

同理,可按相同步骤对

$$PA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 进行LDU分解}$$

$$\text{得 } L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中 } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

在此略去验证过程。

29. 对A进行高斯消元可得LU分解。

上三角矩阵

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} a & a & a \\ 0 & b-ab-ab-a \\ 0 & 0 & c-bc-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d-c \end{bmatrix}$$

为使有四个主元, 给出的四个条件为 $\begin{cases} a \neq 0 \\ b \neq a \\ c \neq b \\ d \neq c \end{cases}$

$$40. \begin{matrix} (1, 3, 4, 2) & (1, 4, 2, 3) \\ (2, 1, 4, 3) & (2, 3, 1, 4) \\ (2, 4, 1, 3) & (3, 1, 2, 4) \\ (3, 2, 4, 1) & (3, 4, 1, 2) \\ (4, 1, 3, 2) & (4, 2, 1, 3) \end{matrix}$$

$$43. \text{上三角: } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ (2, 3行交换)}$$

$$\text{下三角: } P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2, 3行交换) (1, 3列交换)

AP_2 是交换A的1, 3列。

45. 解释: 对于任意置换矩阵, 以左乘为例, 每一行变换后仅有唯一对应的行, 同时也仅有唯一的行会变换后补至该行。因为行数有限, 所以最多经过几轮变换后, 所有行都至少回到原处过一次, 即每一行都有最大周期 n , 则所有行回到原处周期的最小公倍数 m 必有 $P^m = I$ 。

$$\text{对于 } P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

1, 2行周期为2; 3, 4, 5行周期为3, 最小公倍数6 $\therefore P^6 = I$ 。

11.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2u+4v+4w \\ v+2w \\ w \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{对于增广矩阵 } \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{消元得 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2u+4v+4w=2 \\ v+2w=-2 \\ w=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同代得 } \begin{cases} u=5 \\ v=-2 \\ w=0 \end{cases}$$

12. 将每一行最右边的非零元作为主元进行类似高斯消元的变换即得下三角矩阵L。前述变换所对应的逆矩阵即为上三角矩阵U。

通常而言, LU分解与LU分解所得U与L各不相同。

15. 对于A = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 需先乘以

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 确保对角元非零}$$

$$PA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_{32}(\frac{3}{2})E_{31}(-\frac{1}{2})PA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = DU$$

$$\therefore L = E_{31}(\frac{1}{2})E_{32}(-\frac{3}{2})$$

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

$$D_3(2)D_1(\frac{1}{2})DU = U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = D_1(2)D_3(\frac{1}{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore PA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.4

24.

$$E_{32}(-2)E_{31}(2)E_{21}(-4)A = U$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$31. E_{21}(\frac{1}{2}); E_{32}(\frac{2}{3}); E_{43}(\frac{3}{4})$$

$$49. \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -CA^{-1} & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & -CA^{-1}B \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore S = -CA^{-1}B$$

1.5

$$3. \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

这是因为 $EFGG^{-1}F^{-1}E^{-1} = I$

$$= EFF^{-1}E^{-1}$$

$$= EE^{-1}$$

$$= I$$

$$G^{-1}F^{-1}E^{-1}EFG$$

$$= G^{-1}F^{-1}FG$$

$$= G^{-1}G$$

$$= I$$

8. (a) 这是因为生成第3行时, 前两行已经消元变成了U的前两行。

$$\therefore L = E_{31}(\frac{1}{2})E_{32}(-\frac{3}{2})$$

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

(b) 第三行的每个元素都是L的第三行乘以U对应的列

$$D_3(2)D_1(\frac{1}{2})DU = U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = D_1(2)D_3(\frac{1}{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore PA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.6

(a) 16.

$$A = LDU$$

$$A^T = (LDU)^T$$

$$= U^T D^T L^T$$

$$= U^T D L^T$$

(b) 由(a)可知

 $A^T y = b$ 求解的三角系统为

$$L^T y = b$$

17. 证: 因上三角矩阵的逆仍为上三角矩阵.

下三角矩阵的逆仍为下三角矩阵.

 $\because A = L_1 D_1 U_1 = L_2 D_2 U_2$ 同左乘 L_1^{-1} 右乘 U_2^{-1}

$$\therefore D_1 U_1 U_2^{-1} = L_1^{-1} L_2 D_2$$

等式右边为上三角, 右边为下三角.

 \therefore 等式两边均为对角矩阵.
而显然 $U_1 U_2^{-1}, L_1^{-1} L_2$ 的对角元全为1.
 \therefore 等式化为 $D_1 = D_2$.

$$\therefore U_1 U_2^{-1} = I = U_2 U_2^{-1}$$

$$\therefore U_1 = U_2. \text{ 同理 } L_1 = L_2.$$

Q. E. D.

19. 由简单的计算, 易知

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{而对于 } A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} \quad E_{21}(-\frac{b}{a})A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d - \frac{b^2}{a} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore L = E_{21}(\frac{b}{a}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{b}{a} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d - \frac{b^2}{a} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore LDL^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{b}{a} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d - \frac{b^2}{a} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{a} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

20. 由题设, 3为增广矩阵

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 - 4R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \\ R_4 - R_1}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 - \frac{1}{3}R_2 \\ R_4 - \frac{1}{2}R_2}}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_4 - \frac{1}{2}R_3} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$36. \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1/2} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 - R_1}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \times \frac{2}{3}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_2}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 \cdot \frac{3}{4}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 - \frac{2}{3}R_3}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 - \frac{1}{2}R_2} A^{-1} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right]$$

$$45. \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ C & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ -C & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{设 } M = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}. \text{ 由 } M \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解得 } M = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ -D^{-1}CA^{-1} & D^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -D & I \\ I & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$