

20375177

曹建秋

数值分析第三次作业

## 北京航空航天大学

BEIJING UNIVERSITY OF AERONAUTICS AND ASTRONAUTICS

2.4 经典迭代法 (46-47页习题 13, 15, 16(3), 17, 19, 24)

13. (1) 解  $G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $\lambda E - G = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda-1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda-1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$|\lambda E - G| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 5 \quad \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$$

进一步有  $\rho(G) = 5 > 1$  因此  $\{x^{(k)}\}$  不收敛

(2) 解  $G = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.5 & -0.1 \\ 0 & -0.8 & 0.1 \\ -0.4 & 0.2 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}$  存在  $\|G\|_{\infty} = 0.9 < 1$

因此  $\{x^{(k)}\}$  收敛

15. 解 迭代矩阵为  $G = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -0.4 & -0.2 \\ 0.25 & 0 & -0.5 \\ -0.2 & 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  因  $\|G\|_{\infty} = 0.75 < 1$ , 故迭代过程必收敛

迭代公式为 
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -0.4x_2^{(k)} - 0.2x_3^{(k)} - 2.4 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = 0.25x_1^{(k)} - 0.5x_3^{(k)} + 2.5 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -0.2x_1^{(k)} + 0.5x_2^{(k)} + 0.1 \end{cases}$$

选取初始值  $x^{(0)} = (0, 0, 0)^T$   $x^{(1)} = (-2.4, 2.5, 0.1)^T$   $x^{(2)} = (-3.42, 1.85, 1.83)^T$

$x^{(3)} = (-3.506, 0.73, 1.709)^T$   $x^{(4)} = (-3.3338, 0.769, 1.1662)^T$   $x^{(5)} = (-2.94084, 1.15345, 1.09126)^T$

$x^{(6)} = (-3.081632, 1.21916, 1.267393)^T$   $x^{(7)} = (-3.1411426, 1.0458455, 1.3259064)^T$

$x^{(8)} = (-3.10353948, 1.05176115, 1.27617627)^T$   $x^{(9)} = (-3.073939714, 1.086026995, 1.246588471)^T$

$x^{(10)} = (-3.0837214922, 1.107720836, 1.2582014403)^T$   $x^{(11)} = (-3.09472862246, 1.0497671568, 1.22067611647)^T$

$x^{(12)} = (-3.094102026008, 1.091014726165, 1.268924302892)^T$

16. (3)

解

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

$$G_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

~~$$\text{由 } |\lambda E - G_1| = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda$$~~ 
$$|G_1| = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$$

则有  $G_1$  为幂零矩阵, 同时  $\rho(G) = 0 < 1$  则其收敛

17. 解

$Ax=b$  的系数矩阵  $A$  是主对角线按行严格占优的, 因此 GS 迭代法求解必收敛

$$\text{迭代公式} \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -0.4x_2^{(k)} - 0.2x_3^{(k)} - 2.4 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = 0.25x_1^{(k+1)} - 0.5x_3^{(k)} + 2.5 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -0.2x_1^{(k+1)} + 0.5x_2^{(k+1)} + 0.1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{代入初值 } (-3.1, 1.1, 1.3)^T = (x)^{(0)} \quad x^{(1)} = (-3.1, 1.075, 1.2375)^T$$

~~$$x^{(2)} = (-3.084, 1.07, 1.2575)^T \quad x^{(3)} = (-3.0875, 1.10025, 1.2618)^T$$~~

~~$$x^{(4)} = (-3.09246, 1.097225, 1.267625)^T \quad x^{(5)} = (-3.0936429, 1.0930725, 1.2671045)^T$$~~

$$x^{(2)} = (-3.0815, 1.100875, 1.2667375)^T \quad x^{(3)} = (-3.0936975, 1.093206875, 1.265342938)^T$$

$$x^{(4)} = (-3.090351338, 1.094740696, 1.265440616)^T \quad x^{(5)} = (-3.090984402, 1.094533592, 1.265463676)^T$$

$$x^{(6)} = (-3.090906172, 1.094541619, 1.265452044)^T$$

19. 解:  ~~$G = -GD + I$~~

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 10 \\ 10x_1 - 2x_2 = 3 \\ 2x_1 + 10x_2 - x_3 = 15 \end{cases}$$

 $\Rightarrow$ 

$$\begin{cases} 10x_1 - 2x_2 = 3 \\ 2x_1 + 10x_2 - x_3 = 15 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 10 \end{cases}$$

则此系数矩阵按行严格占优

用 GS 迭代法必收敛



$$\text{迭代公式为 } \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = 0.2x_2^{(k)} + 0.3 \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -0.2x_1^{(k+1)} + 0.1x_3^{(k)} + 1.5 \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = 0.2x_1^{(k+1)} + 0.4x_2^{(k+1)} - 2 \end{cases}$$

24. 解:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   $A$  的顺序主子式为:

$$D_1 = 2 > 0 \quad D_2 = 6 > 0 \quad D_3 = 10 > 0$$

故  $A$  为正定矩阵,  $0 < 1.25 < 2$  故SOR迭代过程必收敛

$$\text{迭代公式为: } \begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = -0.25x_1^{(k)} + 1.25(-x_2^{(k)} + x_3^{(k)} + 0.5) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = -0.25x_2^{(k)} + 1.25(-0.4x_1^{(k+1)} + 0.8x_3^{(k)} + 0.4) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = -0.25x_3^{(k)} + 1.25(0.4x_1^{(k+1)} + 0.8x_2^{(k+1)}) \end{cases}$$

代初值  $x^{(0)} = (0.5, 1, 1)^T$  发现满足该方程, 即得精确解  $(0.5, 1, 1)^T$

### 3.1 幂法和反幂法 P63 1.3.6

1. 解 使用形式为  $u_k = A^k u_0$  时

$n \times n$  矩阵向量  $A^k$  需要  $(k-1)n^3$  次乘法运算  $\rightarrow$  需要  $(k-1)n^3 + n^2$  次乘法运算

$n \times n$  矩阵乘一次向量, 需要  $n^2$  次乘法运算

使用形式为  $u_i = A u_{i-1} \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, k)$

执行  $k$  次  $n \times n$  矩阵乘一次向量, 共需要  $kn^2$  次乘法运算

3. 解 证明: 设  $u_0 = d_1 x_1 + d_2 x_2 + \dots + d_n x_n$  (其中  $d_1 \neq 0$ )

$$\text{设 } v = d_1 x_1 + d_2 x_2 + \dots + d_n x_n$$

$$\text{有 } v_k = A^k v_0 = \lambda_1^k \left[ d_1 x_1 + d_2 \left( \frac{\lambda_2^k}{\lambda_1^k} \right) x_2 + \dots + d_n \left( \frac{\lambda_n^k}{\lambda_1^k} \right) x_n \right]$$

$$v^T u_k = \lambda_1^k [B_1 d_1 + B_2 d_2 (\frac{\lambda_1^k}{\lambda_1^k}) + \dots + B_n d_n (\frac{\lambda_1^k}{\lambda_1^k})]$$

$$k \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } v^T u_k \rightarrow \lambda_1^k B_1 d_1 \quad \text{记 } v^T u_k = \lambda_1^k (B_1 d_1 + \epsilon_k)$$

$$\text{则 } \rho_k = \frac{v^T u_k}{v^T u_{k-1}} = \lambda_1 \left( \frac{B_1 d_1 + \epsilon_k}{B_1 d_1 + \epsilon_{k-1}} \right) \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_1$$

即  $\{\rho_k\}$  收敛于  $\lambda_1$

6. 解  $-50 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < -10 \leq \lambda_3 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$

因为  $0 < |\lambda_1 + 50| < |\lambda_2 + 50| < 40 \leq |\lambda_3 + 50| \leq |\lambda_n + 50|$

对  $A - \mu I$  (其中  $\mu = -50$ ) 实行反幂法迭代得  $\lambda_1$

$$\text{迭代格式: } \begin{cases} \text{任取非零向量 } u_0 \in R^n \\ \eta_{k-1} = \sqrt{u_{k-1}^T u_{k-1}} \\ y_{k-1} = u_{k-1} / \eta_{k-1} \\ Au_k = y_{k-1} + (-50I)u_k \\ \rho_k = y_{k-1}^T u_k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

得到  $\lambda_1$  由相似解法 有  $0 < |\lambda_2 - \lambda_1| < |\lambda_3 - \lambda_1| \leq |\lambda_n - \lambda_1|$

对  $A - \lambda_1 I$  实行反幂法迭代可得  $\lambda_2$

$$\text{迭代格式为 } \begin{cases} \text{任取非零向量 } u_0 \in R^n \\ \eta_{k-1} = \sqrt{u_{k-1}^T u_{k-1}} \\ y_{k-1} = u_{k-1} / \eta_{k-1} \\ Au_k = y_{k-1} + \lambda_1 I u_k \\ \rho_k = y_{k-1}^T u_k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

对  $A - \mu I$  (其中  $\mu = -50$ ) 用正幂法迭代得  $\lambda_3$

$$\text{迭代格式为 } \begin{cases} \text{任取非零向量 } u_0 \in R^n \\ \eta_{k-1} = \sqrt{u_{k-1}^T u_{k-1}} \\ y_{k-1} = u_{k-1} / \eta_{k-1} \\ u_k = (A + 50I) y_{k-1} \\ \rho_k = y_{k-1}^T u_k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$