记原方程组为 Ax =b

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$

若能将 A分解为下三角矩阵L与上三角矩阵U之积:

则原方程组的求解转化为两个三角形方程组的求解:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ▶解方程组Ax=b等价于解方程组LUx=b;
- ▶可设y=Ux,则Ly=b;
- ▶因此可先解Ly=b得y,再解Ux=y得x。

### 与Ly=b, Ux=y对应的方程组如下:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 &= 1 \\ 2y_1 + y_2 &= 5 \\ \frac{1}{2}y_1 + \frac{1}{2}y_2 + y_3 &= 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2x_{1} - x_{2} + x_{3} = 1$$

$$3x_{2} - 3x_{3} = 3$$

$$2x_{3} = -2$$

#### 易得:

$$(y_1,y_2,y_3)=(1,3,-2),$$

$$(x_1,x_2,x_3)=(1,0,-1)$$

· LU分解与高斯消元法的联系:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\
4 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2-2r_1 \atop r_3-(1/2)r_1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 3 & -3 & 3 \\
0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{-1}{2}
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3-(1/2)r_2}$$

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

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

• 问题: LU分解的优点在哪里?