

Gauss-消去法 LU分解法

Gauss 消去法

上述消元过程除第一个方程不变以外,第2—第 n 个方程全消去了变量 χ₁,而系数和常数项全得到新值:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}^{(1)}x_1 + a_{12}^{(1)}x_2 + a_{13}^{(1)}x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}^{(1)}x_n = b_1^{(1)} \\ a_{22}^{(2)}x_2 + a_{23}^{(2)}x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}^{(2)}x_n = b_2^{(2)} \\ a_{32}^{(2)}x_2 + a_{33}^{(2)}x_3 + \dots + a_{3n}^{(2)}x_n = b_3^{(2)} \\ \dots \\ a_{n2}^{(2)}x_2 + a_{n3}^{(2)}x_3 + \dots + a_{nn}^{(2)}x_n = b_n^{(2)} \end{cases}$$

Gauss 消去法

第 n-1 步消去过程后,得到等价三角方程组。

$$A^{(n)}x = b^{(n)}$$

$$\begin{cases}
a_{11}^{(1)} x_1 + a_{12}^{(1)} x_2 + a_{13}^{(1)} x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}^{(1)} x_n = b_1^{(1)} \\
a_{22}^{(2)} x_2 + a_{23}^{(2)} x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}^{(2)} x_n = b_2^{(2)} \\
a_{33}^{(3)} x_3 + \dots + a_{3n}^{(3)} x_n = b_3^{(3)} \\
\dots \\
a_{3n}^{(n)} x_n = b_3^{(n)}
\end{cases}$$

$$a_{nn}^{(n)} x_n = b_n^{(n)}$$

回代过程

$$\begin{cases}
a_{11}^{(1)}x_1 + \dots + a_{1i}^{(1)}x_i + \dots + a_{1n}^{(1)}x_n = b_1^{(1)} \\
\dots \\
a_{ii}^{(i)}x_i + \dots + \dots + a_{in}^{(i)}x_n = b_i^{(i)} \\
\dots \\
a_{n-1n-1}^{(n-1)}x_{n-1} + a_{n-1n}^{(n-1)}x_n = b_{n-1}^{(n-1)} \\
a_{nn}^{(n)}x_n = b_n^{(n)}
\end{cases}$$

$$x_{n} = b_{n}^{(n)} / a_{nn}^{(n)}$$

$$x_{i} = \left(b_{i}^{(i)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{ij}^{(i)} x_{j} \right) / a_{ii}^{(i)} \quad i = n-1, \quad n-2, \dots, 1$$

LU分解

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{41} & l_{42} & l_{43} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & u_{14} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} & u_{44} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} & u_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & u_{14} \\ l_{21}u_{11} & l_{21}u_{12} + u_{22} & l_{21}u_{13} + u_{23} & l_{21}u_{14} + u_{24} \\ l_{31}u_{11} & l_{31}u_{12} + l_{32}u_{22} & l_{31}u_{13} + l_{32}u_{23} + u_{33} & l_{31}u_{14} + l_{32}u_{24} + u_{34} \\ l_{41}u_{11} & l_{41}u_{12} + l_{42}u_{22} & l_{41}u_{13} + l_{42}u_{23} + l_{43}u_{33} & l_{41}u_{14} + l_{42}u_{24} + l_{43}u_{34} + u_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_{11} = a_{11}, \quad u_{12} = a_{12}, \quad u_{13} = a_{13}, \quad u_{14} = a_{14}$$

$$l_{21} = a_{21}/u_{11}$$
, $l_{31} = a_{31}/u_{11}$, $l_{41} = a_{41}/u_{11}$

$$u_{22} = a_{22} - u_{12}$$
, $u_{23} = a_{23} - l_{21}u_{13}$, $u_{24} = a_{24} - l_{21}u_{14}$

$$l_{32} = (a_{32} - l_{31}u_{12})/u_{22}$$
, $l_{42} = (a_{42} - l_{41}u_{12})/u_{22}$

1. 对称正定矩阵的Cholesky分解

• 对称正定矩阵: (1) $A = A^{T}$ (2) $x^{T} A x > 0$ $(x \neq 0)$

(2')
$$A_k = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1k} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{k1} & \dots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} > 0 (k = 1, 2, \dots n)$$

A的各阶顺序主子式均大于零

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0 \qquad x^T = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$x^{T} A x = (x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3}) \begin{bmatrix} 4x_{1} - x_{2} + x_{3} \\ -x_{1} + 2x_{2} - 2x_{3} \\ x_{1} - 2x_{2} + 3x_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (4x_{1}^{2} - x_{1}x_{2} + x_{1}x_{3}) + (-x_{1}x_{2} + 2x_{2}^{2} - 2x_{2}x_{3}) + (x_{3}x_{1} - 2x_{3}x_{2} + 3x_{3}^{2})$$

$$= 4x_{1}^{2} + 2x_{2}^{2} + 3x_{3}^{2} - 2x_{1}x_{2} + 2x_{1}x_{3} - 4x_{2}x_{3}$$

$$= 2x_{1}^{2} + (x_{1} - x_{2} + x_{3})^{2} + (x_{2} - x_{3})^{2} + x_{3}^{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} > 0, & x_{3} \neq 0 \\ x_{1}^{2} + (x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2}) + (x_{1} - x_{2})^{2} > 0 & x_{3} = 0 \end{cases}$$

```
\begin{bmatrix}
2 & -1 \\
-1 & 2 & -1 \\
& -1 & 2 & -1 \\
& & \ddots & \ddots \\
& & -1 & 2 & -1 \\
& & & \ddots & \ddots \\
& & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\
& & & & -1 & 2
\end{bmatrix}
```



由法国炮兵军官André-Louis Cholesky(1875-1918)所提出,当 初是为了解决测地计算问题。

第一次世界大战结束前的几个月, Cholsky在一次战斗中牺牲。

该方法在其死后由后任军官发表

Cholesky分解

$$A = LU_1$$

$$A^T = (LU_1)^T = U_1^T L^T$$

$$A = A^{T} \longrightarrow A = U_1^{T} L^{T}$$

下三角矩阵

$$U_{1}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{12} & u_{22} \\ u_{13} & u_{23} & u_{33} \\ u_{14} & u_{24} & u_{34} & u_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_{1}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{12} & u_{22} \\ u_{13} & u_{23} & u_{33} \\ u_{14} & u_{24} & u_{34} & u_{44} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ u_{12} / u_{11} & 1 & & & \\ u_{13} / u_{11} & u_{23} / u_{22} & 1 & & \\ u_{14} / u_{11} & u_{24} / u_{22} & u_{34} / u_{33} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & & & \\ & u_{22} & & \\ & & u_{33} & \\ & & & u_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U^{T} \qquad D$$

$$U_{1}^{T} = U^{T}D \Rightarrow U_{1} = DU$$

$$U_1 = DU$$

$$A = LU_1 = LDU$$

$$A = LU_1 = LDU$$

$$A^T = (LDU)^T = U^T DL^T$$

$$L = U^T$$

$$L = U^T$$

$$A = LDL^T$$

$$D > 0$$
 \longrightarrow $D = \left(\sqrt{D}\right)^2$

$$D > 0 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad D = \left(\sqrt{D}\right)^2 \qquad \sqrt{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{d_1} & & \\ & \sqrt{d_2} & \\ & & \sqrt{d_3} & \\ & & \sqrt{d_4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \tilde{L}\tilde{L}^T$$
 $\tilde{L} = L\sqrt{D}$

Cholesky分解的求法

设A对称正定,则 $A = LL^T$

$$\diamondsuit L = \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & & & & \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & & & \\ ... & ... & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & ... & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

如何求 l_{ij} ?以n = 3为例。

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & l_{22} \\ l_{21} & l_{22} \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & l_{12} & l_{13} \\ l_{22} & l_{23} \\ l_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Cholesky分解的求法

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & l_{21} & l_{21} \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & l_{32} \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & l_{21} & l_{31} \\ l_{22} & l_{32} \\ l_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} l_{11}^2 & l_{1} l_{21} & l_{1} l_{31} \\ l_{11} l_{21} & l_{21}^2 + l_{22}^2 & l_{21} l_{31} + l_{22} l_{32} \\ l_{11} l_{31} & l_{21} l_{31} + l_{22} l_{32} & l_{31}^2 + l_{32}^2 + l_{33}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k=1$$
时: 由 $a_{11}=l_{11}^2$, 得 $l_{11}=\sqrt{a_{11}}$;

由
$$a_{21} = l_{21}l_{11}$$
, 得 $l_{21} = \frac{a_{21}}{l_{11}}$; 同理得 $l_{31} = \frac{a_{31}}{l_{11}}$ 。

$$k = 2$$
时: 由 $a_{22} = l_{21}^2 + l_{22}^2$, 得 $l_{22} = \sqrt{a_{22} - l_{21}^2}$;

曲
$$a_{32} = l_{31}l_{21} + l_{32}l_{22}$$
,得 $l_{32} = \frac{a_{32} - l_{31}l_{21}}{l_{22}}$ 。

$$k = 3$$
时: 由 $a_{33} = l_{31}^2 + l_{32}^2 + l_{33}^2$, 得 $l_{33} = \sqrt{a_{33} - \sum_{i=1}^2 l_{3i}^2}$

推广到n阶矩阵,有

$$\begin{cases} l_{jj} = (a_{jj} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{jk}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ l_{ij} = (a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik} l_{jk}) / l_{jj} \end{cases}$$

$$j = 1, 2, ..., n; i = j+1, ..., n$$

用Cholesky分解法解线性方程组

$$AX = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ly = b \\ L^{T}x = y \end{cases} \quad \sharp + A = LL^{T}$$

- Cholesky分解法缺点及优点
- 优点: 可以减少存储单元。
- 缺点: 存在开方运算

改进的cholesky分解*A=LDL*^T

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ l_{21} & 1 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & d_1 l_{21} & d_1 l_{31} \\ d_2 & d_2 l_{32} \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_1 l_{21} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_1 l_{21} \\ d_1 l_{21} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_1 l_{21} \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_1 l_{21} l_{31} \\ d_1 l_{31} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_1 l_{21} l_{31} \\ d_1 l_{31} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_1 l_{21} l_{31} \\ d_2 l_{32} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} d_1$$

逐行相乘,并注意到i > j有

$$a_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik} d_k l_{jk} + l_{ij} d_j \qquad (j = 1, 2, ..., i - 1)$$

$$a_{ii} = \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik}^2 d_k + d_i \qquad (i = 1, 2, ..., n)$$

由此可得

$$\begin{cases} d_i = a_{ii} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik}^2 d_k & i = 1, 2, ..., n \\ l_{ij} = (a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik} d_k l_{jk}) / d_j & (j = 1, 2, ..., i - 1) \end{cases}$$

为减少计算量,可令 $c_{ij} = l_{ij}d_j$,则 $l_{ij} = \frac{c_{ij}}{d_j}$

所以可将上述公式改写成

$$\begin{cases} c_{ij} = a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} c_{ik} l_{jk} \\ l_{ij} = \frac{c_{ij}}{d_j} \\ d_i = a_{ii} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} c_{ik} l_{ik} \end{cases}$$
 (i = 2,3,...,n, j = 1,2,...,i-1)

用 Cholesky 分解法解线性方程组

AX = b

即等价于求
$$\begin{cases} Ly = b \\ L^T X = D^{-1} y \end{cases}$$

$$D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{d_1} \\ \frac{1}{d_2} \\ \frac{1}{d_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

故
$$D^{-1}y = (\frac{y_1}{d_1}, \frac{y_2}{d_2}, ..., \frac{y_n}{d_n})^T$$

例题

例

试用改进的Choleskey分解

算法解方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -0.25 & 1 & & \\ 0.25 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & & & \\ & 1.75 & & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.25 & 0.25 \\ & 1 & & -1 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} = LDL^{T}$$

由Ly=b得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -0.25 & 1 \\ 0.25 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

得
$$y_1 = 5, y_2 = -1.75, y_3 = 3$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad y = (5, -\frac{7}{4}, 3)^T$$

$$\overrightarrow{m}$$
 $D^{-1}\mathcal{Y} = (\frac{5}{4}, -1, 3)^T, \quad \text{th } L^T\mathcal{X} = D^{-1}\mathcal{Y}$

得
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.25 & 0.25 \\ & 1 & -1 \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.25 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

得
$$x_3 = 3, x_2 = 2, x_1 = 1$$

所以方程的解:
$$X = (1,2,3)^T$$

2. 三对角矩阵的追赶法

设三对角矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$,对一切|i-j| > 1有 $a_{ij} = 0$,即

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & a_2 & c_2 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & b_{n-1} & a_{n-1} & c_{n-1} \\ & & b_n & a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

LU 分解:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & a_2 & c_2 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & b_{n-1} & a_{n-1} & c_{n-1} \\ & & b_n & a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ p_2 & 1 & & & \\ & & p_3 & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & p_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & c_1 & & & \\ q_2 & c_2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & q_{n-1} & c_{n-1} \\ & & & q_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & c_1 \\ p_2 q_1 & p_2 c_1 + q_2 \\ p_3 q_2 & p_3 c_2 + q_3 \\ p_n q_{n-1} & p_n c_{n-1} + q_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} q_1 = a_1 \\ p_i = \frac{b_i}{q_{i-1}} \\ q_i = a_i - p_i c_{i-1} \end{cases}$$

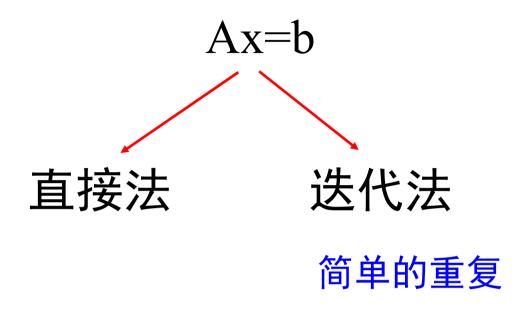
则求Ax=f等价于求
$$\begin{cases} Ly = f \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$
 其中 $f = (b_1, f_2, ..., f_n)^T$,故有
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & & & & & \\ p_2 & 1 & & & & & & \\ & p_3 & 1 & & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & & p_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{bmatrix}$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} y_1 = f_1 \\ y_i = f_i - p_i y_{i-1} \end{cases} (i = 2, ..., n)$$

再由
$$\begin{bmatrix} q_1 & c_1 & & & & \\ & q_2 & c_2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & q_{n-1} & c_{n-1} & \\ & & q_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} x_n = \frac{y_n}{q_n} \\ x_i = \frac{y_i - c_i x_{i+1}}{q_i} \quad (i = n-1,...,1) \end{cases}$$

以上称为解三对角方程组的追赶法。



迭代法

直接法: 适用于阶数不高的线性方程组。

实际应用中,常会遇到一类阶数很高,非零元素很少的所谓高阶稀疏方程组。对这类方程组用迭代法求解,可以充分利用稀疏矩阵的特性减少计算工作量,节省存贮量。

迭代法所要解决的几个主要问题是:

(1) 构造一种迭代格式,把所给方程组

$$Ax = b \rightarrow x = Bx + d$$

迭代公式

$$x^{(0)} = (x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, \dots, x_n^{(0)})^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$$
$$x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + d$$

(2) 迭代矩阵B满足什么条件时,迭代序列 收敛于Ax=b的精确解。

(3) 讨论如何估计误差的大小以决定迭代次数

$$e^{(k)} = x^* - x^{(k)}$$

Jacobi 迭代法

Jacobi 迭代法是最简单的一种迭代法

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

$$a_{ii} \neq 0 \longrightarrow x_i = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right)$$

Jacobi method

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In numerical linear algebra, the **Jacobi method** (or **Jacobi iterative method**^[1]) is an algorithm for determining the solutions of a diagonally dominant system of linear equations. Each diagonal element is solved for, and an approximate value is plugged in. The process is then iterated until it converges. This algorithm is a stripped-down version of the Jacobi transformation method of matrix diagonalization. The method is named after Carl Gustav Jacob Jacobi.

Carl Gustav Jacob Jacobi

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Carl Gustav Jacob Jacobi (/dʒəˈkoʊbi/; [1] German: [jaˈkoːbi]; 10 December 1804 - 18 February 1851) was a German mathematician, who made fundamental contributions to elliptic functions, dynamics, differential equations, and number theory. His name is occasionally written as Carolus Gustavus Iacobus Iacobi in his Latin books, and his first name is sometimes given as Karl.

Jacobi was the first Jewish mathematician to be appointed professor at a German university. [2]

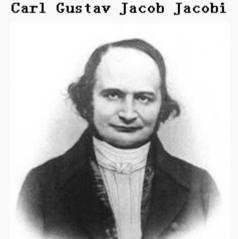
Jacobi(1804~1851),出生于德国 Potsdam,卒于柏林。他对数学主要的贡献是在椭圆函数及椭圆积分上,并把这些理论应用在数论上而得到很好的结果。<u>雅可比</u>很早就展现了他的数学天份。他从欧拉及 Lagrange 的著作中学习代数及微积分,并被吸引到数论的领域。他处理代数问题的手腕只有欧拉与印度的 Ramanujan 可以相提并论。

Jacobi 少 Abel 两岁。他不知道 Abel 从1820年起就在作五次式的问题,他也去作,但是没有完满的结果。年轻的时候,Jacobi 有许多发现都跟高斯的结果重叠,但高斯并没有发表这些结果。高斯很看重雅可比,1839年 Jacobi 还去拜访了高斯。1849年45岁时,除了高斯之外,Jacobi 已经是欧洲最有名的数学家了。

复数函数(单变量)是十九世纪的一个大领域。高斯已经证明了:要解一个代数方程,我们必需要复数,而这也是充分的。是否还有其它的「数」呢?椭圆函数理论是与复变函数论互为补充的理论。椭圆函数的一个主宰性质是他的双周期性,1825年被Abel发现的。

Jacobi 应用椭圆函数论到整数论的问题上,他证明了 Fermat 宣称的:每个整数 1, 2, 3, ... 都可以写成整数 (包含 0)的平方和,而且他还能算出共有几种方法。当 n 为奇时,有 n 的所有因子(包括 1 及 n)之和的 8 倍个方法;当 n 为偶时,有 n 的所有奇因子之和的 24 倍个方法。

他在数学物理上也有番建树,在量子力学中他的 Hamilton-Jacobi 方程扮演了一个革命性的角色。



Jacobi 迭代公式

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j \neq i}}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right) \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n; \qquad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

终止条件:
$$||x^{(k+1)} - x^{(k)}|| < \varepsilon$$

Jacobi 迭代方法的矩阵形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{44} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L$$

$$D$$

$$U$$

$$A = L + D + U$$

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow (L + D + U)x = b$$

$$\Rightarrow Dx = -(L + U)x + b$$

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

$$= Bx + f$$

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

Jacobi迭代矩阵

• 例: 用Jacobi 洗 代 法 求 解 方 程 组

$$\begin{cases} 10 x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = 3 \\ -2x_1 + 10 x_2 - x_3 = 15 \\ -x_1 - 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 10 \end{cases}$$

解: 从原方程组中分别解出 $x_i (i=1,2,3)$ $\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{10}(3 + 2x_2 + x_3) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{10}(15 + 2x_1 + x_3) \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{10}(10 + x_1 + 2x_2) \end{cases}$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{10}(10 + x_1 + 2x_2)$$

• 因此得迭代格式

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = 0.3 + 0.2x_2^{(k)} + 0.1x_3^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = 1.5 + 0.2x_1^{(k)} + 0.1x_3^{(k)} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = 2 + 0.2x_1^{(k)} + 0.4x_2^{(k)} \end{cases}$$

K=1,2,3,...。 若取初始向量 $x^{(0)} = (0,0,0)^T$ 计算所得向量列于表中

$$x^* = (1,2,3)^T$$

$\chi_{ m I}^{(k)}$	$\chi_2^{(k)}$ $_{\psi}$	$\chi_3^{(k)}$ $_{\psi}$	$\left\ \chi^{(k)} - \chi^* \right\ _{\infty}$	Ţ.
*0	*0	0	÷	ī.
0.3000⊅	1.5000₽	2.0000∻	1.0000∻	4
0.8000	1.7600≠	2. 6600∻	0.3600⊅	4
0.91804	1.9260≠	2.8640∻	0.1360⊅	÷
0.9716₄	1.9700∻	2.9540₽	0.0460₊	Ţ
0.9894≠	1.9897∻	2.9823∻	0.0177∻	Ţ
0.9962	1.9961.	2.99384	0.0062∻	4
€9866.0	1.9986₁	2.9977.	0.0023∻	4
<i>°</i> 3666 °0	1.9995∻	2, 9992∻	0. 0008∗	4
0.9998₄	1.99984	2.9997.	0. 0003∌	Ą.