

习题三

1. (1) 解: Jacobi 迭代法:

用 Jacobi 迭代法的计算公式, 有:

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

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0 & 0.1 \\ 0.2 & 0.4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad g = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3 \\ 1.5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

取 $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$, 代入上式得:

k	$x_1^{(k)}$	$x_2^{(k)}$	$x_3^{(k)}$
0	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	0.300	1.500	2.000
2	0.800	1.760	2.660
3	0.918	1.926	2.864
4	0.972	1.970	2.954
5	0.989	1.990	2.982
6	0.996	1.996	2.994

迭代 6 次, 得近似解 $x^{(6)} = (0.996, 1.996, 2.994)^T$

易验证方程组精确解为 $x = (1, 2, 3)^T$. 随 k 增加, 结果越接近 (实际 $k=15$ 时, $x=(1, 2, 3)^T$)

Gauss-Seidel 迭代法:

用 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法计算公式, 有:

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

取 $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$ 代入上式得右表:

k	$x_1^{(k)}$	$x_2^{(k)}$	$x_3^{(k)}$
0	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	0.300	1.560	2.684
2	0.880	1.944	2.954
3	0.994	1.994	2.996

随 k 次数增加, 结果越接近 $(1, 2, 3)^T$.

实际 $k=9$ 时, 便有 $x = (1, 2, 3)^T$

(2) 解: Jacobi 迭代法:

用 Jacobi 迭代法的计算公式有:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -3 & 2 \\ 4 & 11 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{4}{11} & 0 & -\frac{1}{11} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad g = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{3}{8}x_2^{(k)} - \frac{1}{4}x_3^{(k)} + 2.5 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{4}{11}x_1^{(k)} - \frac{1}{11}x_3^{(k)} + 3 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{2}x_1^{(k)} - \frac{1}{4}x_2^{(k)} + 3 \end{cases}$$

取 $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$ 代入上式得:

k	$x_1^{(k)}$	$x_2^{(k)}$	$x_3^{(k)}$
0	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	2.500	3.000	3.000
2	2.875	2.364	1.000
3	3.1636	2.045	0.972
4	3.024	1.948	0.920
5	3.000	1.984	1.001
6	2.994	2.003	1.003
7	2.999	2.003	0.999
8	3.000	2.000	1.000

得近似解为 $x^* = (3.000, 2.000, 1.000)^T$

Gauss-seidel 迭代法

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{3}{8}x_2^{(k)} - \frac{1}{4}x_3^{(k)} + 2.5 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{4}{11}x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{1}{11}x_3^{(k)} + 3 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -\frac{1}{2}x_1^{(k+1)} - \frac{1}{4}x_2^{(k+1)} + 3 \end{cases}$$

取 $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$ 代入上式得:

得近似解 $x^* = (3.000, 2.000, 1.000)$

k	$x_1^{(k)}$	$x_2^{(k)}$	$x_3^{(k)}$
0	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	2.500	2.091	1.227
2	3.010	1.997	0.996
3	3.010	1.999	1.000
4	3.000	1.999	1.000
5	3.000	2.000	1.000

2. 解: Jacobi 迭代法:

用 Jacobi 迭代法的公式有:

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = 0.5 x_2^{(k)} + 0.5 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = 0.5 x_1^{(k)} + 0.5 x_3^{(k)} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = 0.5 x_2^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)} + 0.5 x_4^{(k)} + 0.5 \\ x_4^{(k+1)} = 0.5 x_3^{(k)} - x_4^{(k)} \end{cases}$$

取 $x^{(0)} = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$, 代入上述方程组, 有

k	$x_1^{(k)}$	$x_2^{(k)}$	$x_3^{(k)}$	$x_4^{(k)}$
0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500
2	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.250
3	0.750	0.813	0.875	0.438
4	0.750	0.813	0.875	0.438
5	0.906	1.016	1.125	0.438
6	0.906	1.016	1.125	0.563
7	1.008	1.016	1.289	0.645
8	1.008	1.148	1.396	0.644

改为

$x_1^{(k)}$	$x_2^{(k)}$	$x_3^{(k)}$	$x_4^{(k)}$	k
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0
0.500	0.000	0.500	0.000	1
0.500	0.500	0.500	0.2500	2
0.7500	0.500	0.875	0.250	3
0.750	0.813	0.875	0.438	4
0.906	0.813	1.125	0.563	5
0.906	1.016	1.125	0.563	6
1.008	1.016	1.289	0.563	7
1.008	1.148	1.289	0.644	8

迭代法有近似解: $x^* = (1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 0.8)^T$

用 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法有

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = 0.5 x_2^{(k)} + 0.5 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = 0.5 x_1^{(k+1)} + 0.5 x_3^{(k)} \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = 0.5 x_2^{(k+1)} - x_3^{(k)} + 0.5 x_4^{(k)} + 0.5 \\ x_4^{(k+1)} = 0.5 x_3^{(k+1)} - x_4^{(k)} \end{cases}$$

取 $x^{(0)} = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$, 代入上述方程组, 有

k	$x_1^{(k)}$	$x_2^{(k)}$	$x_3^{(k)}$	$x_4^{(k)}$
0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1	1.000	1.000	1.500	0.750
2	1.125	1.250	1.500	0.750
3	1.125	1.312	1.531	0.765
4	1.156	1.344	1.554	0.777
5	1.172	1.363	1.570	0.785
6	1.181	1.376	1.581	0.790
7	1.187	1.384	1.587	0.794
8	1.192	1.389	1.591	0.795
9	1.194	1.393	1.594	0.797
10	1.196	1.395	1.596	0.798

迭代法, 有近似解 $x^* = (1.196, 1.395, 1.595, 0.798)^T$

用SOR法:

k	$x_1(k)$	$x_2(k)$	$x_3(k)$	$x_4(k)$
0	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1	1.000	1.000	1.730	0.803
2	1.000	1.5393	1.6393	0.827
3	1.389	1.506	1.679	0.845
4	1.190	1.402	1.598	0.778
5	1.206	1.402	1.586	0.800
6	1.199	1.388	1.598	0.798
7	1.191	1.398	1.598	0.799
8	1.202	1.401	1.601	0.801
9	1.199	1.400	1.600	0.800
10	1.200	1.400	1.600	0.800

3. 解: Jacobi 迭代法

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -2x_2^{(k)} + 2x_3^{(k)} + 1 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -x_1^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)} + 1 \\ 3x_3^{(k+1)} = -2x_1^{(k)} - 2x_2^{(k)} + 1 \end{cases}$$

取 $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$ 代入.

k	$x_1(k)$	$x_2(k)$	$x_3(k)$
0	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	1.000	1.000	1.000
2	1.000	-1.000	-3.000
3	-3.000	3.000	1.000

Gauss-Seidel 迭代法.

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -2x_2^{(k)} + 2x_3^{(k)} + 1 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -x_1^{(k+1)} - x_3^{(k)} + 1 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -2x_1^{(k+1)} - 2x_2^{(k+1)} + 1 \end{cases}$$

k	$x_1(k)$	$x_2(k)$	$x_3(k)$
0	0.000	0.000	0.000
1	1.000	3.000	-3.000
2	-1.000	-3.000	-3.000
3	-11.000	-15.000	-7.000
4	-43.000	-51.000	-15.000

比较: 显然 Jacobi 迭代法准确. Gauss-Seidel 迭代法不适用此题

4. 解: Gauss-Seidel 迭代法:

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -\frac{3}{4}x_2^{(k)} + 6 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -\frac{3}{4}x_1^{(k+1)} + \frac{1}{4}x_3^{(k)} + 7.5 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = x_3^{(k)} - 6 \end{cases}$$

k	$x_1^{(k)}$	$x_2^{(k)}$	$x_3^{(k)}$	$x_4^{(k)}$
1	5.250	3.813	-5.049	
2	3.141	3.883	-5.029	
3	3.088	3.927	-5.019	
4	3.055	3.954	-5.011	
5	3.034	3.971	-5.007	
6	3.021	3.982	-5.004	
7	3.013	3.989	-5.003	

SOR 法 ($\omega=1.25$):

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -0.25x_1^{(k)} + 0.3125 \cdot (24 - 3x_2^{(k)}) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -0.25x_2^{(k)} + 0.3125 (30 - 3x_1^{(k+1)} + x_3^{(k)}) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -0.25x_3^{(k)} + 0.3125 (-24 + x_2^{(k+1)}) \end{cases}$$

k	$x_1^{(k)}$	$x_2^{(k)}$	$x_3^{(k)}$
1	6.313	3.520	-6.650
2	2.622	3.959	-4.600
3	3.133	4.010	-5.097
4	2.957	4.008	-4.974
5	3.004	4.003	-5.006
6	2.996	4.001	-4.998
7	3.000	4.000	-5.000

显然: SOR 法迭代 7 次已经非常接近准确结果了.

此题 SOR 法比 Gauss-Seidel 好!

SOR 法迭代 5 次结果与 Gauss-Seidel 迭代 7 次相当

5. 解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & -3 \\ -1 & a & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$

Jacobi 迭代法的迭代矩阵为

$$B = I - D^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{a} & \frac{3}{a} \\ \frac{1}{a} & 0 & \frac{2}{a} \\ -\frac{3}{a} & \frac{2}{a} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

其特征方程为:

$$|\lambda I - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -\frac{1}{a} & -\frac{3}{a} \\ -\frac{1}{a} & \lambda & -\frac{2}{a} \\ \frac{3}{a} & -\frac{2}{a} & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 + \frac{4}{a^2}\lambda = 0, \text{ 得 } \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \frac{2i}{a}, \lambda_3 = \frac{-2i}{a}$$

可得 $\rho(B) = \frac{2}{|a|}$. 由于 $\rho(B) = |\lambda|_{\max} < 1$. 则 $\rho(B) = \left|\frac{2i}{a}\right| = \frac{2}{|a|} < 1$

即 $\rho(B) < 1$

则 $\frac{2}{|a|} < 1$ 时, 即 $a > 2$ 或 $a < -2$ 时

Jacobi 迭代法收敛, 而 $-2 \leq a \leq 2$ 时

不收敛.

不妨令 $0 < a \leq 2$ 则 $-2 > a$ 或 $a > 2$.

则当 $-2 > a$ 或 $a > 2$ 时

Jacobi 迭代法收敛.

当 $-2 \leq a \leq 2$ 时

不收敛.

6. 证明: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

Jacobi 迭代法的迭代矩阵为

$$B = I - D^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{22}} \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

其特征方程为:

$$|\lambda I - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \frac{a_{12}}{a_{22}} \\ \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{22}a_{11}} = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \lambda^2 = \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{22}a_{11}}$$

由定理 3.6 及谱半径定义知, 迭代收敛的条件为:

$$\rho(B)^2 = \left| \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22}} \right| < 1$$

7. (1) Jacobi 迭代法:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 10 & 8 \\ 4 & 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad D^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{10} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 11 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix} \quad g = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3 \\ 1.1 \\ 2.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则迭代矩阵: } B = I - D^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{2}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & 0 & -\frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.4 & -0.4 \\ -0.4 & 0 & -0.8 \\ -0.4 & -0.8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{迭代计算公式为: } \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -0.4x_2^{(k)} - 0.4x_3^{(k)} + 1.3 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -0.4x_1^{(k)} - 0.8x_3^{(k)} + 1.1 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -0.4x_1^{(k)} - 0.8x_2^{(k)} + 2.5 \end{cases}$$

Gauss-Seidel 迭代法.

$$\text{由 } L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.4 & -0.4 \\ -0.4 & 0 & -0.8 \\ -0.4 & -0.8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D-L = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 10 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad (D-L)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.04 & 0.1 & 0 \\ -0.008 & -0.008 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则迭代矩阵为: } M = (D-L)^{-1}U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.4 & -0.4 \\ 0 & 0.16 & -0.64 \\ 0 & 0.032 & 0.672 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{计算公式为: } \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -0.4x_2^{(k)} - 0.4x_3^{(k)} + 1.3 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -0.4x_1^{(k+1)} - 0.8x_3^{(k)} + 1.1 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -0.4x_1^{(k+1)} - 0.8x_2^{(k+1)} + 2.5 \end{cases}$$

SOR 法 ($w=1.35$).

$$(D-wL)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.054 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.0043 & -0.008 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbb{F}((1-w)D+wU) = \begin{bmatrix} -3.5 & -5.4 & -5.4 \\ 0 & -3.5 & -10.8 \\ 0 & 0 & -3.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则迭代矩阵为: } M = (D-wL)^{-1}[(1-w)D+wU] = \begin{bmatrix} -0.35 & -0.54 & -0.54 \\ 0.189 & -0.0584 & -0.7884 \\ -0.0151 & 0.3547 & 0.7931 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{计算公式为: } \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = x_1^{(k)} + \frac{1.35}{10} (13 - 10x_1^{(k)} - 4x_2^{(k)} - 4x_3^{(k)}) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = x_2^{(k)} + \frac{1.35}{10} (-11 - 4x_1^{(k+1)} - 10x_2^{(k)} - 8x_3^{(k)}) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = x_3^{(k)} + \frac{1.35}{10} (25 - 4x_1^{(k+1)} - 8x_2^{(k+1)} - 10x_3^{(k)}) \end{cases}$$

(2) 解: 易得A为对称正定矩阵.

由判据条件3. Gauss-Seidel迭代法和SOR法 ($0 < \omega < 2$) 收敛.

而Jacobi迭代法中

$$|\lambda I - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0.4 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & \lambda & 0.8 \\ 0.4 & 0.8 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{可求得 } \lambda_1 = 0.8 \quad \lambda_2 = 0.29 \quad \lambda_3 = -1.09$$

则谱半径 $\rho(B) = 1.09 > 1$. 因而Jacobi迭代法发散.

8. 解: 若用Jacobi迭代法:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & -3.6 & -1.2 \\ -10 & 9 & 0.5 \\ 1 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则迭代矩阵 } B = I - D^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 10 \\ \frac{10}{9} & 0 & \frac{1}{18} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{求特征方程: } |\lambda I - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -3 & -10 \\ -\frac{10}{9} & \lambda & -\frac{1}{18} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - \frac{16}{9}\lambda + \frac{397}{36} = 0.$$

~~显然特征值的~~

显然谱半径 $\rho(B) > 1$.

则Jacobi迭代法不收敛.

若用 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法:

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3.6 & 1.2 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则迭代矩阵 } M = (D - L)^{-1}U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & 10 \\ 0 & \frac{10}{3} & \frac{199}{18} \\ 0 & \frac{31}{6} & \frac{154}{9} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{求特征方程 } |\lambda I - M| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -3 & -10 \\ 0 & \lambda - \frac{10}{3} & -\frac{199}{18} \\ 0 & -\frac{31}{6} & \lambda - \frac{154}{9} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

显然谱半径 $\rho(M) > 1$

则 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法不收敛.

用 Gauss-Seidel SOR 法讨论太复杂, 不做讨论.

此题若进行行变换使:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -10 & 9 & 0.5 \\ 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 1.2 & -3.6 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

显然, 此时 A' 是严格对角占优阵.

则 Jacobi 与 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法收敛.

9. 解: (1) Jacobi 迭代法:

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

$$\text{则 } B = I - D^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a & -a \\ -4a & 0 & 0 \\ -a & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{计算公式为 } \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -ax_2^{(k)} - ax_3^{(k)} + b_1 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -4ax_1^{(k)} + b_2 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -ax_1^{(k)} + b_3 \end{cases}$$

Gauss-Seidel 迭代法:

$$\text{计算公式为 } \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -ax_2^{(k)} - ax_3^{(k)} + b_1 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -4ax_1^{(k+1)} + b_2 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -ax_1^{(k+1)} + b_3 \end{cases}$$

此时迭代矩阵为

$$\begin{aligned} M &= (D-L)^{-1}U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4a & 1 & 0 \\ -a & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a & -a \\ 0 & 4a^2 & 4a^2 \\ 0 & a^2 & a^2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 对于 } B: |\lambda I - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & a & a \\ 4a & \lambda & 0 \\ a & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^3 - 5a^2\lambda$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = \sqrt{5}a \quad \lambda_3 = -\sqrt{5}a.$$

则只需 $|\sqrt{5}a| < 1$, 即 $-\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} < a < \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 则 Jacobi 收敛

$$\text{对于 } M: |\lambda I - M| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & a & a \\ 0 & \lambda - 4a^2 & -4a^2 \\ 0 & -a^2 & \lambda - a^2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda - 5a^2)$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0 \quad \lambda_3 = 5a^2$$

则谱半径 $\rho(M) < 1$

$$\Rightarrow |5a^2| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} < a < \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

综上: 要使两种迭代法都收敛.

$$\text{则 } -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} < a < \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$10. \text{解: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 8 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

显然 A 是严格对角占优阵

则 Jacobi 迭代法与 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法均收敛.

由 Jacobi 迭代法产生的迭代矩阵

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.1 & -0.15 \\ -0.125 & 0 & -0.125 \\ -0.1333 & 0.2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \\ 1.5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{有 } \|B\|_{\infty} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\|_{\infty} = 2.$$

$$\text{由 } k \geq \frac{\ln \frac{\varepsilon(1-\|B\|)}{\|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\|}}{\ln \|B\|} = 13.5754.$$

所以需要迭代 14 次才能保证各分量误差绝对值小于 10^{-6} .

由 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法产生的迭代矩阵.

$$M = (D-L)^{-1}U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.1 & -0.15 \\ 0 & 0.0125 & -0.1063 \\ 0 & 0.0158 & -0.0013 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x^{(0)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad x^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 \\ 1.35 \\ 2.11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{有 } \|M\|_{\infty} = 0.25, \quad \|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\|_{\infty} = 2.11$$

$$\text{由 } k \geq \frac{\ln \frac{\varepsilon(1-\|M\|)}{\|x^{(1)} - x^{(0)}\|}}{\ln \|M\|} = 10.7119$$

所以需要迭代 11 次才能保证各分量误差绝对值小于 10^{-6} .

11. 证明: 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 为严格对角占优矩阵, 即

$$|a_{ii}| > \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|, \quad i=1, \dots, n.$$

则要证 A 非奇异, 即证 $\det A \neq 0$.

用反证法:

假设 $\det A = 0$, 则线性方程 $AX=0$ 有非零解 x

$x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T$. 设 $|x_1|, \dots, |x_n|$ 中最大的一个是 $|x_k|$.

则 $|x_k| > 0$. 由假设 $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} \cdot x_j = 0$.

我们得到:

$$\left| \sum_{j \neq k} a_{kj} x_j \right| = |-a_{kk} x_k| = |a_{kk}| |x_k| > |x_k| \sum_{j \neq k} |a_{kj}|$$

$$\geq \sum_{j \neq k} |a_{kj}| |x_j| \geq \left| \sum_{j \neq k} a_{kj} x_j \right|, \quad \text{矛盾.}$$

即得: $\left| \sum_{j \neq k} a_{kj} x_j \right| > \left| \sum_{j \neq k} a_{kj} x_j \right|$, 矛盾.

则假设不成立.

则原命题得证.

12. 证明: 要使 A 为正定矩阵, 则:

$$|1| > 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ a & 1 \end{vmatrix} > 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ a & 1 & a \\ a & a & 1 \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 > 0 \\ a^2 - 1 > 0 \\ (1-a)^2 \cdot (1+2a) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < a < 1.$$

则 $-\frac{1}{2} < a < 1$ 时, A 为正定矩阵.

$$\text{有 } B = I - D^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a & -a \\ -a & 0 & -a \\ -a & -a & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & a & a \\ a & \lambda & a \\ a & a & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - a)^2 (\lambda + 2a)$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = a, \quad \lambda_3 = -2a.$$

要使 Jacobi 迭代法收敛, 则 $|2a| < 1$

$$\therefore a < \frac{1}{2}, \quad -\frac{1}{2} < a < \frac{1}{2}$$

证毕.

13. ①利用共轭梯度法, 取 $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$. 精度要求 10^{-8} .

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 3 \\ -24 \end{bmatrix}$$

第~~一~~次迭代如下:

$$d^{(0)} = (-24, 30, -24)^T$$

$$\lambda^{(0)} = 0.1469$$

$$x^{(1)} = (3.5258, 4.4072, -3.5258)^T$$

$$d^{(1)} = (-2.8079, -1.0859, -6.0065)^T$$

$$\lambda^{(1)} = 0.2378$$

$$x^{(2)} = (2.8580, 4.1490, -4.9542)^T$$

$$d^{(2)} = (0.1191, -0.1249, -0.0384)^T$$

$$\lambda^{(2)} = 1.1926$$

$$x^{(3)} = (3.000, 4.000, -5.000)^T$$

$$\text{此时 } r^{(3)} = b - Ax^{(3)} = 0$$

有 $\|r^{(3)}\|_2 < 10^{-8}$. 满足收敛条件. 因此有:

$$x^* = x^{(3)} = (3.000, 4.000, -5.000)^T.$$

②利用最速下降法:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x) &= \frac{1}{2} (4x_1^2 + 3x_1x_2 + 3x_2x_1 + 4x_2^2 - x_2x_3 - x_3x_2 + 4x_3^2) - 24x_1 - 3x_2 + 24x_3 \\ &= 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 3x_1x_2 - x_2x_3 - 24x_1 - 3x_2 + 24x_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取 } \alpha = 0.5, \quad \delta = 0.4, \quad \varepsilon = 10^{-8}, \quad x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$$

此方法不做要求.....

详情请参考《最优化方法》—解可新编.