

科学计算 Exercise 10

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3. 证明

设线性方程组的系数矩阵为 \mathbf{A} , 则

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -a_{21} & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \equiv \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{L} - \mathbf{U}$$

设迭代方程为

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \mathbf{f}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots$$

若使用雅可比迭代法, 则

$$\mathbf{B}_1 = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

求得其特征值为

$$\left| \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad -\left| \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

则有

$$\rho(\mathbf{B}_1) = \left| \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

若使用高斯-塞德尔迭代法, 则

$$\mathbf{B}_2 = (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{U} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} \\ 0 & -\frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}} \end{bmatrix}$$

求得其特征值为

$$0, \quad -\frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}}$$

则有

$$\rho(\mathbf{B}_2) = \left| \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}} \right|$$

因此

$$\rho(\mathbf{B}_1) < 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \rho(\mathbf{B}_2) < 1$$

即证得此方程组的雅可比迭代法与高斯-塞德尔迭代法同时收敛或发散.

若两种迭代法收敛 (即 $\rho(\mathbf{B}_1) < 1$), 则二者的渐进收敛速度之比为

$$\frac{R(\mathbf{B}_1)}{R(\mathbf{B}_2)} = \frac{\ln \rho(\mathbf{B}_1)}{\ln \rho(\mathbf{B}_2)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

4. 解

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \equiv \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{L} - \mathbf{U}$$

若使用雅可比迭代法, 则

$$\mathbf{B}_1 = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a}{10} & 0 \\ -\frac{b}{10} & 0 & -\frac{b}{10} \\ 0 & -\frac{a}{5} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

求得其特征值为

$$0, \quad -\frac{(3ab)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{10}, \quad \frac{(3ab)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{10}$$

则有

$$\rho(\mathbf{B}_1) = \left| \frac{(3ab)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{10} \right|$$

因此雅可比迭代法收敛的充分必要条件为

$$|ab| < \frac{100}{3}$$

若使用高斯-塞德尔迭代法, 则

$$\mathbf{B}_2 = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a}{10} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{ab}{100} & -\frac{b}{10} \\ 0 & -\frac{a^2b}{500} & \frac{ab}{50} \end{bmatrix}$$

求得其特征值为

$$0, \quad 0, \quad \frac{3ab}{100}$$

则有

$$\rho(\mathbf{B}_2) = \left| \frac{3ab}{100} \right|$$

因此高斯-塞德尔迭代法收敛的充分必要条件为

$$|ab| < \frac{100}{3}$$

6. 解

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \equiv \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{L} - \mathbf{U}$$

若使用雅可比迭代法, 则

$$\mathbf{B}_1 = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

求得其特征值为

$$0, \quad -0.9574, \quad 0.9574$$

则有

$$\rho(\mathbf{B}_1) = 0.9574 < 1$$

因此雅可比迭代法收敛. 若使用高斯-塞德尔迭代法, 则

$$\mathbf{B}_2 = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(\mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

求得其特征值为

$$0, \quad 0, \quad 0.9167$$

则有

$$\rho(\mathbf{B}_2) = 0.9167 < 1$$

因此高斯-塞德尔迭代法收敛.

又因为 $\rho(\mathbf{B}_2) < \rho(\mathbf{B}_1)$, 因此高斯-塞德尔迭代法的收敛速度快.

9. 证明

将迭代公式改写为标准形式

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = (\mathbf{I} - \omega \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \omega \mathbf{b}$$

令 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{I} - \omega \mathbf{A}$, 则有

$$\lambda(\mathbf{B}) = 1 - \omega \lambda(\mathbf{A})$$

若迭代法收敛, 有 $|\lambda(\mathbf{B})| < 1$, 则

$$-1 < 1 - \omega \lambda(\mathbf{A}) < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 0 < \omega \lambda(\mathbf{A}) < 2$$

因为 \mathbf{A} 为正定矩阵, 有 $\lambda(\mathbf{A}) > 0$, 则有

$$0 < \omega < \frac{2}{\lambda(\mathbf{A})}$$

因为 $\max \lambda(\mathbf{A}) = \beta$, 只需 $0 < \omega < \frac{2}{\beta}$, 迭代法即收敛, 证毕.