# 幂法

董波 数学科学学院 大连理工大学



# 幂法、反幂法作用

求方阵的全部特征值

求特征多项式的方法 计算量大

实际应用中仅需矩阵的极端特征值

模最大特征值 幂法

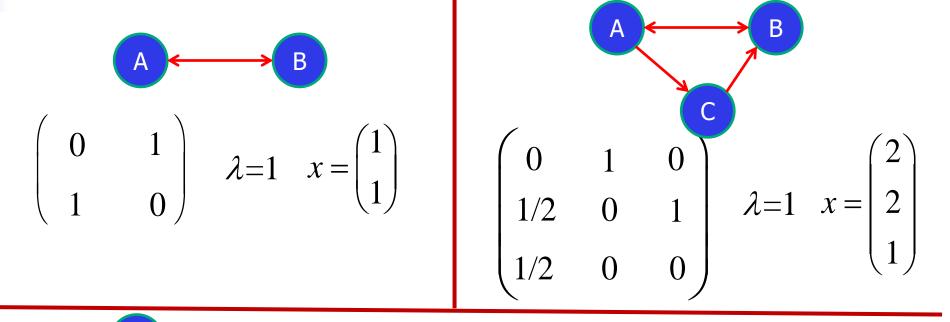
模最小特征值

反幂法

### 应用: Pagerank

$$A \longleftrightarrow B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda = 1 \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



B 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 1/3 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \lambda = 1 \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 最大特征值1对应的特征向量反映重要性

# 幂法

### 假定n阶方阵A可对角化,其特征值和对应的特征向量分别为

$$|\lambda_1| > |\lambda_2| \geq \dots \geq |\lambda_n|$$
  $x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \dots \quad x_n$ 

对任一n维向量 $\nu$ ,均可表示为 $\nu = \alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n x_n$ .故

$$Av = A(\alpha_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n) = \alpha_1 \lambda_1 x_1 + \alpha_2 \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + \alpha_n \lambda_n x_n$$

#### 从而

$$A^{k}v = \alpha_{1}\lambda_{1}^{k}x_{1} + \alpha_{2}\lambda_{2}^{k}x_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{n}\lambda_{n}^{k}x_{n} = \lambda_{1}^{k}\left(\alpha_{1}x_{1} + \alpha_{2}\left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{k}x_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{n}\left(\frac{\lambda_{n}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{k}x_{n}\right)$$

有

$$\frac{A^k v}{\lambda_1^k} \to \alpha_1 x_1 \qquad \frac{A^k v}{A^{k-1} v} \to \lambda_1$$

### 收敛速度取决于比值 $\lambda_2/\lambda_1$ 的大小

# 幂法流程

### 幂法的本质是 $v_k = A^k v_0$

#### 算法流程:

任取一个非零初始向量  $v_0 \in R^n$ 

$$v_1 = Av_0$$

$$v_2 = A^2 v_0 = A v_1$$

$$V_{k+1} = A^{k+1} V_0 = A V_k$$

#### 存在问题:

 $\alpha_1 = 0$  将会怎样?

重新选择初始向量

迭代向量的各个不等于零的分量将随《→∞而趋于无穷

规范化迭代向量

#### 幂法

假定n阶方阵A具有n个线性无关的特征向量

$$X_1$$
  $X_2$  ...  $X_n$ 

且对应的特征值满足

$$\left|\lambda_{1}\right| > \left|\lambda_{2}\right| \geq \ldots \geq \left|\lambda_{n}\right|$$

则对任一n维非零向量  $\nu_0$ , 经使用迭代过程

$$v_k = A^k v_0$$

计算可得

$$v_k = \alpha_1 \lambda_1^k x_1, \qquad \alpha_1 \neq 0 \qquad \frac{v_k}{v_{k-1}} = \lambda_1$$

### 幂法改进

任取初始向量:  $v_0 \neq 0$ 

#### 迭代

$$v_{1} = Av_{0},$$

$$v_{2} = Au_{1} = \frac{A^{2}v_{0}}{\max(Av_{0})},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$v_{k} = Au_{k-1} = \frac{A^{k}v_{0}}{\max(A^{k-1}v_{0})},$$

#### 规范化

$$u_{1} = \frac{v_{1}}{\max(v_{1})} = \frac{Av_{0}}{\max(Av_{0})}$$

$$u_{2} = \frac{v_{2}}{\max(v_{2})} = \frac{A^{2}v_{0}}{\max(A^{2}v_{0})}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$u_{k} = \frac{v_{k}}{\max(v_{k})} = \frac{A^{k}v_{0}}{\max(A^{k}v_{0})}$$

则有迭代向量序列 $\{v_k\}$ 及规范化向量序列 $\{u_k\}$ 。

### 收敛性分析

$$u_{k} = \frac{v_{k}}{\max(v_{k})} = \frac{\lambda_{1}^{k} \left(\alpha_{1}x_{1} + \alpha_{2} \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{k} x_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{n} \left(\frac{\lambda_{n}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{k} x_{n}\right)}{\max \left(\lambda_{1}^{k} \left(\alpha_{1}x_{1} + \alpha_{2} \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{k} x_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{n} \left(\frac{\lambda_{n}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{k} x_{n}\right)\right)} \rightarrow \frac{x_{1}}{\max(x_{1})}$$

$$v_{k} = \frac{A^{k}v_{0}}{\max(A^{k-1}v_{0})} = \frac{\lambda_{1}^{k} \left(\alpha_{1}x_{1} + \alpha_{2} \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{k} x_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{n} \left(\frac{\lambda_{n}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{k} x_{n}\right)}{\max \left(\lambda_{1}^{k-1} \left(\alpha_{1}x_{1} + \alpha_{2} \left(\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{k-1} x_{2} + \dots + \alpha_{n} \left(\frac{\lambda_{n}}{\lambda_{1}}\right)^{k-1} x_{n}\right)\right)}$$

$$\neq \mathbb{R}, \quad \mu_{k} = \max(v_{k}) \rightarrow \lambda_{1}$$

### 复杂情形

$$ightharpoons$$
 重特征值  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_r$ 

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_r = -\lambda_{r+1} = \cdots = -\lambda_{r+s}$$

$$\rightarrow$$
  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_r = \overline{\lambda}_{r+1} = \cdots = \overline{\lambda}_{r+s}$ 

### 反幂法

#### 作用: 反幂法用来计算矩阵A按模最小的特征值及对应的特征向量

- 1. 假设实矩阵A具有n个线性无关的特征向量 $x_1, x_2, ..., x_n$
- 2. 相应的特征值满足  $|\lambda_1| \ge |\lambda_2| \ge ... \ge |\lambda_{n-1}| > |\lambda_n| > 0$

反幂法:对于A-1应用幂法:对于给的初始向量V<sub>0</sub>

$$\begin{cases} u_{k} = A^{-1}v_{k-1} \\ v_{k} = u_{k}/\max(u_{k}) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{iff } x \text{ if }} \begin{cases} Au_{k} = v_{k-1} \\ v_{k} = u_{k}/\max(u_{k}) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{A=LU}} \begin{cases} Lw_{k} = v_{k-1} \\ Uu_{k} = w_{k} \\ v_{k} = u_{k}/\max(u_{k}) \end{cases}$$

带原点平移的反幂法:  $对(A-pI)^{-1}$ 用幂法

$$\begin{cases} u_k = (A - pI)^{-1} v_{k-1} & \text{ if } \text{ for } \text{ if } \text{ if } \text{ for } \text{$$