

线性方程组的数值解法

直接法

- 低阶稠密矩阵

迭代法

- 大型稀疏矩阵

极小化法

- 优化、非线性及病态问题

第五节 大型稀疏方程组的迭代法

迭代法适用于求解大型稀疏的线性方程组，其基本思想是通过构造迭代格式产生迭代序列，由迭代序列来逼近原方程组的解，因此，要解决的基本问题是：

1. 如何构造迭代格式 2. 迭代序列是否收敛

- 一 . 基本迭代法及其收敛性
- 二 . 两种基本迭代法
- 三 . 超松弛迭代法
- 四 . 应用实例

一. 基本迭代法及收敛性

设有线性代数方程组

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{array} \right.$$

用矩阵表示: $Ax=b$

A 为系数矩阵，非奇异且设 $a_{ij} \neq 0$ ； b 为右端， x 为解向量

$$A=M+N \quad M \text{ 的逆好求。} \quad Ax=b \iff (M+N)x=b$$

$$\iff Mx=-Nx+b \iff x=-M^{-1}Nx+M^{-1}b$$

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow x = Bx + g, \quad B = -M^{-1}N, g = M^{-1}b$$

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow x = Bx + g, \quad B = -M^{-1}N, g = M^{-1}b$$

基本迭代法的迭代格式

$$x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + g \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

其中 $B \in R^{n \times n}$ 称为迭代矩阵, g 是已知的 n 维向量,

给定 $x^{(0)}$, 由迭代格式 $x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + g$

即可产生迭代序列 $\{x^{(k)}\}$ 。

$$\text{当} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x^{(k)} = x$$

对 $x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + g$ 取极限

得 $x = Bx + g \Leftrightarrow Ax = b$

注: 分解 A 是一个重要问题

例：对线性方程组 $Ax = b$ ，其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 4 & 11 & -1 \\ 6 & 3 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$, $b = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ 33 \\ 36 \end{bmatrix}$

解：将 A 分解为 $A = M + N$ ，其中 $M = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$, $N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow x = -M^{-1}Nx + M^{-1}b = M^{-1}(b - Nx)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1/8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 20 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \\ 33 - 4x_1 + x_3 \\ 36 - 6x_1 - 3x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = (20 + 3x_2 - 2x_3)/8 \\ x_2 = (33 - 4x_1 + x_3)/11 \\ x_3 = (36 - 6x_1 - 3x_2)/12 \end{cases}$$

迭代格式的分量形式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (20 + 3x_2^{(k)} - 2x_3^{(k)})/8 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (33 - 4x_1^{(k)} + x_3^{(k)})/11 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = (36 - 6x_1^{(k)} - 3x_2^{(k)})/12 \end{cases} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

迭代到第10次, 得到

$$x^{(10)} = (3.000032, 1.999838, 0.9998813)^T$$

已知精确解为 $x = (3, 2, 1)^T$

迭代格式 $x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + g$

$$B = -M^{-1}N, \quad g = M^{-1}b$$

$$\text{迭代矩阵 } B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3/8 & -2/8 \\ -4/11 & 0 & 1/11 \\ -6/12 & -3/12 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad g = \begin{bmatrix} 20/8 \\ 33/11 \\ 36/12 \end{bmatrix}$$

定义 基本迭代法 $x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + g$ 产生的迭代序列 $\{x^{(k)}\}$, 如果对任取初始向量 $x^{(0)}$ 都有 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x^{(k)} = x$, 则称此迭代法是**收敛**的, 否则是发散的。

在 R^n 中, 点列的收敛等价于每个分量的收敛。

矩阵同理

收敛性分析

x 是精确解

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow x = Bx + g$$

迭代格式为

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

误差向量

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon^{(k)} &= x - x^{(k)} = B(x - x^{(k-1)}) = B\varepsilon^{(k-1)} \\ &= \cdots = B^k \varepsilon^{(0)}\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\varepsilon^{(0)} = x - x^{(0)}$ 是初始误差向量，是一个确定的值

由此，得到结论：对任意初值 $x^{(0)}$ ，

$$\text{迭代序列}\{x^{(k)}\}\text{收敛} \Leftrightarrow B^k \rightarrow O \quad (k \rightarrow \infty)$$

迭代格式为 $x^{(k)} = Bx^{(k-1)} + g$

由此, 得到结论: 对任意初值 $x^{(0)}$,

迭代序列 $\{x^{(k)}\}$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow B^k \rightarrow O \quad (k \rightarrow \infty)$

定理1(迭代法收敛的充要条件)

迭代格式 $x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + g$ 对任意初始向量 $x^{(0)}$ 都收敛的充分必要条件是 $\rho(B) < 1$.

$$\text{谱半径 } \rho(B) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |\lambda_i|$$

例：用迭代法求解方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 = 5 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 = -5 \end{cases}$$

解：构造迭代格式 $x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + g$,

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = 5 + 2x_2^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = 3x_1^{(k)} - 5 \end{cases}, (k = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\text{迭代矩阵 } B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, g = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

由 $\det(\lambda I - B) = \lambda^2 - 6 = 0$, 得 $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm\sqrt{6}$,

$\rho(B) = 2.449 > 1$. 由定理1迭代格式不收敛.

引理（特征值上界定理）

设 $A \in R^{n \times n}$, 对于 $\| \cdot \|_p$, ($p = 1, 2, \infty$) 有

$$\rho(A) \leq \|A\|_p$$

定理2（迭代法收敛的充分条件）

如果迭代格式 $x^{(k)} = Bx^{(k-1)} + g$ 的迭代矩阵 B 的某一种范数 $\|B\| < 1$, 则此迭代格式收敛.

定理3 如果迭代格式 $x^{(k)} = Bx^{(k-1)} + g$ 的迭代矩阵 B 满足 $\|B\| < 1$, 则有如下的误差估计式.

$$\|x^{(k)} - x\| \leq \frac{\|B\|}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}\|$$

$$\|x^{(k)} - x\| \leq \frac{\|B\|^k}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\|$$

注: (1) $\|B\|$ 越小, 收敛越快.

(2) $\|B\|$ 接近1时, 收敛慢.

估计迭代次数

由误差估计式 $\|x^{(k)} - x\| \leq \frac{\|B\|^k}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\|$ 估计迭代次数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \|x^{(k)} - x\| &\leq \frac{\|B\|^k}{1 - \|B\|} \|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\| \leq \varepsilon \\ \Rightarrow \ln\|B\|^k = k \ln\|B\| &\leq \ln\left(\varepsilon \frac{1 - \|B\|}{\|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\|}\right) \\ \because \|B\| < 1, \therefore \ln\|B\| < 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

渐近收敛速度

定义 $R = -\ln(\rho(B))$ 为迭代格式的渐近收敛速度。

当 $\rho(B) < 1$ 时, $\rho(B)$ 越小, 则 R 值越大。

迭代终止标准

① 绝对误差标准。给出容许误差界 ε

当 $\|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}\|_p \leq \varepsilon$ 时, $p = 1, 2, \infty$, 终止迭代,
解取为 $x \approx x^{(k)}$.

常取 $\|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}\|_\infty \leq \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \max_i |x_i^{(k)} - x_i^{(k-1)}| \leq \varepsilon$

② 相对误差标准。给出容许误差界 ε

$$\frac{\|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}\|}{\|x^{(k)}\|} < \varepsilon$$

③ 给出最大迭代次数 k_{\max}

当 $k \geq k_{\max}$ 迭代终止, 给出失败信息。

例：已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, 用迭代公式

$$x^{(k+1)} = x^{(k)} + \alpha(Ax^{(k)} - b), \quad (k = 0, 1, \dots)$$

求解 $Ax = b$ 。问 α 取什么实数可使迭代收敛，且 α 为何值时，收敛最快？

解：(1) 迭代矩阵 $B = I + \alpha A$

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4)$$

A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 4$,

迭代矩阵 $B = I + \alpha A$ 的特征值为 $\mu_1 = 1 + \alpha, \mu_2 = 1 + 4\alpha$,

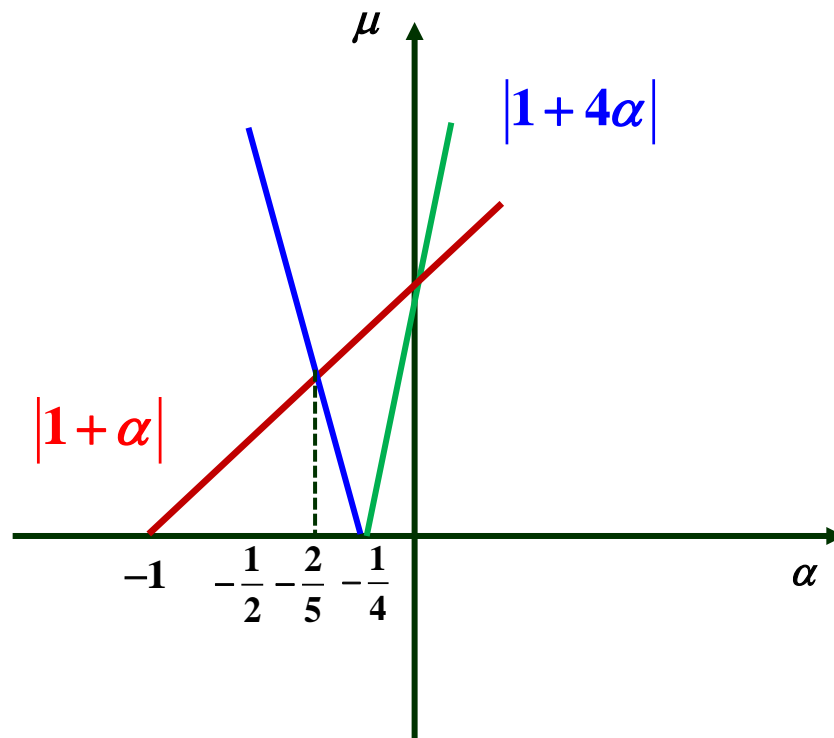
$$|1 + \alpha| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < 1 + \alpha < 1 \Rightarrow -2 < \alpha < 0,$$

$$|1 + 4\alpha| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < 1 + 4\alpha < 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < \alpha < 0,$$

当 $-\frac{1}{2} < \alpha < 0$ 时，迭代格式收敛。

$$|1 + \alpha| = |1 + 4\alpha| \Rightarrow -(1 + \alpha) = 1 + 4\alpha \Rightarrow 5\alpha = -2 \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{2}{5},$$

当 $\alpha = -\frac{2}{5}$ 时，收敛最快。



二.两种基本迭代法

1、Jacobi迭代法

2、Gauss-Seidel迭代法

1、Jacobi 迭代

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \ddots & & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \ddots & a_{n-1,n} \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = D - L - U$$

例: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = D - L - U$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow (D - L - U)x = b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Dx = (L + U)x + b$$

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

于是 $Ax = b \Leftrightarrow x = D^{-1}(L + U)x + D^{-1}b$

$$= B_J x + g$$

其中 $B_J = D^{-1}(L + U), \quad g = D^{-1}b$

*Jacobi*迭代的矩阵格式

$$x^{(k+1)} = B_J x^{(k)} + g$$

Jacobi迭代矩阵

推导其分量形式

由 $Ax = b \Leftrightarrow (D - L - U)x = b \Leftrightarrow Dx = (L + U)x + b$ 得

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 = -a_{12}x_2 - a_{13}x_3 - \cdots - a_{1n}x_n + b_1 \\ a_{22}x_2 = -a_{21}x_1 - a_{23}x_3 - \cdots - a_{2n}x_n + b_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{nn}x_n = -a_{n1}x_1 - a_{n2}x_2 - \cdots - a_{nn-1}x_{n-1} + b_n \end{cases}$$

第*i*个方程除以 a_{ii} ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}x_2 - \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}}x_3 - \cdots - \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}}x_n + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \\ x_2 = -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}}x_1 - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}}x_3 - \cdots - \frac{a_{2n}}{a_{22}}x_n + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \\ \dots \\ x_n = -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}}x_1 - \frac{a_{n2}}{a_{nn}}x_2 - \cdots - \frac{a_{nn-1}}{a_{nn}}x_{n-1} + \frac{b_n}{a_{nn}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}x_2 - \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}}x_3 - \cdots - \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}}x_n + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \\ x_2 = -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}}x_1 - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}}x_3 - \cdots - \frac{a_{2n}}{a_{22}}x_n + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \\ \dots \\ x_n = -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}}x_1 - \frac{a_{n2}}{a_{nn}}x_2 - \cdots - \frac{a_{nn-1}}{a_{nn}}x_{n-1} + \frac{b_n}{a_{nn}} \end{cases}$$

Jacobi迭代的分量形式

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}}x_2^{(k)} - \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}}x_3^{(k)} - \cdots - \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}}x_n^{(k)} + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}}x_1^{(k)} - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}}x_3^{(k)} - \cdots - \frac{a_{2n}}{a_{22}}x_n^{(k)} + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \\ \dots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}}x_1^{(k)} - \frac{a_{n2}}{a_{nn}}x_2^{(k)} - \cdots - \frac{a_{nn-1}}{a_{nn}}x_{n-1}^{(k)} + \frac{b_n}{a_{nn}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令: } B_J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & \cdots & -\frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}} \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} & 0 & \cdots & -\frac{a_{2n}}{a_{22}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}} & -\frac{a_{n2}}{a_{nn}} & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x^{(k)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k)} \end{bmatrix}, \quad g = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \\ \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{b_n}{a_{nn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

则 $x^{(k+1)} = B_J x^{(k)} + g$,

这里 $B_J = D^{-1}(L+U)$, $g = D^{-1}b$

Jacobi迭代公式（分量形式）

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = (b_i - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)}) / a_{ii}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Jacobi迭代的矩阵格式

$$x^{(k+1)} = B_J x^{(k)} + g$$

其中 $B_J = D^{-1}(L+U)$, $g = D^{-1}b$

给出初始向量 $x^{(0)}$, 即可得到向量序列:

$$x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(k)}, \dots$$

若 $x^{(k)} \rightarrow x^*$, 则 x^* 是解。

例1: 设方程组为

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

试写出其Jacobi分量迭代格式以及相应的迭代矩阵，并求解。

解: Jacobi迭代格式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{5}(-12 - 2x_2^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)}) = -\frac{2}{5}x_2^{(k)} - \frac{1}{5}x_3^{(k)} - \frac{12}{5} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4}(20 + x_1^{(k)} - 2x_3^{(k)}) = \frac{1}{4}x_1^{(k)} - \frac{1}{2}x_3^{(k)} + 5 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{10}(3 - 2x_1^{(k)} + 3x_2^{(k)}) = -\frac{1}{5}x_1^{(k)} + \frac{3}{10}x_2^{(k)} + \frac{3}{10} \end{cases}$$

故Jacobi迭代矩阵为

$$B_J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{3}{10} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

取 $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$, $e = 10^{-3}$, 终止准则: $\|x^{(k)} - x^{(k-1)}\| < e$

$$x^{(14)} = \begin{bmatrix} -3.9997 \\ 2.9998 \\ 1.9998 \end{bmatrix}$$

2、Gauss-Seidel迭代法

例2：设方程组为

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

试写出Gauss-Seidel迭代格式.

解：Gauss-Seidel迭代格式为

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{5} (-12 - 2x_2^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)}) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{4} (20 + x_1^{(k+1)} - 2x_3^{(k)}) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{10} (3 - 2x_1^{(k+1)} + 3x_2^{(k+1)}) \end{cases}$$

Gauss-Seidel迭代的分量形式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} x_2^{(k)} - \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} x_3^{(k)} - \dots - \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}} x_n^{(k)} + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}} x_3^{(k)} - \dots - \frac{a_{2n}}{a_{22}} x_n^{(k)} + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \\ \dots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{n2}}{a_{nn}} x_2^{(k+1)} - \dots - \frac{a_{nn-1}}{a_{nn}} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} + \frac{b_n}{a_{nn}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = (b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)}) / a_{ii},$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

推导 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法的矩阵形式 ($n=3$)

由

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} x_2^{(k)} - \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} x_3^{(k)} + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}} x_3^{(k)} + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{31}}{a_{33}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{32}}{a_{33}} x_2^{(k+1)} + \frac{b_3}{a_{33}} \end{cases}$$

得

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} x_1^{(k+1)} = -a_{12} x_2^{(k)} - a_{13} x_3^{(k)} + b_1 \\ a_{22} x_2^{(k+1)} = -a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{23} x_3^{(k)} + b_2 \\ a_{33} x_3^{(k+1)} = -a_{31} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{32} x_2^{(k+1)} + b_3 \end{cases}$$

$$Dx^{(k+1)} = b + Lx^{(k+1)} + Ux^{(k)}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_{21} & 0 & 0 \\ -a_{31} & -a_{32} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & -a_{13} \\ 0 & 0 & -a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

同理n阶方程Gauss-Seidel 迭代格式的矩阵形式

$$Dx^{(k+1)} = b + Lx^{(k+1)} + Ux^{(k)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (D - L)x^{(k+1)} = b + Ux^{(k)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^{(k+1)} = (D - L)^{-1}Ux^{(k)} + (D - L)^{-1}b$$

Gauss-Seidel迭代的矩阵格式

$$x^{(k+1)} = B_G x^{(k)} + g$$

Gauss-Seidel迭代矩阵

其中 $B_G = (D - L)^{-1}U, \quad g = (D - L)^{-1}b$

Gauss-Seidel迭代公式

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = (b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)}) / a_{ii}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Gauss-Seidel迭代的矩阵格式

$$x^{(k+1)} = B_G x^{(k)} + g$$

$$\text{其中 } B_G = (D - L)^{-1} U, \quad g = (D - L)^{-1} g$$

给出初始向量 $x^{(0)}$, 即可得到向量序列:

$$x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(k)}, \dots$$

若 $x^{(k)} \rightarrow x^*$, 则 x^* 是解。

收敛准则

(Jacobi迭代和Gauss-Seidel迭代的收敛性)

一般收敛原则

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(B) < 1 &\Leftrightarrow \text{收敛} \\ \|B\| < 1 &\Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

实用准则：由A来直接判断（充分准则）

准则1： A严格对角占优 \Rightarrow Jacobi和Gauss-Seidel迭代法收敛.

准则2： $\|B_J\|_\infty < 1 \Rightarrow$ Jacobi迭代法, Gauss-Seidel迭代法收敛.

准则3： A 对称正定 \Rightarrow Gauss-Seidel迭代法收敛.

准则4： 若A是对称正定的, 则 $2D - A$ 是对称正定
 \Leftrightarrow Jacobi迭代法收敛.

注： 对一个任意给定的系数矩阵

1. *Jacobi*迭代法和*Gauss – Seidel*迭代法可能同时收敛，或同时不收敛，或者一个收敛而另一个不收敛。
2. 在都收敛的情况下，其收敛的速度也不一定是哪一种一定快。
3. A 对称正定, *Gauss – Seidel*一定收敛, 但 $2D - A$ 不一定也是对称正定, 所以 *Jacobi*法未必收敛。

例如

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{正定}, 2D - A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & 6 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{不正定}$$

$$|A| = 12 + 4 - 15 = 1, \quad |2D - A| = 12 - 4 - 15 = -7$$

例: 讨论用Gauss-Seidel迭代法求解方程组 $Ax=b$ 时的收敛性, 已知

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

解:(1) 对A: 不是严格对角占优的矩阵, 无法用充分准则I,

(2) 考虑充分准则II, 计算Jacobi迭代矩阵

$$B_J = D^{-1} (L+U) = I - D^{-1}A$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 4 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

可求出 $B_J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1/3 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/4 \\ -1/2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$

$$\|B_J\|_{\infty} = 1$$

不满足充分准则II，故无法判断。

(3) 考虑用定理2的充分条件

先求出Gauss-Seidel迭代矩阵 $B_G = (D-L)^{-1}U$

$$B_G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1/3 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 1/6 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|B_G\|_{\infty} = 1$$

$$\|B_G\|_1 = 5/4$$

不满足定理2的充分条件，故无法判断。

(4)再用定理1的充要条件

$$B_G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\lambda I - B_G) = \lambda \cdot \left(\lambda \left(\lambda - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{24} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{得到 } \lambda_1 = 0, \quad \lambda_{2,3} = \frac{1}{12} (2 \pm i\sqrt{2})$$

易知 $\rho(B_G) = |\lambda_{\max}| < 1$, 故收敛.

例: 讨论用Jacobi迭代法和Gauss-Seidel迭代法求解方程组 $Ax=b$ 时的收敛性, 如果收敛, 并比较哪种方法收敛较快, 其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

解: (1) 对Jacobi方法, 迭代矩阵

$$B_J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1 & -1/2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rho(B_J) = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{12}} < 1, \quad \text{故方法收敛。}$$

(2) 对 Gauss-Seidel 方法, 迭代矩阵

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_G &= \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ 0 & 0 & \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{12} \end{pmatrix} \quad \rho(B_G) = \frac{11}{12} < 1, \quad \text{故方法收敛。}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \rho(B_G) = \frac{11}{12} < \rho(B_J) = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{12}}$$

Gauss-Seidel 方法比 Jacobi 方法收敛快。

三. 超松弛迭代法

- 1、超松弛迭代法 (**SOR**)
- 2、对称超松弛迭代法 (**SSOR**)
- 3、块超松弛迭代法 (**BSOR**法)

1、超松弛迭代法（SOR法）

(1)用Gauss-seidel迭代法计算 $\bar{x}^{(k+1)}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{x}_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} x_2^{(k)} - \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} x_3^{(k)} - \dots - \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}} x_n^{(k)} + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \\ \bar{x}_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} \bar{x}_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}} x_3^{(k)} - \dots - \frac{a_{2n}}{a_{22}} x_n^{(k)} + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \\ \dots \\ \bar{x}_n^{(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}} \bar{x}_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{n2}}{a_{nn}} \bar{x}_2^{(k+1)} - \dots - \frac{a_{nn-1}}{a_{nn}} \bar{x}_{n-1}^{(k+1)} + \frac{b_n}{a_{nn}} \end{array} \right.$$

(2)引入松弛因子 ω ,

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \omega \bar{x}_i^{(k+1)} + (1-\omega)x_i^{(k)}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

以三阶方程为例，推导超松弛迭代法（SOR法）的分量形式

(1)用Gauss-seidel迭代法计算 $\bar{x}^{-(k+1)}$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{x}_1^{-(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} x_2^{(k)} - \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} x_3^{(k)} + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \\ \bar{x}_2^{-(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}} x_3^{(k)} + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \\ \bar{x}_3^{-(k+1)} = -\frac{a_{31}}{a_{33}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{32}}{a_{33}} x_2^{(k+1)} + \frac{b_3}{a_{33}} \end{cases}$$

(2)引入松弛因子 ω ,

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \omega \bar{x}_i^{-(k+1)} + (1-\omega)x_i^{(k)}, \quad i=1,2,3$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \omega \left(-\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} x_2^{(k)} - \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} x_3^{(k)} + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \right) + (1-\omega) \frac{a_{11}}{a_{11}} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \omega \left(-\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}} x_3^{(k)} + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \right) + (1-\omega) \frac{a_{22}}{a_{22}} x_2^{(k)} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \omega \left(-\frac{a_{31}}{a_{33}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{32}}{a_{33}} x_2^{(k+1)} + \frac{b_3}{a_{33}} \right) + (1-\omega) \frac{a_{33}}{a_{33}} x_3^{(k)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \omega \left(-\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} x_2^{(k)} - \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} x_3^{(k)} + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \right) + (1-\omega) \frac{a_{11}}{a_{11}} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \omega \left(-\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}} x_3^{(k)} + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \right) + (1-\omega) \frac{a_{22}}{a_{22}} x_2^{(k)} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \omega \left(-\frac{a_{31}}{a_{33}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{32}}{a_{33}} x_2^{(k+1)} + \frac{b_3}{a_{33}} \right) + (1-\omega) \frac{a_{33}}{a_{33}} x_3^{(k)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = x_1^{(k)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{11}} (b_1 - a_{11}x_1^{(k)} - a_{12}x_2^{(k)} - a_{13}x_3^{(k)}) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = x_2^{(k)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{22}} (b_2 - a_{21}x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{22}x_2^{(k)} - a_{23}x_3^{(k)}) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = x_3^{(k)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{33}} (b_3 - a_{31}x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{32}x_2^{(k+1)} - a_{33}x_3^{(k)}) \end{cases}$$

同理得到n阶方程超松弛迭代法（SOR法）的分量形式

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \omega \left(-\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} x_2^{(k)} - \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} x_3^{(k)} - \dots - \frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}} x_n^{(k)} + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \right) + (1-\omega) \frac{a_{11}}{a_{11}} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \omega \left(-\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}} x_3^{(k)} - \dots - \frac{a_{2n}}{a_{22}} x_n^{(k)} + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \right) + (1-\omega) \frac{a_{22}}{a_{22}} x_2^{(k)} \\ \dots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = \omega \left(-\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{n2}}{a_{nn}} x_2^{(k+1)} - \dots - \frac{a_{nn-1}}{a_{nn}} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} + \frac{b_n}{a_{nn}} \right) + (1-\omega) \frac{a_{nn}}{a_{nn}} x_n^{(k)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = x_1^{(k)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{11}} (b_1 - a_{11} x_1^{(k)} - \dots - a_{1n} x_n^{(k)}) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = x_2^{(k)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{22}} (b_2 - a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{22} x_2^{(k)} - \dots - a_{2n} x_n^{(k)}) \\ \dots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = x_n^{(k)} + \frac{\omega}{a_{nn}} (b_n - a_{n1} x_1^{(k+1)} - \dots - a_{nn-1} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} - a_{nn} x_n^{(k)}) \end{cases}$$

SOR迭代公式（分量形式）

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

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$\omega = 1$, 为 *Gauss – seidel* 迭代法,

$\omega > 1$, 超松弛迭代法,

$\omega < 1$, 低松弛迭代法。

推导SOR迭代格式的矩阵形式（以三阶方程为例）

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \omega \left(-\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} x_2^{(k)} - \frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} x_3^{(k)} + \frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \right) + (1-\omega) \frac{a_{11}}{a_{11}} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \omega \left(-\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}} x_3^{(k)} + \frac{b_2}{a_{22}} \right) + (1-\omega) \frac{a_{22}}{a_{22}} x_2^{(k)} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \omega \left(-\frac{a_{31}}{a_{33}} x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{a_{32}}{a_{33}} x_2^{(k+1)} + \frac{b_3}{a_{33}} \right) + (1-\omega) \frac{a_{33}}{a_{33}} x_3^{(k)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11} x_1^{(k+1)} = \omega (-a_{12} x_2^{(k)} - a_{13} x_3^{(k)} + b_1) + (1-\omega) a_{11} x_1^{(k)} \\ a_{22} x_2^{(k+1)} = \omega (-a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{23} x_3^{(k)} + b_2) + (1-\omega) a_{22} x_2^{(k)} \\ a_{33} x_3^{(k+1)} = \omega (-a_{31} x_1^{(k+1)} - a_{32} x_2^{(k+1)} + b_3) + (1-\omega) a_{33} x_3^{(k)} \end{cases}$$

$$Dx^{(k+1)} = \omega(b + Lx^{(k+1)} + Ux^{(k)}) + (1-\omega)Dx^{(k)}$$

n阶方程SOR迭代格式的矩阵形式

$$Dx^{(k+1)} = \omega(b + Lx^{(k+1)} + Ux^{(k)}) + (1 - \omega)Dx^{(k)}$$

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

SOR迭代法的矩阵形式

$$x^{(k+1)} = B_{\omega}x^{(k)} + g$$

$$\text{迭代矩阵 } B_{\omega} = (D - \omega L)^{-1}(\omega U + (1 - \omega)D)$$

$$\text{右端向量 } g = \omega(D - \omega L)^{-1}b$$

选择 ω 的实用方法

(1) 选择最优松弛因子

$$\omega_{opt} = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{1 - \rho^2(B_J)}}$$

(2) 实用中采取试算法是最有效的

SOR法收敛性的结论:

(1) SOR方法收敛的必要条件为 $0 < \omega < 2$

(2) 若系数阵 A 对称正定, 则当 $0 < \omega < 2$ 时,

SOR方法收敛

(3) 若系数阵 A 严格对角占优, 则当 $0 < \omega \leq 1$ 时,

SOR方法收敛。

2、对称超松弛迭代法（SSOR法）

(1)用向前迭代的SOR方法，由 $x^{(k)}$ 求 $x^{(k+\frac{1}{2})}$ ，

$$\begin{aligned}x^{(k+\frac{1}{2})} &= (D - \omega L)^{-1}(\omega U + (1 - \omega)D)x^{(k)} + \omega(D - \omega L)^{-1}b \\&= B_{f\omega} x^{(k)} + g_f\end{aligned}$$

(2)再用向后迭代的SOR方法，由 $x^{(k+\frac{1}{2})}$ 求 $x^{(k+1)}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}x^{(k+1)} &= (D - \omega U)^{-1}(\omega L + (1 - \omega)D)x^{(k+\frac{1}{2})} + \omega(D - \omega U)^{-1}b \\&= B_{b\omega} x^{(k+\frac{1}{2})} + g_b\end{aligned}$$

SSOR迭代法的矩阵形式:

$$x^{(k+1)} = S_{\omega} x^{(k)} + g$$

$$\text{其中 } S_{\omega} = B_{b\omega} \cdot B_{f\omega}$$

注:

- (1) 关于 ω 的收敛条件和准则与SOR方法相同;
- (2) 收敛快慢对 ω 的选取不敏感。

3、块超松弛迭代法 (BSOR法)

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1m} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2m} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ A_{m1} & A_{m2} & \cdots & A_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ \vdots \\ B_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{ii} X_i^{(k+1)} = A_{ii} X_i^{(k)} + \omega \left(B_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} A_{ij} X_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i}^n A_{ij} X_j^{(k)} \right)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \cdots, m$$

对于系数矩阵 A 是对角元非零的方程组 $Ax=b$ 用迭代法求解，其迭代收敛速度按从慢到快的排列顺序是：Jacobi迭代法、Gauss-Seidel迭代法、SOR方法、BSOR方法。

四、应用实例

1. 案例 1 (热传导问题)

设有一维热传导方程的初边值问题

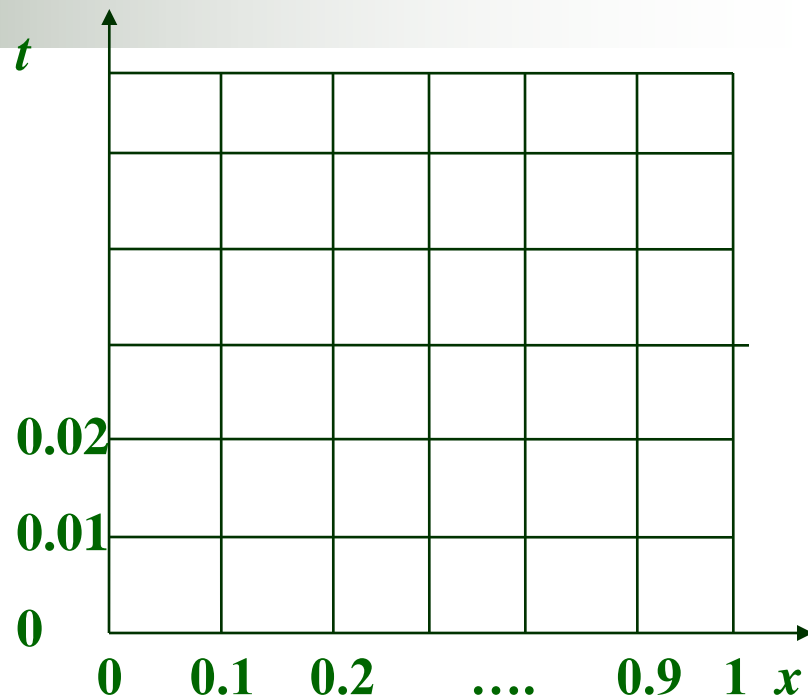
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} & (0 < x < 1, t > 0) \\ T(x, 0) = \sin(\pi x) & (0 < x < 1) \\ T(0, t) = T(1, t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

试用数值方法求出 $t=0.2$ 时刻金属杆的温度分布.

解:(1)对空间进行离散.

取空间间隔 $h = 0.1$,
时间间隔 $\tau = 0.01$.

(2)对微分算子进行离散.



$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}(x_j, t_n) = \frac{T(x_j, t_{n+1}) - T(x_j, t_n)}{\tau} + O(\tau)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}(x_j, t_n) = \frac{T(x_{j+1}, t_n) - 2T(x_j, t_n) + T(x_{j-1}, t_n))}{h^2} + O(h^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}(x_j, t_n) \approx \frac{T_j^{n+1} - T_j^n}{\tau}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}(x_j, t_n) \approx \frac{T_{j+1}^n - 2T_j^n + T_{j-1}^n}{h^2}$$

采用无条件稳定的Crank-Nicholson格式,则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{T_j^{n+1} - T_j^n}{\tau} &= \frac{T_{j+1}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - 2T_j^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + T_{j-1}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{h^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{T_{j+1}^n - 2T_j^n + T_{j-1}^n}{h^2} + \frac{T_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2T_j^{n+1} + T_{j-1}^{n+1}}{h^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

或

$$T_j^{n+1} = T_j^n + \frac{1}{2}\lambda[(T_{j+1}^n - 2T_j^n + T_{j-1}^n) + (T_{j+1}^{n+1} - 2T_j^{n+1} + T_{j-1}^{n+1})]$$

$$\text{其中 } \lambda = \frac{\tau}{h^2} = \frac{0.01}{0.01} = 1$$

加上边界条件后有

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}T_{j+1}^{n+1} + 2T_j^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}T_{j-1}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(T_{j+1}^n + T_{j-1}^n) = d_j^n, \\ T_0^n = T_{10}^n = 0 \end{cases} \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, 9$$

加上边界条件后有

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}T_{j+1}^{n+1} + 2T_j^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}T_{j-1}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(T_{j+1}^n + T_{j-1}^n) = d_j^n, \\ j = 1, 2, \dots, 9 \\ T_0^n = T_{10}^n = 0 \end{cases}$$

其矩阵形式为

$$AT^{n+1} = d^n$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1/2 & & & \\ -1/2 & 2 & \ddots & & \\ & -1/2 & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 2 & -1/2 \\ & & & -1/2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 案例 2

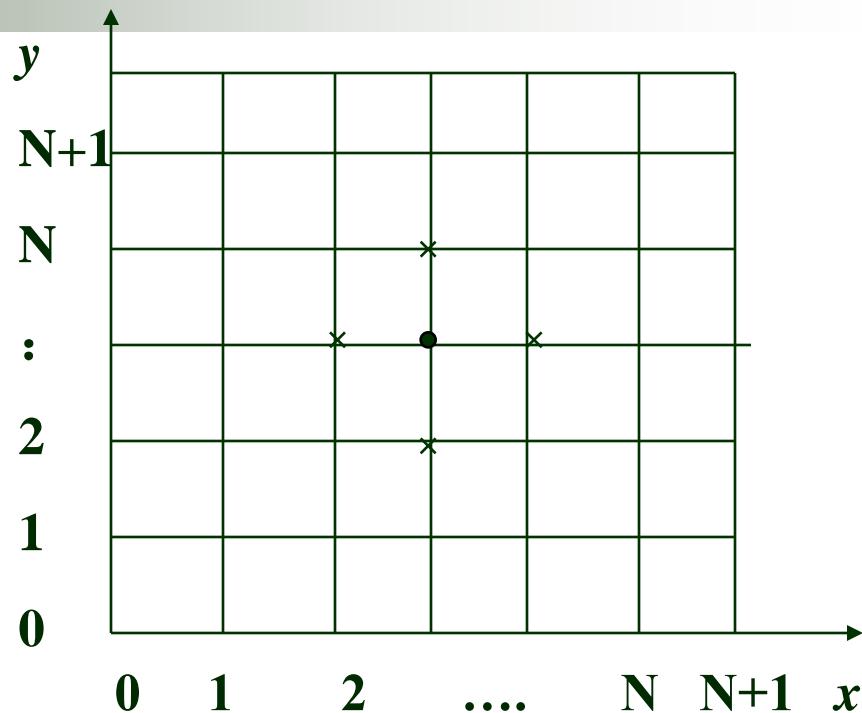
数值求解正方形域上的Poisson方程边值问题

$$\begin{cases} -\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right) = f(x, y), 0 < x, y < 1 \\ u(0, y) = u(1, y) = u(x, 0) = u(x, 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:(1)剖分求解域.

$$x = x_i = ih, y = y_j = jh,$$

$$i, j = 0, 1, \dots, N, N+1$$



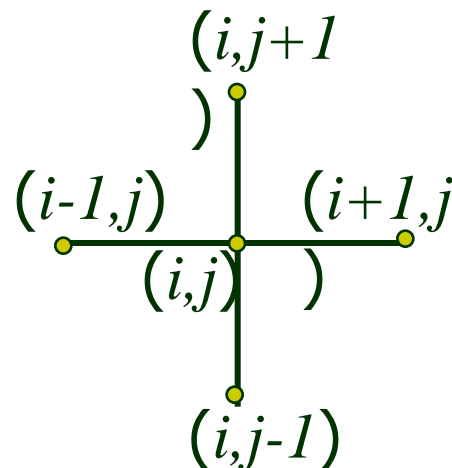
(2)对微分算子进行离散.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_i, y_j) = \frac{u(x_{i-1}, y_j) - 2u(x_i, y_j) + u(x_{i+1}, y_j))}{h^2} + O(h^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x_i, y_j) = \frac{u(x_i, y_{j-1}) - 2u(x_i, y_j) + u(x_i, y_{j+1}))}{h^2} + O(h^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x_i, y_j) \approx \frac{u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j}}{h^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x_i, y_j) \approx \frac{u_{i,j-1} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i,j+1}}{h^2}$$



在每个点 (x_i, y_j) 上的有限差分方程为

$$4u_{i,j} - u_{i-1,j} - u_{i+1,j} - u_{i,j-1} - u_{i,j+1} = h^2 f_{ij}$$

$$1 \leq i, j \leq N$$

又称为**五点差分格式**

在边界上

$$u_{0,j} = u_{N+1,j} = u_{i,0} = u_{i,N+1} = 0$$

对非边界点进行编号:

顺序为---从下往上,从左往右

$$(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_1), \dots, (x_N, y_1), (x_1, y_2), (x_2, y_2), \\ \dots, (x_N, y_2), \dots, (x_1, y_N), (x_2, y_N), \dots, (x_N, y_N)$$

相应的解向量和右端向量分别为

$$u = (u_{1,1}, u_{2,1}, \dots, u_{N,1}, u_{1,2}, u_{2,2}, \dots, u_{N,2}, \dots, u_{1,N}, \\ u_{2,N}, \dots, u_{N,N})^T$$

$$f = h^2 (f_{1,1}, f_{2,1}, \dots, f_{N,1}, f_{1,2}, f_{2,2}, \dots, f_{N,2}, \dots, f_{1,N}, \\ f_{2,N}, \dots, f_{N,N})^T$$

$$4u_{i,j} - u_{i-1,j} - u_{i+1,j} - u_{i,j-1} - u_{i,j+1} = h^2 f_{ij}, 1 \leq i, j \leq N$$

$$u_{0,j} = u_{N+1,j} = u_{i,0} = u_{i,N+1} = 0$$

$$N = 3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{21} \\ u_{31} \\ u_{12} \\ u_{22} \\ u_{32} \\ u_{13} \\ u_{23} \\ u_{33} \end{bmatrix} = h^2 \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} \\ f_{21} \\ f_{31} \\ f_{12} \\ f_{22} \\ f_{32} \\ f_{13} \\ f_{23} \\ f_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4u_{i,j} - u_{i-1,j} - u_{i+1,j} - u_{i,j-1} - u_{i,j+1} = h^2 f_{ij}$$

$$1 \leq i, j \leq N$$

$$u_{0,j} = u_{N+1,j} = u_{i,0} = u_{i,N+1} = 0$$

Jacobi迭代格式:

$$u_{0,j} = u_{N+1,j} = u_{i,0} = u_{i,N+1} = 0$$

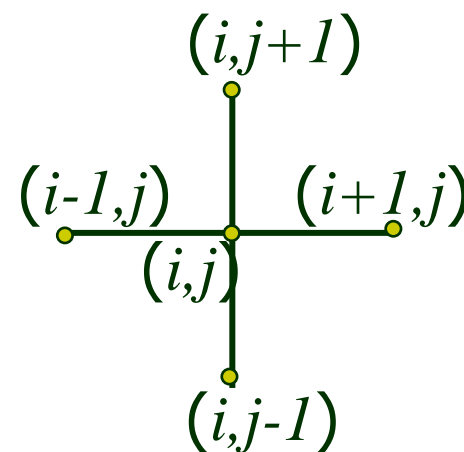
for $j = 1 : N$

for $i = 1 : N$

$$u_{i,j}^{(k+1)} = (u_{i-1,j}^{(k)} + u_{i+1,j}^{(k)} + u_{i,j-1}^{(k)} + u_{i,j+1}^{(k)} + h^2 f_{ij}) / 4$$

end

end



$$4u_{i,j} - u_{i-1,j} - u_{i+1,j} - u_{i,j-1} - u_{i,j+1} = h^2 f_{ij}$$

$$1 \leq i, j \leq N$$

$$u_{0,j} = u_{N+1,j} = u_{i,0} = u_{i,N+1} = 0$$

Gauss-Seidel迭代格式:

$$u_{0,j} = u_{N+1,j} = u_{i,0} = u_{i,N+1} = 0$$

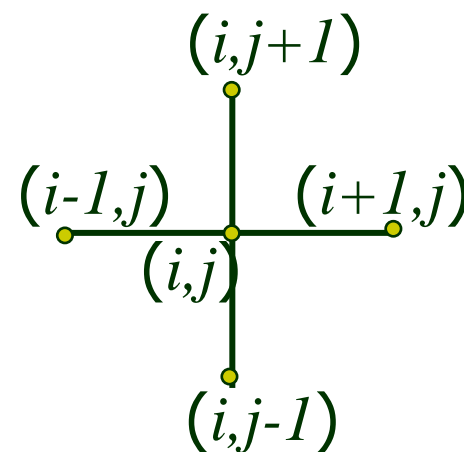
for $j = 1 : N$

for $i = 1 : N$

$$u_{i,j}^{(k+1)} = (u_{i-1,j}^{(k+1)} + u_{i+1,j}^{(k)} + u_{i,j-1}^{(k+1)} + u_{i,j+1}^{(k)} + h^2 f_{ij}) / 4$$

end

end



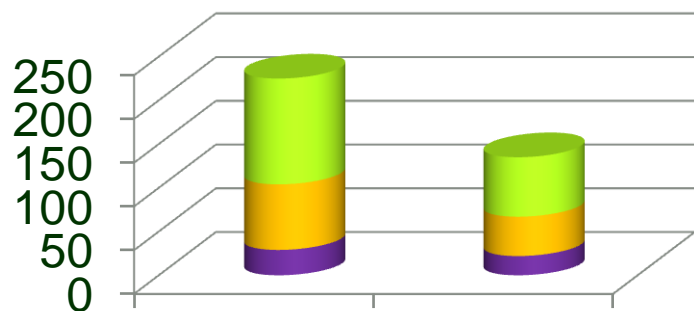
可分块求解线性方程组

$N = 3$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} \\ u_{21} \\ u_{31} \\ u_{12} \\ u_{22} \\ u_{32} \\ u_{13} \\ u_{23} \\ u_{33} \end{bmatrix} = h^2 \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} \\ f_{21} \\ f_{31} \\ f_{12} \\ f_{22} \\ f_{32} \\ f_{13} \\ f_{23} \\ f_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

计算结果

取 $x^{(0)}=(0,\dots,0)^T$, $f(x,y)=2$, $h=0.1$



迭代次数

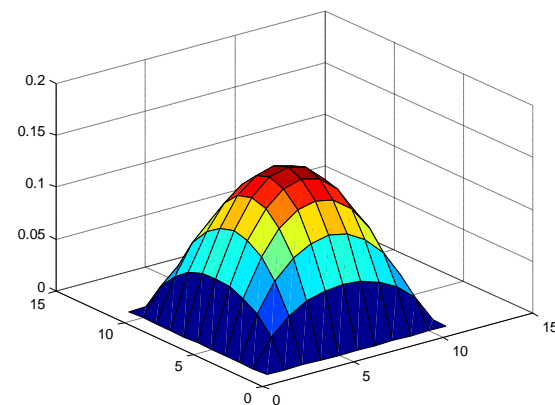
$e=0.00001$

$e=0.0001$

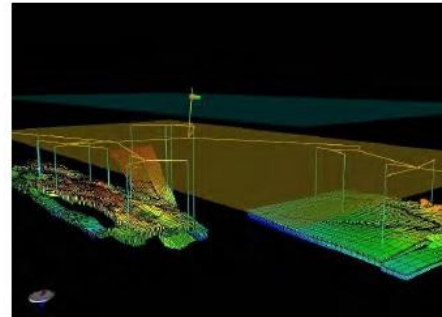
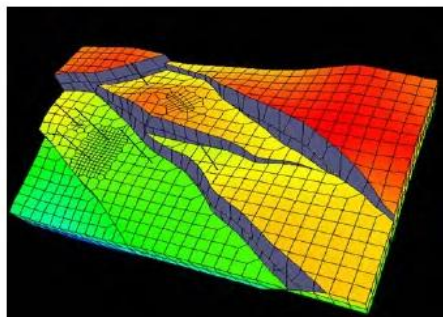
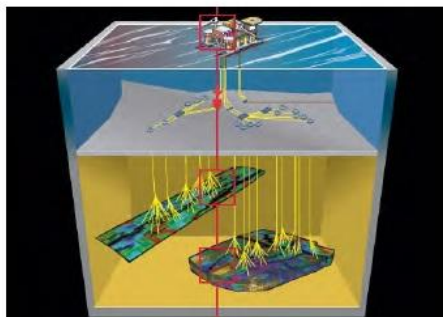
$e=0.001$

Jacobi

Gauss-Seidel



精确解



课后练习 P124—3, 4