

① 幂法

例：用幂法求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 按模最大特征值及特征向量。取 $x^{(0)} = (1, 1, 1)^T$ ，误差不超过 10^{-3} 。

$y^{(0)} = Ax^{(0)}$
 $y^{(0)} \rightarrow x^{(1)}$ $\lambda_1 = \text{最大值}$
 $y^{(1)} = Ax^{(1)}$
 $y^{(1)} \rightarrow x^{(2)}$ $\lambda_2 = \text{最大值}$

解： $y^{(0)} = x^{(0)} = (1, 0, 1)^T$ $\Rightarrow x^{(1)} = Ay^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda_1 = 2$

$x^{(1)} \rightarrow y^{(1)} \Rightarrow y^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow x^{(2)} = Ay^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ -2 \\ 2.5 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda_2 = 2.5$

$x^{(2)} \rightarrow y^{(2)} \Rightarrow y^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 \\ -0.8 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow x^{(3)} = Ay^{(2)} \dots$

...

$\lambda_8 = 2.9990924$

$\lambda_9 = 2.9996973$

又 $|\lambda_9 - \lambda_8| = 0.0006049 < 0.001 = 10^{-3}$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 \approx \lambda_9 = 2.9996973$ $\alpha_1 \approx x^{(9)}$

② 反幂法

例： $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 对应于 $\lambda = 0.4$ 的特征向量 $x_0 = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$

解：

$(A - 0.4I)y_1 = x_0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1.6 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1.6 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1.6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1.6 \end{pmatrix} y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

对 $(A - 0.4I)$ 进行LU分解

$\begin{pmatrix} 1.6 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1.6 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1.6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1.6 \end{pmatrix}$