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数值分析

3.2 Jacobi法 p65-66 7.8

7. 解 第一步 选非对角线元素中的主元素

$$a_{12} = 1 \quad (p=1, q=2) \quad a_{11} = a_{22} \quad \tan 2p = \frac{-2a_{12}}{a_{11} - a_{22}} = \infty$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \lg n(a_{12}) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \cos p = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \sin p = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\therefore U_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A_1 = U_1^T A U_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0.5303 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.1768 \\ 0.5303 & -0.1768 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

第二步 选 A_1 非对角线元素中的主元素

$$a_{13} = 0.5303 \quad (p=1, q=3) \quad a_{11} = a_{33} \quad \tan 2p = \infty$$

$$\therefore \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \lg n(a_{13}) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \cos p = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \sin p = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\therefore U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A_2 = U_2^T A_1 U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5295 & -0.1250 & 0 \\ -0.1250 & 0 & -0.1250 \\ 0 & -0.1250 & 1.4693 \end{bmatrix}$$

第三步 选 A_2 非对角线元素中的主元素 $a_{12} = -0.1250 \quad (p=1, q=2)$

$$a_{11} = 2.5295 \quad a_{22} = 0 \Rightarrow \tan 2p = \frac{2a_{12}}{a_{11} - a_{22}} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{-0.25}{2.5295}$$

$$\text{则有 } c = -10.118 \Rightarrow \tan p = \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(c)}{|c| + \sqrt{c^2 + 1}} = \frac{-1}{10.118 + \sqrt{10.118^2 + 1}} = t = -0.05$$

$$\cos p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = 0.9988 \quad \sin p = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} = -0.0499$$

$$2) U_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.9988 & 0.0499 & 0 \\ -0.0499 & 0.9988 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A_3 = U_3^T A_2 U_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5359 & 0.0017 & 0.0062 \\ 0.0017 & -0.0062 & -0.1249 \\ 0.0062 & -0.1249 & 1.4693 \end{bmatrix}$$

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第四步: 选 A_3 非对角线元素中的主元素 $a_{23} = -0.1249$ ($p=2, q=3$)

$$a_{22} = -0.0062 \quad a_{33} = 1.4693 \Rightarrow \tan 2\varphi = \frac{2a_{23}}{a_{22} - a_{33}} = \frac{1}{c} = \frac{-0.2498}{-0.0062 - 1.4693}$$

$$\text{则有 } c = 5.9067 \Rightarrow \tan \varphi = \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(c)}{1 + \sqrt{1 + c^2}} = \frac{1}{5.9067 + \sqrt{5.9067^2 + 1}} = \tau = 0.084$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tau^2}} = 0.9965 \quad \sin \varphi = 0.0837$$

$$\text{则 } U_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.9965 & -0.0837 \\ 0 & 0.0837 & 0.9965 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A_4 = U_4^T A_3 U_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5359 & 0.0022 & 0.0060 \\ 0.0022 & -0.0170 & 0 \\ 0.0060 & 0 & 1.4798 \end{bmatrix}$$

则此时误差 $\epsilon \approx 10^{-5}$ 故 $\lambda_1 = 2.5359$ $\lambda_2 = -0.0170$ $\lambda_3 = 1.4798$

$$U = U_1 U_2 U_3 U_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5345 & -0.7207 & -0.4411 \\ 0.4640 & 0.6867 & -0.5593 \\ 0.7062 & 0.0943 & 0.7016 \end{bmatrix}$$

故对应的归一化特征向量为

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5345 \\ 0.4640 \\ 0.7062 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.7207 \\ 0.6867 \\ 0.0943 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.4411 \\ -0.5593 \\ 0.7016 \end{pmatrix}$$

8. 解 λ_1 是 $P_{3 \times 3}$ 的一个特征值, 则有 $P_{3 \times 3} (a_1, a_2, a_3)^T = \lambda_1 (a_1, a_2, a_3)^T$

$$\text{即 } \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \lambda_1 \\ a_2 \lambda_1 \\ a_3 \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

λ_j 是 $Q_{2 \times 2}$ 的一个特征值, 有 $Q_{2 \times 2} (b_1, b_2)^T = \lambda_j (b_1, b_2)^T$

$$\text{即 } \begin{bmatrix} q_{11} & q_{12} \\ q_{21} & q_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \lambda_j \\ b_2 \lambda_j \end{bmatrix}$$

易得 $T (a_1, a_2, a_3, 0, 0)^T = (a_1 \lambda_1, a_2 \lambda_1, a_3 \lambda_1, 0, 0)^T$ 则 λ_i 是 T 的特征值

相应特征向量为 $(a_1, a_2, a_3, 0, 0)^T$

中国·北京·100191: $(0, 0, 0, b_1 \lambda_j, b_2 \lambda_j)^T$ 则 λ_j 是 T 的特征值

相应特征向量为 $(0, 0, 0, b_1, b_2)^T$

3.3.1 矩阵的QR分解

1. ① 设 A 是对称矩阵, λ 和 x ($\|x\|_2=1$) 是 A 的特征值及对应的特征向量. 又设 H 为一个正交矩阵, 使得 $Hx = e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)^T$

证明: $B = HAH^T$ 某一行第一列除 λ 之外其余均为 0
不太会这题

② 解: $x = (\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T$ $e_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T$

则 $u = x - e_1 = (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T$

即 $H = I - \frac{1}{\rho} uu^T = I - 3uu^T =$ ~~$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{9} & \frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{1}{9} & \frac{8}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{2}{9} & \frac{5}{9} \end{bmatrix}$~~ $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

则 $B = HAH^T = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$

2. 解 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

第一步: 将 A 的第一列变为与 e_1 平行的向量 $s_1 = (1, 2, 2)^T$

有 $d_1 = 3$ $c_1 = -3$ $u_1 = (4, 2, 2)^T$ $h_1 = 12$

则 $H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ $H_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

第二步: $H_1 A$ 第二列变换 $s_2 = (0, 0, -3)^T$

$d_2 = 3$ $c_2 = 3$ $u_2 = (0, -3, -3)^T$ $h_2 = 9$

则 $H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $H_2 H_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

综上 $Q = H_1 H_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ $R = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

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3.3.2 矩阵的QR算法

例 10. 解

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

第一步约化: (1) 构造 $w_1 = I - h_1^{-1} u_1 u_1^T$ 使得 $w_1 y_1 = c_1 e_1$

$$c_1 = -\operatorname{sgn}(a_{11}) \|y_1\|_2 = -3 \quad u_1 = y_1 - c_1 e_1 = (5, 1, 2)^T \quad h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \|u_1\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} (30) = 15$$

$$w_1 = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} -10 & -5 & -10 \\ -5 & 14 & -2 \\ -10 & -2 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \quad w_1 y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 约化计算: 令 $H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & w_1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^{(2)} = H_1 A H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 20/9 & -124/45 & 71/45 \\ 0 & -124/45 & -439/225 & 227/225 \\ 0 & 71/45 & 271/225 & 389/225 \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 2.2222 & -2.7556 & 0.1556 \\ 0 & -2.7556 & 1.9511 & 1.0039 \\ 0 & 0.1556 & 1.0089 & 1.7289 \end{pmatrix}$$

第二步约化: 构造 $w_2 = I - h_2^{-1} u_2 u_2^T$ 使得 $w_2 y_2 = c_2 e_1$

$$c_2 = -\operatorname{sgn}(a_{32}) \|y_2\|_2 = -5.5156 \quad u_2 = y_2 - c_2 e_1 = (-2.76, 71/45)^T$$

$$h_2 = \frac{1}{2} \|u_2\|_2^2 = 15.223 \quad w_2 = I - h_2^{-1} u_2 u_2^T = \begin{pmatrix} -0.9984 & 0.0564 \\ 0.0564 & 0.9184 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 约化计算: 令 $H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & w_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^{(3)} = H_2 A^{(2)} H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 2.2222 & 2.76 & 0 \\ 0 & 2.76 & 1.8367 & -1.015 \\ 0 & 0 & -1.015 & 1.8432 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{此即为三对角矩阵}$$

12. 解 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

A 已经是上 Hessenberg 矩阵

对 A 进行 QR 分解: 记 $B_1 = A$ $r_1 = \sqrt{(b_{11})^2 + (b_{21})^2} = \sqrt{10}$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{b_{11}}{r_1} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \quad \sin \theta = -\frac{b_{21}}{r_1} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

故 $U_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad U_{12}B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{10} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$r_2 = \sqrt{(b_{22})^2 + (b_{32})^2} = 1.871 \quad \cos \theta_2 = \frac{b_{22}}{r_2} = 0.845 \quad \sin \theta_2 = -\frac{b_{32}}{r_2} = -0.534$$

$$U_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.845 & 0.534 \\ 0 & -0.534 & 0.845 \end{pmatrix} \quad U_{23}U_{12}B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{10} & \frac{5}{\sqrt{10}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \\ 0 & 1.87 & 1.34 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.34 \end{pmatrix} = R_1$$

$$Q_1 = U_{12}^T U_{23}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0.95 & -0.27 & 0.171 \\ 0.32 & 0.90 & -0.507 \\ 0 & 0.534 & 0.845 \end{pmatrix}$$

第一次迭代得 $B_2 = R_1 Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.5076 & 0.5847 & 0.0088 \\ 0.5984 & 2.2167 & 0.1836 \\ 0 & 0.18156 & 0.2873 \end{bmatrix}$

还可以继续迭代, 迭代一次误差更大, 特征值为 3.5076, 2.2167 和 0.2873