# 数值分析实验五

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# 0.1 上机题 1

# 0.1.1 实验概述

本实验要求用幂法求矩阵模最大的特征值  $\lambda_1$  和其对应的特征向量  $\mathbf{x}_1$ ,并控制迭代前后误差小于  $10^{-5}$ 。

### 0.1.2 实验过程

幂法的实现比较简单,只需按照算法5.1 描述的规则进行迭代即可。

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
```

```
def power_method(A):
    n = A.shape[0]
    u = np.random.normal(0.0, 1.0, (n,1))
    l = 0
    # iteration for lambda
    while True:
        v = np.dot(A, u)
        new_l = v[np.argmax(np.abs(v))] # approximation of lambda_1
        u = v / new_l
        if np.abs(new_l - l) < le-5:
            return new_l[0], u
        l = new_l</pre>
```

使用幂法分别对所给的两个矩阵进行迭代:

```
In [2]: A = np.array([[5, -4, 1], [-4, 6, -4], [1, -4, 7]])
B = np.array([[25, -41, 10, -6], [-41, 68, -17, 10], [10, -17, 5, -3], [-6, 10, -3, 2])
```

```
l_a, x_a = power_method(A)
l_b, x_b = power_method(B)

print('A has main eigenvalue {:.5f} with eigenvector {}'.format(l_a, list(map('{:.5f}' print('B has main eigenvalue {:.5f} with eigenvector {}'.format(l_b, list(map('{:.5f}' A has main eigenvalue 12.25432 with eigenvector ['-0.67402', '1.00000', '-0.88956']
B has main eigenvalue 98.52170 with eigenvector ['-0.60397', '1.00000', '-0.25114', '0.14895']
```

使用 numpy 内置函数求值进行比较:

In [3]: def np\_method(A, ref\_eig\_vec):

```
w_a, v_a = np.linalg.eig(A)
a_main_pos = np.argmax(np.abs(w_a)) # find main eigenvalue
l_a, x_a = w_a[a_main_pos], v_a[:,a_main_pos]
return l_a, x_a / x_a[np.where(ref_eig_vec == 1.)[0]] # do the same normalize as p

l_a_n, x_a_n = np_method(A, x_a)
l_b_n, x_b_n = np_method(B, x_b)

print('A has main eigenvalue {:.5f} with eigenvector {}'.format(l_a_n, list(map('{:.5f} print('B has main eigenvalue {:.5f} with eigenvector {}'.format(l_b_n, list(map('{:.5f} A has main eigenvalue 12.25432 with eigenvector ['-0.67402', '1.00000', '-0.88956']
```

B has main eigenvalue 98.52170 with eigenvector ['-0.60397', '1.00000', '-0.25114', '0.14895']

求得的主特征值小数点后五位都是一致的,并且当采用同样的归一化系数时,特征向量也是相同的。可见幂法的实现是正确的。

# 0.2 上机题 3

# 0.2.1 实验概述

本实验要求实现矩阵的 QR 分解,并使用基本的 QR 算法尝试计算给定矩阵的所有特征值,观察算法的收敛过程并给出解释。

#### 0.2.2 实验过程

首先使用 Householder 旋转实现矩阵的 QR 分解:

```
In [4]: def householder(x):
            if (x[0] >= 0):
                sign = 1
            else:
                sign = -1
            sigma = sign * np.linalg.norm(x, ord=2)
            if np.abs(sigma - x[0]) < 1e-10:
                return None
            h = x.copy()
            h[0] += sigma
            return h
        def QR(A):
            n = A.shape[0]
            R = A.copy()
            Q = np.identity(n)
            for i in range(n - 1):
                # get sub-matrix
                R 1 = R[i:,i:]
                # householder vector v and w
                v = householder(R_1[:,0])
                if v is None: # go to next submatrix
                    continue
                w = v / np.linalg.norm(v, ord=2)
                # caculate H and transform Q
                H = np.identity(n)
                H[i:,i:] = np.identity(n - i) - 2 * np.dot(w, w.transpose())
                Q = np.matmul(Q, H)
                \# use v to calculate transformed R
                beta = np.dot(v.transpose(), v)[0,0]
                for j in range(n - i):
                    gamma = np.dot(v.transpose(), R_1[:,j])[0,0]
                    R_1[:,j] = 2 * gamma / beta * v
            return Q, R
```

使用 numpy 内置的 QR 分解可以测试算法的正确性:

```
In [5]: A = np.matrix([[1., 2], [3, 4]])
        Q, R = QR(A)
        Q_n, R_n = np.linalg.qr(A)
        print('Total Error: {:.3e}, Q Error: {:.3e}, R Error: {:.3e}'.format(np.max(np.abs(Q * Total Error: 9.992e-16, Q Error: 2.220e-16, R Error: 8.882e-16)
```

接下来可以实现基本的 QR 算法求特征值。在判定拟对角阵和求解拟对角阵的特征值时,都需要对对角块为 2\*2 矩阵的情况进行特殊处理。

```
In [6]: eps = 1e-5
        # check if the matrix is quasi-diagonal
        def check_quasi_diag(A):
            n = A.shape[0]
            cond = A < eps
            i = 0
            while i < n:
                cond[i, i] = True
                if i < n - 1 and cond[i + 1,i] == False:
                    # 2d-matrix
                    cond[i + 1, i] = True
                    i += 2
                else:
                    i += 1
            for i in range(n):
                for j in range(i):
                    if not cond[i, j]:
                        return False
            return True
        # find eigenvalues by each block
        def derive_eigen(A):
            n = A.shape[0]
            eigen = np.zeros(n,dtype=np.complex128)
            i = 0
            while i < n:
```

```
# 2d-matrix
                   eigen[i:i+2] = np.linalg.eig(A[i:i+2,i:i+2])[0]
                   i += 2
               else:
                   # 1d-matrix
                   eigen[i] = A[i, i]
                   i += 1
           return np.round(eigen, decimals=4)
       # basic QR algorithm
       def QR_eigen(A):
           n = A.shape[0]
           step = 0
           while not check_quasi_diag(A):
               # iterate
               Q, R = np.linalg.qr(A)
               A_new = R * Q
               step += 1
               # iteration converged
               if np.max(np.abs(A_new - A)) < 1e-8:</pre>
                   print('QR algorithm converged to non-quasi-diagonal matrix after {} steps,
                   return None
               A = A new
           print('QR algorithm found eigenvalues of A after {} steps'.format(step))
           return derive_eigen(A)
   对题中给出的矩阵使用 QR 算法:
In [7]: A = np.matrix([[0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [0.5, -0.5], [0.5, -0.5],
       1_A = QR_eigen(A)
QR algorithm converged to non-quasi-diagonal matrix after 1 steps, failed to find eigenvalues
   算法在进行了一步迭代后就失败了,结合代码中的判定条件,可知一步迭代后 A 没有发生变
化,如下所示:
```

if i < n - 1 and A[i + 1, i] > eps:

In [8]: Q, R = QR(A)R \* Q

这是由于 A 事实上本身是一个正交矩阵,因此 QR 分解得到的 R 是恒等的(或者只差一个符号),故无法使用基本的 QR 算法进行迭代寻找特征值。

### 0.3 上机题 4

### 0.3.1 实验概述

本题要求用带原点位移的 QR 算法计算第三题中矩阵的特征值,并观察收敛结果,与第三题进行比较。

### 0.3.2 实验过程

实现带原点位移的 QR 算法,并打印每次迭代过程。当每次迭代出一个特征值后,都检查矩阵的(拟)对角性;如果成立则立刻停止迭代。

```
In [9]: def print_matrix(A):
            n = A.shape[0]
            for i in range(n):
                print('\t'.join(map(lambda x: '{: .4f}'.format(x), A[i,:].tolist()[0])))
        def QR_shift_eigen(A, n=None):
            if n is None: # initial calling
                n = A.shape[0]
                A = A.copy()
                print('Original matrix:')
                print_matrix(A)
            if n <= 1 or check_quasi_diag(A):</pre>
                print('Matrix is already quasi-diagonal, end iteration')
                return
            # find the last diagonal element of size n
            count = 0
            while np.abs(A[n-1,n-2]) > eps or np.abs(A[n-1,n-1]) < eps:
                old_A = A.copy()
```

```
s = A[n - 1, n - 1]
                Q, R = QR(A[:n,:n] - s * np.identity(n))
                A[:n,:n] = R * Q + s * np.identity(n)
                count += 1
                print('After iteration {}:'.format(count))
                print_matrix(A)
                if np.max(np.abs(A - old_A)) < eps:</pre>
                    raise Exception('Iteration converged but no more eigenvalue is found')
            print('Shifted QR took {} steps to find eigenvalue {:.4f} of A'.format(count, A[n
            QR_shift_eigen(A, n - 1)
            return derive_eigen(A)
In [10]: a_l_shift = QR_shift_eigen(A)
Original matrix:
0.5000
                0.5000
                                0.5000
                                                0.5000
0.5000
                0.5000
                               -0.5000
                                               -0.5000
0.5000
               -0.5000
                                0.5000
                                               -0.5000
 0.5000
               -0.5000
                               -0.5000
                                                0.5000
After iteration 1:
-0.5000
                0.6708
                                               -0.3273
                               -0.4392
0.6708
                0.7000
                                0.1964
                                                0.1464
-0.4392
                0.1964
                                0.8714
                                               -0.0958
-0.3273
                0.1464
                               -0.0958
                                                0.9286
After iteration 2:
-0.9991
               -0.0349
                                0.0202
                                               -0.0143
-0.0349
                0.9994
                                0.0004
                                               -0.0002
0.0202
                0.0004
                                0.9998
                                                0.0001
-0.0143
               -0.0002
                                                0.9999
                                0.0001
After iteration 3:
-1.0000
               -0.0000
                                0.0000
                                               -0.0000
-0.0000
                1.0000
                                0.0000
                                               -0.0000
0.0000
                0.0000
                                1.0000
                                                0.0000
-0.0000
               -0.0000
                                0.0000
                                                1.0000
Shifted QR took 3 steps to find eigenvalue 1.0000 of A
Matrix is already quasi-diagonal, end iteration
```

可以看到,带原点位移的 OR 算法解决了简单 OR 算法处理正交矩阵时的问题(因为位移破坏

了正交性),仅在三个迭代后就得到了第一个特征值。并且此时矩阵刚好已成为对角矩阵,故所有特征值都已经找到:

In [11]: a\_l\_shift

Out[11]: array([-1.+0.j, 1.+0.j, 1.+0.j, 1.+0.j])

我们还可以使用更多的正交矩阵进行测试,比如下列矩阵有一对共轭复特征值:

### Original matrix:

1.0000

0.0000

_				
0.0000	-0.8000	-0.6000		
0.8000	-0.3600	0.4800		
0.6000	0.4800	-0.6400		
After itera	tion 1:			
0.0000	-0.9751	-0.2218		
0.9751	-0.0492	0.2162		
0.2218	0.2162	-0.9508		
After iteration 2:				
0.0000	-1.0000	-0.0081		
1.0000	-0.0001	0.0081		
0.0081	0.0081	-0.9999		
After iteration 3:				
-0.0000	-1.0000	-0.0000		

-0.0000

0.0000

Shifted QR took 3 steps to find eigenvalue -1.0000 of A Matrix is already quasi-diagonal, end iteration

0.0000

-1.0000

Out[12]: array([-0.+1.j, -0.-1.j, -1.+0.j])

可以看到带原点位移的 QR 算法也顺利地将其迭代成为拟对角矩阵,并且找到了所有的特征值。

但是书中给出的单位移策略也并非通用的,例如对于下列矩阵,这一策略就无法求得特征值:

QR\_shift\_eigen(A)
except Exception as e:
 print(e)

# Original matrix:

_			
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000
0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
After itera	tion 1:		
-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
0.0000	-0.0000	1.0000	0.0000
0.0000	1.0000	-0.0000	0.0000
1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000

Iteration converged but no more eigenvalue is found

# 0.4 实验结论

本实验中,我实现了求矩阵特征值的三种方法。幂法较为简单,可以快速求出绝对值最大的特征值。简单 QR 算法和带简单原点位移策略的 QR 算法都能求所有特征值,且后者的适用范围更广。事实上,如果使用更佳的策略(如双位移),带原点位移的 QR 算法总是能够收敛到拟三角阵,从而能方便地求出特征值。