

# 线性方程组数值解法及矩阵求逆

The upward velocity of a rocket is given at three different times

Time, $t$	Velocity, $v$
$s$	$m/s$
5	106.8
8	177.2
12	279.2

$$v(t) = a_1 t^2 + a_2 t + a_3 ,$$

$$5 \leq t \leq 12.$$






方程为：

$$\begin{cases} a_1 t_1^2 + a_2 t_1 + a_3 = v_1 \\ a_1 t_2^2 + a_2 t_2 + a_3 = v_2 \\ a_1 t_3^2 + a_2 t_3 + a_3 = v_3 \end{cases}$$



矩阵形式：


$$\begin{bmatrix} t_1^2 & t_1 & 1 \\ t_2^2 & t_2 & 1 \\ t_3^2 & t_3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



# 数值求解方法：

## 1. 直接解法

a) 高斯消元法

b) 主元素消元法

## 2. 迭代解法

a) 简单迭代法(雅克比)

b) 赛德尔迭代法

# 高斯消去法

增广矩阵

$$\begin{aligned}a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 &= d \\b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 &= e \\c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 + c_3x_3 &= f\end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & d \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & e \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & f \end{array} \right]$$

矩阵初等行变换

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & a'_2 & a'_3 & d' \\ 0 & 1 & b'_3 & e' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & f' \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &= \dots \\x_2 &= \dots \\x_3 &= \dots\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & a'_2 & a'_3 & d' \\ 0 & 1 & b'_3 & e' \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & f' \end{bmatrix}$$



$$x_1 + a'_2 x_2 + a'_3 x_3 = d'$$

$$x_2 + b'_3 x_3 = e'$$

$$x_3 = f'$$





# 矩阵初等行变换

- 互换矩阵两行位置
- 用非零数乘(除)矩阵某行
- 将矩阵某行的倍数加到矩阵的另一行上


注：只要  $A$  非奇异，即  $A^{-1}$  存在，则可通过逐次消元及初等行变换，将方程组化为三角形方程组，求出唯一解。

# 高斯消去法

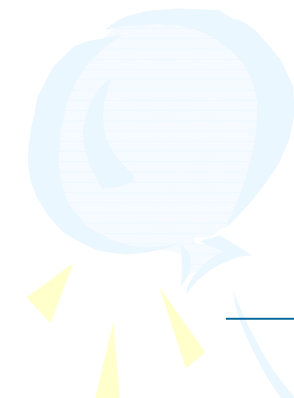
$$\begin{cases} 10x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = 3 \\ -2x_1 + 10x_2 - x_3 = 15 \\ -x_1 - 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 10 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 15 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$


$$[A \mid b] = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -2 & -1 & | & 3 \\ -2 & 10 & -1 & | & 15 \\ -1 & -2 & 5 & | & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$


$r_1/10$   
 $r_2+2r_1$   
 $r_3+r_1$


$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.2 & -0.1 & | & 0.3 \\ 0 & 9.6 & -1.2 & | & 15.6 \\ 0 & -2.2 & 4.9 & | & 10.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$r_2/9.6$   
 $r_3+2.2r_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.2 & -0.1 & | & 0.3 \\ 0 & 1 & -0.125 & | & 1.625 \\ 0 & 0 & 4.625 & | & 13.875 \end{bmatrix}$$

$r_3/4.625$


$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.2 & -0.1 & | & 0.3 \\ 0 & 1 & -0.125 & | & 1.625 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$





即：

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.2 & -0.1 \\ 0 & 1 & -0.125 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 1.625 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$



回代：

$$x_3 = 3$$

$$x_2 = 1.625 - (-0.125) \times 3 = 2$$


$$x_1 = 0.3 - [(-0.2) \times 2 + (-0.1) \times 3] = 1$$

Time, t	Velocity, v
s	m/s
5	106.8
8	177.2
12	279.2



$$v(t) = a_1 t^2 + a_2 t + a_3, \quad 5 \leq t \leq 12.$$

$$\begin{cases} 25a_1 + 5a_2 + a_3 = 106.8 \\ 64a_1 + 8a_2 + a_3 = 177.2 \\ 144a_1 + 12a_2 + a_3 = 279.2 \end{cases}$$



## 高斯消去法局限性：

如果  $A_{kk}^{(k-1)} = 0$ ，消去过程会失败

如果  $|A_{kk}^{(k-1)}| \ll 1$ ，会使计算精度降低

解决方法：主元素消去法

例:

$$\begin{cases} 10^{-9}x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

精确解为:  $x_1 = \frac{1}{1-10^{-9}} = 1.\overbrace{00\dots01}^{8\text{个}}00\dots$      $x_2 = 2 - x_1 = \overbrace{0.99\dots98}^{8\text{个}}99\dots$

用高斯消去法计算:

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 10^{-9} & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -10^9 & -10^9 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$$

问题在哪里?



# 主元素消去法

思路：对调方程的次序或变量的排列，  
使得除数最大

方法：

列主元消去法

行主元消去法

全主元消去法

例:

$$\begin{cases} 10^{-9}x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10^{-9} & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 10^{-9} & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1-10^{-9} & 1-2 \times 10^{-9} \end{pmatrix}$$

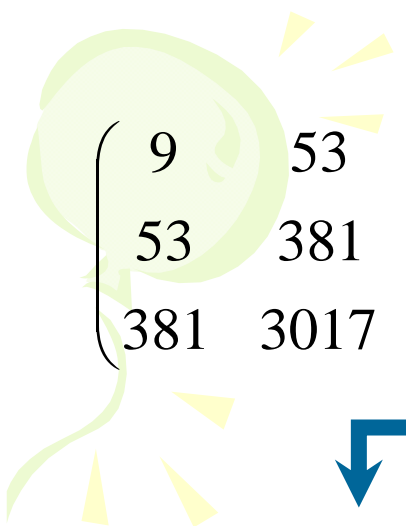
解为:

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{1-10^{-9}} = 1.\overbrace{00 \dots 01}^{8\text{个}}00\dots \quad x_2 = 2 - x_1 = \overbrace{0.99 \dots 98}^{8\text{个}}99\dots$$

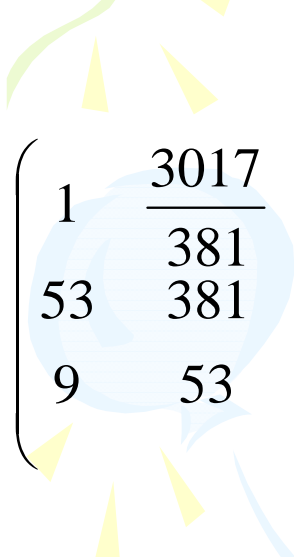


例：

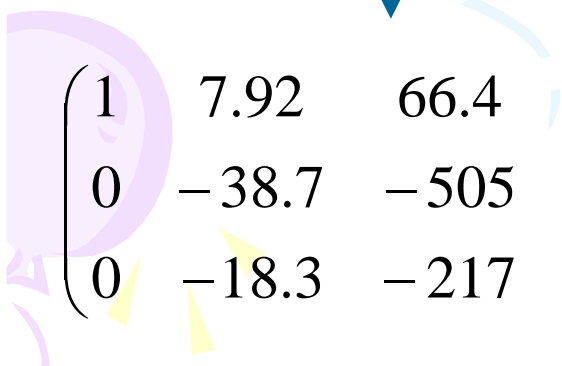
$$\begin{cases} 9x_1 + 53x_2 + 381x_3 = 76 \\ 53x_1 + 381x_2 + 3017x_3 = 489 \\ 381x_1 + 3017x_2 + 25317x_3 = 3547 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 53 & 381 & 76 \\ 53 & 381 & 3017 & 489 \\ 381 & 3017 & 25317 & 3547 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 381 & 3017 & 25317 & 3547 \\ 53 & 381 & 3017 & 489 \\ 9 & 53 & 381 & 76 \end{pmatrix}$$

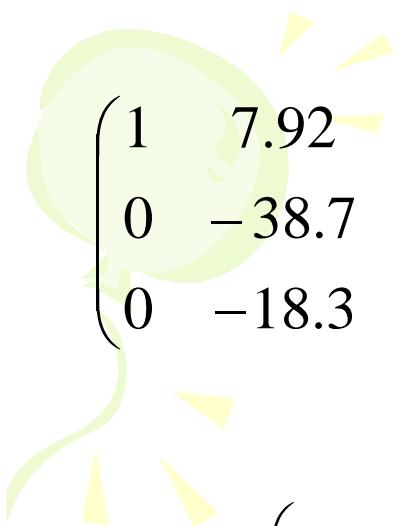


$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{3017}{381} & \frac{25317}{381} & \frac{3547}{381} \\ 53 & 381 & 3017 & 489 \\ 9 & 53 & 381 & 76 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{3017}{381} & \frac{25317}{381} & \frac{3547}{381} \\ 0 & 381 - \frac{3017}{381} \times 53 & 3017 - \frac{25317}{381} \times 53 & 489 - \frac{3547}{381} \times 53 \\ 0 & 53 - \frac{3017}{381} \times 9 & 381 - \frac{25317}{381} \times 9 & 76 - \frac{3547}{381} \times 9 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7.92 & 66.4 & 9.31 \\ 0 & -38.7 & -505 & -4.42 \\ 0 & -18.3 & -217 & -7.79 \end{pmatrix}$$



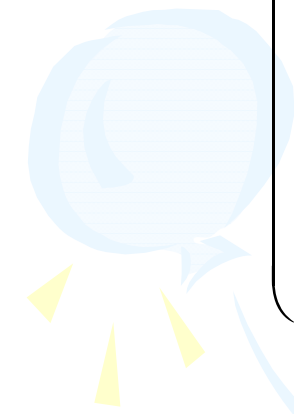


$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7.92 & 66.4 & 9.31 \\ 0 & -38.7 & -505 & -4.42 \\ 0 & -18.3 & -217 & -7.79 \end{pmatrix}$$



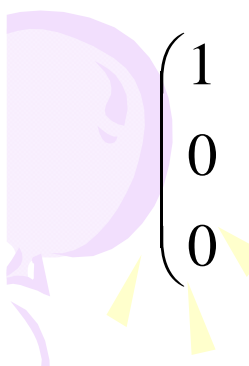
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7.92 & 66.4 & 9.31 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{-505}{-38.7} & \frac{-4.42}{-38.7} \\ 0 & -18.3 & -217 & -7.79 \end{pmatrix}$$





$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7.92 & 66.4 & 9.31 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{-505}{-38.7} & \frac{-4.42}{-38.7} \\ 0 & 0 & -217 + \frac{-505}{-38.7} \times 18.3 & -7.79 + \frac{-4.42}{-38.7} \times 18.3 \end{pmatrix}$$





$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7.92 & 66.4 & 9.31 \\ 0 & 1 & 13.0 & 0.114 \\ 0 & 0 & 20.9 & -5.70 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7.92 & 66.4 & 9.31 \\ 0 & 1 & 13.0 & 0.114 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -0.273 \end{pmatrix}$$

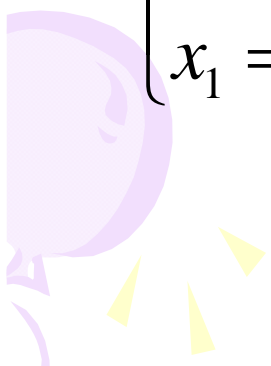


即:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7.92 & 66.4 \\ 0 & 1 & 13.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9.31 \\ 0.114 \\ -0.273 \end{bmatrix}$$



回代:


$$\begin{cases} x_3 = -0.273 \\ x_2 = 0.114 - 13.0x_3 \\ x_1 = 9.31 - 7.92x_2 - 66.4x_3 \end{cases}$$

得:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1.55 \\ x_2 = 3.66 \\ x_3 = -0.273 \end{cases}$$



## 简单迭代法(雅克比)

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + a_{n3}x_3 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n$$

# 算法：

$$x_1 = \frac{c_1 - a_{12}x_2 - a_{13}x_3 \dots - a_{1n}x_n}{a_{11}}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{c_2 - a_{21}x_1 - a_{23}x_3 \dots - a_{2n}x_n}{a_{22}}$$

$\vdots$        $\vdots$        $\vdots$

$$x_{n-1} = \frac{c_{n-1} - a_{n-1,1}x_1 - a_{n-1,2}x_2 \dots - a_{n-1,n-2}x_{n-2} - a_{n-1,n}x_n}{a_{n-1,n-1}}$$

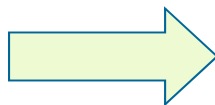
$$x_n = \frac{c_n - a_{n1}x_1 - a_{n2}x_2 - \dots - a_{n,n-1}x_{n-1}}{a_{nn}}$$

即:

$$x_i = \frac{c_i - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n a_{ij} x_j}{a_{ii}}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

**old**



$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

**new**



当相对误差小于某预先设定值时，停止迭代

$$|\varepsilon_a|_i = \left| \frac{X_i^{\text{new}} - X_i^{\text{old}}}{X_i^{\text{new}}} \right| \times 100$$

## 1. 简单迭代法

例：

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

解：由以上三式可分别替换出

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0.2x_2 + 0.1x_3 + 0.3 \\ x_2 = 0.2x_1 + 0.1x_3 + 1.5 \\ x_3 = 0.2x_1 + 0.4x_2 + 2 \end{cases}$$

则可得迭代公式：

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = 0.2x_2^{(k)} + 0.1x_3^{(k)} + 0.3 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = 0.2x_1^{(k)} + 0.1x_3^{(k)} + 1.5 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = 0.2x_1^{(k)} + 0.4x_2^{(k)} + 2 \end{cases} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$



取初始向量 $X^{(0)}=(0,0,0)^T$ ,可得迭代序列:

$k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$x_1^{(k)}$	0	0.300 0	0.8000	0.918 0	0.971 6	0.980 4	0.996 2	0.998 6	0.9995
$x_2^{(k)}$	0	1.500 0	1.7600	1.926 0	1.970 0	1.989 7	1.996 1	1.998 6	1.9995
$x_3^{(k)}$	0	2.000 0	2.6600	2.864 0	2.954 0	2.982 3	2.993 8	2.997 7	2.9992



则可得解 $X=(0.9995, 1.9995, 2.9992)^T$



# 塞德尔迭代法

例：

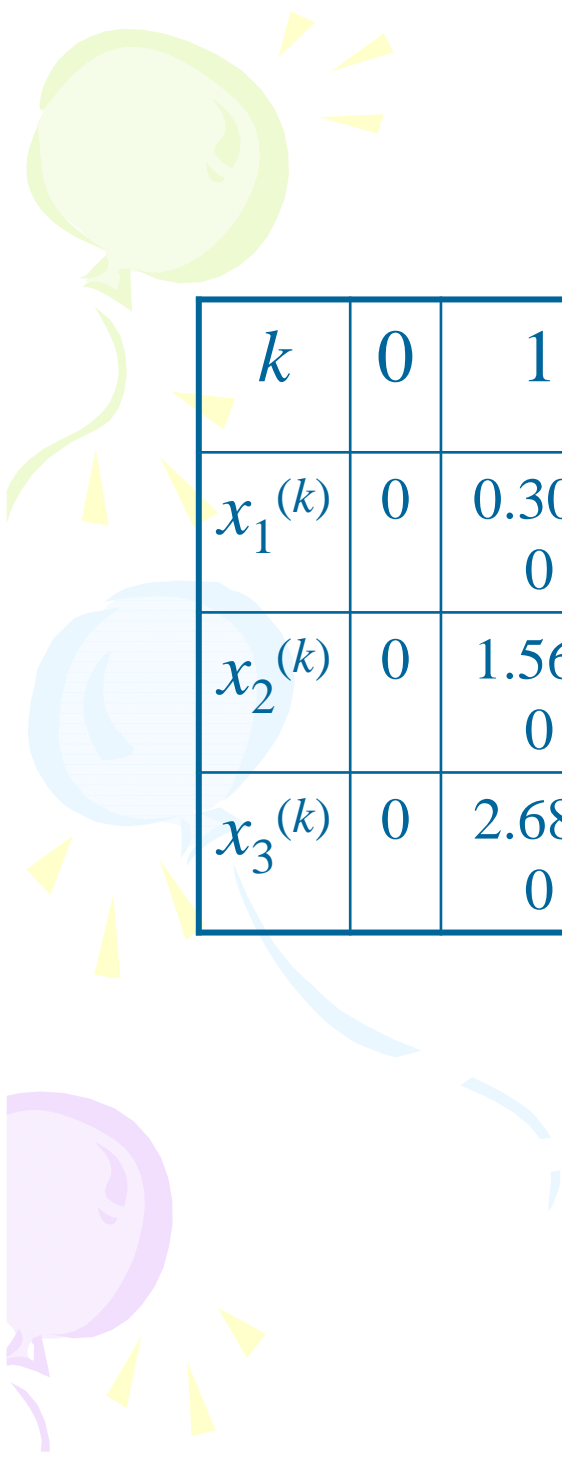
$$\begin{cases} 10x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = 3 \\ -2x_1 + 10x_2 - x_3 = 15 \\ -x_1 - 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 10 \end{cases}$$

## 简单迭代公式

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

## 塞德尔采用迭代公式

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = 0.2x_2^{(k)} + 0.1x_3^{(k)} + 0.3 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = 0.2x_1^{(k+1)} + 0.1x_3^{(k)} + 1.5 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = 0.2x_1^{(k+1)} + 0.4x_2^{(k+1)} + 2 \end{cases} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$



$k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
$x_1^{(k)}$	0	0.300 0	0.8804	0.984 0	0.997 8	0.999 7	1.000 0
$x_2^{(k)}$	0	1.560 0	1.9445	1.992 2	1.998 7	1.999 9	2.000 0
$x_3^{(k)}$	0	2.684 0	2.9539	2.993 8	2.999 1	2.999 9	3.000 0

$$X^T = (1 \quad 2 \quad 3)$$

## 迭代格式的收敛性

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 10x_2 + 20x_3 = 11 \\ -10x_1 + x_2 - 5x_3 = -14 \\ 5x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 10x_2 - 20x_3 + 11 \\ x_2 = +10x_1 + 5x_3 - 14 \\ x_3 = 5x_1 - x_2 - 3 \end{cases}$$

	x1	x2	x3
0	0	0	0
1	11	-14	-3
2	-69	81	66
3	-499	-374	-429

## 不可约:

若矩阵A不能通过行的次序调换和相应的列的次序调换成为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

则A不可约


## 对角优势:

若矩阵A满足  $|a_{ii}| \geq \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}| \quad (i = 1, 2, 3 \cdots n)$

且至少有一个*i*值, 上式中严格的不等号成立, 则A具有对角优势



**定理：**



**若系数矩阵 $A$ 不可约且具有对角优势，简单迭代法必收敛。**

