

习题二.

1. (1) 解: Gauss 消去法:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -5 & 3 \\ 6 & -1 & 18 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -19 & 30 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

回代得解  $x_3 = -0.333$   $x_2 = 0.001$   $x_1 = 1.331$

列主元素法:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -5 & 3 \\ 6 & -1 & 18 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 & 18 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -5 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 & 18 & 2 \\ 0 & 4.167 & -8 & 2.667 \\ 0 & 6.333 & -10 & 3.333 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 & 18 & 2 \\ 0 & 6.333 & -10 & 3.334 \\ 0 & 4.167 & -8 & 2.667 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 & 18 & 2 \\ 0 & 6.333 & -10 & 3.334 \\ 0 & 0 & -1.420 & 0.473 \end{pmatrix}$$

回代得解  $x_3 = -0.333$   $x_2 = 0.001$   $x_1 = 1.331$

全主元素法:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -5 & 3 \\ 6 & -1 & 18 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 6 & 2 & 4 \\ -5 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 18 & -1 & 6 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 18 & -1 & 6 & 2 \\ -5 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\ -4 & 6 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 18 & -1 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 3.722 & 2.667 & 3.556 \\ 0 & 5.778 & 3.333 & 4.444 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 18 & -1 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 5.778 & 3.333 & 4.444 \\ 0 & 3.722 & 2.667 & 3.556 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 18 & -1 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 5.778 & 3.334 & 4.444 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.520 & 0.693 \end{pmatrix}$$

回代得解  $x_3 = -0.333$   $x_2 = 0.000$   $x_1 = 1.333$

(2) 解: Gauss 消去法:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 11 \\ 6 & 1 & 5 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

回代得解  $x_3 = 1.000$   $x_2 = 2.000$   $x_1 = 1.000$

列主元素法:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 11 \\ 6 & 1 & 5 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 5 & 13 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 11 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 5 & 13 \\ 0 & 2.333 & -2.333 & 2.333 \\ 0 & 0.667 & 0.333 & 1.667 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 5 & 13 \\ 0 & 2.333 & -2.333 & 2.333 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

全主元素法同列主元素法

回代得解  $x_3 = 1.000$   $x_2 = 2.000$   $x_1 = 1.000$

2. (1) 解: 紧凑格式:

$$\begin{array}{l} (2) \quad 2 \cdot (6) \quad 6 \quad (-4) \quad -4 \quad (4) \cdot 4 \\ (1) \quad \frac{1}{2} \left[ (4) \quad 1 \quad (-5) \quad -3 \quad (3) \cdot 1 \right] \\ (6) \quad 3 \left[ (-1) \quad -9 \quad (18) \quad -27 \quad (2) \quad 9 \right] \end{array}$$

$$\text{所以 } L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -19 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解方程组 } Ux = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -27 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_3 = -\frac{1}{3} \quad x_2 = 0 \quad x_1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

(2) 解: 紧凑格式:

$$\begin{array}{l} (2) \quad 2 \cdot (1) \quad 1 \quad (2) \quad 2 \quad (6) \cdot 6 \\ (4) \quad 2 \left[ (3) \quad 1 \quad (1) \quad -3 \quad (11) \quad -1 \right] \\ (6) \quad 3 \left[ (1) \quad -2 \quad (5) \quad -7 \quad (13) \quad -7 \right] \end{array}$$

$$\text{所以 } L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解方程组 } Ux = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_3 = 1 \quad x_2 = 2 \quad x_1 = 1$$

3. 解: 紧凑格式:

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \quad 1 \cdot (2) \quad 2 \quad (3) \quad 3 \quad (4) \quad 4 \quad (2) \quad 2 \\ (1) \quad 1 \left[ (4) \quad 2 \quad (9) \quad 6 \quad (16) \quad 12 \quad (10) \quad 8 \right] \\ (1) \quad 1 \left[ (8) \quad 3 \quad (27) \quad 6 \quad (64) \quad 24 \quad (44) \quad 18 \right] \\ (1) \quad 1 \left[ (16) \quad 7 \quad (81) \quad 6 \quad (256) \quad 24 \quad (190) \quad 24 \right] \end{array}$$

$$\text{所以 } L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ 18 \\ 24 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } Ux = y \text{ 得: } x_4 = 1 \quad x_3 = 1 \quad x_2 = 1 \quad x_1 = -1$$

$$\text{即 } x = (-1, 1, 1, 1)^T$$

4. 证明:  $L_k^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & l_{nk} & 1 \\ & & l_{nk} & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$L_k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & -l_{nk} & 1 \\ & & -l_{nk} & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 1 \\ & & & & & -l_{nk} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } I - L_k = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & l_{nk} & \\ & & l_{nk} & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} = L_k^{-1} - I$$

则 (1) 得证.

$$L_1^{-1} L_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由归纳法易得,

$$L_1^{-1} L_2^{-1} \cdots L_{n-1}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & l_{n3} & \ddots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(出这种题的老师都地屎啦!)

5. (1) 解: 紧凑格式:

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} (1) & 1 & (1) & 1 & (-1) & -1 \\ (2) & 2 & (1) & -1 & (0) & 2 \\ (3) & 1 & (-1) & 2 & (0) & -4 \end{array}$$

$$\text{所以 } L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{则 } A = L \cdot U$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= U^{-1} L^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解: 紧凑式:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} (2) & 2 & (2) & 2 & (3) & 3 \\ (1) & \frac{1}{2} & (-1) & -2 & (0) & -\frac{3}{2} \\ (1) & -\frac{1}{2} & (2) & -\frac{3}{2} & (1) & \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{所以 } L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{则 } A = L \cdot U$$

$$\text{则 } A^{-1} = U^{-1} \cdot L^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -3 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

6. 解: 平方根法:

容易验证: 系数矩阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 14 & 1 \\ -3 & -5 & 1 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$  为对称正定阵.

按计算分解, 得:

$$L_{11} = (1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$L_{21} = \frac{2-0}{1} = 2 \quad L_{31} = 1 \quad L_{41} = -3$$

$$L_{22} = (5-2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$L_{32} = \frac{0-1 \times 2}{1} = -2 \quad L_{42} = \frac{-5-(-3) \times 2}{1} = 1$$

$$L_{33} = (14-1^2-(-2)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3$$

$$L_{43} = \frac{1-(-3) \times 1 - 1 \times (-2)}{3} = 2$$

$$L_{44} = (15-(-3)^2-(1)^2-2^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$$

$$\text{则 } L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{又 } Ly = b, \text{ 得 } y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{又由 } L^T x = y$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

即原方程组解为  $x^* = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$

改进平方根法:

易验证  $A$  为对称正定阵

由计算分解式得:

$$d_1 = a_{11} = 1$$

$$u_{21} = a_{21} = 2 \quad u_{31} = a_{31} = 1 \quad u_{41} = a_{41} = -3$$

$$l_{21} = \frac{u_{21}}{d_1} = 2 \quad l_{31} = \frac{u_{31}}{d_1} = 1 \quad l_{41} = \frac{u_{41}}{d_1} = -3$$

$$d_2 = a_{22} - u_{21}l_{21} = 1$$

$$u_{32} = a_{32} - u_{31}l_{21} = -2 \quad u_{42} = a_{42} - u_{41}l_{21} = 1$$

$$l_{32} = \frac{u_{32}}{d_2} = -2 \quad l_{42} = \frac{u_{42}}{d_2} = 1$$

$$d_3 = a_{33} - u_{31}l_{31} - u_{32}l_{32} = 9$$

$$u_{43} = a_{43} - u_{41}l_{31} - u_{42}l_{32} = 6$$

$$l_{43} = \frac{u_{43}}{d_3} = \frac{2}{3} \quad d_4 = a_{44} - u_{41}l_{41} - u_{42}l_{42} - u_{43}l_{43} = 1$$

$$\text{则 } L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \text{diag}(1, 1, 9, 1)$$

$$\text{由 } Ly = b \text{ 得 } y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 15 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{又由 } L^T x = D^{-1} y$$

$$\text{有: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = 1 \quad x_3 = 1 \quad x_4 = 1$$

$$\text{即原方程组解为 } x^* = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$$

7. (1) 解: 由定理 2.4, 只需  $A$  为对称正定矩阵即可.

则须满足:

$$\begin{cases} |2| > 0 \\ |2 \ 1 \\ 1 \ 2 \ a| > 0 \\ |2 \ 1 \ 0 \\ 1 \ 2 \ a \\ 0 \ a \ 2| > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -\sqrt{3} < a < \sqrt{3}.$$

(2) 取  $a=1$  时在  $-\sqrt{3} < a < \sqrt{3}$  内, 可进行 Cholesky 分解.

$$\text{此时 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cancel{L_{11}} = L_{11} = a_{11}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.41$$

$$L_{21} = \frac{a_{21}}{L_{11}} = 0.71 \quad L_{31} = \frac{a_{31}}{L_{11}} = 0$$

$$L_{22} = (a_{22} - L_{21}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \cancel{0.71} 1.22$$

$$L_{32} = \frac{a_{32} - L_{31}L_{21}}{L_{22}} = 0.82$$

$$L_{33} = (a_{33} - L_{31}^2 - L_{32}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.15$$

$$\text{则 } L = \begin{bmatrix} 1.41 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.71 & 1.22 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.82 & 1.15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{又 } Ly = b \text{ 得 } y = \begin{bmatrix} 2.12 \\ 1.23 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

又由  $L^T x = y$

$$\text{即 } \begin{bmatrix} 1.41 & 0.71 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.22 & 0.82 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.15 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.12 \\ 1.23 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即原方程组解为 } x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

8. (1) 解: 由已知得:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ l_2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & l_3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & l_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \cdot c_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u_2 & c_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_3 & c_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_1 = 2$$

$$l_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad u_2 = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$l_3 = -\frac{2}{3} \quad u_3 = 2 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$l_4 = -\frac{3}{4} \quad u_4 = 2 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\text{由 } Ly = d \text{ 得: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ l_2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & l_3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & l_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = 0 \quad y_2 = 1 \quad y_3 = \frac{2}{3} \quad y_4 = 3$$

$$\text{由 } Ux = y \text{ 得: } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{11}{10} \quad x_2 = \frac{11}{5} \quad x_3 = \frac{23}{10} \quad x_4 = \frac{12}{5}$$

(2) 解: 由已知得:

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ l_2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & l_3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & l_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \cdot c_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u_2 & c_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_3 & c_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_1 = |36.01|$$

$$l_2 = \frac{a_2}{u_1} = \frac{0.67}{36.01} \quad u_2 = b_2 - c_1 l_2 = 38.12$$

$$l_3 = \frac{a_3}{u_2} = -1.77 \quad u_3 = b_3 - c_2 l_3 = 12.38$$

$$l_4 = \frac{a_4}{u_3} = 3.74 \quad u_4 = b_4 - c_3 l_4 = 4.16$$

由  $Ly = d$  得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.67 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1.77 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3.74 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -33.254 \\ 49.709 \\ 28.067 \\ -7.3244 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -33.254 \\ 71.989 \\ 155.560 \\ -50.559 \end{pmatrix}$$

由  $Ux = y$  得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 136.01 & 98.860 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 38.12 & -67.590 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 12.38 & 46.260 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4.16 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -33.254 \\ 71.989 \\ 155.560 \\ -50.559 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -24.26 \quad x_2 = 33.05 \quad x_3 = 17.57 \quad x_4 = -1.34$$

9. 证明: 即证明:  $\|Ax\|_2 \leq \|A\|_F \cdot \|x\|_2$ , 其中  $\|\cdot\|_2$  为向量 2-范数,  $\|\cdot\|_F$  为矩阵 F-范数

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \|Ax\|_2 &= \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{ij} x_j)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \|A\|_F \cdot \|x\|_2 \end{aligned}$$

证毕. 即矩阵的 F-范数与向量的 2-范数相容.

10. 解: ~~cond(A)~~

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 24 & -\frac{23}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 19 & -\frac{19}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{cond}(A)_1 = \|A\|_1 \|A^{-1}\|_1 = 105 \times 34 = 3570$$

$$\text{cond}(A)_\infty = \|A\|_\infty \|A^{-1}\|_\infty = 105 \times 45 = 4725.$$

因  $\text{cond}(A)_1$  和  $\text{cond}(A)_\infty$  都挺大.

则  $Ax=b$  是病态的.

11. 解: Gauss 消去法:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.003 & 58.09 & 68.12 \\ 321.8 & 5.550 & 377.3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1.003 & 58.09 & 68.12 \\ 0 & -1863 \times 10^2 & -214.8 \times 10^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{回代得解: } x_2 = 1.153 \quad x_1 = 1.140$$

列主元素法:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1.003 & 58.09 & 68.12 \\ 321.8 & 5.550 & 377.3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 321.8 & 5.550 & 377.3 \\ 1.003 & 58.09 & 68.12 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 321.8 & 5.550 & 377.3 \\ 0 & 58.07 & 66.94 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{回代得解: } x_2 = 1.153, \quad x_1 = 1.153.$$

考虑计算结果的残量

$$r_1 = b - Ax_1^* = \begin{pmatrix} 68.12 \\ 377.3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1.003 & 58.09 \\ 321.8 & 5.550 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.140 \\ 1.153 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_2 = b - Ax_2^* = \begin{pmatrix} 68.12 \\ 377.3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1.003 & 58.09 \\ 321.8 & 5.550 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1.153 \\ 1.153 \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $r_2 < r_1$ . 则由列主元素法所求结果精确度高.



12. 解: (1)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.99 \\ 0.99 & 0.98 \end{pmatrix}$   $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -9800 & 9900 \\ 9900 & -10000 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore \|A\|_{\infty} = 1.99$   $\|A^{-1}\|_{\infty} = 19900$

$\therefore \text{cond}(A)_{\infty} = \|A\|_{\infty} \|A^{-1}\|_{\infty} = 39601$

(2)  $x_1^* = (1, 0)^T$ , 则  $r_1 = b - Ax_1^* = (0, 0.01)^T$

$x_2^* = (100.5, -99.5)^T$ , 则  $r_2 = b - Ax_2^* = (-0.995, -0.985)^T$

对于  $x_1^* = (1, 0)^T$ , 相对误差  $\frac{\|x - x_1^*\|_{\infty}}{\|x\|_{\infty}} = \frac{100}{100} = 1$

对于  $x_2^* = (100.5, -99.5)^T$ , 相对误差  $\frac{\|x - x_2^*\|_{\infty}}{\|x\|_{\infty}} = \frac{0.5}{100} = 0.005$

因而, 当方程组严重病态时系数矩阵的条件数很大, 此时

即使残量很小, 解得相对误差仍可能很大, 那么这种

情况下残量的大小不能刻画近似解的准确程度.

13. 解: 因为系数矩阵为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

于是有  $A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & -3 \\ -3 & 46 \end{bmatrix}$

$A^T b = \begin{bmatrix} 51 \\ 48 \end{bmatrix}$

正则方程组为  $\begin{cases} 18x_1 - 3x_2 = 51 \\ -3x_1 + 46x_2 = 48 \end{cases}$

其解为  $x_1 = \frac{830}{273}$ ,  $x_2 = \frac{339}{273}$

也是所求超定线性方程组的最小二乘解.