# 第三讲:正定矩阵的平方根法及推广

To grow and to help others grow. To live and to help others live.

1. 设

$$m{A} = \left( egin{array}{cccc} 4 & -2 & 4 & 2 \ -2 & 10 & -2 & -7 \ 4 & -2 & 8 & 4 \ 2 & -7 & 4 & 7 \end{array} 
ight), \qquad m{b} = \left( egin{array}{c} 8 \ 2 \ 16 \ 6 \end{array} 
ight).$$

用平方根方法证明给出方程组 Ax = b 的解。

2. 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 20 & 30 \\ 20 & 45 & 80 \\ 30 & 80 & 171 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad b = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \\ -31 \end{pmatrix}.$$

用改进的平方根方法给出方程组 Ax = b 的解。

3. 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad b = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 8 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

用**追赶法** 求解 Ax = b.

4. 用 Gauss-Jordan 法求

$$\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{rrrr} 2 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 5 \end{array}\right)$$

的逆矩阵  $A^{-1}$ .

上机习题

见教材第 39-40 页: 第 2 题, 第 3 题.

HW03.

1. 设

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 10 & -2 & -7 \\ 4 & -2 & 8 & 4 \\ 2 & -7 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 2 \\ 16 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

用平方根方法证明给出方程组 Ax = b 的解

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 10 & -2 & -7 \\ 4 & -1 & 8 & 4 \\ 2 & -7 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 4 & 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 9 & 0 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -6 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 4 & 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 9 & 0 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{2}{3} & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 4 & 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 9 & 0 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & & \\ -1 & 3 & & & \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & & \\ & & \sim 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 16 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -5 \\ 3 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^3 \\ x^4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= ) \qquad ) \mathcal{L} = \left( \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{Z} \\ \mathcal{I} \\ \mathcal{I} \end{array} \right).$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 20 & 30 \\ 20 & 45 & 80 \\ 30 & 80 & 171 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad b = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \\ -31 \end{pmatrix}.$$

用改进的平方根方法给出方程组 Ax = b 的解。

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} (0 & 20 & 30) \\ 20 & 45 & 80 \\ 30 & 80 & (71) \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} (0 & 20 & 30) \\ 2 & 5 & 20 \\ 3 & 20 & 81 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 10 & 30 \\ 2 & 5 & 10 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Gamma_{\perp} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\text{Dr} = y \\
\text{Fr} = \nabla^{3}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{Fr} = \frac{1}{6}y = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6$$

3. 
$$\vec{k}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix}
-4 & 4 & 0 \\
2 & -6 & 4 \\
0 & 2 & 6
\end{pmatrix}, \qquad \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix}
-8 \\
8 \\
-2
\end{pmatrix}.$$

用**追赶法** 求解 Ax = b.

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & \alpha_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \beta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \beta_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\Rightarrow & \lambda_{1} = -4 \\
\lambda_{1} \xi_{1} = 4 & \Rightarrow \xi_{1} = 4 \\
\lambda_{2} \xi_{1} + \alpha_{2} = -6 & \Rightarrow \lambda_{2} = -6 - 2\xi_{1} = -6 + 2 = -4 \\
\lambda_{3} \xi_{2} = 4 & \Rightarrow \xi_{1} = 4 \\
\lambda_{4} \xi_{2} = 4 & \Rightarrow \xi_{2} = -6 - 2\xi_{1} = -6 + 2 = -4 \\
\lambda_{5} \xi_{2} = 4 & \Rightarrow \xi_{1} = 4 \\
\lambda_{6} \xi_{2} = 4 & \Rightarrow \xi_{2} = 4 \\
\lambda_{7} \xi_{1} + \alpha_{7} = 6 & \Rightarrow \lambda_{3} = 6 - 2\xi_{7} = 8
\end{array}$$

4. 用 Gauss-Jordan 法求

$$\mathbf{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 5 \end{array}\right)$$

的逆矩阵  $A^{-1}$ .

$$\Rightarrow \hat{A}' = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-4}{87} & \frac{-6}{17} & \frac{-13}{67} & \frac{-6}{17} \\ \frac{37}{87} & \frac{-6}{17} & \frac{91}{87} & \frac{13}{17} \\ \frac{77}{85} & \frac{7}{17} & \frac{4}{85} & \frac{7}{17} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{4}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} \\ \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27} & \frac{7}{27}$$

补 直接比较 智慧.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 10 & -2 & -7 \\ 4 & -2 & 8 & 4 \\ 2 & -7 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & l_{21} & l_{21} \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & l_{42} \\ l_{41} & l_{42} & l_{43} & l_{44} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & l_{21} & l_{41} \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & l_{42} \\ l_{41} & l_{42} & l_{43} & l_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

first ed. 
$$4 = l_{11}^{2} \Rightarrow l_{11} = 2$$

$$-2 = l_{11} l_{21} \Rightarrow l_{21} = -1$$

$$4 = l_{11} l_{31} \Rightarrow l_{31} = 2$$

$$2 = l_{11} l_{11} \Rightarrow l_{11} = 1$$

Second col. 
$$lo = l_{11}^{2} + l_{12}^{2} \Rightarrow l_{12} = \sqrt{[0-1]} = 3$$

$$-2 = l_{31} l_{11} + l_{32} l_{11} \Rightarrow l_{32} = \frac{-2 - 2 \times (-1)}{l_{12}} = \frac{-2 + 2}{3} = 0$$

$$-7 = l_{41} l_{21} + l_{42} \cdot l_{11} \Rightarrow l_{42} = \frac{-7 - (-1)}{l_{21}} = \frac{-6}{3} = -2$$

third col. 
$$8 = l_{31}^2 + l_{32}^2 + l_{33}^2 \Rightarrow l_{33} = \sqrt{8 - 4 - 0} = 2$$

$$4 = l_{41} \cdot l_{31} + l_{42} \cdot l_{12} + l_{43} \cdot l_{13} \Rightarrow l_{43} = \frac{4 - 2}{l_{33}} = 1$$

fourth col: 
$$7 = l_{x_1}^2 + l_{x_2}^2 + l_{x_3}^2 + l_{x_4}^2 \Rightarrow l_{x_4} = \sqrt{7 - 1 - 4 - 1} = 1$$

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

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 20 & 45 & 80 \\ 30 & 80 & 171 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

first col. 
$$|0 = d_1| \Rightarrow d_1 = |0|$$

$$20 = l_{21} \cdot d_1 \Rightarrow l_{21} = 2$$

$$30 = l_{31} \cdot d_1 \Rightarrow l_{31} = 3$$

Second col. 
$$45 = d_1 l_{21}^2 + d_2 \Rightarrow d_1 = 45 - 10 \times 4 = 5$$
  
 $80 = d_1 l_{21} l_{31} + l_{32} d_2 \Rightarrow l_{32} = \frac{80 - 10 \times 2 \times 3}{d_2} = 4$ 

third col. (71 = dilatil + dilatil liz + dis =) di= 171-10+9-5+16=1

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ 2 & 1 & \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 10 & & \\ & y & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

### 1 程序设计

本次实验继续在上次的 Matrix<T> 的类中加入了成员函数 std::pair<Matrix<T>, std::vector<T>> LDLTDecomposition() const 与函数 Matrix<T> CholeskyDecomposition() const 分别为改进的平方根分解法和平方根分解法. 第一个函数返回 L 与 D 矩阵,第二个函数直接返回 L 矩阵,在用平方根分解解矩阵的过程中,用到回代法.

## 2 测试与实验结果

对于第一个矩阵,由 Matrix<T> 类中内置的设置三对角矩阵函数 static Matrix<T> TridiagonalMatrix(size\_t n, T subVal, T diagVal, T supVal)设置 Hilbert 矩阵由内置的 static Matrix<T> HilbertMatrix(size\_t n)设置,

#### 2.1 三对角矩阵测试与结果

在三对角矩阵测试中,分别设置了b为随机向量以及b为使得理论解均为1的向量进行测试,测试结果如下:

表 1: 三对角 (100 阶), 随机 b, LU 分解: 部分解向量示例

$\boxed{\text{Index } i}$	x[i]	解的绝对误差值
0	-0.47789794	0.00000000
1	6.42029912	0.00000000
2	10.61363734	0.00000000
:	:	÷.
97	11.55189785	0.00000000
98	10.25040401	0.00000000
99	13.16587475	0.00000000

表 2: 三对角 (100 阶), 随机 b, 列主元分解: 部分解向量示例

$\boxed{ \mathbf{Index} \; i }$	x[i]	解的绝对误差值
0	-0.29071664	0.00000000
1	12.79312675	0.00000000
2	3.75417163	0.00000000
:	:	:
97	-1.19680859	0.00000000
98	8.45954290	0.00000000
99	5.63816236	0.00000000

可以看到四个算法都得到了非常精确的解,在这个矩阵的求解中,四个算法的精确度被拉平了.

表 3: 三对角 (100 阶), 随机 b, Cholesky 分解: 部分解向量示例

$\boxed{\text{Index } i}$	x[i]	解的绝对误差值
0	5.23611518	0.00000000
1	2.00788784	0.00000000
2	9.69269693	0.00000000
:	:	:
97	1.88352355	0.00000000
98	10.64939405	0.00000000
99	0.58921333	0.00000000

表 4: 三对角 (100 阶), 随机  $\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\mathrm{LDL}^T$  分解: 部分解向量示例

Index $i$	x[i]	解的绝对误差值
0	6.24026860	0.00000000
1	-0.09503936	0.00000000
2	8.05134473	0.00000000
:	÷	:
97	13.52248286	0.00000000
98	2.27357061	0.00000000
99	13.88956532	0.00000000

表 5: 三对角 (100 阶), b 使真解为 1, LU 分解: 部分解向量示例

Index $i$	x[i]
0	1.00000000
1	1.00000000
2	1.00000000
:	:
97	1.00000000
98	1.00000000
99	1.00000000

表 6: 三对角 (100 阶), b 使真解为 1, 列主元分解: 部分解向量示例

$\mathbf{Index}\ i$	x[i]
0	1.00000000
1	1.00000000
2	1.00000000
:	:
97	1.00000000
98	1.00000000
99	1.00000000

表 7: 三对角 (100 阶), b 使真解为 1, Cholesky 分解: 部分解向量示例

$\overline{\mathbf{Index}\;i}$	x[i]
0	1.00000000
1	1.00000000
2	1.00000000
÷	:
97	1.00000000
98	1.00000000
99	1.00000000

表 8: 三对角 (100 阶),  $\mathbf{b}$  使真解为 1,  $\mathrm{LDL}^T$  分解: 部分解向量示例

$\mathbf{Index}\ i$	x[i]
0	1.00000000
1	1.00000000
2	1.00000000
:	:
97	1.00000000
98	1.00000000
99	1.00000000

#### 2.2 Hilbert 矩阵测试与结果

在 Hilber 矩阵测试中,用平方根分解的过程中,发现待开根号的值非常接近 0,同时会出现很小的负数的情况,导致完全无法算出结果,故得到了 nan 的结果;同时,在列主元方法和改进的平方根分解中,实际上已经出现了主元小于 tolerance 的情况,列表中是不管主元的大小继续运算得到的结果;四个算法在 Hilber 矩阵的情况下都无法很好地求解,这与 Hilbert 矩阵的条件数过大有关系。下面还给出了用平方根分解求解 13 阶 Hilbert 矩阵的结果,可以看到在阶数较小的情况下,还是可以一定程度地求解。

表 9: Hilbert(40 阶), LU 分解: 部分解向量示例

$\mathbf{Index}\ i$	x[i]
0	0.99999980
1	1.00003876
2	0.99818251
:	:
37	-26.65544669
38	34.07261564
39	-12.43474932

表 10: Hilbert(40 阶),列主元分解:部分解向量示例

$\mathbf{Index}\ i$	x[i]
0	0.99999991
1	1.00001928
2	0.99902559
:	:
37	-6.14223246
38	-1.65589767
39	2.81407370

表 11: Hilbert(40 阶), Cholesky 分解: 部分解向量示例

$\overline{\text{Index } i}$	x[i]
0	nan
1	nan
2	nan
:	:
37	nan
38	nan
39	nan

表 12: Hilbert(40 阶), LDL  $^T$  分解: 部分解向量示例

$\mathbf{Index}\ i$	x[i]
0	1.00000015
1	0.99997161
2	1.00130808
:	:
37	-46.42889503
38	73.83362397
39	-22.08116251

表 13: Hilbert(13 阶), Cholesky 分解: 部分解向量示例

$\mathbf{Index}\ i$	x[i]
0	1.00000014
1	0.99997737
2	1.00087297
:	:
37	7.07570132
38	-1.30294173
39	1.38273717