

第三章 作业

$$2. \begin{cases} 0.001000x_1 + 2.000x_2 + 3.000x_3 = 1.000 \\ -1.000x_1 + 3.712x_2 + 4.623x_3 = 2.000 \\ -2.000x_1 + 1.072x_2 + 5.643x_3 = 3.000 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0.001000x_1 + 2.000x_2 + 3.000x_3 = 1.000 \\ 2004x_2 + 3005x_3 = 1002 \\ 4001x_2 + 6006x_3 = 2003 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = 0.0000 \\ x_2 = -0.09980 \\ x_3 = 0.4000 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0.001000x_1 + 2.000x_2 + 3.000x_3 = 1.000 \\ 2004x_2 + 3005x_3 = 1002 \\ 5x_3 = 2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = -0.4904 \\ x_2 = -0.05104 \\ x_3 = 0.3675 \end{cases}$$

2.列主消元

$$\begin{cases} 0.001000x_1 + 2.000x_2 + 3.000x_3 = 1.000 \\ -1.000x_1 + 3.712x_2 + 4.623x_3 = 2.000 \\ -2.000x_1 + 1.072x_2 + 5.643x_3 = 3.000 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2.000x_1 + 1.072x_2 + 5.643x_3 = 3.000 \\ 3.176x_2 + 1.801x_3 = 0.500 \\ 2.001x_2 + 3.003x_3 = 1.002 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = -0.4899 \\ x_2 = -0.05113 \\ x_3 = 0.3678 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2.000x_1 + 1.072x_2 + 5.643x_3 = 3.000 \\ 3.176x_2 + 1.801x_3 = 0.500 \\ 1.868x_3 = 0.687 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = -0.4904 \\ x_2 = -0.05104 \\ x_3 = 0.3675 \end{cases}$$

9. 证明不等式:

$$(1) \|X\|_{\infty} = \max |x_i| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| = \|X\|_1 \leq n \max |x_i| \leq n \|X\|_{\infty}$$

$$(2) \text{根据 } \|A + B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$$

$$\text{当 } \|X\| \geq \|Y\|, \|X - Y\| + \|Y\| \geq \|X - Y + Y\| = \|X\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \|X - Y\| \geq \|X\| - \|Y\| = \|\|X\| - \|Y\|\|$$

$$\text{当 } \|Y\| \geq \|X\|, \|X - Y\| + \|X\| = \|Y - X\| + \|X\| \geq \|Y - X + X\| = \|Y\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \|X - Y\| \geq \|Y\| - \|X\| = \|\|X\| - \|Y\|\|$$

11. (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 严格对角占优, Jacobi和G-S迭代收敛!

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jacobi迭代矩阵:

$$B = D^{-1}(L + U) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0.4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|G\|_1 = 0.5 < 1 \quad \text{或} \quad \|G\|_\infty = 0.4 < 1 \quad \text{收敛}$$

$$\lambda^3 - 0.08\lambda - 0.01 = \lambda^3 - 0.09\lambda = \lambda(\lambda^2 - 0.09) = \lambda(\lambda - 0.3)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0, \quad \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0.3 \quad \rho(B) = 0.3 < 1 \quad \text{收敛}$$

Gauss-Seidel迭代矩阵:

$$\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{L})^{-1} \mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.01 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.004 & 0.04 & 0.2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.01 & 0.2 \\ 0 & 0.004 & 0.08 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|\mathbf{G}\|_1 = 0.28 < 1 \quad \text{或} \quad \|\mathbf{G}\|_\infty = 0.21 < 1 \quad \text{收敛}$$

$$\text{或求解谱半径来判断: } \lambda(\lambda - 0.01)(\lambda - 0.08) - 0.0008\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda^2(\lambda - 0.09) = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \quad \lambda_3 = 0.09$$

$$\rho(\mathbf{B}) = 0.09 < 1 \quad \text{收敛}$$

11. (2)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jacobi迭代矩阵: $B = D^{-1}(L + U) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\lambda^3 + 4 - 4 + 4\lambda - 2\lambda - 2\lambda = \lambda^3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0 \quad \rho(B) = 0 < 1 \quad \text{收敛}$$

Gauss-Seidel迭代矩阵:

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda(\lambda - 2)^2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = 0, \quad \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$$

$$\rho(B) = 2 > 1 \quad \text{不收敛}$$

$$13. \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1.001 \\ 6 & 1.997 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -133.1333 & 67.67333 \\ 400 & 200 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_{\infty} = 7.997, \|\mathbf{A}^{-1}\|_{\infty} = 600$$

$$\text{Cond}(\mathbf{A})_{\infty} = \|\mathbf{A}\|_{\infty} \|\mathbf{A}^{-1}\|_{\infty} = 4798.2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cond}(\mathbf{A})_2 &= \|\mathbf{A}\|_2 \|\mathbf{A}^{-1}\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})} \cdot \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T)} \\ &\approx \sqrt{49.990} \cdot \sqrt{2.2218 \times 10^5} \approx 3332.7 \end{aligned}$$



1.4. (1) $\text{Cond}(\mathbf{A})_r = \|\mathbf{A}\|_r \cdot \|\mathbf{A}^{-1}\|_r \geq \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{-1}\|_r = 1$

(2) 正交矩阵: $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{A}^T = \mathbf{A}^{-1}$

条件数: $\text{cond}(\mathbf{A})_2 = \|\mathbf{A}^{-1}\|_2 \|\mathbf{A}\|_2$

$$= \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T)} \cdot \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})} \cdot \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{I})} \cdot \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{I})} = 1$$

补充(1): 设 n 阶矩阵 $A=(a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 试证实数 $\|A\| = n \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} |a_{ij}|$ 为矩阵 A 的一种范数.

证明 对任意 n 阶方阵 A, B 和常数 λ , 有

非负 $\|A\| = n \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} |a_{ij}| \geq 0$, 且仅当 $A = 0$ 时 $\|A\| = 0$.

正齐次 $\|\lambda A\| = n \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} |\lambda a_{ij}| = |\lambda| n \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} |a_{ij}| = |\lambda| \|A\|$

三角不等式 $\|A+B\| = n \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} |a_{ij} + b_{ij}| \leq n \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} [|a_{ij}| + |b_{ij}|] = \|A\| + \|B\|$

相容性 $\|AB\| = n \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \right| \leq n \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} |a_{ij}| \sum_{k=1}^n \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |b_{ik}|$
 $\leq n \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} |a_{ij}| \cdot n \max_{1 \leq i, k \leq n} |b_{ik}| = \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$

所以, 实数 $\|A\|$ 是矩阵 A 的范数.

补充(2)

给出下列矩阵的 Doolittle 分解 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 & 15 \\ 6 & 15 & 46 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 & 15 \\ 6 & 15 & 46 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 6 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

基本要求

- 高斯消元法、高斯列主元消元法；
- 矩阵的杜利特尔分解；
- 向量范数和矩阵范数的计算；
- 雅克比、高斯-赛德尔迭代矩阵的计算、收敛性判断；
- 矩阵条件数的计算。