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#### 理论分析

2. 用 C 语言实现高斯消去算法, 并用 5、10、15 阶 Hilbert 矩阵 H, 求

$$MH_{n}X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 验证算法的有效性。

对于此题,考虑封装两个函数:其一为生成 Hilbert 矩阵,其二为高斯消元法,高斯消元法分为消元与回代两个步骤。验证算法的有效性环节,我决定用 Matlab 编写 LU 求解,主要原因 Matlab 中函数比较齐全且更适合处理矩阵数据,对比两种编译环境下的输出值,得到结论。

#### 算法设计

严格按照 Hilbert 矩阵定义以及高斯消元法定义来就行,具体见编程实现部分封装的两个函数。

#### 编程实现

C语言代码:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
double** generateHilbertMatrix(int n) {
    // 动态分配内存以保存 Hilbert 矩阵
    double** hilbertMatrix = (double**)malloc(n * sizeof(double*));
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
         // 为每一行分配内存
         hilbertMatrix[i] = (double*)malloc(n * sizeof(double));
         for (int j = 0; j < n; j++) {
              // 通过公式计算 Hilbert 矩阵的每个元素的值
              hilbertMatrix[i][j] = 1.0 / (i + j + 1);
         }
    }
    return hilbertMatrix;
}
void gaussianElimination(double** matrix, double* vector, int n) {
    for (int k = 0; k < n - 1; k++) {
         for (int i = k + 1; i < n; i++) {
```

```
// 计算消元因子
             double factor = matrix[i][k] / matrix[k][k];
             for (int j = k; j < n; j++) {
                  // 执行消元操作
                  matrix[i][j] -= factor * matrix[k][j];
             }
             // 更新向量
             vector[i] -= factor * vector[k];
        }
    }
    // 解向量的数组
    double* solution = (double*)malloc(n * sizeof(double));
    for (int i = n - 1; i \ge 0; i--) {
         double sum = 0.0;
         for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
             // 计算解向量的部分和
             sum += matrix[i][j] * solution[j];
         }
         // 计算解向量的每个元素的值
         solution[i] = (vector[i] - sum) / matrix[i][i];
    }
    printf("Solution:\n");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
         // 打印解向量的每个元素
         printf("x%d = %lf\n", i + 1, solution[i]);
    }
    // 释放解向量的内存
    free(solution);
}
int main() {
    int n;
    printf("请输入 Hilbert 矩阵的大小:");
```

```
scanf("%d", &n);
    // 生成 Hilbert 矩阵
    double** hilbertMatrix = generateHilbertMatrix(n);
    // 动态分配内存以保存向量
    double* vector = (double*)malloc(n * sizeof(double));
    // 初始化向量的元素
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        vector[i] = 1.0;
    }
    // 调用高斯消元算法解线性方程组
    gaussianElimination(hilbertMatrix, vector, n);
    // 释放内存
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        free(hilbertMatrix[i]);
    }
    free(hilbertMatrix);
    free(vector);
    return 0;
}
```

为了便于验证有效性,采用 Matlab 编写 LU 分解程序:

```
n = input('请输入 Hilbert 矩阵的大小: ');
hilbertMatrix = hilb(n);
vector = ones(n, 1);

[L, U, P] = lu(hilbertMatrix);
y = P * vector;
solution = U \ (L \ y);

disp('Solution:');
for i = 1:n
disp(['x', num2str(i), ' = ', num2str(solution(i))]);
end
```

### 测试分析

得到以下输出(左为 C语言输出,右为 Matlab 输出,依次为 5、10、15 阶):

### 请输入Hilbert矩阵的大小: 5 Solution:

x1 = 5.000000

x2 = -120.000000

x3 = 630.000000

x4 = -1120.000000

x5 = 630.000000

## 请输入Hilbert矩阵的大小: 5 Solution:

x1 = 5

x2 = -120

x3 = 630

x4 = -1120

x5 = 630

# 请输入Hilbert矩阵的大小: 10 Solution:

x1 = -9.997645

x2 = 989.797120

x3 = -23755.688353

x4 = 240200.872382

x5 = -1261073.641735

x6 = 3783268.334666

x7 = -6725881.404654

x8 = 7000470.344871

x9 = -3937795.284733

x10 = 923686.666474

## 请输入Hilbert矩阵的大小: 10 Solution:

x1 = -9.9981

x2 = 989.8337

x3 = -23756.462

x4 = 240207.8631

x5 = -1261106.8229

x6 = 3783359.1775

x7 = -6726029.9353

x8 = 7000613.4567

x9 = -3937870.2236

x10 = 923703.1094

### 请输入Hilbert矩阵的大小: 15 Solution:

x1 = 9.936520

x2 = -1441.536379

x3 = 50540.555842

x4 = -743443.644592

x5 = 5629285.756843

x6 = -23839955.216380

x7 = 56529931.781714

x8 = -66300636.023581x9 = 22288817.347147

x10 = -40304905.513102

x10 = -40304905.513102x11 = 285485432.739901

x12 = -593691042.678635

x12 = -593691042.678635

x13 = 589262482.573590x14 = -293895016.678170

x15 = 59530127.653554

### 请输入Hilbert矩阵的大小: 15 Solution:

x1 = 14.0115

x2 = -2025.3725

x3 = 71133.4363

x4 = -1052639.9064

x5 = 8034412.609

x6 = -34097248.0767

x7 = 77573838.1062

x8 = -59312669.8192x9 = -141266240.1972

x10 = 432410872.6603

x11 = -463501279.2447

x12 = 142885684.4169

x13 = 140364301.7942

x14 = -137971560.8564

x15 = 35863593.4837

### 结论

高斯消去算法在 C 语言的实现中,对于低阶 Hilbert 矩阵的情况比较适用,此时误差比较小。高阶的场景下,由于连环的消元与回代,在双精度浮点数存储数据中下有精度损失。