

## 数值分析

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### 第二章 线性方程组的解法

2.2.1 Doolittle分解法与Crout分解法



$$P_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ p_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ p_{31} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad P_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & p_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{p}_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ \mathbf{p}_{31} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{13} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} & \mathbf{a}_{23} \\ \mathbf{a}_{31} & \mathbf{a}_{32} & \mathbf{a}_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{13} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} + \mathbf{p}_{21}\mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{22} + \mathbf{p}_{21}\mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{23} + \mathbf{p}_{21}\mathbf{a}_{13} \\ \mathbf{a}_{31} + \mathbf{p}_{31}\mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{32} + \mathbf{p}_{31}\mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{33} + \mathbf{p}_{31}\mathbf{a}_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{2}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{p}_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{13} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} & \mathbf{a}_{23} \\ \mathbf{a}_{31} & \mathbf{a}_{32} & \mathbf{a}_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{13} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} & \mathbf{a}_{23} \\ \mathbf{a}_{31} + \mathbf{p}_{32}\mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{32} + \mathbf{p}_{32}\mathbf{a}_{22} & \mathbf{a}_{33} + \mathbf{p}_{32}\mathbf{a}_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ p_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ p_{31} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad P_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & p_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad p_{21} = -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}}$$

$$p_{31} = -\frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_{21} = -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}}$$
$$p_{31} = -\frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{p}_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ \mathbf{p}_{31} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{13} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} & \mathbf{a}_{23} \\ \mathbf{a}_{31} & \mathbf{a}_{32} & \mathbf{a}_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{13} \\ 0 & \mathbf{a}_{22}^{(1)} & \mathbf{a}_{32}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{a}_{31}^{(1)} & \mathbf{a}_{32}^{(1)} & \mathbf{a}_{33}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{2}\mathbf{P}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{p}_{32} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{13} \\ 0 & \mathbf{a}_{22}^{(1)} & \mathbf{a}_{23}^{(1)} \\ 0 & \mathbf{a}_{32}^{(1)} & \mathbf{a}_{33}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{13} \\ 0 & \mathbf{a}_{22}^{(1)} & \mathbf{a}_{23}^{(1)} \\ 0 & \mathbf{a}_{32}^{(2)} & \mathbf{a}_{32}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

即 $P_2P_1A=U$ ,U是上三角矩阵,

即 $P_2P_1A = U$ , U是上三角矩阵,

因为 $P_1$ , $P_2$ 可逆,所以  $A = P_1^{-1}P_2^{-1}U$  A可表示为下三角矩阵×上三角矩阵

因为
$$P_1$$
, $P_2$ 是下三角矩阵,所以 $P_1^{-1}$ , $P_2^{-1}$ 也是下三角矩阵, 
$$P_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -p_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ -p_{31} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以Gauss消去法本质是矩阵的三角分解过程.

$$(P_1, I) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ p_{21} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ p_{31} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -p_{21} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -p_{31} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I, P_1^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{q}_{12} & \mathbf{q}_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{Q}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \mathbf{q}_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{13} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} & \mathbf{a}_{23} \\ \mathbf{a}_{31} & \mathbf{a}_{32} & \mathbf{a}_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{AQ}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{a}_{11} & \boldsymbol{a}_{12} & \boldsymbol{a}_{13} \\ \boldsymbol{a}_{21} & \boldsymbol{a}_{22} & \boldsymbol{a}_{23} \\ \boldsymbol{a}_{31} & \boldsymbol{a}_{32} & \boldsymbol{a}_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \boldsymbol{q}_{12} & \boldsymbol{q}_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{a}_{11} & \boldsymbol{a}_{12} + \boldsymbol{a}_{11} \boldsymbol{q}_{12} & \boldsymbol{a}_{13} + \boldsymbol{a}_{11} \boldsymbol{q}_{13} \\ \boldsymbol{a}_{21} & \boldsymbol{a}_{22} + \boldsymbol{a}_{21} \boldsymbol{q}_{12} & \boldsymbol{a}_{23} + \boldsymbol{a}_{21} \boldsymbol{q}_{13} \\ \boldsymbol{a}_{31} & \boldsymbol{a}_{32} + \boldsymbol{a}_{31} \boldsymbol{q}_{12} & \boldsymbol{a}_{33} + \boldsymbol{a}_{31} \boldsymbol{q}_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{AQ}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{13} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} & \mathbf{a}_{23} \\ \mathbf{a}_{31} & \mathbf{a}_{32} & \mathbf{a}_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \mathbf{q}_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \mathbf{a}_{13} + \mathbf{a}_{12} \mathbf{q}_{23} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} & \mathbf{a}_{23} + \mathbf{a}_{22} \mathbf{q}_{23} \\ \mathbf{a}_{31} & \mathbf{a}_{32} & \mathbf{a}_{33} + \mathbf{a}_{32} \mathbf{q}_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$



#### 一、Gauss消去法本质是矩阵的三角分解过程

$$P_{k} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ & & p_{k+1,k} & 1 & & \\ & & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ & & p_{n,k} & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad P_{k}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & -p_{k+1,k} & 1 & \\ & & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ & & -p_{n,k} & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

为初等下三角矩阵.  $(k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$ 

 $\forall A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, P_{k}A$ 相当于对A做一次行变换.



#### 将 Gauss 消去过程中第 k-1 步消元后的系数矩阵记为:

$$A^{(k)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{1k}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(1)} \\ & \ddots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & a_{kk}^{(k)} & \cdots & a_{kn}^{(k)} \\ & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & a_{nk}^{(k)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(k)} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (  $k = 1, ..., n-1$ )

则  $A^{(k)}$ 与  $A^{(k+1)}$  之间的有关系式:  $A^{(k+1)} = L_k A^{(k)}$ 

其中: 
$$L_k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ & & -m_{k+1,k} & 1 & & \\ & & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ & & -m_{n,k} & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $m_{ik} = a_{ik}^{(k)} / a_{kk}^{(k)}$   $(i = k+1, ..., n)$ 



$$A^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} \\ a_{21}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{23}^{(1)} \\ a_{31}^{(1)} & a_{32}^{(1)} & a_{33}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \quad L_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{a_{31}}{a_{11}} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad L_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{a_{32}^{(1)}}{a_{22}^{(1)}} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} \\ a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} & a_{22}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{(2)} = L_1 A^{(1)}$$

$$L_{1}A^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = A^{(2)}$$

$$A^{(2)} = L_{1}A^{(1)}$$

$$A^{(3)} = L_{2}A^{(2)} = L_{2}L_{1}A^{(2)}$$

$$A^{(3)} = L_{2}A^{(2)} = L_{1}A^{(2)}$$

$$A^{(3)} = L_{2}A^{(2)} = L_{2}L_{1}A^{(2)}$$

$$\mathbf{a}^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & -\frac{a_{32}^{(2)}}{a_{22}^{(2)}} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{0} & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} \\ \mathbf{0} & a_{32}^{(2)} & a_{33}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(1)} & a_{12}^{(1)} & a_{13}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{0} & a_{22}^{(2)} & a_{23}^{(2)} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & a_{33}^{(3)} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{A}^{(3)}$$

于是有: 
$$A^{(n)} = L_{n-1} \cdots L_2 L_1 A^{(1)}$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $A = A^{(1)} = (L_{n-1} \cdots L_2 L_1)^{-1} A^{(n)}$ 

容易验证: 
$$L_k^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & m_{k+1,k} & 1 & \\ & & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ & & m_{n,k} & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $(k = 1, ..., n-1)$ 

记: 
$$L = L_1^{-1}L_2^{-1}\cdots L_n^{-1}$$
,  $U = A^{(n)}$ , 则  $A = LU$   $\longrightarrow$   $LU分解$  (Doolittle分解)

其中: L --- 单位下三角矩阵, U --- 上三角矩阵



#### 二、LU 分解存在唯一性

LU 分解存在 ← 高斯消去法不被中断



所有顺序主子式不为零 $\longleftrightarrow a_{kk}^{(k)} \neq 0$ 

定理1.3 矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} (n \ge 2)$ 有唯一的Doolittle分解的充分必要条件是A的前n-1个顺序主子式 $D_k \ne 0 (k = 1, 2, ..., n-1)$ 。

证明:(充分性) 根据以上高斯消去法的矩阵分析,存在性已得证,

现在在 A 为非奇异矩阵的假定下证明唯一性。

设 $A = LU = L_1U_1$ , 其中  $L, L_1$  为单位下三角矩阵  $U, U_1$  为上三角阵 .

上式右边为上三角矩阵, 左边为单位下三角矩阵, 从而上

式两边都必须等于单位矩阵,故  $L = L_1, U = U_1$ ,

其中 $\vec{a}$ , $\vec{b}$ , $\vec{r}$ , $\vec{w}$ , $\vec{0}$ 是n-1维列向量.

$$\mathbb{P} A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{n-1} & \vec{b} \\ \vec{a}^T & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} L_{n-1} U_{n-1} & L_{n-1} \vec{w} \\ \vec{r}^T U_{n-1} & \vec{r}^T \vec{w} + u_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, = \begin{pmatrix} L'_{n-1} U'_{n-1} & L'_{n-1} \vec{w}' \\ \vec{r}'^T U'_{n-1} & \vec{r}'^T \vec{w}' + u'_{nn} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_{n-1} = L_{n-1}U_{n-1} = L'_{n-1}U'_{n-1}, \quad L_{n-1}\vec{w} = L'_{n-1}\vec{w}',$$

$$\vec{r}^T U_{n-1} = \vec{r}'^T U'_{n-1}, \qquad \vec{r}^T \vec{w} + u_{nn} = \vec{r}'^T \vec{w}' + u'_{nn}$$
(1)

因为A的顺序主子式  $0 \neq D_{n-1} = |A_{n-1}| = |L_{n-1}U_{n-1}| = |U_{n-1}|$ ,

所以 
$$u_{ii} \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1.$$

$$|A|=|U| \Rightarrow u_{nn}=0.$$

同理 
$$u'_{ii} \neq 0, i = 1, \dots, n-1, u'_{nn} = 0.$$

即 $U_{n-1},U'_{n-1}$ 非奇异,由(1)可得

$$L_{n-1} = L'_{n-1}, \quad U_{n-1} = U'_{n-1}, \quad \vec{w} = \vec{w}', \quad \vec{r} = \vec{r}'$$

所以
$$L = L_1$$
,  $U = U_1$ .

唯一性得证.

 $= u_{11}u_{22}\cdots u_{(n-1)(n-1)}$ 



必要性 设矩阵 A 有唯一的 Doolittle 分解 A = LU,此时必有  $u_{ii} \neq 0$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ ); 否则就存在  $u_{kk} = 0$  ( $1 \le k \le n-1$ ),而  $u_{11}$ , $u_{22}$ , $\dots$ , $u_{k-1,k-1}$ 不为零。那么由

$$A_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} A_k & \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{x}^{\mathsf{T}} & a_{k+1,k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_k & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{r}^{\mathsf{T}} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_k & \mathbf{s} \\ \mathbf{O} & u_{k+1,k+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $(其中 A_k, L_k$  和  $U_k$  分别是 A, L 和 U 的 k 阶顺序主子矩阵)可知

$$\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{r}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{U}_{k}, \quad \mathbf{U}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{x}$$

因 $U_k$  奇异,故r不存在或存在不唯一。这与矩阵A 有唯一的 Doolittle 分解相矛盾。



$$U_k^T r = x$$
有无穷多解  $\Leftrightarrow R(U) = R(\overline{U}) = r < k$ .
 $U_k^T r = x$ 无解  $\Leftrightarrow R(U) \neq R(\overline{U})$ 

由  $u_{ii} \neq 0$   $(i=1,2,\cdots,n-1)$  以及  $A_k = L_k U_k$  可知

$$D_k = \det A_k = u_{11}u_{22}\cdots u_{kk} \neq 0 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

证毕。



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1k} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{nk} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = AB = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & c_{m2} & \dots & c_{mk} \end{pmatrix} \qquad c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \dots + a_{in}b_{nj} = \sum_{t=1}^{n} a_{it}b_{tj}$$

$$c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \cdots + a_{in}b_{nj} = \sum_{t=1}^{n} a_{it}b_{tj}$$



#### 三、直接三角(LU)分解

1、Doolittle(杜立特尔)分解 L为单位下三角,U为上三角

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \dots & u_{1n} \\ u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

比较第1行: 
$$a_{1j} = u_{1j}$$
  $j = 1, \dots, n$   $\Rightarrow u_{1j} = a_{1j}$ 

比较第1列: 
$$a_{i1} = l_{i1}u_{11}$$
  $i = 2, \dots, n$   $\Rightarrow l_{i1} = \frac{a_{i1}}{u_{11}}$ 



$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ l_{21} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

比较第2行: 
$$a_{2j} = l_{21}u_{1j} + u_{2j}$$
  $j = 2, \dots, n$   $\Rightarrow u_{2j} = a_{2j} - l_{21}u_{1j}$ 

比较第2列: 
$$a_{i2} = l_{i1}u_{12} + l_{i2}u_{22}$$
  $i = 3, \dots, n$   $\Rightarrow l_{i2} = \frac{a_{i2} - l_{i1}u_{12}}{u_{22}}$ 



$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ l_{21} & 1 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & l_{n3} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ u_{22} & u_{23} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ u_{23} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

比较第3行: 
$$a_{3j} = \sum_{r=1}^{2} l_{3r} u_{rj} + u_{3j}$$
  $j = 3, \dots, n$   $\Rightarrow u_{3j} = a_{3j} - \sum_{r=1}^{2} l_{3r} u_{rj}$ 

比较第3列:

は較第3列:
$$a_{i3} = \sum_{r=1}^{2} l_{ir} u_{r3} + l_{i3} u_{33} \quad i = 4, \dots, n \qquad \Rightarrow l_{i3} = \frac{a_{i3} - \sum_{r=1}^{2} l_{ir} u_{r3}}{u_{kk}}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix}
a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\
a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\
a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 \\
l_{21} & 1 \\
l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
l_{n1} & l_{n2} & l_{n3} & \cdots & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\
u_{22} & u_{23} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\
u_{33} & \cdots & u_{3n} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
u_{nn} & u_{nn} & \dots & \dots & \dots
\end{pmatrix}$$

比较第
$$k$$
行:  $a_{kj} = \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} l_{kr} u_{rj} + u_{kj}$   $j = k, \dots, n$   $\Rightarrow u_{kj} = a_{kj} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} l_{kr} u_{rj}$ 

#### 比较第k列:

$$a_{ik} = \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} l_{ir} u_{rk} + l_{ik} u_{kk} \qquad i = k+1, \dots, n \qquad \Rightarrow l_{ik} = \frac{a_{ik} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} l_{ir} u_{rk}}{u_{kk}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ l_{21} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = LU$$
 矩阵分解的紧凑格式

#### 矩阵分解的紧凑格式



$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & 1 & 0 \\ l_{41} & l_{42} & l_{43} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & u_{14} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} & u_{44} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} & u_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & u_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} & u_{14} \\ l_{21}u_{11} & l_{21}u_{12} + u_{22} & l_{21}u_{13} + u_{23} & l_{21}u_{14} + u_{24} \\ l_{31}u_{11} & l_{31}u_{12} + l_{32}u_{22} & l_{31}u_{13} + l_{32}u_{23} + u_{33} & l_{31}u_{14} + l_{32}u_{24} + u_{34} \\ l_{41}u_{11} & l_{41}u_{12} + l_{42}u_{22} & l_{41}u_{13} + l_{42}u_{23} + l_{43}u_{33} & l_{41}u_{14} + l_{42}u_{24} + l_{43}u_{34} + u_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow \longrightarrow \longrightarrow$$

按颜色顺序依次计算



#### 2、Doolittle(杜立特尔)分解解线性方程

$$Ax = b \xrightarrow{A = LU} LUx = b \xrightarrow{Ux = y} \begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$
 \(\frac{\frac{\text{Eff}}{\text{gf}}}{\text{xff}}\)

$$Ly = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ux = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ u_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = b_1 \\ y_i = b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_{ij} y_j, i = 2, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_n = y_n / u_{nn} \\ x_i = \left( y_i - \sum_{j=i+1}^n u_{ij} x_j \right) / u_{ii}, i = n-1, \dots, 1 \end{cases}$$

例1 用直接三角分解法解 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

例1 用直接三角分解法解 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$$
. 解. 由  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 \\ -24 \end{pmatrix}$ .  $u_{1j} = a_{1j}; l_{i1} = \frac{a_{i1}}{u_{11}}$ .

$$a_{22} = l_{21}u_{12} + u_{22} = 2 \times 2 + u_{22} = 5, \quad u_{22} = 1,$$
 $a_{23} = l_{21}u_{13} + u_{23} = 2 \times 3 + u_{23} = 2, \quad u_{23} = -4,$ 
 $a_{32} = l_{31}u_{12} + l_{32}u_{22} = 3 \times 2 + l_{32} = 1, \quad l_{32} = -5,$ 
 $a_{33} = l_{31}u_{13} + l_{32}u_{23} + l_{33}u_{33} = 29 + u_{33} = 5, \quad u_{33} = -24.$ 



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -24 \end{pmatrix} = LU. \quad \text{iff } y = Ux.$$

$$Ly = (14,18,20)^T$$
, 可得  $y = (14,-10,-72)^T$ ,



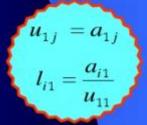
#### 例1. 用LU分解法解方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 & 0 & -3 \\ -3 & -4 & -12 & 13 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 4 & 14 & 9 & -13 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \\ -2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 解: 由LU分解

$$(u_{11} \quad u_{12} \quad u_{13} \quad u_{14}) = (2 \quad 10 \quad 0 \quad -3)$$

$$(1 \quad l_{21} \quad l_{31} \quad l_{41})^T = (1 \quad -1.5 \quad 0.5 \quad 2)^T$$





$$\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 10 & 0 & -3 \\
-3 & -4 & -12 & 13 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & -4 \\
4 & 14 & 9 & -13
\end{pmatrix}
 u_{rj} = a_{rj} - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} l_{rk} u_{kj}$$

$$(u_{11} \ u_{12} \ u_{13} \ u_{14}) = (2 \ 10 \ 0 \ -3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 \ l_{21} \ l_{31} \ l_{41}
\end{pmatrix}^{T} = (1 \ -1.5 \ 0.5 \ 2)^{T}$$

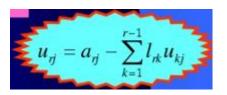
$$\Re(0, u_{22}, u_{23}, u_{24})$$

$$u_{22} = a_{22} - \sum_{k=1}^{1} l_{2k} u_{k2} = -4 - l_{21} u_{12} = -4 + 15 = 11,$$

$$u_{23} = a_{23} - \sum_{k=1}^{1} l_{2k} u_{k3} = -12 - (-1.5) \cdot 0 = -12,$$

$$u_{24} = a_{24} - \sum_{k=1}^{1} l_{2k} u_{k4} = 13 - (-1.5) \cdot (-3) = 8.5,$$

$$(0, u_{22}, u_{23}, u_{24}) = (0, 11, -12, 8.5)$$





$$(0 \ 1 \ l_{32} \ l_{42})^T = (0 \ 1 \ -3/11 \ -6/11)^T$$

$$(0 \ 0 \ u_{33} \ u_{34}) = (0 \ 0 \ -3/11 \ -2/11)$$

$$(0 \ 0 \ 1 \ l_{43})^T = (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ -9)^T$$

$$(0 \ 0 \ 0 \ u_{44}) = (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -4)$$

$$解Ly = b$$
,得

$$(y_1 \quad y_2 \quad y_3 \quad y_4)^T = (10 \quad 20 \quad -17/11 \quad -16)^T$$



$$y_1 = b_1$$

$$(0 \ 0 \ 1 \ l_{43})^T = (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ -9)^T$$

$$(0 \ 0 \ 0 \ u_{44}) = (0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -4)$$

$$y_1 = b_1$$

$$y_i = b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_{ij} y_j, \ i = 2, \dots, n$$

$$Ly = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1.5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.5 & -3/11 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -6/11 & -9 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \\ -2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y_1 = 10,$$

$$y_2 = 1.5y_1 + 5 = 20,$$

$$y_3 = -2 - 0.5y_1 + \frac{3}{11}y_2 = -\frac{17}{11},$$

$$y_4 = -2 - 2y_1 + \frac{6}{11}y_2 + 9y_3 = -16,$$



$$Ux = y \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 11 & -12 & 8.5 \\ 0 & 0 & -3/11 & -2/11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \\ -17/11 \\ -16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_4 = 4$$
,  $3x_3 = 2x_4 - 17 \Rightarrow x_3 = 3$ , 进一步可得  $x_2 = 2, x_1 = 1$ .

$$(x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4)^T = (1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4)^T$$



#### Doolittle三角分解解n元线性方程组的总运算量为:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left( (n-k+1)(k-1) + (n-k)k \right) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \frac{n^3}{3} + n^2 - \frac{n}{3}$$

大约需要  $\frac{n^3}{3}$  次乘除法,和高斯消去法基本相同.



#### 3. Crout (克劳特)分解

#### L为下三角,U为单位上三角

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & & & \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_{12} & \dots & u_{1n} \\ & 1 & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{\triangle} LU$$

由矩阵乘法可得 
$$a_{i1} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} l_{ij} u_{j1} = l_{i1} u_{11}$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $l_{i1} = a_{i1}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , 
$$a_{1j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} l_{1i} u_{ij} = l_{11} u_{1j} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u_{1j} = \frac{a_{1j}}{l_{11}}, \quad j = 1, \dots, n,$$



#### 假设L的前k-1列,U的前k-1行已经算出, $\Leftrightarrow l_{ij},u_{ji},j \leq k-1$ 都已求出

#### 比较第k列:

$$\mathbf{a}_{ik} = \sum_{r=1}^{k} l_{ir} u_{rk} = \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} l_{ir} u_{rk} + l_{ik} \quad i = k, \dots, n \quad \Rightarrow l_{ik} = a_{ik} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} l_{ir} u_{rk}$$

#### 比较第k行:

$$a_{kj} = \sum_{r=1}^{k} l_{kr} u_{rj} = \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} l_{kr} u_{rj} + l_{kk} u_{kj} \quad j = k+1, \dots, n \qquad \Rightarrow u_{kj} = \frac{a_{kj} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} l_{kr} u_{rj}}{l_{kk}}$$

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$$x_{i} = y_{i} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} u_{ij} x_{j}$$
,  $i = n, \dots, 1$ 



# 用Crout分解法求解方程组 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ -63 \\ 50 \end{pmatrix}.$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & 1 & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\therefore L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$



解下三角方程组 Ly = b,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ -63 \\ 50 \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{cases} y_1 = 24 \\ y_2 = -5 \\ y_3 = 9 \end{cases}$$

解(单位)上三角方程组 Ux=y,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 24 \\ -5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{cases} x_3 = 9, \\ x_2 = 4. \\ x_1 = 21 \end{cases}$$



定理2.3 矩阵 $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} (n \ge 2)$ 有唯一的Dolittle分解的 充分必要条件是A的前n-1个顺序主子式 $D_k \ne 0 (k = 1, 2, ..., n-1)$ 。

定理2.3的推论 矩阵 $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} (n \ge 2)$ 有唯一的Crout分解的充分必要条件是A的前n-1个顺序主子式 $D_k \ne 0 (k = 1, 2, ..., n-1)$ 。



## 小 结

用LU分解 (Doolittle) 求解线性代数方程组等价于顺序Gauss消元法:

$$Ax=b \leftrightarrow LUx=b \leftrightarrow Ux=y$$
,  $Ly=b$ ;



# 第二章 线性方程组的解法

2.2.2 选主元的Doolittle分解法



问题:矩阵A非奇异可保证Ax=b有唯一解,但A非奇异并不能保证其前n-1个顺序主子式 $D_k \neq 0$ ,此时不能保证LU分解进行到底,该怎么修正算法?

矩阵A非奇异,但是计算l<sub>ik</sub>时位于分母上的主元虽然不为0, 但很小时,是否会对算法产生不良影响,怎样修正该算法?



#### 定义 称 n×n 矩阵

 $Q_k Q_k = I$ 

为初等置换矩阵,称每一行和每一列都只有一个非零元素 1 的n×n矩阵为置换矩阵。

 $\forall A \in R^{n \times n}, Q_k A$ 表示矩阵A的第 $_k$ 行交换位置;  $AQ_k$ 表示矩阵 $_A$ 的第 $_k$ 列和第 $_k$ 列交换位置;  $P = Q_1Q_2 \cdots Q_r$ 是置换矩阵.



# 一、选主元的Doolittle分解

定理2.4 若矩阵A非奇异,则存在置换矩阵Q,使得QA可以做 Doolittle分解

$$QA = LU$$

其中L是单位下三角矩阵,U是上三角矩阵。

注记:定理说明,只要矩阵A非奇异,则通过对A做适当的行变换就可以进行Doolittle分解,而不必要求A的前n-1个顺序主子式都不为0.

$$Ax = b, \Rightarrow QAx = Qb \rightarrow LUx = Qb, \ Ax = b \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Ly = Qb, \\ Ux = y. \end{cases}$$



# 二、列主元三角分解过程

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & u_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l_{ir} = \frac{a_{ir} - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} l_{ik} u_{kr}}{u_{rr}}$$

# 为了避免小的数 $u_m$ 做除数,引进量

$$S_i = a_{ir} - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} l_{ik} u_{kr}, i = r, \dots, n.$$



第一步: 
$$r=1$$
时,  $s_i=1$   $l_{i1}=1$   $l_{i1}=1$ 

$$S_{i} = a_{i1} - \sum_{k=1}^{0} l_{ik} u_{k1} = a_{i1} \quad u_{11} = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \{ |S_{i}| \} = |a_{i1}|,$$

$$l_{i1} = \frac{a_{i1}}{u_{11}}, i = 2, \dots, n, \quad u_{1i} = a_{1i} - \sum_{k=1}^{0} l_{1k} u_{ki} = a_{1i}, j = 2, \dots, n,$$



第二步: r = 2时,  $s_i = a_{i2} - \sum_{i=1}^{1} l_{ik} u_{k2} = a_{i2} - l_{i1} u_{12}, 2 \le i \le n, u_{22} = \max_{2 \le i \le n} \{ |s_i| \},$ 

$$l_{i1} = \frac{S_i}{u_{22}}, i = 3, \dots, n, u_{2i} = a_{2i} - \sum_{k=1}^{1} l_{2k} u_{ki}, i = 3, \dots, n,$$

$$A \to \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1,r-1} & u_{1r} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ l_{21} & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2,r-1} & u_{2r} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ l_{r-1,1} & l_{r-1,2} & \cdots & a_{r-1,r-1} & a_{r-1,r} & \cdots & a_{r-1,n} \\ l_{r1} & l_{r2} & \cdots & a_{r,r-1} & a_{rr} & \cdots & a_{rn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & a_{n,r-1} & a_{nr} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$
把做的行变换记为 $Q_2$ 



## 设第r-1步已完成,就有

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1,r-1} \\ l_{21} & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2,r-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ l_{r-1,1} & l_{r-1,2} & \cdots & u_{r-1,r-1} \\ \hline \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & l_{12} & \cdots & l_{1,r-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & l_{12} & \cdots & l_{1,r-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & l_{12} & \cdots & l_{1,r-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline \end{pmatrix} & a_{nr} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $a_{1n}$  is a set of  $a_{1n}$  is a set of  $a_{1n}$  and  $a_{1n}$  and  $a_{1n}$  is a set of  $a_{1n}$  and  $a_{1n}$  is a set of  $a_{1n}$  and  $a_{1n$ 

当选主元时,取 $i_r$ 使得  $\left|s_{i_r}\right| = \max_{r \leq i \leq n} \left|s_i\right|$ ,交换4的第一行与第,行,将 $i_r$  调到 (r,r)位置,(i,j)处新元素仍记为 $l_{ij}$  和 $a_{ij}$  再进行第 步分解计算



### 设n步已完成,就有

$$Q\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ l_{21} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

 $Q = Q_n Q_{n-1} \cdots Q_2 Q_1$ ,完成分解, Q 是确定的



# 三、列主元三角分解解线性方程

$$PAx = Pb \xrightarrow{PA = LU} LUx = Pb \xrightarrow{Ux = y} \begin{cases} Ly = Pb = \overline{b} \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$

$$Ly = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{b}_1 \\ \overline{b}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \overline{b}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ux = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ u_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \overline{b}_1 \\ y_i = \overline{b}_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} l_{ij} y_j, i = 2, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_n = y_n / u_{nn} \\ x_i = \left( y_i - \sum_{j=i+1}^n u_{ij} y_j \right) / u_{ii}, i = n-1, \dots, 1 \end{cases}$$

例:用列主元直接三角分解法求解线性方程组 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 18 \\ 20 \end{pmatrix}$ 

解:
$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 & 18 \\ \hline 3 & 1 & 5 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 5 & 20 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 & 18 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r = 3$$
 **b**,  $s_i = a_{i3} - \sum_{k=1}^{2} l_{ik} u_{k3}, 3 \le i \le n, \quad s_3 = \frac{24}{13},$ 

$$\frac{3}{3}$$
,  $\frac{5}{3}$ ,

$$A \to \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 2/3 & 13/3 & -4/3 \\ 1/3 & 5/13 & 72/39 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2/3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 5/13 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad U = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 13/3 & -4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 72/39 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ly = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2/3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 5/13 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = Pb = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 18 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = 20, \\ y_2 = \frac{14}{3}, \\ y_3 = \frac{72}{13}. \end{cases}$$

$$Ux = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 13/3 & -4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 72/39 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 14 \\ 3 \\ 72 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 = 3, \\ x_2 = 2, \\ x_1 = 1. \end{cases}$$
 $\overrightarrow{R}$  方程组的解为  $x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$Jx = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 13/3 & -4/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 72/39 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 14 \\ \hline 3 \\ 72 \\ \hline 12 \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{cases} x_3 = 3, \\ x_2 = 2, \\ x_1 = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 选主元三角分解算法: $PA \rightarrow A$ ,整型Ip(n)记录主行, $x \rightarrow b$ .

1. 对  $r = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ,

(1) **\( \mathref{h} \) 
$$\mathbf{f}_{ir} : \qquad a_{ir} \leftarrow s_i = a_{ir} - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} l_{ik} u_{kr} \quad (i = r, \dots, n).$$**

- (2) 选主元: 取  $i_r$  使得  $\left| s_{i_r} \right| = \max_{r < i < n} \left| s_i \right|$ ,  $Ip(r) = i_r$
- (3) 交换 A的第r行与第 $i_r$ 行: $a_{ri} \leftrightarrow a_{i_r,r}$ ,  $(i = 1,2,\dots,n)$
- (4) 计算U的第r行,L的第r列元素

$$a_{rr} = u_{rr} = s_r$$
 $a_{ir} \leftarrow l_{ir} = s_i / u_{rr} = a_{ir} / a_{rr}, (i = r + 1, \dots, n, r \neq n)$  这时 $|l_{ir}| \leq 1$ 

$$a_{ri} \leftarrow u_{ri} = a_{ri} - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} l_{rk} u_{ki} \quad (i = r+1, \dots, n, r \neq n)$$



#### 求解 Ly=Pb 及 Ux=y 的算法:

- 2. 对 $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ ,
  - (1)  $t \leftarrow Ip(i)$
  - (2) 如果i = t则转(3)

$$b_i = b_t$$

(3) 继续循环

3. 
$$b_i = b_i - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik} \cdot b_k$$
  $(i = 2, 3, \dots, n)$ 

4. 
$$b_n \leftarrow b_n / u_{nn}, b_i \leftarrow (b_i - \sum_{k=i+1}^n u_{ik} b_k) / u_{ii}$$
  $(i = n-1, \dots, 1).$ 

$$A^{-1} = U^{-1} L^{-1} P$$



# 第二章 线性方程组的解法

2.2.3-4 三角分解法解带状线性方程组



#### 一、三角分解法解带状系数矩阵线性方程组

上半带宽为s,下半带宽为r的带状矩阵:

$$\Leftrightarrow A = (a_{ij})$$
, 当 $j - i > s$ 或 $i - j > r$ 时, $a_{ij} = 0$ .

对于大型n元带状线性方程组Ax = b,当 n >> r + s + 1(A的总带宽)时,为节约储存空间,仅存A的带内元素.

设置二维数组C(m,n),存放A的带内元素,m=r+s+1.

C的第j列存放A的第j列元素, $a_{jj}$ 放在第s+1行.

放完/中的带内元素后,C的其他位置记为0.

此时线性方程组 Ax = b 称为带状线性方程组.



#### 上半带宽为s=2,下半带宽为r=1的带状矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} & a_{35} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{43} & a_{44} & a_{45} & a_{46} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{54} & a_{55} & a_{56} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{65} & a_{66} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C(4,6) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & a_{13} & a_{24} & a_{35} & a_{46} \\ 0 & a_{12} & a_{23} & a_{34} & a_{45} & a_{56} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} & a_{33} & a_{44} & a_{55} & a_{66} \\ a_{12} & a_{32} & a_{43} & a_{54} & a_{65} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

对于大型n元带状线性方程组Ax = b,当 n >> r + s + 1(A的总带宽)时,为节约储存空间,仅存A的带内元素.设置二维数组C(m,n),存放A的带内元素, m = r + s + 1.

C的第j列存放A的第j列元素, $a_{jj}$ 放在第s+1行.

A的带内元素 $a_{ij} = C$ 的元素 $\mathbf{c}_{i-j+s+1,j}$ . $a_{jj}$ 放在第s+1行.

相当于主对角线绕a<sub>11</sub>逆时针旋转45°,队列保持不变,(每列中上下位置保持),缺失位置补上0元

定理2.5:  $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n} (n \ge 2)$ 是上半带宽为s,下半带宽为r的带状矩阵,并且A的前n-1个顺序主子式不为零,则A有唯一的Doolittle分解A = LU,其中L是下半带宽为r的单位下三角矩阵,U是上半带宽为s的上三角矩阵。即:



证 由条件(2)并根据定理 2.3,A 必有唯一的 Doolittle 分解 A=LU。

当 i-j>r 时,由条件(1)可知  $a_{ik}=0(k=1,2,\cdots,j)$ ,再由分解计算公式[参见式(2.12)]

$$l_{ik} = (a_{ik} - \sum_{t=1}^{k-1} l_{it} u_{tk}) / u_{kk}$$

可推出  $l_{i1} = a_{i1}/u_{11} = 0$ ,  $l_{i2} = (a_{i2} - l_{i1}u_{12})/u_{22} = 0$ ,  $l_{i3} = 0$ , …,  $l_{i,j-1} = 0$ ,  $l_{ij} = 0$ 。故 L 是下半带宽为r 的单位下三角矩阵。

当 j-i>s 时,由条件(1)可知  $a_{kj}=0(k=1,2,\cdots,i)$ ,再由分解计算公式[参见式(2.12)]

$$u_{kj} = a_{kj} - \sum_{t=1}^{k-1} l_{kt} u_{tj}$$

可推出  $u_{1j} = a_{1j} = 0$ ,  $u_{2j} = a_{2j} - l_{21} u_{1j} = 0$ ,  $u_{3j} = 0$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $u_{i-1,j} = 0$ ,  $u_{ij} = 0$ 。故 U 是上半带宽为 s 的上三角矩阵。

证毕。



#### 特例:三对角阵的追赶法(A的前n-1个顺序主子式非零)

在数值求解常微分方程边值问题、热传导方程和建立三次样条函数时,都会要解三对角方程组: AX = f

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a_1 & b_1 \\
c_2 & a_2 \\
\vdots & \ddots & \ddots & b_{n-1} \\
& c_n & a_n
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_1 \\
\gamma_2 & \alpha_2 \\
\vdots & \ddots & \ddots \\
& & \gamma_n & \alpha_n
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & \beta_1 \\
1 & \ddots \\
& & \ddots & \beta_{n-1} \\
1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_i = c_i \quad , \quad i = 2, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
v_i = \frac{(f_i - c_i y_{i-1})}{2} \\
v_i = \frac{(f_i - c_i y_{i-1})}{2}
\end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_{i} = c_{i} &, i = 2, \dots, n \\ \alpha_{i} = a_{i} - c_{i}\beta_{i-1} &, i = 1, \dots, n \end{cases}, \quad \beta_{1} = 0 \quad \begin{cases} y_{i} = \frac{(f_{i} - c_{i}y_{i-1})}{\alpha_{i}} &, i = 1, \dots, n \\ x_{i} = y_{i} - \beta_{i}x_{i+1} &, i = n, \dots, 1 \end{cases}, \quad i = n, \dots, 1 \quad (\beta_{i} = 0)$$

# 所以,有计算过程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{i} = a_{i} - c_{i}\beta_{i-1} \\ \beta_{i} = \frac{b_{i}}{\alpha_{i}} \\ y_{i} = \frac{(f_{i} - c_{i}y_{i-1})}{\alpha_{i}} \\ x_{k} = y_{k} - \beta_{k}x_{k+1} , \quad k = n, \dots, 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\beta_1 \to \beta_2 \to \cdots \to \beta_n$$
和 $y_1 \to y_2 \to \cdots \to y_n$ 为追;
$$x_n \to x_{n-1} \to \cdots \to x_1$$
为赶.
$$i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$k = n, \cdots, 1$$

说明: 稳定性(对角占优); 运算量5n-4次乘除法; 存贮(一维数组).



【例1】用追赶法求解方程组
$$Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

译有分解A = 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \alpha_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \alpha_4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & \alpha_5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \beta_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \beta_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \beta_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \beta_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_i = a_i - c_i \beta_{i-1} &, i = 1, \dots, n \\ \beta_i = \frac{b_i}{\alpha_i} &, i = 1, \dots, n \end{cases}$$

 $a_i,c_i,b_i$ 分别是系数矩阵的主对角线元素及其下边和上边的次对角线元素.



$$\alpha_1 = 2, \alpha_2 = \frac{3}{2}, \alpha_3 = \frac{4}{3}, \alpha_4 = \frac{5}{4}, \alpha_5 = \frac{6}{5}, \beta_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \beta_2 = -\frac{2}{3}, \beta_3 = -\frac{3}{4}, \beta_4 = -\frac{4}{5},$$

$$Ly = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \frac{4}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \frac{5}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & \frac{6}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \Rightarrow y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/3 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/5 \\ 1/6 \end{pmatrix}.$$



$$Ux = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/3 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/5 \\ 1/6 \end{pmatrix}. \implies x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/6 \\ 2/3 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/3 \\ 1/6 \end{pmatrix}.$$



## 二、平方根法【Cholesky (楚列斯基)Decomposition】

应用有限元法解结构力学问题时,最后归结为求解线性代数方程组,系数矩阵往往对称正定。平方根法是一种对称正定矩阵的三角分解法,广泛用于求解系数矩阵对称正定的线性代数方程组。

定理2.6(对称矩阵的三角分解)设A为n阶对称矩阵,且A的顺序主子式均不为零,则A可以唯一分解为

 $A = LDL^{T}$ ,

其中L为单位下三角阵, D为对角阵.



【证明】
$$A = LU = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \dots & u_{1n} \\ & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & u_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & & & \\ & u_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & & A$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & \frac{u_{12}}{u_{11}} & \cdots & \cdots & \frac{u_{1n}}{u_{11}} \\
1 & \frac{u_{23}}{u_{22}} & \cdots & \frac{u_{2n}}{u_{22}} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots
\end{bmatrix} = LD\overline{U}$$

因此
$$A^T = (LD\bar{U})^T = \bar{U}^T DL^T$$
. =  $A$ 

由分解的唯一性可知:  $L = \overline{U}^T$ ,  $\overline{U} = L^T$ .  $\mathbb{P}A = LDL^T$ .



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & l_{21} & \cdots & l_{n1} \\ 0 & l_{22} & \cdots & l_{n2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix},$$

Cholesky分解:对于 $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ,

2. 
$$l_{ij} = (a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik} l_{jk})/l_{jj}, \quad (i = j+1, \dots, n)$$



如果A为n阶正定对称矩阵,则 $d_1 = D_1 > 0, d_i = D_i / D_{i-1} > 0, (i = 2, \dots, n).$ 

$$\boldsymbol{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{d}_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \boldsymbol{d}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\boldsymbol{d}_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{\boldsymbol{d}_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\boldsymbol{d}_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{\boldsymbol{d}_n} \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{D}^{\frac{1}{2}} \boldsymbol{D}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A = LDL^{T} = LD^{\frac{1}{2}}D^{\frac{1}{2}}L^{T} = (LD^{\frac{1}{2}})(LD^{\frac{1}{2}})^{T} = L_{1}L_{1}^{T}$$

定理2.7(对称正定矩阵的三角分解或Cholesky(楚列斯基)分解)设A为n阶对称正定矩阵,则存在实的非奇异下三角矩阵L使得

$$A = LL^T$$
,

当限定L对角元素为正时,这种分解是唯一的.



#### 对称矩阵的LDLT分解算法:

FOR 
$$k = 1$$
 TO  $n$ 

$$d_k = a_{kk} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} d_r l_{kr}^2$$
FOR  $i = k+1$  TO  $n$  ( $k$ -th rank of L)
$$l_{ik} = \left(a_{ik} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} d_r l_{ir} l_{kr}\right) / d_k$$

求出 $L, D$ 

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow LDL^{T}x = b$$

記 $DL^{T}x = z$ 
 $Lz = b$ 

記 $L^{T}x = y$ 

of L)

$$L^{T}x = y$$

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Lz = b \\ Dy = z \\ L^{T}x = y \end{cases}$$

用LDLT解方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 4.5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -8 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}.$$

#### $k=1,\dots n$

$$d_{k} = a_{kk} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} d_{r} l_{kr}^{2}$$

$$a_{ik} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} d_{r} l_{ir} l_{rk}$$

$$l_{ik} = \frac{d_{kk} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} d_{r} l_{ir} l_{rk}}{d_{k}}$$

#### 【解】

when k = 1,  $d_1 = a_{11} = 1$ ,

$$l_{21} = a_{21} / d_1 = -1, \quad l_{31} = a_{31} / d_1 = 1;$$

when k = 2,  $d_2 = a_{22} - l_{21}^2 d_1 = 2$ ,

$$l_{32} = (a_{32} - l_{31}l_{21}d_1)/d_2 = -0.5;$$

when k = 3,  $d_3 = a_{33} - l_{31}^2 d_1 - l_{32}^2 d_2 = 3$ ,



$$\therefore L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -0.5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Lz = b \\ Dy = z \\ L^{T}x = y \end{cases}$$

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Lz = b \\ Dy = z \\ L^{T}x = y \end{cases}$$

Let 
$$DL^{\mathsf{T}}x = z, \Rightarrow Lz = b, \Rightarrow z = (4, -4, 6)^{\mathsf{T}};$$
  
Let  $L^{\mathsf{T}}x = y$ , then  $Dy = z, \Rightarrow y = (4, -2, 2)^{\mathsf{T}};$   
From  $L^{\mathsf{T}}x = y, \Rightarrow x = (1, -1, 2)^{\mathsf{T}}.$ 



# 总结

Cramer rule	Gauss elimination	LU factorizatio n	Gauss- Jordan elimination	Square root /improved square root	追赶法
(n+1)!	n <sup>3</sup> /3	n <sup>3</sup> /3	n <sup>3</sup> /2	n <sup>3</sup> /6	5n-4
	Row/column/ complete Pivoting Only eliminating elements in a column below the diagonal one	No pivoting Directly factorizatio n	column pivoting Eliminating elements in a row except for the diagonal element	A symmetric and positive definite No pivoting	A 三对角, 弱对角 占优



# 直接法内容总结

- 1: 用LU分解(Doolittle)求解线性代数方程组等价于顺序 Gauss 消元法:  $Ax = b \leftrightarrow LUx = b \leftrightarrow Ux = y$  , Ly = b ;
- 2: 用选主元LU分解(Doolittle)求解线性代数方程组等价于选列主元Gauss消元法: $Ax = b \leftrightarrow LUx = Qb \leftrightarrow Ux = y, Ly = Qb$ ;
- 3: 对上半带宽为s、下半带宽为r的带状矩阵作LU分解,那么L为下半带宽为r的下三角矩阵,U为上半带宽为s的上三角矩阵;

# 直接法内容总结

4:对上半带宽为s、下半带宽为r的带状矩阵作选主元LU (Doolittle) 分解,将破坏L和U的带状性质;

5:对上半带宽为1、下半带宽为1的三对角带状矩阵,可以有快速追赶法;

6: 对非对角占优的三对角矩阵和拟三对角矩阵作快速追赶法,可能导致求解不精确甚至求解失败。



# 作业

- ❖教材第45页习题5、6、8
- ❖掌握(或者自己实现) Doolittle法和追赶法求解 线性方程组的程序
- ❖课后阅读:《C数值算法》第二章相关内容



#### > 线性方程组的有解判定定理

线性方程组AX=b有解的充要条件是  $\Leftrightarrow R(A)=R(\overline{A})$ .

- > 线性方程组解的个数的判定

1.齐次线性方程组 
$$A_{m\times n}X=0$$
 只有零解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A)=n$ .

$$A_{m \times n} X = 0$$
有非零解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) < n$ .

2.非齐次线性方程组

$$A_{m\times n}X = b$$
有唯一解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(\overline{A}) = n$ .

$$A_{m \times n} X = b$$
有无穷多解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(\overline{A}) = r < n$ .

$$A_{m \times n} X = b$$
 无解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) \neq R(\overline{A})$ 







# 本讲课程结束

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