6 解线性方程组的迭代法

/* Iterative Techniques for Solving Linear Systems */



求解 $A\bar{x} = \bar{b}$



思 与解 f(x)=0 的不动点迭代相信,将 $A\bar{x}=\bar{b}$ 等价 路改写为 $\bar{x} = B\bar{x} + \bar{f}$ 形式,建立迭代 $\bar{x}^{(k+1)} = B\bar{x}^{(k)} + \bar{f}$ 。 从初值 $\bar{x}^{(0)}$ 出发,得到序列 $\{\bar{x}^{(k)}\}$ 。



计算精度可控,特别适用于求解系数为大型稀疏 矩阵 /* sparse matrices */ 的方程组。

- ≥ 如何建立迭代格式?
- ▲ 向量序列的收敛条件?

- 🏲 收敛速度?
- ☒ 误差估计?

定义1 对于给定的方程组x=Bx+f,用公式

$$x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + f$$

逐步代入求近似解的方法,称为迭代法

如果 $\lim_{k \to \infty} x^{(k)} = x^*$ 存在,称此迭代法收敛,

x*就是方程组的解,否则称此迭代法发散。

如何建立迭代方程?

A=M-N

M为分裂矩阵, 非奇异

 $Ax=b \iff Mx=Nx+b \iff X=M^{-1}Nx+M^{-1}b$

 $B=M^{-1}N=M^{-1}(M-A)=I-M^{-1}A$

§ 6.1 迭代法的收敛性 /* Convergence of Iterative methods */

$$\vec{x}^{(k+1)} = B\vec{x}^{(k)} + \vec{f}$$
 的收敛条件

$$\underline{\vec{e}^{(k+1)}} = \vec{x}^{(k+1)} - \vec{x} * = (B\vec{x}^{(k)} + \vec{f}) - (B\vec{x} * + \vec{f}) = B(\vec{x}^{(k)} - \vec{x} *) = \underline{B\vec{e}^{(k)}}$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{F}}$$
分条件
等价于对
任何算子范数有
 \mathcal{F} \mathcal{F}

定理1
$$\lim_{k\to\infty} A_k = A$$
 $\lim_{k\to\infty} \left\| A_k - A \right\| = 0$

证明:
$$\|A_k x\| \le \|A_k\| \|x\|$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} A_k = 0$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \|A_k\| = 0$$

反之,

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} A_k x = 0 \iff \lim_{k \to \infty} A_k e_j = 0 \iff \lim_{k \to \infty} A_k = 0$$

定理3
$$\lim_{k\to\infty} B^k = 0 \Longrightarrow \rho(B) < 1$$

证明: 1)→ 2)反证

若B存在一个大于1的特征值 λ, |λ|≥1

$$B^k x = \lambda^k x$$
 — $\|B^k x\| = |\lambda|^k \|x\|$ — $\{B^k x\}$ 不收敛

$$\mathbf{2)} \longrightarrow \mathbf{1}) \quad Bv_i = \lambda_i v_i$$

$$\forall x \in R^n \qquad x = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i v_i$$

$$B^k x = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \lambda_i^k v_i = \lambda_1^k \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_1}\right)^k v_i \to 0$$

$$B^k \to 0$$

定理3
$$\lim_{k\to\infty} B^k = 0$$
 $\rho(B) < 1$

 $k \rightarrow \infty$

证明:对任何矩阵,存在非奇罗 Jordan标准型

$$P^{-1}BP = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & & & & \\ & J_2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & J_r \end{bmatrix} \qquad J_i = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & \\ & \lambda_i & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$PJP^{-1} \longrightarrow B^k = PJ^kP^{-1}$$

$$J^{k} = \begin{bmatrix} J_{1}^{k} & & & \\ & J_{2}^{k} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & J_{r}^{k} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} B^{k} = 0 \iff \lim_{k \to \infty} J^{k} = 0 \iff \lim_{k \to \infty} J^{k} = 0$$

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{J}_{i}^{k} &= (\lambda_{i}\boldsymbol{I} + \boldsymbol{E}_{t,1})^{k} = \sum_{j=0}^{k} C_{k}^{j} \lambda_{i}^{k-j} (\boldsymbol{E}_{t,1})^{j} = \sum_{j=0}^{k} C_{k}^{j} \lambda_{i}^{k-j} \boldsymbol{E}_{t,j} \\ & \boldsymbol{E}_{t,0} = \boldsymbol{I}, \\ \boldsymbol{E}_{t,k} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{t} \cdot \boldsymbol{k} \\ \boldsymbol{E}_{t,k} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{t} \cdot \boldsymbol{k} \\ \lambda_{i}^{k} & C_{k}^{1} \lambda_{i}^{k-1} & C_{k}^{2} \lambda_{i}^{k-2} & \cdots & C_{k}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{k-(t-1)} \\ \lambda_{i}^{k} & C_{k}^{1} \lambda_{i}^{k-1} & \ddots & C_{k}^{t-1} \lambda_{i}^{k-(t-2)} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & C_{k}^{2} \lambda_{i}^{k-2} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & C_{k}^{1} \lambda_{i}^{k-1} \\ & \lambda_{i}^{k} & \lambda_{i}^{k} \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

利用极限
$$\lim_{k\to\infty} k^r c^k = 0$$
 (0 \geq 0) \iff $\lim_{k\to\infty} C_k^j \lambda^{k-j} = 0$

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} \left\| B^k \right\|^{\frac{1}{k}} = \rho(B)$$

证明:

$$\rho(B) = \left[\rho(B^k)\right]^{\frac{1}{k}} \le \left\|B^k\right\|^{\frac{1}{k}}$$

$$B_{\varepsilon} = [\rho(B) + \varepsilon]^{-1}B \longrightarrow \rho(B_{\varepsilon}) < 1$$

$$\exists N, k > N, ||B_{\varepsilon}^{k}|| = \frac{||B^{k}||}{[\rho(B) + \varepsilon]^{k}} < 1$$

$$\lim_{k\to\infty}B_{\varepsilon}^k=0$$

$$\rho(B) \le \left\| B^k \right\|^{\frac{1}{k}} \le \rho(B) + \varepsilon$$

定理 设 $\bar{x} = B\bar{x} + \bar{f}$ 存在唯一解,则从任意 $\bar{x}^{(0)}$ 出发,

迭代
$$\vec{x}^{(k+1)} = B\vec{x}^{(k)} + \vec{f}$$
收敛 \Leftrightarrow $B^k \to 0$

证明:
$$B^k \to 0 \Leftrightarrow ||B^k|| \to 0 \Leftrightarrow \max_{\bar{x} \neq \bar{0}} \frac{||B^k \bar{x}||}{||\bar{x}||} \to 0$$

- $\Leftrightarrow ||B^k \bar{x}|| \to 0$ 对任意非零向量 \bar{x} 成立
- $\Leftrightarrow B^k \bar{x} \to \bar{0}$ 对任意非零向量 \bar{x} 成立
- \Leftrightarrow 从任意 $\bar{x}^{(0)}$ 出发,记 $\bar{e}^{(0)} = \bar{x}^{(0)} \bar{x}^*$,则 $\vec{e}^{(k)} = B^k \vec{e}^{(0)} \rightarrow \vec{0}$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$
- $\Leftrightarrow \{\bar{x}^{(k)}\}$ 收敛

定理5(迭代法基本定理)方程组x=Bx+f

及一阶定常迭代法x(k+1)=Bx(k)+f,对任意初始向量x(0),迭代收敛的充分必要条件是矩阵的谱半径

$$\lambda(0)$$
, 还代权或的无效 要求 计 是 $\lambda(0)$ 有 $\lambda(0)$ 和 $\lambda(0)$

$$\epsilon^{(k)}=x^{(k)}-x^*=B^k \epsilon^{(0)} \rightarrow 0$$

例3考察迭代法解线性方程组 $x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + f$ 的收敛性

情况一
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{-2}{8} \\ \frac{-4}{11} & 0 & \frac{1}{11} \\ \frac{-6}{12} & \frac{-3}{12} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad f = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{20}{8} \\ \frac{33}{8} \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad f = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - B) = \lambda^2 + 0.03409\lambda + 0.03977 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -0.3082, \lambda_{2.3} = 0.1541 \pm i0.3245$$

$$\rho(B) = |\lambda_{2,3}| = 0.3592 < 1$$

收敛

$$\det(\lambda I - B) = \lambda^2 - 6 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{6}$$

$$\rho(B) > 1$$

不收敛

定理5 设有方程组x=Bx+f.B C Dn x n

一阶定常迭代法 中定理4,

若有B的某种算子范数。显然成立。

1)迭代法收敛。/

2)
$$\|x^* - x^{(k)}\| \le q^k \|x^* - x^{(0)}\|$$

3)
$$\|x * -x^{(k)}\| \le \frac{q}{1-q} \|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}\|$$

4)
$$||x*-x^{(k)}|| \le \frac{q^k}{1-q} ||x^{(1)}-x^{(0)}||$$

证明: 2)
$$x*-x^{(k+1)} = B(x*-x^{(k)}) = ... = B^k(x*-x^{(0)})$$

$$\parallel x * - x^{(k+1)} \parallel \le \parallel B^k \parallel \parallel x * - x^{(0)} \parallel \le \parallel B \parallel^k \parallel x * - x^{(0)} \parallel = q^k \parallel x * - x^{(0)} \parallel$$

3)
$$\vec{x} * -\vec{x}^{(k)} = B(\vec{x} * -\vec{x}^{(k-1)})$$

= $B(\vec{x} * -\vec{x}^{(k)} + \vec{x}^{(k)} - \vec{x}^{(k-1)})$

$$|| \vec{x} * - \vec{x}^{(k)} || \le q(|| \vec{x} * - \vec{x}^{(k)} || + || \vec{x}^{(k)} - \vec{x}^{(k-1)} ||)$$

4)
$$\vec{x}^{(k)} - \vec{x}^{(k-1)} = B(\vec{x}^{(k-1)} - \vec{x}^{(k-2)}) = \dots = B^{k-1}(\vec{x}^{(1)} - \vec{x}^{(0)})$$

$$||\vec{x}^{(k)} - \vec{x}^{(k-1)}|| \le q^{k-1} ||\vec{x}^{(1)} - \vec{x}^{(0)}||$$

$$\|x * - x^{(k)}\| \le \frac{q^k}{1 - q} \|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\|$$

例5考察迭代法 $x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + f$ 的收敛性,

其中
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & 0 \\ 0.3 & 0.8 \end{pmatrix} \qquad f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

解:

$$||B||_1 = 1.2, ||B||_2 = 1.043, ||B||_F = \sqrt{1.54}$$

$$\rho(B) = 0.9 < 1$$

收敛.

■迭代法的收敛速度

$$\varepsilon^{(k)} = B^k \varepsilon^{(0)} \longrightarrow \| \varepsilon^{(k)} \| \le \| B \|^k \| \varepsilon^{(0)} \|$$

若**B**为对称矩阵
$$\|\varepsilon^{(k)}\|_{2} \le \|B\|_{2}^{k} \|\varepsilon^{(0)}\|_{2} = [\rho(B)]^{k} \|\varepsilon^{(0)}\|_{2}$$

欲使初始误差缩小10·s所需的迭代次数

$$[\rho(B)]^k \le 10^{-s} \longrightarrow k \ge \frac{s \ln 10}{-\ln \rho(B)}$$

定义4
$$R_k(B) = -\ln \left\| B^k \right\|^{\frac{1}{k}}$$
 ---平均收敛速度

定义5 R(B)=-ln ρ (B)---新进收敛速度, 简称迭代法收敛速度。

§ 2 Jacobi 法、 Gauss - Seidel 法、SOR法

Jacobi Iterative Method

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases} a_{ii} \neq 0$$

写成矩阵形式:

$$A = D U$$
 L

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \iff (D + L + U)\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow D\vec{x} = -(L + U)\vec{x} + \vec{b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{x} = -D^{-1}(L + U)\vec{x} + D^{-1}\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{f}$$

Jacobi 迭代阵

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

Algorithm: Jacobi Iterative Method

```
Solve A\vec{x} = \vec{b} given an initial approximation \vec{x}^{(0)}.
Input: the number of equations and unknowns n; the matrix entries a[\ ][\ ];
      the entries b[]; the initial approximation VOI 1. tolerance TOL;
      maximum number of iteratio 迭代过程中, A 的元素
Output: approximate solution X[\ ]
                                  不改变,故可以事先调整好A使得
Step 1 Set k = 1;
                                       a_{ii} \neq 0,否则 A不可逆。
Step 2
                          tons 3-6
     必须等X(k)完全计算
  好了才能计算X(k+1), 因此
    需要两组向量存储。
                                     = ; /* compute x_k */
        Step 4 If ||X - X0||_{\infty} = |X_i - X0_i| < TOL then Output (X[]);
              STOP; /* successful */
        Step 5 For i = 1, ..., n Set X 0[] = X[]; /* update <math>X0 */
        Step 6 Set k ++;
Step 7 Output (Maximum number of iterations exceeded);
      STOP. /* unsuccessful */
```

Gauss - Seidel Iterative Method

$$x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{11}} (-a_{12} x_2^{(k)} - a_{13} x_3) \quad a_{14} x_4^{(k)} - \dots - a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} + b_1)$$

$$x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{22}} (-a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_2) \quad \text{只存一组向量即可。}$$

$$x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{33}} (-a_{31} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{32} x_2^{(k+1)} - a_{34} x_4^{(k)} - \dots - a_{3n} x_n^{(k)} + b_3)$$

$$x_n^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{nn}} \left(-a_{n1} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{n2} x_2^{(k+1)} - a_{n3} x_3^{(k+1)} - \dots - a_{nn-1} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} + b_n \right)$$

注: 二种方法都存在收敛性问题。

有例子表明: Gauss-Seidel法收敛时, Jacobi法可能不收敛; 而Jacobi法收敛时, Gauss-Seidel法也可能不收敛。

松弛法 /* Relaxation Methods */



$$x_{i}^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} [b_{i} - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_{i}^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{ij} x_{j}^{(k)}]$$

$$= x_i^{(k)} + \frac{r_i^{(k+1)}}{a_{ii}} \quad \sharp + r_i^{(k+1)} = b_i - \sum_{j < i} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j \ge i} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)}$$

相当于在 $x_i^{(k)}$ 的基础上加个余项生成 $x_i^{(k+1)}$

下面令 $x_i^{(k+1)} = x_i^{(k)} + \omega \frac{r_i^{(k+1)}}{i}$,希望通过选取合适的 ω 来 加速收敛,这就是松弛法 /* Relaxation Methods */。

0<ω<1 低松弛法 /* Under- Relaxation methods */

 $\omega = 1$ Gauss - Seidel 法

 $\omega > 1$

(新次)超松弛法 /* Successive Over- Relaxation methods */ 20

写成矩阵形式:

$$x_{i}^{(k+1)} = x_{i}^{(k)} + \omega \frac{r_{i}^{(k+1)}}{a_{ii}} = (1 - \omega)x_{i}^{(k)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{ii}} \left[-\sum_{j < i} a_{ij} x_{j}^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j > i} a_{ij} x_{j}^{(k)} + b_{i} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x}^{(k+1)} = (1 - \omega)\bar{x}^{(k)} + \omega D^{-1} \left[-L\bar{x}^{(k+1)} - U\bar{x}^{(k)} + \bar{b} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x}^{(k+1)} = (D + \omega L)^{-1} \left[(1 - \omega)D - \omega U \right] \bar{x}^{(k)} + (D + \omega L)^{-1} \omega \bar{b}$$

$$\bar{f}$$

小池迭代阵

定理 设A 可逆,且 $a_{ii} \neq 0$,松弛法从任意 \hat{x} 兜发对某

 $\wedge \omega$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \rho(H_{\omega}) < 1.$

例3用SOR方法解方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

>用Jacobi求解, 其迭代公式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{4}(1 - x_2^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)} - x_4^{(k)}) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{4}(1 - x_1^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)} - x_4^{(k)}) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{4}(1 - x_1^{(k)} - x_2^{(k)} - x_4^{(k)}) \\ x_4^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{4}(1 - x_1^{(k)} - x_2^{(k)} - x_4^{(k)}) \end{cases}$$

>用SOR求解, 迭代公式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = x_1^{(k)} - \frac{w}{4} (1 + 4x_1^{(k)} - x_2^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)} - x_4^{(k)}) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = x_2^{(k)} - \frac{w}{4} (1 - x_1^{(k+1)} + 4x_2^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)} - x_4^{(k)}) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = x_3^{(k)} - \frac{w}{4} (1 - x_1^{(k+1)} - x_2^{(k+1)} + 4x_3^{(k)} - x_4^{(k)}) \\ x_4^{(k+1)} = x_4^{(k)} - \frac{w}{4} (1 - x_1^{(k+1)} - x_2^{(k+1)} - x_3^{(k+1)} + 4x_4^{(k)}) \end{cases}$$

定理 设Ax=b,其中A=D-L-U为非奇异知 J=D-1(L+U)

- 1) 解方程组的Jacobi选及Lw=(D-wL)-1((1-w)D+wU)
- 2)解方程组的Gaus
- 3)解方程组的SOR迭代法收敛 ← p w)<1

定义3 (对角占优阵)

1)若A的元素满足
$$|a_{ii}| > \sum |a_{ij}|$$

称A为严格对角占优阵。

2)若A的元素满足
$$|a_{ii}| \geq \sum_{j=1}^{j-1} |a_{ij}|$$

且上式至少有一个不等式严格成立,称A为弱对角占优阵。

定义4 (可约与不可约阵) 若存在置换阵P使

$$P^T A P = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

称A为可约矩阵,否则,若不存在这样的置换阵P使上式成立,则称A为不可约矩阵。

定理

(充分条件) 若A 为严格对角占优阵(SDD) /* strictly

diagonally dominant matrix */ 则解 $A\bar{x} = \bar{b}$ 的Jacobi 和 Gauss - Seidel 迭代均收敛。

证明: 首先需要一个引理 /* Lemma */

若A 为SDD阵,则 $det(A) \neq 0$,且所有的 $a_{ii} \neq 0$ 。

我们需要对 Jacobi 迭代和 Gauss-Seidel迭代分别证明:任何一个 $|\lambda| \ge 1$ 都不可能是对应迭代阵的特征根,即 $|\lambda I - B| \ne 0$ 。

Jacobi: $B_J = D^{-1}(L+U)$

 $|\lambda I - \Gamma|$

关于Gauss-Seidel迭代的证明 与此类似(p.252)。

ESDD阵

定理9 设Ax=b.

- 1) A为严格对角占优矩阵,则解Ax=b的Jacobi, Gauss-Seidel迭代收敛。
- 2) A为弱对角占优不可约矩阵,则解Ax=b的Jacobi迭代法, Gauss-Seidel迭代法收敛。

定理10设矩阵A对称,且对角元大于零

- 2) Gauss-Seidel收敛 A正定

例8线性方程组Ax=b,
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ a & 1 & a \\ a & a & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

证明1)当-0.5<a<1时, Gauss-Seidel迭代收敛;

2)当-0.5<a<0.5时, Jacobi迭代收敛。

证明: 1)A对称,且对角元素大于0,。

Gauss-Seidel迭代收敛 ← A正定

A的顺序主子式
$$\Delta_1 = 1 > 0$$
 $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ a & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - a^2 > 0$ } -0.5\Delta_3 = \det A = 1 + 2a^3 - 3a^2 = (1 - a)^2 (1 + 2a) > 0

2) Jacobi迭代矩阵的谱半径<1时,收敛

$$\det(\lambda I - J) = \lambda^3 - 3\lambda^2 a + 2a^3 = (\lambda - a)^2 (\lambda + 2a) = 0 \quad \rho(J) = |2a| < 1$$

定理 (SOR收敛必要条件) 设A 可逆,且 $a_{ii} \neq 0$,松弛法 从任意 $\bar{x}^{(0)}$ 出发收敛 $\Rightarrow 0 < \omega < 2$ 。

证明: 从 $H_{\omega} = (D + \omega L)^{-1}[(1 - \omega)D - \omega U]$ 出发

利用 $det(H_{\omega}) = \prod \lambda_i$,而且收敛 $\Leftrightarrow |\lambda_i| < 1$ 总成立

可知收敛 $\Rightarrow |\det(H_{\alpha})| < 1$

$$\det((D + \omega L)^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(D + \omega L)} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{a_{ii}}$$

$$\det((1-\omega)D-\omega U)=(1-\omega)^n\prod_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$$

$$\longrightarrow$$
 det $(H_{\omega}) = (1 - \omega)^n$

$$\Rightarrow |\det(H_{\omega})| = |1 - \omega|^n < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < \omega < 2$$

证明: 定理的结论就是要证明|λ|<1

$$L_{w} y = \lambda y \iff (D - wL)^{-1} ((1 - w)D + wU) y = \lambda y$$

$$((1-w)D + wU)y = \lambda(D - wL)v$$

$$(((1-w)D + wU)y, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii} |y_{i}|^{2} = \sigma > 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{(1-w)(Dy,y) + w(Uy,y)}{(Dy,y) - w(Ly,y)} = \frac{(\sigma - w\sigma - \alpha w) + iw\beta}{(\sigma + \alpha w) + iw\beta}$$

$$-(Uy, y) = -(y, U^T y) = -(y, Ly) = -(\overline{Ly, y}) = \alpha - i\beta$$

$$-(Ly, y) = \alpha + i\beta$$

$$|\lambda|^2 = \frac{(\sigma - w\sigma - \alpha w)^2 + w^2 \beta^2}{(\sigma + \alpha w)^2 + w^2 \beta^2} < 1$$

$$(\sigma - w\sigma - \alpha w)^2 - (\sigma + \alpha w)^2 = w\sigma(\sigma + 2\alpha)(w - 2) < 0$$

$$0 < (Ay, y) = ((D - L - U)y, y) = \sigma + 2\alpha$$

定理10 A为严格对角占优矩阵(或弱对角占优不可约矩阵), 0<w≤1,则SOR迭代法收敛。

定理 若A为对称正定三对角阵,则 $\rho(B_{G-S})=[\rho(B_J)]^2<1$

且SOR的最佳松弛因子 /* optimal choice of ω for SOR method */

为
$$\omega = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{1 - [\rho(B_J)]^2}}$$
,此时 $\rho(H_\omega) = \omega - 1$ 。

例:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 考虑迭代格式 $\vec{x}^{(k+1)} = \vec{x}^{(k)} + \omega(A\vec{x}^{(k)} - \vec{b})$

问: ① a 取何值可使迭代收敛?

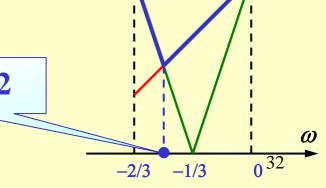
② @取何值时迭代收敛最快?

解: 考察 $B = I + \omega A$ 的特征根 $\rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1 + \omega$, $\lambda_2 = 1 + 3\omega$

① 收敛要求
$$\rho(B)<1 \rightarrow -2/3 < \omega < 0$$

②
$$\rho(B) = \max\{|1+\omega|, |1+3\omega|\}$$

当 ω 取 何 值 时 最 小 ? $\omega = -1/2$



分块迭代法

非奇异矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1q} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{q1} & A_{q2} & \cdots & A_{qq} \end{bmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & & & & \\ & A_{21} & & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & A_{qq} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -A_{12} & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ -A_{q1} & -A_{q2} & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = egin{bmatrix} 0 & -A_{12} & \cdots & -A_{1q} \\ 0 & & -A_{2q} \\ & \ddots & dots \\ 0 & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

■块Jacobi迭代法

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$A_{ii}x^{(k+1)} = b_i - \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq i}}^{q} A_{ij}x_j^{(k)} = \mathbf{g_i}$$

■块SOR迭代法

$$(D - wL)x = [(1 - w)D + wU]x + wb$$



$$A_{ii}x^{(k+1)} = A_{ii}x_i^{(k)} + w(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} A_{ij}x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i}^{q} A_{ij}x_j^{(k)})$$

定理14设Ax=b, 其中A=D-L-U(分块形式)

- 1) 若A为对称正定矩阵
- 2) 0 < w < 2

则解Ax=b的块SOR迭代法收敛。

定理15设A为非奇异T-矩阵,

$$A = egin{bmatrix} D_1 & F_1 & & & & & \ E_2 & D_2 & F^2 & & & & \ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & & \ & E_{q-1} & D_{q-1} & F_{q-1} & \ & E_q & D_q \end{bmatrix}$$

D非奇,
$$J = I - D^{-1}A$$
 则当 $\rho(J) < 1$ 对 $0 < w < 2$

D非奇,
$$J = I - D^{-1}A$$
 则当 $\rho(J) < 1$ 对 $0 < w < 2$ $\Rightarrow \rho(L_w) < 1$ $w_{opt} = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{1 - [\rho(J)]^2}}$ $\rho(L_{w_{opt}}) = w_{opt} - 1$

$$\int \rho(L_w) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} [w\mu + \sqrt{w^2 \mu^2 - 4(w - 1)}]^2 & 0 < w < w_{opt} \\ w = 1 & w_{opt} \le w < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu = \rho(J)$$

共轭梯度法(CG) ---共轭斜量法

■与方程组等价的变分问题

Ax=b, **A**对称正定
$$A = (a_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$$
 $b = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2}(Ax, x) - (b, x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_i x_j - \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_j x_j$$

性质: 1)
$$\nabla \varphi(x) = Ax - b$$

2)
$$\varphi(x+ay) = \frac{1}{2}(A(x+ay), x+ay) - (b, x+ay)$$

= $\varphi(x) + a(Ax-b, y) + \frac{a^2}{2}(Ay, y)$

3)
$$x^* = A^{-1}b$$
 $\varphi(x^*) = -\frac{1}{2}(b, A^{-1}b) = -\frac{1}{2}(Ax^*, x^*)$

$$\varphi(x) - \varphi(x^*) = \frac{1}{2}(Ax, x) - (Ax^*, x) + \frac{1}{2}(Ax^*, x^*) = \frac{1}{2}(A(x - x^*), x^{-37}x^*)$$

定理16 设A对称正定,则x*为线性方程组的解的充要条件为 $\varphi(x^*) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(x)$

证明: \longrightarrow 设 $x^* = A^{-1}b$ 由A的正定性,得

$$\varphi(x) - \varphi(x^*) = \frac{1}{2} (A(x - x^*), x - x^*) \ge 0 \implies \varphi(x) \ge \varphi(x^*)$$

若 $\forall x \in R^n, \varphi(\overline{x}) \leq \varphi(x) \longrightarrow \varphi(\overline{x}) - \varphi(x^*) = 0$

$$\frac{1}{2}(A(\overline{x} - x^*), \overline{x} - x^*) = 0$$

由A正定,推出 $\overline{x} = x^*$

最速下降法

求 $\varphi(x)$ 极小点x*可转化为求一维问题的极小,

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \alpha_k p^{(k)}$$

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \alpha_k p^{(k)}$$
 之女
s.t.
$$\varphi(x^{(k+1)}) = \min_{\alpha \in R} \varphi(x^{(k)} + \alpha_k p^{(k)})$$

因为
$$\varphi(x^{(k)} + \alpha p^{(k)}) = \varphi(x^{(k)}) + \alpha(Ax^{(k)} - b, p^{(k)}) + \frac{\alpha^2}{2}(Ap^{(k)}, p^{(k)})$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(x^{(k)} + \alpha p^{(k)})}{\partial \alpha} = (Ax^{(k)} - b, p^{(k)}) + \alpha (Ap^{(k)}, p^{(k)}) = 0$$

若选一方向 $p^{(k)}$ 使得 $\varphi(x)$ 在点 $\chi^{(k)}$ 沿 $p^{(k)}$ 下降最快

$$\phi(x)$$
 的负梯度方向 $-\nabla \varphi(x) = -(\frac{\partial \varphi(x)}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial \varphi(x)}{\partial x_2}, \cdots, \frac{\partial \varphi(x)}{\partial x_n})^T$

$$p^{(k)} = -\nabla \varphi(x) = -(Ax - b) = r^{(k)}$$

$$\alpha_{k} = -\frac{(r^{(k)}, r^{(k)})}{(Ar^{(k)}, r^{(k)})}$$

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \alpha_{k} r^{(k)}$$

$$\beta_{k} = -\frac{(r^{(k)}, r^{(k)})}{(Ar^{(k)}, r^{(k)})}$$

$$(r^{(k+1)}, r^{(k)}) = (b - A(x^{(k)} + \alpha_k r^{(k)}), r^{(k)}) = (r^{(k)}, r^{(k)}) - \alpha_k (Ar^{(k)}, r^{(k)}) = 0$$

两个相邻的搜索方向是正交的

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} x^{(k)} = x^* = A^{-1}b \qquad \left\| x^{(k)} - x^* \right\|_A \le \left(\frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_n}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_n} \right)^k \left\| x^{(0)} - x^* \right\|_A$$

共轭梯度法 (CG)

若按方向 $p^{(0)}, p^{(1)}, \dots, p^{(k-1)}$ 也进行k次的一维搜索,求得 $x^{(k)}$ 不是具有正交性 的 $r^{(0)}, r^{(1)}, \dots, r^{(k-1)}$

求 $p^{(k)}$ 使 $x^{(k+1)}$ 更快的求得 x^*

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \alpha_k p^{(k)}$$

$$x^{(k)} = \alpha_0 p^{(0)} + \alpha_1 p^{(1)} + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} p^{(k-1)}$$

$$x^{(0)} = 0$$

取
$$p^{(0)} = r^{(0)}$$

在第k步选择一方向,同时满足以下两个式子

$$\varphi(x^{(k+1)}) = \min_{\alpha \in R} \varphi(x^{(k)} + \alpha p^{(k)})$$

$$\varphi(x^{(k+1)}) = \min_{x \in span\{p^{(0)}, \dots, p^{(n)}\}} \varphi(x)$$

设
$$x = y + \alpha p^{(k)}$$
 $y \in span\{p^{(0)}, p^{(1)}, \dots, p^{(k-1)}\}$

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi(y + \alpha p^{(k)}) = \varphi(y) + \alpha (Ay, p^{(k)}) - \alpha (b, p^{(k)}) + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} (Ap^{(k)}, p^{(k)})$$
分别求
权小

$$(Ay, p^{(k)}) = 0 \implies (Ap^{(j)}, p^{(k)}) = 0 \quad \mathbf{j=0,1,...,k-1}$$

定义8 设A对称正定,若向量组 $\{p^{(0)}, p^{(1)}, \dots, p^{(k-1)}\}$ 满足

$$(Ap^{(j)}, p^{(k)}) = 0$$
 $i \neq j$

称为一个A-共轭向量组或A-正交向量组

若取
$$\{p^{(0)}, p^{(1)}, \dots, p^{(k-1)}\}$$
 是A共轭的,

$$\min_{x \in span\{p^{(0)}, p^{(1)}, \dots, p^{(k)}\}} \varphi(x^{(k+1)}) = \min_{\alpha, y} \varphi(y + \alpha p^{(k)})$$

$$= \min_{y} \varphi(y) + \min_{\alpha} \left[\frac{\alpha^{2}}{2} (Ap^{(k)}, p^{(k)}) + \alpha (Ay, p^{(k)}) - \alpha (b, p^{(k)}) \right]$$

$$y = x^{(k)}$$

$$\alpha_{k} = -\frac{(r^{(k)}, p^{(k)})}{(Ap^{(k)}, p^{(k)})}$$

$$\mathbf{CG}$$
法中向量组 $\{p^{(0)}, p^{(1)}, \dots, p^{(k-1)}\}$ 的选择

$$p^{(0)} = r^{(0)} p^{(k)} = r^{(k)} + \beta_{k-1} p^{(k-1)}$$

$$\beta_{k-1} = -\frac{(r^{(k)}, Ap^{(k-1)})}{(p^{(k-1)}, Ap^{(k-1)})}$$

A共轭

进一步简化
$$r^{(k+1)} = b - Ax^{(k+1)} = r^{(k)} - \alpha_k Ap^{(k)}$$

$$(r^{(k+1)}, p^{(k)}) = (r^{(k)}, p^{(k)}) - \alpha_k(Ap^{(k)}, p^{(k)}) = 0$$

$$(r^{(k)}, p^{(k)}) = (r^{(k)}, r^{(k)} + \beta_{k-1} p^{(k-1)}) = (r^{(k)}, r^{(k)})$$

$$\alpha_{k} = -\frac{(r^{(k)}, r^{(k)})}{(Ap^{(k)}, p^{(k)})}$$

定理17 由CG算法得到的序列 $\{r^{(k)}\}$ $\{p^{(k)}\}$ 有以下性质 $(r^{(i)}, r^{(j)}) = 0 (i \neq j)$

$$(Ap^{(i)}, p^{(j)}) = (p^{(i)}, Ap^{(j)}) = 0 (i \neq j)$$

证明(用数学归纳法)
$$r^{(k+1)} = b - Ax^{(k+1)} = r^{(k)} - \alpha_k Ap^{(k)}$$

$$\alpha_k = -\frac{(r^{(k)}, r^{(k)})}{(Ap^{(k)}, p^{(k)})} \qquad \beta_{k-1} = -\frac{(r^{(k)}, Ap^{(k-1)})}{(p^{(k-1)}, Ap^{(k-1)})}$$

$$1) k=0$$

$$(r^{(0)}, r^{(1)}) = (r^{(0)}, r^{(0)}) - \alpha_0(r^{(0)}, Ar^{(0)}) = 0$$

$$(p^{(1)}, Ap^{(0)}) = (r^{(1)}, Ar^{(0)}) + \beta_0(r^{(0)}, Ar^{(0)}) = 0$$

假设至到k步,结论成立 j=k $(r^{(k+1)}, r^{(k)}) = 0$ j<k $(r^{(k+1)}, r^{(j)}) = (r^{(k)} - \alpha_k A p^{(k)}, r^{(j)}) = (r^{(k)}, r^{(j)}) - \alpha_k (A p^{(k)}, r^{(j)})$

$$= -\alpha_k (Ap^{(k)}, r^{(j)}) = -\alpha_k (Ap^{(k)}, p^{(j)} - \beta_{j-1} p^{(j-1)}) = 0$$

$$p^{(k)} = r^{(k)} + \beta_{k-1} p^{(k-1)}$$

$$\beta_{k-1} = -\frac{(r^{(k)}, Ap^{(k-1)})}{(p^{(k-1)}, Ap^{(k-1)})}$$

$$(p^{(k+1)}, Ap^{(k)}) = (r^{(k+1)}, Ap^{(k)}) + \beta_k(p^{(k)}, Ap^{(k)}) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{j} < \mathbf{k}$$
 $(p^{(k+1)}, Ap^{(j)}) = (r^{(k+1)}, Ap^{(j)}) + \beta_k(p^{(k)}, Ap^{(j)}) = 0$

$$r^{(k+1)} = r^{(k)} - \alpha_k A p^{(k)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha_i} (r^{(j)} - r^{(j+1)}) = A p^{(j)}$$

进一步简化β

$$\beta_{k} = -\frac{(r^{(k+1)}, Ap^{(k)})}{(p^{(k)}, Ap^{(k)})} = -\frac{(r^{(k+1)}, \alpha_{j}^{-1}(r^{(k)} - r^{(k+1)}))}{(r^{(k)} + \beta_{k-1}p^{(k-1)}, Ap^{(k)})} = \frac{(r^{(k+1)}, r^{(k+1)})}{\alpha_{j}(r^{(k)}, Ap^{(k)})} = \frac{(r^{(k+1)}, r^{(k+1)})}{(r^{(k)}, r^{(k)})}$$

CG算法

1) 任取
$$\mathbf{x}^{(0)}$$
,计算 $r^{(0)} = b - Ax^{(0)}$,取 $p^{(0)} = r^{(0)}$

2)对**k=0,1,...,**计算
$$\alpha_k = -\frac{(r^{(k)}, r^{(k)})}{(Ap^{(k)}, p^{(k)})}$$

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \alpha_k p^{(k)}$$

$$r^{(k+1)} = r^{(k)} - \alpha_k A p^{(k)} \qquad \beta_k = \frac{(r^{(k+1)}, r^{(k+1)})}{(r^{(k)}, r^{(k)})}$$

$$p^{(k+1)} = r^{(k+1)} + \beta_{k-1} p^{(k)}$$

3)若
$$r^{(k)} = 0$$
 或 $(p^{(k)}, Ap^{(k)}) = 0$ 停止计算 $x^{(k)} = x^*$

用CG算法求解线性方程组,理论上最多n步便可求得精确解。

CG算法有如下估计式
$$\|x^{(k)} - x^*\|_A \le 2\left[\frac{\sqrt{K-1}}{\sqrt{K+1}}\right]^k \|x^{(0)} - x^*\|_A$$

其中,
$$||x||_A = (x, Ax)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 $K = cond(A)_2$

例11 用CG法解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

解: A对称正定,取 $x^{(0)} = 0 \Rightarrow p^{(0)} = r^{(0)} = b - Ax^{(0)} = (5,5)^T$

$$\beta_0 = \frac{(r^{(1)}, r^{(1)})}{(r^{(0)}, r^{(0)})} = \frac{1}{49} \longrightarrow p^{(1)} = r^{(1)} + \beta_0 p^{(0)} = (-\frac{30}{49}, \frac{40}{49})^T \longrightarrow \alpha_2 = -\frac{(r^{(1)}, r^{(1)})}{(Ap^{(1)}, p^{(1)})} = \frac{7}{10}$$

$$x^{(2)} = (1,2)^T$$