

Chapter 6 解线性方程组的迭代法

Ex1 设线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 5x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = -12, \\ -x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 = 20, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 10x_3 = 3. \end{cases}$$

(1) 考察用 Jacobi 迭代, G-S 迭代解此方程组的收敛性

(2) 用 Jacobi 迭代, G-S 迭代解方程组, 要求当 $\|x^{(k+1)} - x^{(k)}\|_\infty < 10^{-4}$ 停止.

Solve.

(1). 系数矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$

则 A 中的元素满足

$$|a_{11}| = 5 > 3 = |a_{12}| + |a_{13}|$$

$$|a_{22}| = 4 > 3 = |a_{21}| + |a_{23}|$$

$$|a_{33}| = 10 > 5 = |a_{31}| + |a_{32}|$$

从而 A 为严格对角占优矩阵.

因此, 由 Thm 9 可知, Jacobi 迭代与 G-S 迭代均收敛.

(2). Jacobi 迭代格式为: $x^{(k+1)} = D^{-1}(L+U)x^{(k)} + D^{-1}b$

即:
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{2}{5}x_2^{(k)} - \frac{1}{5}x_3^{(k)} - \frac{12}{5} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4}x_1^{(k)} - \frac{1}{2}x_3^{(k)} + 5 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{5}x_1^{(k)} + \frac{3}{10}x_2^{(k)} + \frac{3}{10} \end{cases}$$

取 $x^{(0)} = (1, 1, 1)^T$, 通过 Matlab 计算知, 当 $k=17$ 时,

$$x^{(17)} = (-4.000019, 2.999992, 2.000001)^T$$

此时恰好满足精度需求.

G-S 的迭代格式为 $x^{(k+1)} = (D-L)^{-1}Ux^{(k)} + (D-L)^{-1}b$,

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{2}{5}x_2^{(k)} - \frac{1}{5}x_3^{(k)} - \frac{12}{5} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4}x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{1}{2}x_3^{(k)} + 5 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{5}x_1^{(k+1)} + \frac{3}{10}x_2^{(k+1)} + \frac{3}{10} \end{cases}$$

取 $x^{(0)} = (1, 1, 1)^T$, 通过 Matlab 计算知, 当 $k=8$ 时,

$$x^{(8)} = (-4.000019, 2.999992, 2.000001)^T$$

此时恰好满足精度需求.

Ex8. 对上述方程 (Ex1) 采用 SOR 迭代, 取 $\omega = 0.9$.

Solve. $(100000.0, 211111.1, 110000.0) = (111111.1, 100000.0, 211111.1)$

取 $x^{(0)} = 0$, 迭代公式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = x_1^{(k)} + \omega \left(-\frac{12}{5} - x_1^{(k)} - \frac{2}{5} x_2^{(k)} - \frac{1}{5} x_3^{(k)} \right) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = x_2^{(k)} + \omega \left(5 + \frac{1}{4} x_1^{(k+1)} - x_2^{(k)} - \frac{1}{2} x_3^{(k)} \right) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = x_3^{(k)} + \omega \left(\frac{3}{10} - \frac{1}{5} x_1^{(k+1)} + \frac{3}{10} x_2^{(k+1)} - x_3^{(k)} \right) \end{cases}$$

取 $\omega = 0.9$, 要求当 $\|x^{(k+1)} - x^{(k)}\|_{\infty} < 10^{-4}$ 时停止

利用 Matlab 进行计算, $k=7$ 时有

$$x^{(7)} = (-4.0000424, 3.0000314, 2.0000122)^T$$

$k=8$ 时有

$$x^{(8)} = (-4.0000177, 2.9999937, 2.0000027)^T$$

$\|x^{(8)} - x^{(7)}\|_{\infty} = 0.0000377 < 10^{-4}$, 故采用 SOR 迭代, 取 $\omega = 0.9$ 时的近似解取为

$$x^{(8)} = (-4.0000177, 2.9999937, 2.0000027)^T$$

Ex 9. 设 $Ax=b$ 的系数矩阵 A 对称正定, 且 $0 < \alpha \leq \lambda(A) \leq \beta$, 考虑如下迭代公式

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + w(b - Ax^{(k)})$$

证明: 当 $0 < w < \frac{2}{\beta}$ 时上述迭代收敛.

Pf

$$\begin{aligned} x^{(k+1)} &= x^{(k)} + w(b - Ax^{(k)}) \\ &= (I - wA)x^{(k)} + wb \end{aligned}$$

则迭代矩阵为 $B \equiv I - wA$, 特征值为: $\lambda(B) = 1 - w\lambda(A)$.

由 $0 < \alpha \leq \lambda(A) \leq \beta$ 知, 当 $0 < w < \frac{2}{\beta}$ 时.

$$-1 < \lambda(B) < 1$$

i.e., $|\lambda(B)| < 1$.

从而综上所述, 当 $0 < w < \frac{2}{\beta}$ 时, 上述迭代收敛. \square