

求证共轭梯度法构造的方向是共轭的.

证明: ① $d^{(1)T} Q d^{(0)} = (-g^{(1)} + \beta_0 d^{(0)})^T Q d^{(0)}$

$$= -g^{(1)T} Q d^{(0)} + \beta_0 d^{(0)T} Q d^{(0)}$$

其中 $\beta_0 = \frac{g^{(1)T} Q d^{(0)}}{d^{(0)T} Q d^{(0)}}$, 代入可得

$$d^{(1)T} Q d^{(0)} = -g^{(1)T} Q d^{(0)} + \frac{g^{(1)T} Q d^{(0)}}{d^{(0)T} Q d^{(0)}} \cdot d^{(0)T} Q d^{(0)} = 0.$$

② 假设 $d^{(0)}, d^{(1)}, \dots, d^{(k)}$ 共轭, 只需证 $d^{(k+1)}$ 与 $d^{(0)}, d^{(1)}, \dots, d^{(k)}$ 共轭即可, 即证 $d^{(k+1)T} Q d^{(i)} = 0, \forall i \in [0, k]$

$$\because d^{(k+1)} = -g^{(k+1)} + \beta_k d^{(k)} \quad \text{则证} \quad -g^{(k+1)T} Q d^{(i)} + \beta_k d^{(k)T} Q d^{(i)} = 0$$

I. 对于 $0 \leq i < k$, 只需证 $-g^{(k+1)T} Q d^{(i)} = 0$ 即可.

$$\text{由 } g^{(i+1)} = g^{(i)} + \alpha_i Q d^{(i)} \quad \text{则 } Q d^{(i)} = \frac{g^{(i+1)} - g^{(i)}}{\alpha_i}, \text{ 代入可得}$$

$$\text{证 } -g^{(k+1)T} \cdot \frac{(g^{(i+1)} - g^{(i)})}{\alpha_i} = 0. \Rightarrow g^{(k+1)T} g^{(i)} - g^{(k+1)T} g^{(i+1)} = 0. \text{ 即可.}$$

$$\text{由 } g^{(k+1)T} d^{(i)} = 0. \Rightarrow g^{(k+1)T} [-g^{(i)} + \alpha_i d^{(i+1)}] = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow -g^{(k+1)T} g^{(i)} + \alpha_{i+1} g^{(k+1)T} d^{(i+1)} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow g^{(k+1)T} g^{(i)} = 0.$$

则证得 $g^{(k+1)T} g^{(i)} - g^{(k+1)T} g^{(i+1)} = 0$, 即对 $0 \leq i < k$ 成立

II. $i=k$ 时, 应证 $-g^{(k+1)T} Q d^{(k)} + \beta_k d^{(k)T} Q d^{(k)} = 0$.

$$\text{其中 } \beta_k = \frac{g^{(k+1)T} Q d^{(k)}}{d^{(k)T} Q d^{(k)}} \quad \text{代入可得}$$

$$-g^{(k+1)T} Q d^{(k)} + \beta_k d^{(k)T} Q d^{(k)} = 0 \text{ 得证}$$

综上所述, 共轭梯度法构造的方向均共轭.