

# 作业2

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## 11

Sherman-Morrison公式：

$$(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{c}\mathbf{d}^T)^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} - \frac{\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{c}\mathbf{d}^T\mathbf{A}^{-1}}{1 + \mathbf{d}^T\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{c}}$$

对于矩阵某个元素( $a_{ij}$ )上发生扰动( $\alpha$ ), 可变换为:

$$\mathbf{B}^{-1} = (\mathbf{A} + \alpha\mathbf{e}_i\mathbf{e}_j^T)^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} - \alpha \frac{\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{e}_i\mathbf{e}_j^T\mathbf{A}^{-1}}{1 + \alpha\mathbf{e}_j^T\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{e}_i} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} - \alpha \frac{[\mathbf{A}^{-1}]_{*i}[\mathbf{A}^{-1}]_{j*}}{1 + \alpha[\mathbf{A}^{-1}]_{ji}}$$

a)

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

根据Sherman-Morrison变换公式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{B}^{-1} &= \mathbf{A}^{-1} - \alpha \frac{[\mathbf{A}^{-1}]_{*3}[\mathbf{A}^{-1}]_{2*}}{1 + \alpha[\mathbf{A}^{-1}]_{23}} && \text{其中}\alpha = 2 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}{1 + 2 \times (-1)} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{B} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{B} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

根据Sherman-Morrison变换公式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{C}^{-1} &= \mathbf{B}^{-1} - \alpha \frac{[\mathbf{B}^{-1}]_{*3}[\mathbf{B}^{-1}]_{3*}}{1 + \alpha[\mathbf{B}^{-1}]_{33}} && \text{其中}\alpha = 1 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}}{1 + (-2)} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## 12

a)

对 $\mathbf{A}$ 进行 LU 分解

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{p}) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 18 & 26 & 2 \\ 3 & 16 & 30 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 18 & 26 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 16 & 30 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 18 & 26 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{21}{2} & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 18 & 26 & 2 \\ \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{21}{2} & 3 \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 18 & 26 & 2 \\ \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{21}{2} & 3 \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{6}{10} & 1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{4} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{5} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 18 & 26 \\ 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{21}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{6}{10} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**b)**

$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b}$  同解于  $\mathbf{PAx} = \mathbf{Pb}$ , 同解于  $\mathbf{LUx} = \mathbf{Pb}$ , 也就是求解

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{Ly} = \mathbf{Pb} \\ \mathbf{Ux} = \mathbf{y} \end{cases}$$

将 **a)** 求得的  $\mathbf{L}$ ,  $\mathbf{U}$  带入, 并分别将  $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$  带入上式, 可得

$$\mathbf{y}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ 4.8 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 110 \\ -36 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 7.5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 112 \\ -39 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$