) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = x_3^{(k)} - \frac{1}{a_{33}} (a_{31} x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{32} x_2^{(k+1)} + a_{33} x_3^{(k)} + \dots + a_{3,n} x_n^{(k)} - b_3) \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = x_n^{(k)} - \frac{1}{a_{nn}} (a_{n1} x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{n2} x_2^{(k+1)} \dots + a_{n,n-1} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} + a_{nn} x_n^{(k)} - b_n) \\ \Leftrightarrow r_i^{(k)} = a_{j1} x_1^{(k+1)} + \dots + a_{i,j-1} x_{j-1}^{(k+1)} + a_{ji} x_j^{(k)} + \dots + a_{i,n} x_n^{(k)} - b_i \end{cases}$$

则Gauss-Seidel迭代法可写成:

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = x_1^{(k)} - \frac{1}{a_{11}} r_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = x_2^{(k)} - \frac{1}{a_{22}} r_2^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = x_n^{(k)} - \frac{1}{a_{nn}} r_n^{(k)} \end{cases}$$

设 $r^{(k)} = (r_1^{(k)}, \dots, r_n^{(k)})$ 。 由 $x^{(k)}$ 得到 $x^{(k+1)}$ 的过程, 可以认为 是 将 $x^{(k)}$ 加上修正量 $-D^{-1}$ $r^{(k)}$ 而得到 $x^{(k+1)}$, i.e.,

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} - D^{-1} r^{(k)}$$
.

故,在 Gauss-Seidel 迭代的基础上,引进松弛因子 ω ,即得到松弛(SOR)迭代:

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} - \omega D^{-1} r^{(k)} \iff$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1^{(k+1)} = x_1^{(k)} - \frac{\omega}{a_{11}} (a_{11}x_1^{(k)} + a_{12}x_2^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n}x_n^{(k)} - b_1) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = x_2^{(k)} - \frac{\omega}{a_{22}} (a_{21}x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{22}x_2^{(k)} + a_{23}x_3^{(k)} + \dots + a_{2n}x_n^{(k)} - b_2) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = x_3^{(k)} - \frac{\omega}{a_{33}} (a_{31}x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{32}x_2^{(k+1)} + a_{33}x_3^{(k)} + \dots + a_{3,n}x_n^{(k)} - b_3) \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = x_n^{(k)} - \frac{\omega}{a_{2n}} (a_{n1}x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{n2}x_2^{(k+1)} \dots + a_{n,n-1}x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} + a_{nn}x_n^{(k)} - b_n) \end{array} \right.$$

称为因子为 ω 的松弛(SOR)迭代, $\omega=1$ 时的松弛迭代即为Gauss-Seidel迭代.

将松弛迭代格式写成向量形式, 可得:

$$(D+\omega L)x^{(k+1)} = \left[(1-\omega)D - \omega U \right] x^{(k)} + \omega b \iff$$

$$x^{(k+1)} = (D+\omega L)^{-1} \left((1-\omega)D - \omega U \right) x^{(k)} + \omega (D+\omega L)^{-1} b$$

$$\triangleq S_{\omega} x^{(k)} + f = (I-Q^{-1}A)x^{(k)} + Q^{-1}b$$

故松弛因子为 ω 的松弛迭代矩阵为 (这里 $Q = \frac{1}{2}D + L$ 即分裂矩阵)

$$S_{\omega} = (D + \omega L)^{-1} \left((1 - \omega)D - \omega U \right) = I - Q^{-1}A$$

- 定理: 1. 松弛(SOR)迭代收敛 \Longrightarrow 0 < ω < 2.
 - 2. 若A为对称正定矩阵,则 $0 < \omega < 2$ 时松弛迭代收敛.
- 1. 通常,把 $0 < \omega < 1$ 的迭代称为亚松弛迭代, $1 < \omega < 2$ 的迭代称为超松弛迭代, $\omega = 1$ 的迭代为Gauss-Seidel迭代.
- 2. 松弛迭代方法收敛的快慢与松弛因子 ω 的选择有密切关系. 但是如何选取最佳松弛因子 ω 使得 $\rho(S_\omega)$ 达到最小,是一个尚未解决的问题. 实际上可采用试算的方法来确定较好的松弛因子. 经验上可取1.4 $< \omega <$ 1.6.

例: 用松弛(SOR)方法解下列方程组 (设ω为松弛因子)

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = -5 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 = 8 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 10x_3 = 11 \end{cases}$$

回顾:与该方程组对应的Jacobi迭代格式(分量形式)为:

⇒ 松弛迭代格式:
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = x_1^{(k)} - \frac{\omega}{2} (2x_1^{(k)} - x_2^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)} + 5) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = x_2^{(k)} - \frac{\omega}{5} (x_1^{(k+1)} + 5x_2^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)} - 8) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = x_3^{(k)} - \frac{\omega}{10} (x_1^{(k+1)} + x_2^{(k+1)} + 10x_3^{(k)} - 11) \end{cases}$$

迭代方法小结

• 等价形式 (假设分裂矩阵Q非奇异,即 $|Q| \neq 0$)

$$Ax = b \iff Qx = (Q - A)x + b \iff x = (I - Q^{-1}A)x + Q^{-1}b$$

● 迭代公式

$$Qx^{(k+1)} = (Q - A)x^{(k)} + b \iff x^{(k+1)} = (I - Q^{-1}A)x^{(k)} + Q^{-1}b$$

Let A = D + L + U and assume $0 < \omega < 2$.

迭代方法	分裂矩阵 📿	迭代矩阵 G = I - Q ⁻¹ A	
Jacobi	D	$I-D^{-1}A$	
Gauss-Seidel	D + L	$-(D+L)^{-1}U$	
SOR(松弛迭代)	$\frac{1}{\omega}D + L$	$(D+\omega L)^{-1}\bigg((1-\omega)D-\omega U\bigg)$	

. Jacobi迭代 $\xrightarrow{\text{使用最新分量}}$ Gauss-Seidel迭代 $\xrightarrow{\text{引进松弛因子}\;\omega}$ 松弛迭代