• 大家是如何写出彼此一词不差的英文答案的?

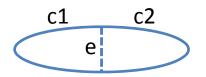
- 书面作业讲解
 - DW第4.1节练习3、4、6、8、10、14、19、36、 37
 - DW第4.2节练习2、4、5、6、11、12

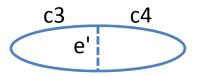
DW第4.1节练习3

- 如何将一个看似简单的证明写完整:
 - 1. G不是k-connected ⇒ connectivity≤k-1 ⇒ 让G-S不连通或仅含一个 顶点的最小顶点集S满足|S|≤k-1
 - 2. 且G包含>k个顶点 ⇒ 让G-S不连通的最小顶点集S满足|S|≤k-1 ⇒ 存在separating set S满足|S|≤k-1
 - 3. G-S至少有2个连通分支 ⇒ 将G-S的连通分支分为2组,反复从中删除项点并加入S中直至|S|=k-1
 - 在这个过程中,避免将某组全部删光
 - 这是可以做到的,因为G包含≥k+1个顶点
 - 4. 得到separating set S满足|S|=k-1

DW第4.1节练习14

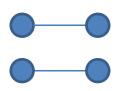
- 1. 从G中任删一条边e(是c1和c2的唯一公共边),G有绕开 e的旁路(借道c1或c2),因此仍连通
- 2. 再从G中任删一条边e'(是c3和c4的唯一公共边)
 - 如果e'也在c1或c2上(但不可能同时在c1和c2上),则G有绕开e 和e'的旁路(借道c2或c1),因此仍连通,得证
 - 如果e'不在c1或c2上,则绕开e的方式不变,且G也有绕开e'的旁路(借道c3或c4,而e不可能同时在c3和c4上),因此仍连通,得证

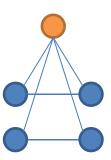




DW第4.1节练习19

- ... for each n≥4 ...
 - $G_k = G_{k-1}Vk_1$



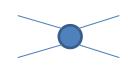


DW第4.2节练习2

- 要求利用第1问的结论来证明第2问:
 - 1. G有closed-ear decomposition ⇒ G=圈+耳+耳+......
 - 2. 圈是2-edge-connected
 - 3. 加耳保持2-edge-connected,因为加耳=加边+若干subdivision
 - 加边保持2-edge-connected
 - subdivision也保持2-edge-connected (第1问的结论)

DW第4.2节练习12

- 1. Menger定理 ⇒ 任取两点,之间至少有κ'条edge-disjoint path
- 2. 且3-regular graph ⇒ 这些path的内部不可能共点
- 3. 两点之间至少有κ'条vertex-disjoint path ⇒ κ≥κ'
- 4. 且к≤к′显然 ⇒ к=к′



- 教材讨论
 - -TC第28章

问题1: 线性方程组求解

• 怎样将线性方程组表示为矩阵形式?

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1,$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2,$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n.$$



$$Ax = b$$

• LUP分解的矩阵表示是什么?

$$PA = LU$$

• 如何用它来改写线性方程组的矩阵表示?

$$Ax = b$$



$$LUx = Pb$$

- L、U、P分别是怎样的矩阵?
 - L: unit lower-triangular matrix
 - U: upper-triangular matrix
 - P: permutation matrix

• 接下来做什么?

$$LUx = Pb$$



$$y = Ux$$

$$Ly = Pb$$



$$Ux = y$$

• 这样求解两次看似更复杂了,到底换来了什么好处?

$$LUx = Pb$$



$$y = Ux$$

$$Ly = Pb$$



$$Ux = y$$

• 你掌握forward/backward substitution了吗?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0.6 & 0.5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0.8 & -0.6 \\ 0 & 0 & 2.5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 你能归纳出xi和yi的通式吗?

$$y_{1} = b_{\pi[1]},$$

$$l_{21}y_{1} + y_{2} = b_{\pi[2]},$$

$$l_{31}y_{1} + l_{32}y_{2} + y_{3} = b_{\pi[3]},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$l_{n1}y_{1} + l_{n2}y_{2} + l_{n3}y_{3} + \dots + y_{n} = b_{\pi[n]}.$$

```
u_{11}x_1 + u_{12}x_2 + \dots + u_{1,n-2}x_{n-2} + u_{1,n-1}x_{n-1} + u_{1n}x_n = y_1,
u_{22}x_2 + \dots + u_{2,n-2}x_{n-2} + u_{2,n-1}x_{n-1} + u_{2n}x_n = y_2,
\vdots
u_{n-2,n-2}x_{n-2} + u_{n-2,n-1}x_{n-1} + u_{n-2,n}x_n = y_{n-2},
u_{n-1,n-1}x_{n-1} + u_{n-1,n}x_n = y_{n-1},
u_{n,n}x_n = y_n.
```

```
LUP-SOLVE(L, U, \pi, b)

1 n = L.rows

2 let x be a new vector of length n

3 for i = 1 to n

4 y_i = b_{\pi[i]} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_{ij} y_j

5 for i = n downto 1

6 x_i = (y_i - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} u_{ij} x_j) / u_{ii}

7 return x
```

• 怎样从A得到L和U呢(不考虑permutation)?

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & w^{T} \\ v & A' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v/a_{11} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & w^{T} \\ 0 & A' - vw^{T}/a_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v/a_{11} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & w^{T} \\ 0 & L'U' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v/a_{11} & L' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & w^{T} \\ 0 & U' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= LU,$$

• 你能简要描述它的递归实现吗?

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & w^{T} \\ v & A' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v/a_{11} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & w^{T} \\ 0 & A' - vw^{T}/a_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v/a_{11} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & w^{T} \\ 0 & L'U' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v/a_{11} & L' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & w^{T} \\ 0 & U' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= LU,$$

• 你能结合例子简要描述它的迭代实现吗?

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & w^{T} \\ v & A' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v/a_{11} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & w^{T} \\ 0 & A' - vw^{T}/a_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v/a_{11} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & w^{T} \\ 0 & L'U' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v/a_{11} & L' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & w^{T} \\ 0 & U' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= LU.$$

- 为什么要permutation?
- 怎么将permutation表示为矩阵形式?

$$QA = \begin{pmatrix} a_{k1} & w^{\mathrm{T}} \\ v & A' \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v/a_{k1} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{k1} & w^{\mathrm{T}} \\ 0 & A' - vw^{\mathrm{T}}/a_{k1} \end{pmatrix}$$

• 你能简要解释接下来的每一步都在做什么吗?

$$QA = \begin{pmatrix} a_{k1} & w^{\mathsf{T}} \\ v & A' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v/a_{k1} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{k1} & w^{\mathsf{T}} \\ 0 & A' - vw^{\mathsf{T}}/a_{k1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & P' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v/a_{k1} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{k1} & w^{\mathsf{T}} \\ 0 & A' - vw^{\mathsf{T}}/a_{k1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ P'v/a_{k1} & P' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{k1} & w^{\mathsf{T}} \\ 0 & A' - vw^{\mathsf{T}}/a_{k1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ P'v/a_{k1} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{k1} & w^{\mathsf{T}} \\ 0 & P'(A' - vw^{\mathsf{T}}/a_{k1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ P'v/a_{k1} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{k1} & w^{\mathsf{T}} \\ 0 & P'(A' - vw^{\mathsf{T}}/a_{k1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ P'v/a_{k1} & I_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{k1} & w^{\mathsf{T}} \\ 0 & L'U' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ P'v/a_{k1} & L' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{k1} & w^{\mathsf{T}} \\ 0 & L'U' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= LU,$$

LUP-DECOMPOSITION (A)

```
1 \quad n = A.rows
 2 let \pi[1..n] be a new array
 3 for i = 1 to n
         \pi[i] = i
 5 for k = 1 to n
 6
         p = 0
         for i = k to n
              if |a_{ik}| > p
 9
                  p = |a_{ik}|
                  k' = i
10
11
         if p == 0
12
              error "singular matrix"
13
         exchange \pi[k] with \pi[k']
14
         for i = 1 to n
              exchange a_{ki} with a_{k'i}
15
         for i = k + 1 to n
16
              a_{ik} = a_{ik}/a_{kk}
17
              for j = k + 1 to n
18
19
                  a_{ij} = a_{ij} - a_{ik}a_{kj}
```

问题2: 矩阵求逆

• 你能简要描述利用LUP分解求逆矩阵的思路吗?

$$AX = I_n$$

$$AX_i = e_i$$

问题2: 矩阵求逆(续)

- The proof of Theorem 28.2 suggests a means of solving the equation Ax=b by using LU decomposition without pivoting, so long as A is nonsingular.
- 第一步: $(A^{\mathsf{T}}A)x = A^{\mathsf{T}}b$
- 接下来怎么做?

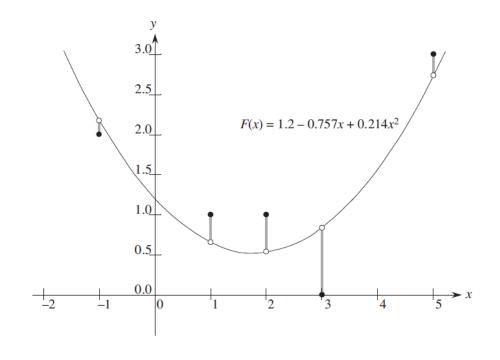
问题3: 最小二乘法

• 最小二乘法想要解决的是一个什么问题?

$$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_m, y_m)$$

$$\eta_i = F(x_i) - y_i$$

$$\|\eta\| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \eta_i^2\right)^{1/2}$$



问题3:最小二乘法(续)

• 你能简要解释接下来的每一步都在做什么吗?

$$\|\eta\| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \eta_i^2\right)^{1/2} \qquad A^{\mathrm{T}}(Ac - y) = 0$$

$$\|\eta\|^2 = \|Ac - y\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}c_j - y_i\right)^2 \qquad c = \left((A^{\mathrm{T}}A)^{-1}A^{\mathrm{T}}\right)y$$

$$\frac{d\|\eta\|^2}{dc_k} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} 2\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}c_j - y_i\right)a_{ik} = 0$$

$$(Ac - y)^{\mathrm{T}}A = 0$$

问题4: 求行列式

• 怎么求方阵A的行列式?

$$A = P^{-1}LU$$

$$\det(A) = \det(P^{-1})\det(L)\det(U) = (-1)^S \left(\prod_{i=1}^n l_{ii}\right) \left(\prod_{i=1}^n u_{ii}\right).$$