

P209 1.4.6.9

1. 设线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = -12 \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 = 20 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 10x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

(1) 考察用雅可比迭代法, 高斯-塞德尔迭代法解此方程组的收敛性

(2) 用雅可比迭代法, 高斯-塞德尔迭代法解此方程组, 要求

当 $\|x^{(k+1)} - x^{(k)}\|_\infty < 10^{-4}$ 时迭代终止

解: (1) 系数矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ 是严格对角占优矩阵,

\therefore 使用 Jacobi 迭代和 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法都收敛.

(2) ① 使用 Jacobi 迭代法

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & & \\ & 4 & \\ & & 10 \end{bmatrix}, L = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ -1 & 0 & \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, U = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ & 0 & 2 \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B_J = D^{-1}(L+U) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & & \\ & \frac{1}{4} & \\ & & \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix} \left(-\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{10} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_J = D^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & & \\ & \frac{1}{4} & \\ & & \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ 20 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{12}{5} \\ 5 \\ \frac{3}{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x^{(k+1)} = B_J x^{(k)} + f_J$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{2}{5}x_1^{(k)} - \frac{1}{5}x_2^{(k)} - \frac{12}{5} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4}x_1^{(k)} - \frac{1}{2}x_3^{(k)} + 5 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{5}x_1^{(k)} + \frac{3}{10}x_2^{(k)} + \frac{3}{10} \end{cases}$$



取 $x^{(0)} = (1, 1, 1)^T$, 迭代到 17 次可以满足精度

~~*~~ ~~$x^{(17)}$~~ $x^{(17)} = (-4.0000186, 2.9999915, 2.0000012)^T$

② Gauss-Seidel 迭代法

~~D~~ $D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & & \\ & 4 & \\ & & 10 \end{bmatrix}$ $L = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ 1 & 0 & \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $U = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ & 0 & 2 \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$x^{(k+1)} = (D-L)^{-1} U x^k + (D-L)^{-1} b$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x^k + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ 20 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{20} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{40} & \frac{3}{40} & \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} x^k + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{20} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{40} & \frac{3}{40} & \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ 20 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{20} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{20} & -\frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} x^k + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{12}{5} \\ \frac{22}{5} \\ \frac{21}{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{k+1} = -\frac{2}{5} x_2^k - \frac{1}{5} x_3^k - \frac{12}{5} \\ x_2^{k+1} = \frac{1}{4} x_1^{k+1} - \frac{1}{2} x_3^k + 5 \\ x_3^{k+1} = -\frac{1}{5} x_1^{k+1} + \frac{3}{10} x_2^{k+1} + \frac{3}{10} \end{cases}$$

取 $x^{(0)} = (1, 1, 1)^T$, 迭代到 8 次可以满足精度

$x^{(8)} = (-4.0000186, 2.9999915, 2.0000012)^T$



4. 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & a & 0 \\ b & 10 & b \\ 0 & a & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\det A \neq 0$, 用 a, b 表示解线性方程

组 $AX=f$ 的雅可比迭代与高斯-塞德尔迭代收敛的充要条件.

解: $\det A = 500 + 0 + 0 - 0 - 5ab - 10ab = 500 - 15ab \neq 0 \therefore ab \neq \frac{100}{3}$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & & \\ & 10 & \\ & & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad L = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ b & 0 & \\ 0 & a & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ & 0 & b \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B_J = D^{-1}(L+U) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & & \\ & \frac{1}{10} & \\ & & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a & 0 \\ -b & 0 & -b \\ 0 & -a & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a}{10} & 0 \\ -\frac{b}{10} & 0 & -\frac{b}{10} \\ 0 & -\frac{a}{5} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - B_J| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \frac{a}{10} & 0 \\ \frac{b}{10} & \lambda & \frac{b}{10} \\ 0 & \frac{a}{5} & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda^2 - \frac{3ab}{100}) \therefore \rho(B_J) = \frac{\sqrt{3|ab|}}{10}$$

$\rho(B_J) = \frac{\sqrt{3|ab|}}{10} < 1 \therefore |ab| < \frac{100}{3} \therefore$ Jacobi 迭代收敛的充要条件为 $|ab| < \frac{100}{3}$

$$B_{GS} = \cancel{D^{-1}(D-L)^{-1}U} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & & \\ b & 10 & \\ 0 & a & 5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a}{10} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{ab}{100} & -\frac{b}{10} \\ 0 & -\frac{a^2b}{500} & \frac{ab}{50} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore |\lambda E - B_{GS}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \frac{a}{10} & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - \frac{ab}{100} & \frac{b}{10} \\ 0 & \frac{a^2b}{500} & \lambda - \frac{ab}{50} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda - \frac{3ab}{100}) \therefore \rho(B_{GS}) = \frac{\sqrt{3|ab|}}{10}$$

$$\rho(B_{GS}) = \frac{\sqrt{3|ab|}}{10} < 1 \therefore |ab| < \frac{100}{3}$$

\therefore Gauss-Seidel 迭代收敛的充要条件为 $|ab| < \frac{100}{3}$



6 用雅可比迭代与高斯-塞德尔迭代解线性方程组 $Ax=b$. 证明若

取 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 则两种方法均收敛, 试比较哪种方法收敛快?

解: $D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $L = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ 0 & 0 & \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ & 0 & 1 \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\therefore B_J = D^{-1}(L+U) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & & \\ & \frac{1}{2} & \\ & & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - B_J| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \lambda & \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda^2 - \frac{11}{12}) \quad \therefore \rho(B_J) = \sqrt{\frac{11}{12}} < 1$$

\therefore Jacobi 迭代法收敛

$$B_{GS} = (D-L)^{-1}U = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ & 0 & -1 \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - B_{GS}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \lambda & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - \frac{11}{12} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda - \frac{11}{12}) \quad \therefore \rho(B_{GS}) = \frac{11}{12} < 1$$

\therefore Gauss-Seidel 迭代法也收敛

又 $\because \rho(B_J) = \sqrt{\frac{11}{12}} > \frac{11}{12} = \rho(B_{GS}) \quad \therefore$ Gauss-Seidel 迭代法收敛更快



9 设有线性方程组 $Ax=b$, 其中 A 为对称正定阵, 迭代公式

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + w(b - Ax^{(k)}), \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

试证明当 $0 < w < \frac{2}{\beta}$ 时上述迭代法收敛 (其中 $0 < \alpha \leq \lambda(A) \leq \beta$).

证: 迭代公式可写为 $x^{(k+1)} = (I - wA)x^{(k)} + wb, \quad k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

\therefore 迭代矩阵 $B = I - wA$. 特征值为 $\mu = 1 - w\lambda(A)$.

$$\because 0 < \alpha \leq \lambda(A) \leq \beta \quad \therefore \quad 1 - w\beta \leq \mu = 1 - w\lambda(A) \leq 1 - w\alpha.$$

$$\text{又: } 0 < w < \frac{2}{\beta} \quad \therefore \quad 1 - 2 < \mu < 1 - 0 \quad \text{即} \quad |\mu| < 1$$

$\therefore \rho(B) < 1 \quad \therefore$ 该迭代法在 $0 < w < \frac{2}{\beta}$ 时收敛.

