

10.11 No.5

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1. 解: Doolittle法. 原方程组:
$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 4 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \text{RP } A\vec{x} = \vec{b}.$$

$$\text{令 } A = LU = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ & & u_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$k=1$, U 的第1行 $u_{1i} = a_{1i}$, $\therefore u_{11} = 5, u_{12} = 1, u_{13} = 2$.

L 的第1列 $l_{21} = \frac{1}{u_{11}} = 0.2, l_{31} = \frac{2}{u_{11}} = 0.4$

$k=2$ U 的第2行: $u_{22} = 3 - l_{21}u_{12} = 2.8$

$$u_{23} = -1 - l_{21}u_{13} = -1.4$$

$$L \text{ 的第2列: } l_{32} = \frac{2 - l_{31}u_{12}}{u_{22}} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$k=3$ U 的第3行: $u_{33} = 5 - l_{31}u_{13} - l_{32}u_{23} = 5$

$$\therefore LU = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ 0.2 & 1 & \\ 0.4 & \frac{4}{7} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 2 \\ & 2.8 & -1.4 \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow LU\vec{x} = \vec{b} \quad \underbrace{\vec{x}}_{\vec{y}}$$

$$\text{解 } L\vec{y} = \vec{b}, \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ 0.2 & 1 & \\ 0.4 & \frac{4}{7} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{y} = (2 \ 3.6 \ \frac{22}{7})^T$$

再解 $U\vec{x} = \vec{y} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 2 \\ & 2.8 & -1.4 \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3.6 \\ \frac{22}{7} \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{x}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{6}{35} \\ x_2 = 1.6 \\ x_3 = \frac{22}{35} \end{cases}$

2. 解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 用追赶法,

将 A 化成 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & & & \\ \gamma_2^* & \alpha_2 & & \\ & \gamma_3^* & \alpha_3 & \\ & & \gamma_4^* & \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \beta_1 & & \\ & 1 & \beta_2 & \\ & & 1 & \beta_3 \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = LU$

然后方程化为 $L\vec{y} = \vec{b}$, $U\vec{x} = \vec{y}$.

列出具体计算的公式: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_i = a_i - \gamma_i^* \beta_{i-1} \\ \beta_i = \frac{b_i}{\alpha_i} \\ \gamma_i^* = c_i \\ y_i = \frac{b_i - \gamma_i^* y_{i-1}}{\alpha_i} \\ x_j = y_j - \beta_j^* x_{j+1} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{依次取 } i=1, \dots, 4 \\ \text{依次取 } j=4, \dots, 1 \end{array} \right\}$

其中, 不存在的数 $\beta_0, c_1, \gamma_1^*, y_0, b_0, x_5 = 0$
这里, $\vec{b} = (\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_2, \tilde{b}_3, \tilde{b}_4)$ 以示区分.

先解得

$$LU = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{15}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{52}{15} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \frac{89}{26} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{8}{15} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{15}{26} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{y} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{15}, \frac{8}{13}, \frac{68}{89} \right)^T.$$

再解 $U\vec{x} = \vec{y}$, 得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{60}{89} \\ x_2 = \frac{62}{89} \\ x_3 = \frac{94}{89} \\ x_4 = \frac{68}{89} \end{cases}$$

3.
$$\begin{cases} 7x_1 + 10x_2 = 0.8 \\ 5x_1 + 7x_2 = 0.2 \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \|A\|_1 = 17$

A 的逆: $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 10 \\ 5 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \|A^{-1}\|_1 = 17$

条件数 $\text{Cond}_1(A) = \|A\|_1 \times \|A^{-1}\|_1 = 17^2 = 289$

(2) 常数项 \vec{b} 有扰动 $\delta\vec{b}$ 时, 有 $A(\vec{x} + \delta\vec{x}) = \vec{b} + \delta\vec{b}$

比时有 $\frac{\|\delta\vec{x}\|_1}{\|\vec{x}\|_1} \leq \text{Cond}_1(A) \cdot \frac{\|\delta\vec{b}\|_1}{\|\vec{b}\|_1} = 8.67$

可以看到相对误差应该是偏大的。