

$$1. x_{k+1} = \frac{x_k(x_k^2 + 3a)}{3x_k^2 + a}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

证明: 设 $\varphi(x) = \frac{x(3a+x^2)}{3x^2+a}$, $\varphi(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{\sqrt{a}(a+3a)}{3a+a} = \sqrt{a}$

$$x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k)$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{(3x^2+3a)(3x^2+a) - (x^3+3ax) \cdot 6x}{(3x^2+a)^2} = \frac{3(x^2-a)^2}{(3x^2+a)^2}$$

$$\varphi''(x) = \frac{3 \cdot 2(x^2-a) \cdot 2x(3x^2+a) - 3(x^2-a)^2 \cdot 2(3x^2+a) \cdot 6x}{(3x^2+a)^4} = \frac{48ax(x^2-a)}{(3x^2+a)^3}$$

$$\varphi'''(x) = \frac{48a(3x^2-a)(3x^2+a)^3 - 48ax(x^2-a) \cdot 3(3x^2+a)^2 \cdot 6x}{(3x^2+a)^6}$$

$$\varphi'(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{3(a-a)^2}{(3a+a)^2} = 0, \quad \varphi''(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{48a\sqrt{a}(a-a)}{(3a+a)^3} = 0$$

$$\varphi'''(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{48a(3a-a) \cdot (3a+a)^3 - 0}{(3a+a)^6} = \frac{3}{2a} \neq 0$$

∴ 迭代法是计算 \sqrt{a} 的三阶方法.

$$\therefore \frac{e_{k+1}}{e_k^3} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3!} \varphi'''(x^*)$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{a} - x_{k+1}}{(\sqrt{a} - x_k)^3} = \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{3}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2a} = \frac{1}{4a}$$

$$2. \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

证明: 由消元公式得

$$a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ij} - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} a_{ij}$$

$$\therefore a_{21} \cdot a_{ij} - a_{12} \cdot a_{ji}$$

∵ A 为对称矩阵,

$$\therefore a_{ij} = a_{ji}$$

$$\therefore a_{ij} - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} a_{ij} = a_{ji} - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} a_{ji} = a_{ji}^{(2)}$$

$$\therefore a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ji}^{(2)}$$

∴ A_2 是对称矩阵.

$$3. A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = (a_{ij}^{(2)})_{n-1}.$$

证明: (1) $\because A$ 为正定矩阵
 \therefore 对于任意 $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$, 有 $f = \vec{x}^T A \vec{x} > 0$
 取 $\vec{x} = \vec{e}_i^T = (0, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$
 则 $\vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = a_{ii} > 0 \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$

(2) 由消元公式得

$$a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ij} - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}} a_{1j}$$

$\because A$ 为对称正定矩阵.

$$\therefore a_{21} a_{1j} = a_{1i} a_{1j}$$

$$a_{ij} = a_{ji}$$

$$\therefore a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ij} - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}} a_{1j} = a_{ji} - \frac{a_{j1}}{a_{11}} a_{1i} = a_{ji}^{(2)}, \quad i, j = 2, 3, \dots, n$$

故 A_2 也为对称矩阵.

$$\text{又由 } \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} = L A, \text{ 其中}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{11}} & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{a_1^T}{a_{11}} & I_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore L$ 非奇异, 对于 $\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$, 由 A 的正定性有.

$$L^T \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}, \quad (x, L A L^T x) = (L^T x, A L^T x) > 0$$

$\therefore L A L^T$ 正定 ~~矩阵~~.

$$\text{由 } L A L^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{a_{11}} a_1^T \\ 0 & I_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

而 $a_{11} > 0$, 故可知 A_2 为正定矩阵

由上可得, A 为对称正定矩阵.

机械 崔俊楠

1. 设初始值 x_0 充分靠近 $x^* = \sqrt{a}$ 其中 a 为正常数

证明迭代公式 $x_{k+1} = \frac{x_k(x_k + 3a)}{3x_k^2 + a}$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

是计算 x^* 的三阶公式 求极限 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{k+1} - \sqrt{a}}{(x_k - \sqrt{a})^3}$

证明: 若设 $\varphi(x) = \frac{x(x^2 + 3a)}{3x^2 + a}$ $\varphi(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{\sqrt{a}(a + 3a)}{3a + a} = \sqrt{a}$

$x_{k+1} = \varphi(x_k)$
以 \sqrt{a} 为不动点 $\varphi'(x) = \frac{(3x^2 + 3a)(3x^2 + a) - (x^2 + 3ax) \cdot 6x}{(3x^2 + a)^2} = \frac{3(x^2 - a)^2}{(3x^2 + a)^2}$

$\varphi''(x) = \frac{3(x^2 - a) \cdot 2x(3x^2 + a) - 3(x^2 - a)^2 \cdot 2(3x^2 + a) \cdot 6x}{(3x^2 + a)^4} = \frac{6x(x^2 - a)}{(3x^2 + a)^3}$

$\varphi'''(x) = \frac{(90x^4 + 180a^2 - 42a^2)(3x^2 + a)^3 - (-18x^3 + 624x^3 - 42a^2x)}{(3x^2 + a)^6}$

$\varphi'(\sqrt{a}) = 0$ $\varphi''(\sqrt{a}) = 0$ $\varphi'''(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{3}{2a}$ 迭代法为 \sqrt{a} 的三阶收敛

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{k+1} - \sqrt{a}}{(x_k - \sqrt{a})^3} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi'''(\sqrt{a})}{3!} = \frac{1}{4a}$

2. 设 A 是对称矩阵 $a_{11} \neq 0$, 经过一步高斯消去法后

A 约化为 $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix}$ 证明 A_2 是对称矩阵

证明: $a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ij} - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}} a_{1j} = a_{ji} - \frac{a_{j1}}{a_{11}} a_{1i} = a_{ji}^{(2)}$
 $i, j = 2, 3, \dots, n$

故 A_2 对称

3. 设 $A = (a_{ij})_n$ 是对称正定矩阵 经过高斯消去后, A 化为

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } A_2 = (a_{ij}^{(2)})_{n-1} \text{ 证明:}$$

(1) A 的对角元素 $a_{ii} > 0 \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$

证明: $\because A$ 对称正定, 所以

$$a_{ii} > 0, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

(2) 证明 A_2 是对称正定矩阵

$$a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ij} - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}} a_{1j} = a_{ji} - \frac{a_{j1}}{a_{11}} a_{1i} = a_{ji}^{(2)} \quad i, j=2, 3, \dots, n$$

故 A_2 对称.

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} = L_1 A$$

$$L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{11}} & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{a_1}{a_{11}} & I_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

L_1 非奇异 故 $x \neq 0$ A 的正定性有

$$L_1^T x \neq 0 \quad (x, L_1 A L_1^T x) = (L_1^T x, A L_1^T x) > 0$$

故 $L_1 A L_1^T$ 正定

$$L_1 A L_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{a_{11}} a_1^T \\ 0 & I_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

而 $a_{11} > 0$ 故知 A_2 正定.

1. 解: $\varphi(x_k) = x_{k+1} = \frac{x_k(x_k^2 + 3a)}{3x_k^2 + a}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

则迭代格式为 $\varphi(x) = \frac{x(x^2 + 3a)}{3x^2 + a}$ 且 $\varphi(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{4a\sqrt{a}}{4a} = \sqrt{a}$

$\varphi'(x) = \frac{(3x^2 + 3a)(3x^2 + a) - x(x^2 + 3a) \cdot 6x}{(3x^2 + a)^2} = \frac{3(x^2 - a)^2}{(3x^2 + a)^2}, \varphi'(\sqrt{a}) = 0$

$\varphi''(x) = 3 \cdot \frac{2(x^2 - a) \cdot 2x \cdot (3x^2 + a)^2 - (x^2 - a)^2 \cdot 2 \cdot (3x^2 + a) \cdot 6x}{(3x^2 + a)^4} = \frac{48ax(x^2 - a)}{(3x^2 + a)^4}, \varphi''(\sqrt{a}) = 0$

$\varphi'''(x) = 48a \cdot \frac{(3x^2 - a)(3x^2 + a)^4 - x(x^2 - a)^2 \cdot (3x^2 + a)^3 \cdot 6x}{(3x^2 + a)^8}$

$= -48a \cdot \frac{15x^4 - 24ax^2 + a^2}{(3x^2 + a)^5}$

$\varphi'''(\sqrt{a}) = -48a \cdot \frac{15a^2 - 24a^2 + a^2}{(4a)^5} = \frac{3}{8a^2} \neq 0$

\therefore 迭代公式 $x_{k+1} = \frac{x_k(x_k^2 + 3a)}{3x_k^2 + a}$ 是计算 x^* 的三阶公式

$k \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow x \rightarrow x^* = \sqrt{a}$

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{k+1} - \sqrt{a}}{(x_k - \sqrt{a})^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}} \frac{\varphi(x) - \sqrt{a}}{(x - \sqrt{a})^3} \xrightarrow{\text{洛}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}} \frac{\varphi'(x)}{3(x - \sqrt{a})^2} \xrightarrow{\text{洛}} \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}} \frac{\varphi''(x)}{6(x - \sqrt{a})}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{a}} \frac{\varphi''(x) - \varphi''(\sqrt{a})}{6(x - \sqrt{a})} = \frac{1}{6} \varphi'''(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{8a^2} = \frac{1}{16a^2}$

1. 题证:

设初始值 x_0 充分靠近 $x^* = \sqrt{a}$, 其中 a 为正常数, 证明迭代公式 $x_{k+1} = \frac{x_k(x_k^2 + 3a)}{3x_k^2 + a}, k=0, 1, 2, \dots$

是计算 x^* 的三阶导数, 并求极限 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{k+1} - \sqrt{a}}{(x_k - \sqrt{a})^3}$

证: 设 A 是对称矩阵且 $a_{11} \neq 0$, 经过一步高斯消元法后, A 约化为 $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix}$

证明 A_2 是对称矩阵.

证明: 以 3 阶为例:

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{且 } a_{12} = a_{21}, \quad a_{13} = a_{31}, \quad a_{23} = a_{32}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} r_1]{r_2 - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} r_1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{22} - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} a_{12} & a_{23} - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{32} - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} a_{12} & a_{33} - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} a_{13} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } a_{12} = a_{21}, \quad a_{13} = a_{31}, \quad a_{23} = a_{32} \quad \text{则} \quad a_{32} - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} a_{12} = a_{23} - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} a_{13}$$

$$\therefore A_2^T = A_2 \quad \text{即 } A_2 \text{ 是对称矩阵.}$$

若 A 为 n 阶.

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{且 } a_{ij} = a_{ji} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_n - \frac{a_{n1}}{a_{11}} r_1]{r_2 - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} r_1, r_3 - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} r_1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} a_{12} & a_{23} - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} a_{13} & \cdots & a_{2n} - \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{32} - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} a_{12} & a_{33} - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} a_{13} & \cdots & a_{3n} - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2} - \frac{a_{n1}}{a_{11}} a_{12} & a_{n3} - \frac{a_{n1}}{a_{11}} a_{13} & \cdots & a_{nn} - \frac{a_{n1}}{a_{11}} a_{1n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } a_{ij} = a_{ji} \quad \text{则} \quad a_{ij} - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}} a_{1j} = a_{ji} - \frac{a_{j1}}{a_{11}} a_{1i}$$

$$\therefore A_2^T = A_2 \quad \text{即 } A_2 \text{ 是对称矩阵.}$$

水利 徐贵颖

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } \varphi(x) &= \frac{x(x^2+3a)}{3x^2+a} \\ \text{迭代公式 } x_{k+1} &= \varphi(x_k) \\ \varphi(\sqrt{a}) &= \sqrt{a} \\ \varphi(x)(3x^2+a) &= x(x^2+3a) \\ \text{求导: } 6x\varphi(x) + \varphi'(x)(3x^2+a) &= 3x^2+3a \\ 6\varphi(x) + 12x\varphi'(x) + 3(x^2+a)\varphi''(x) &= 6x \\ 18\varphi(x) + 18x\varphi'(x) + 3(x^2+a)\varphi''(x) &= 6 \\ \text{代入 } x = \sqrt{a} \\ \varphi'(\sqrt{a}) &= 0 \quad \varphi''(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{3}{2a} \\ \therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{a} - x_{k+1}}{(\sqrt{a} - x_k)^3} &= \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{3}{2a} = \frac{1}{4a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{ij}^{(2)} &= a_{ij} - \frac{a_{ji} a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} = a_{ji} - \frac{a_{ji} a_{ii}}{a_{ii}} \\ &= a_{ji}^{(2)}, \quad i, j = 2, 3, \dots, n \\ \therefore A_2 &\text{ 是对称矩阵} \end{aligned}$$

(1) A 对称正定
 $\therefore a_{ii} = (Ae_i, e_i) > 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n$
 其中 $e_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T$ 为第 i 个单位向量

(2) A 对称
 $\therefore a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ij} - \frac{a_{ji} a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} = a_{ji} - \frac{a_{ji} a_{ii}}{a_{ii}} = a_{ji}^{(2)}$
 $i, j = 2, 3, \dots, n \quad \therefore A_2 \text{ 对称}$
 由 $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} = L_1 A$, $L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ -\frac{a_1}{a_{11}} & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ -\frac{a_n}{a_{11}} & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{a_1}{a_{11}} & I_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$
 $\therefore L_1$ 非奇异, 对 $\forall x \neq 0$ 且正定有 $L_1^T x \neq 0$
 $(x, L_1 A L_1^T x) = (L_1^T x, A L_1^T x) > 0$
 故 $L_1 A L_1^T$ 正定

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } L_1 A L_1^T &= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{a_{11}} a_1^T \\ 0 & I_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \because a_{11} &> 0 \\ \therefore A_2 &\text{ 正定} \end{aligned}$$

2. 由消元公式及 A 的对称性可得:

$$a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ij} - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}} a_{1j} = a_{ji} - \frac{a_{j1}}{a_{11}} a_{1i} = a_{ji}^{(2)}, \quad i, j = 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

故 A_2 对称

3. (1) 因 A 对称正定,

$$a_{ii} = (Ae_i, e_i) > 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

e_i 为第 i 个单位向量

$$(2) \text{ 由 } a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ij} - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}} a_{1j} = a_{ji} - \frac{a_{j1}}{a_{11}} a_{1i} = a_{ji}^{(2)}, \quad i, j = 2, 3, \dots, n$$

A_2 对称

$$\text{又因为 } \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix} = L_1 A, \quad L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} & 1 & \\ \vdots & & \ddots \\ -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{11}} & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

显然 L_1 非奇异, 故对任何 $x \neq 0$ 有

$$L_1^T x \neq 0, \quad (x, L_1, A L_1^T x) = (L_1^T x, A L_1^T x) > 0$$

故 $L_1, A L_1^T$ 正定

又因为 $L_1 A L_1^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 而 $a_{11} > 0$, 故 A_2 正定.

由能学院 王璐 3个挑战题

Date: / /

1. 证明: 若设 $\varphi(x) = \frac{x(x^2+3a)}{2x^2+a}$, 则 $\varphi(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{\sqrt{a}(a+3a)}{3a+a} = \sqrt{a}$

迭代序列 $\{x_k\}$ 以 \sqrt{a} 为不动点.

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{(3x^2+3a)(3x^2+a) - (x^3+3ax) \cdot 6x}{(3x^2+a)^2} = \frac{3(x^2-a)^2}{(3x^2+a)^2}$$

$$\varphi''(x) = \frac{3(x^2-a) \cdot 2x(3x^2+a) - 3(x^2-a)^2 \cdot 2(3x^2+a) \cdot 6x}{(3x^2+a)^4} = \frac{6x(3x^2+a)(x^2-a)}{(3x^2+a)^3}$$

$$\varphi'''(x) = \frac{(-90x^4 + 180ax^2 - 42a^2)(3x^2+a)^3 + (18x^5 - 60ax^3 + 42a^2x) \cdot 3(3x^2+a)^2 \cdot 6x}{(3x^2+a)^6}$$

$$\text{代入 } \sqrt{a}, \text{ 得 } \varphi'(\sqrt{a}) = 0, \quad \varphi''(\sqrt{a}) = 0, \quad \varphi'''(\sqrt{a}) = \frac{3}{2a} \neq 0$$

∴ 迭代序列是计算 x^* 的三阶收敛.

$$\therefore \frac{e_{k+1}}{e_k^3} \rightarrow \frac{\varphi'''(x^*)}{3!}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_{k+1} - \sqrt{a}}{(x_k - \sqrt{a})^3} = \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{3}{2a} = \frac{1}{4a}$$

2. 证明: 设 $A = (a_{ij}) = (a_{ij}^{(n)})$ 经过高斯消元步骤.

$$A_2 \text{ 的元素为 } a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ij}^{(1)} - \frac{a_{i1}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} a_{1j}^{(1)}$$

∵ A 是对称的.

$$\therefore a_{ij}^{(1)} = a_{ji}^{(1)}, \quad a_{ii}^{(1)} = a_{ii}^{(1)}$$

$$\therefore a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ji}^{(2)} - \frac{a_{i1}^{(1)}}{a_{11}^{(1)}} a_{1j}^{(1)} = a_{ji}^{(2)}$$

∴ A_2 是对称的.

3. 证明: (1) ∵ A 对称正定.

$$\therefore a_{ii} = (Ae_i, e_i) > 0, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n, \text{ 其中 } e_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T \text{ 为第 } i \text{ 个}$$

(2). 由 A 的对称性和消元步骤.

单位向量.

$$\text{得 } a_{ij}^{(2)} = a_{ij} - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}} a_{1j} = a_{ji} - \frac{a_{j1}}{a_{11}} a_{1i} = a_{ji}^{(2)}, \quad i, j=2, 3, \dots, n$$

∴ A_2 也对称.

$$\text{又: } \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} = L_1 A, \text{ 其中 } L_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} & 1 & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{11}} & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & I_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

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$\therefore L_1$ 非奇异. \therefore 对任意 $x \neq 0$, 由 A 的正定性.

得 $L_1^T x \neq 0$, $(x, L_1 A L_1^T x) = (L_1^T x, A L_1^T x) > 0$.

$\therefore L_1 A L_1^T$ 正定.

$$\text{由 } L_1 A L_1^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{a_{11}} a_1^T \\ 0 & I_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

且 $a_{11} > 0$. $\therefore A_2$ 正定.

$\therefore A_2$ 是对称正定矩阵.