

# 科学计算作业 练习 10

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2. 设线性方程组……

**证明** (1) 即证: 对于  $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U})$ ,  $\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{U}$ ,  $\rho(\mathbf{J}) < 1$  成立当且仅当  $\rho(\mathbf{D}) < 1$  成立. 因为

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{12}/a_{11} \\ -a_{21}/a_{22} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_1^2 = \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}},$$
$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{12}/a_{11} \\ 0 & a_{12}a_{21}/(a_{11}a_{22}) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 0 \text{ 或 } \lambda_2 = \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}}.$$

所以  $|\lambda_1| < 1$ , 当且仅当  $|\lambda_2| = |\lambda_1^2| < 1$ , 所以 Jacobi 迭代法和 GS 迭代法同时收敛或发散. ■

(2) 两者的渐进收敛速度之比为

$$\frac{R(\mathbf{J})}{R(\mathbf{G})} = \frac{1}{2}. \quad \blacksquare$$

4. 设  $A = \dots\dots$

**解**

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & & \\ & 0.1 & \\ & & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a & 0 \\ -b & 0 & -b \\ 0 & -a & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0.1a & 0 \\ -0.1b & 0 & -0.2b \\ 0 & -0.1a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow 0 = |\lambda \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{J}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0.1a & 0 \\ 0.1b & \lambda & 0.2b \\ 0 & 0.1a & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - \frac{3}{100}ab \Rightarrow \lambda = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3ab}{100}}$$

从而 Jacobi 迭代法收敛当且仅当  $|ab| < 100/3$ .

$$\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & & \\ -0.01b & 0.1 & \\ 0.002ab & -0.02a & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.1a & 0 \\ 0 & -0.01ab & 0.1b \\ 0 & 0.002a^2b & -0.02ab \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = |\lambda\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{G}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -0.1a & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda + 0.01ab & -0.1b \\ 0 & -0.002a^2b & \lambda + 0.02ab \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda + 0.03ab)$$

从而 GS 迭代法收敛当且仅当  $|ab| < 100/3$ . ■

6. 用 Jacobi 迭代与 GS 迭代解线性方程组……

**证明**

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ -1 & 1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda(\mathbf{J}) = 0 \text{ 或 } \pm \frac{\sqrt{33}}{6},$$

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 11/12 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda(\mathbf{G}) = 0 \text{ 或 } \frac{11}{12}.$$

从而两种迭代法都收敛. 且  $\rho(\mathbf{G}) < \rho(\mathbf{J})$ , 从而 GS 迭代法收敛更快. ■

9. 设线性方程组  $\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$ , 其中  $\mathbf{A}$  为对称正定阵…

**证明** 迭代式为

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = (\mathbf{E} - \omega\mathbf{A})\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \omega\mathbf{x}^{(k)}. \quad (1)$$

设  $\lambda$  为  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{E} - \omega\mathbf{A}$  的特征值, 则

$$(\mathbf{E} - \omega\mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \mathbf{Ax} = \frac{1-\lambda}{\omega}\mathbf{x}.$$

即  $(1-\lambda)/\omega$  为  $\mathbf{A}$  的特征值. 由于  $\mathbf{A}$  正定, 所以

$$\frac{1-\lambda}{\omega} > 0 \Rightarrow \lambda < 1.$$

同时又有

$$\frac{1-\lambda}{\omega} \leq \beta \Rightarrow 1-\lambda \leq \beta\omega < 2 \Rightarrow \lambda > -1.$$

综上,  $|\lambda| < 1$ , 即  $\rho(\mathbf{B}) < 1$ , 从而 (1) 收敛. ■