

三. 解:  $D_3(\lambda) = \det(\lambda E - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda + 2)^2;$

$\because \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \therefore D_2(\lambda) = 1$ , 从而  $D_1(\lambda) = 1$ ; 故  $\lambda E - A$  的不变因子为

$$d_1(\lambda) = d_2(\lambda) = 1, d_3(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda + 2)^2 = \lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 + 4\lambda,$$

故  $A$  的初等因子组为  $\lambda, (\lambda + 2)^2$ ,  $A$  的 Jordan 标准形  $J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$

$A$  的有理标准形  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}.$

四. 解: Seidel 迭代格式为 
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{3}(2x_3^{(k)} + 1) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2}(-x_3^{(k)} + 2) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2}(2x_1^{(k+1)} - x_2^{(k+1)} + 3) \end{cases}$$

Seidel 迭代法的迭代阵为  $M_2 = (D - L)^{-1}U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{12} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det(\lambda E - M_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \lambda & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - \frac{11}{12} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - \frac{11}{12}\lambda^2$$

得  $\rho(M_2) = \frac{11}{12} < 1$ , Seidel 迭代法收敛.

五. 解: 选  $x_0 = 0.20, x_1 = 0.40, x_2 = 0.60, x_3 = 0.80$ .

作差商表:

$x_k$	$f(x_k)$	一阶差商	二阶差商	三阶差商
0.20	1.2214			
0.40	1.4918	1.3520		
0.60	1.8221	1.6515	0.7488	
0.80	2.2255	2.0170	0.9138	0.2750

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(0.45) &\approx N_3(0.45) = 1.2214 + 1.3520(0.45 - 0.2) + 0.7488(0.45 - 0.2)(0.45 - 0.40) \\
 &\quad + 0.2750(0.45 - 0.20)(0.45 - 0.40)(0.45 - 0.60) \\
 &= 1.2214 + 0.3380 + 0.0094 - 0.0005 \\
 &= 1.5683.
 \end{aligned}$$

六. 解: (1)  $\det(\lambda E - A) = \lambda(\lambda + 1)^2$ , 又  $A(A + E) \neq O$ , 故最小多项式为

$$\varphi(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda + 1)^2.$$

(2) 令  $\varphi(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$  得  $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$ . 因为  $\deg \varphi(\lambda) = 3$ , 故设

$$e^{At} = a_0(t)E + a_1(t)A + a_2(t)A^2 = T(At).$$

由  $e^{\lambda t}$  与  $T(\lambda t)$  在  $A$  上的谱值相等, 得

$$\begin{cases} a_0(t) = 1 \\ a_0(t) - a_1(t) + a_2(t) = e^{-t} \\ a_1(t) - 2a_2(t) = te^{-t} \end{cases}, \quad \text{解之得} \quad \begin{cases} a_0(t) = 1 \\ a_1(t) = (-2 - t)e^{-t} + 2 \\ a_2(t) = -(t + 1)e^{-t} + 1 \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{又 } A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 故}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{At} &= a_0(t) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + a_1(t) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + a_2(t) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} a_0(t) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_0(t) - a_1(t) + a_2(t) & 0 \\ a_1(t) - a_2(t) & -a_1(t) + 2a_2(t) & a_0(t) - a_1(t) + a_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} & 0 \\ 1 - e^{-t} & -te^{-t} & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}.
 \end{aligned}$$

七. 用 Romberg 算法填写下表 (计算过程及结果均保留至小数点后第 6 位):

$k$	$T_{2^k}$	$S_{2^{k-1}}$	$C_{2^{k-2}}$	$R_{2^{k-3}}$
0	0.173287			
1	0.248829	0.274010		

2	0.266458	0.272334	0.272222	
3	0.270769	0.272206	0.272197	0.272197
4	0.271841	0.272198	0.272197	0.272197

七.  $\|A\|_F = \sqrt{1+1+1+1} = 2$ ;

$$\text{令 } \det(\lambda E - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -i & -1 \\ i & \lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda^2 - 2) = 0, \text{ 得 } \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_{2,3} = \pm\sqrt{2}, \text{ 故}$$

$$\rho(A) = \sqrt{2};$$

因为  $A$  是 Hermite 矩阵, 所以  $\|A\|_2 = \rho(A) = \sqrt{2}$ .

$$(\text{或 } A^H A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i & 1 \\ -i & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i & 1 \\ -i & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -i \\ 0 & i & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{由 } \det(\lambda E - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & i \\ 0 & -i & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 2)^2 \text{ 得 } \rho(A^H A) = 2,$$

$$\text{故 } \|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\rho(A^H A)} = \sqrt{2}.)$$

九. 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \|x + y\|^2 &= \langle x + y, x + y \rangle = \langle x, x \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle + \langle y, x \rangle + \langle y, y \rangle \\ &= \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 + 2\langle x, y \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

必要性:

$$\text{因为 } x \perp y, \text{ 即 } \langle x, y \rangle = 0, \text{ 所以 } \|x + y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2.$$

充分性:

$$\text{因为 } \|x + y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2, \text{ 由上知 } 2\langle x, y \rangle = 0, \text{ 即 } \langle x, y \rangle = 0, \text{ 故 } x \perp y.$$