

数值分析

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第三章 矩阵特征值与特征向量的算法

----3.3.3 QR方法

主要用来计算:

₩ A → 拟上氧化 → (1) 上Hessenberg矩阵的全部特征值;

(2)对称三对角矩阵的全部特征值.



一、QR方法的一般形式



$$\boldsymbol{R}_{1} = \boldsymbol{Q}_{1}^{T} \boldsymbol{A}_{1},$$

由于 $A_{k+1} = R_k Q_k = Q_k^T A_k Q_k$,所以产生的矩阵序列 $\{A_k\}$ 中的每一个矩阵都与 A_1 有相同的特征值。

只要A非奇异,则QR算法就完全确定 $\{A_k\}$.

QR方法的关键是如何计算矩阵A的QR分解



定理(基本QR方法): 设 $A = A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$,构造QR算法:

$$\begin{cases} A_k = Q_k R_k & 其中 Q_k^T Q_k = I, R_k 为 上 三 角阵; \\ A_{k+1} = R_k Q_k & (k=1,2,...) \end{cases}$$

记
$$\tilde{Q}_k = Q_1 Q_2 \cdots Q_k, \tilde{R}_k = R_k \cdots R_2 R_1,$$
则有

(1)
$$A_{k+1}$$
相似于 A_k ,即 $A_{k+1} = Q_k^T A_k Q_k$;

$$(2)A_{k+1} = (Q_1Q_2\cdots Q_k)^T A_k(Q_1Q_2\cdots Q_k) = \tilde{Q}_k^T A_1\tilde{Q}_k;$$

$$(3)A_k$$
的QR分解式为 $A_k = \tilde{Q}_k \tilde{R}_k$.



定理(QR方法的收敛性): 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$,

- (1) 如果4的特征值满足: $\|\lambda_1\|>\|\lambda_2\|>\cdots\|\lambda_n\|>0$;
- (2) A有标准型 $A = XDX^{-1}$,其中 $D = diag(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$,且设 X^{-1} 有三角分解 $X^{-1}=LU(L$ 为单位下三角阵,U为上三角阵),则由QR算法得到的 $\{A_k\}$ 本质 上收敛于上三角矩阵,即

$$A_{k} \xrightarrow{k \to \infty} R = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{1} & * & * & * \\ & \lambda_{2} & \cdots & * \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & \lambda_{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

若记 $A_k = (a_{ii}^{(k)})$,则有

- (1) $\lim_{k \to \infty} a_{ii}^{(k)} = \lambda_i$;
- (2) 当i > j 时, $\lim_{i \to j} a_{ij}^{(k)} = 0$, 当i < j时, $a_{ii}^{(k)}$ 极限不一定存在.

推论:如果A对称,则 $\{A_{k}\}$ 收敛于对角阵D=diag $\{\lambda_{1},\lambda_{2},\cdots,\lambda_{n}\}$.

为了减少计算量,一般先利用 Householder 矩阵对矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 作相似变换,把 A 化为拟上三角矩阵 $A^{(n-1)}$,然后用 QR 方法计算 $A^{(n-1)}$ 的全部特征值,而 $A^{(n-1)}$ 的特征值就是 A 的特征值。

QR 方法步骤:



平面旋转矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} u_{pp} &= u_{qq} = \cos \varphi & u_{ii} = 1, i \neq p, q \\ u_{pq} &= -\sin \varphi & u_{qp} = \sin \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$u_{ij} = 0, i \neq j, i, j \neq p, q$$

(p)

(q)

$$\cos \varphi$$
 $-\sin \varphi$

$$\sin \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi$$

(p)

(q)

 $U(p,q,\varphi) =$

旋转矩阵 U_{pq} 的计算方法

$$\tan 2\varphi = \frac{2a_{pq}}{a_{pp} - a_{qq}},$$

(1) 当
$$a_{pp} = a_{qq}$$
时, $\tan 2\varphi = \infty$, $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn}(a_{pq})$.

(2) 当
$$a_{pp} \neq a_{qq}$$
时, $\tan 2\varphi = \frac{2a_{pq}}{a_{pp} - a_{qq}} = \frac{2\tan\varphi}{1 - \tan^2\varphi} = \frac{1}{c}$,

 $\tan^2 \varphi + 2c \tan \varphi - 1 = 0,$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{-2c \pm \sqrt{4c^2 + 4}}{2} = -c \pm \sqrt{c^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{c \pm \sqrt{c^2 + 1}},$$
故可取 $\tan \varphi = \frac{2}{|c| + \sqrt{c^2 + 1}} = t,$

故可取
$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(c)}{|c| + \sqrt{c^2 + 1}} = t$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \varphi}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}, \sin \varphi = t \cdot \cos \varphi = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}$$

限定 $|\varphi| \leq \frac{n}{4}$, $\tan \varphi \leq 1$,



上Hessenberg矩阵(拟上三角矩阵),

上 Hessenberg矩阵(拟上三角矩阵),
$$H = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \\ 0 & h_{32} & h_{33} & \cdots & h_{2,n-2} & h_{2,n-1} & h_{2,n} \\ 0 & 0 & h_{43} & \cdots & h_{4,n-2} & h_{4,n-1} & h_{4,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & h_{n-1,n-2} & h_{n-1,n-1} & h_{n-1,n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & h_{n,n-1} & h_{n,n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & C_{1,n-2} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & D_{1,n-2} \\ 0 & S_{n-2,1} & B_{n-1,n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$
选取 $U_{12} = U(1,2,\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{n-2} \end{pmatrix}$, 使得 h_{21} 变为 0 .

选取
$$U_{12} = U(1,2,\theta) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I \end{vmatrix}$$
,使



$$\boldsymbol{U}_{12}\boldsymbol{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{CS} & 0 \\ 0 & \boldsymbol{I}_{n-2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{H}_1 & \boldsymbol{H}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{H}_3 & \boldsymbol{B} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{CSH}_1 & \boldsymbol{CSH}_2 \\ 0 & \boldsymbol{B} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$CSH_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ h_{11}\sin\theta + h_{21}\cos\theta & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h_{11}\sin\theta + h_{21}\cos\theta = 0$$
, $\tan\theta = -\frac{h_{21}}{h_{11}}$,

$$\cos \theta = \frac{h_{11}}{\sqrt{h_{11}^2 + h_{21}^2}},$$
 sin

$$\cos\theta = \frac{h_{11}}{\sqrt{h_{11}^2 + h_{21}^2}}, \quad \sin\theta = -\frac{h_{21}}{h_{11}} \frac{h_{11}}{\sqrt{h_{11}^2 + h_{21}^2}} = -\frac{h_{21}}{\sqrt{h_{11}^2 + h_{21}^2}},$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \varphi}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}, \sin \varphi = t \cdot \cos \varphi = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 + t^2}}$$



【例】试用
$$QR$$
方法求 A 的全部特征值 $A = 6$

【解】首先将4化为上Hessenberg矩阵

取
$$y_1 = (6,4)^T$$
,则 $||y_1||_2 = \sqrt{52}$, $c_1 = -\sin(a_{21})$ $||y_1||_2 = -\sqrt{52}$,

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = \mathbf{y}_1 - \mathbf{c}_1 \mathbf{e}_1 = (6 + \sqrt{52}, 4)^T, \ \mathbf{h}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \| \mathbf{u}_1 \|_2^2 = 52 + 6\sqrt{52},$$

$$W_1 = I - h_1^{-1} u_1 u_1^T = \begin{pmatrix} -0.832050 & -0.554700 \\ -0.554700 & 0.832050 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W_{1} = I - h_{1}^{-1} u_{1} u_{1}^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.832050 & -0.554700 \\ -0.554700 & 0.832050 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$H_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.832050 & -0.554700 \\ 0 & -0.554700 & 0.832050 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$A_2 = H_1 A H_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1.386750 & 3.328200 \\ -7.211102 & -1.230768 & -8.153840 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.153846 & 2.230767 \end{bmatrix}$$

A,是与A相似的上Hessenberg矩阵,对A,进行QR分解.

记
$$\mathbf{B}_1 = \mathbf{A}_2, \mathbf{r}_1 = \sqrt{(\mathbf{b}_{11})^2 + (\mathbf{b}_{21})^2} = 8.774964$$

$$\cos \theta_1 = \frac{b_{11}}{r_1} = 0.56980, \sin \theta_1 = -\frac{b_{21}}{r_1} = 0.821781,$$

$$U_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 & 0 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.569803 & -0.821781 & 0 \\ 0.821781 & 0.569803 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\boldsymbol{U}_{12}\boldsymbol{B}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 8.774964 & 1.801596 & 8.597089 \\ 0 & 0.438310 & -1.911030 \\ 0 & -0.153846 & 2.230767 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_2 = \sqrt{(b_{22})^2 + (b_{23})^2} = 0.464526$$

$$\cos \theta_2 = \frac{b_{22}}{r_2} = 0.943564, \sin \theta_2 = -\frac{b_{32}}{r_2} = 0.331189,$$

$$U_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 \\ 0 & \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.943564 & -0.331189 \\ 0 & 0.331189 & 0.943564 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$U_{23}U_{12}B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 8.774964 & 1.801596 & 8.597089 \\ 0 & 0.464526 & -2.541982 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.471593 \end{bmatrix} = R_1$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_1 = \mathbf{U}_{12}^T \mathbf{U}_{23}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.569803 & 0.775403 & 0.272165 \\ -0.821781 & 0.537643 & 0.188712 \\ 0 & -0.331189 & 0.943564 \end{bmatrix}$$

第一次迭代得
$$B_2 = R_1 Q_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3.519482 & 4.925491 & 10.840117 \\ 0.381739 & 1.091627 & -2.310653 \\ 0.487495 & 1.388883 \end{bmatrix}$$



A -> H Uk+,k Uk-2,k-1. Un 1

重复上述过程,迭代11次得

$$B_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.992032 & -1.0003853 & 12.013392 \\ -0.007496 & 2.004695 & 1.941971 \\ 0 & -0.000325 & 0.999895 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.0003853 & 12.013392 \\ 0 & -0.000325 & 0.999895 \end{bmatrix}$$

随着n的增加,H,将收敛到矩阵精确特征值组成的上三角阵.





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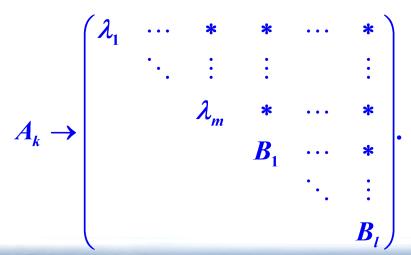
第三章 矩阵特征值与特征向量的算法

----3.3.3 带位移的QR方法



QR算法收敛性的进一步结果:

设A∈R^{n×n},且A有完备的特征向量集合,如果A的等模特征值中 只有实重特征值或多重共轭复特征值,则由QR算法产生的{A_k}本 质收敛于分块上三角矩阵(对角块为一阶和二阶子块),且对角块中 每一个2×2子块给出A的一对共轭复特征值,每一个一阶对角子块 给出A的实特征值,即



其中m+2l=n, B_i 为2×2子块,它给出A一对共轭复特征值.



关于 QR 方法的收敛性有这样的结论:如果矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 的等模特征值中只有实特征值或复共轭特征值,则由 QR 方法(3,22)产生的矩阵序列 $\{A_k\}$ 本质上收敛于分块上三角矩阵(对角块以上的元素可能不收敛),其对角块均为一阶和二阶子块,并且对角块中每一个一阶子块给出 A 的实特征值,每一个二阶子块给出 A 的一对复共轭特征值。特别是,当 A 为实对称矩阵时,QR 方法(3.22)产生的矩阵序列 $\{A_k\}$ 收敛于对角矩阵 $D = \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\cdots,\lambda_n)$, λ_i (i=1,2,…,n)就是矩阵 A 的全部特征值。

为了减少计算量,一般先利用 Householder 矩阵对矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 作相似变换,把 A 化为拟上三角矩阵 $A^{(n-1)}$,然后用 QR 方法计算 $A^{(n-1)}$ 的全部特征值,而 $A^{(n-1)}$ 的特征值就是 A 的特征值。



三、QR方法的加速1-带原点位移的QR方法

定理中的 $\lim_{k\to\infty}a_{nn}^{(k)}=\lambda_n$ 的速度取决于比值 $r_n=\left|\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{n-1}}\right|$,当 r_n 很小时,收敛速度较快,如果s是 λ_n 的一个估计,且对A-sI运用QR算法,则可以加快收敛速度.

$$\forall A_1 \in R^{n \times n}, \forall A_1 - s_1 I \oplus Q R \mathcal{F}_{R}, \quad \Box A_1 - s_1 I = Q_1 R_1, \quad Q_1^T (A_1 - s_1 I) = Q_1^T Q_1 R_1 = R_1$$

$$\longrightarrow A_2 = R_1Q_1 + s_1I = Q_1^T(A_1 - s_1I)Q_1 + s_1I = Q_1^TA_1Q_1,$$

显然么与A正交相似,所以A、A、有相同的特征值.

对
$$A_2 - s_2 I$$
做 QR 分解,即 $A_2 - s_2 I = Q_2 R_2$,

$$\longrightarrow A_3 = R_2 Q_2 + s_2 I = Q_2^T A_2 Q_2, \cdots$$



对
$$A_k - s_k I$$
做 QR 分解,即 $A_k - s_k I = Q_k R_k$, $A_{k+1} = R_k Q_k + s_k I = Q_k^T A_k Q_k$

该矩阵序列有如下性质:

- (1) A_{k+1} 相似于 A_k ,
- (2) 如A_k为拟上三角,则A_{k+1}也为拟上三角矩阵,
- (3) 如取位移 s_k 为 $a_{nn}^{(k)}$,则 A_k 最后一行非对角元二阶收敛于零 (特别对于对称矩阵,能达到三阶收敛),其余次对角元收敛于零 的速度会慢一些。



带原点位移的QR 方法:

- (1) 利用Householder矩阵,将矩阵 A 相似于拟上三角矩阵(尤其,对于对称矩阵可以化为三对角矩阵)
- (2) 利用带原点位移的 QR 方法构造矩阵序列 A_k
- (3) 对矩阵 A_k 取加速因子 $a_{nn}^{(k)}$ 进行加速
- (4) 判断矩阵 A_k 的最后一行非对角元素(由于是拟上三角矩阵,只有一个元素 $a_{nn-1}^{(k)}$ 是否小于要求的精度
- (5) 如已经小于精度,停止计算,并划掉矩阵的最后一行和最后一列,产生一个子矩阵,对子矩阵重复进行上面的加速计算。



【例】用带位移的QR方法计算矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
的全部特征值.

【解】 (1)记 $A_1 = A$,取 $s_k = a_{nn}^{(k)}$ 做平移因子来计算A的所有特征值.

$$S_{1} = 3,$$

$$U_{23}U_{12}(A_{1} - s_{1}I) = R_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.8284271247^{\circ} -4.242604686 & 0.707106781 \\ 0 & 1.7320508067^{\circ} -0.577350268 \\ 0 & 0.4082482457 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $ln[82]:= M = \{\{-2, 2, 0\}, \{2, -4, 1\}, \{0, 1, 0\}\}; \{q, r\} = QRDecomposition[M]\}$

$$\text{Out[82]= } \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\,,\,\, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\,,\,\, 0 \right\},\,\, \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\,,\,\, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\,,\,\, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\},\,\, \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\,,\,\, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\,,\,\, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \,\right\} \right\},\,\, \left\{ \left\{ 2\,\sqrt{2}\,\,,\,\, -3\,\sqrt{2}\,\,,\,\, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\},\,\, \left\{ 0\,,\,\, \sqrt{3}\,\,,\,\, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\},\,\, \left\{ 0\,,\,\, 0\,,\,\, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right\} \right\} \right\}$$



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

$$QR 分解末特征版$$

$$K U_{23} U_{12} (A - 31) = R (上 4 符)$$

$$U_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0050_1 & -5in0_1 & 0 \\ 5in0_1 & 0050_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{12}B = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{15}{2} & \frac{15}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{15}{2} & -\frac{15}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 & -3/5 & \frac{15}{2} \\ 0 & 1/5 & \frac{15}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 & -3/5 & \frac{15}{2} \\ 0 & 1/5 & \frac{15}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{15}{2} & \frac{15}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{15}{2} & \frac{15}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{15}{2} & \frac{15}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{15}{2} & \frac{15}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\$$

$$U_{23} U_{12} b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{16}{3} & \frac{16}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{15}{3} & \frac{176}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 & -3/5 & \frac{15}{2} \\ 0 & 1/5 & -\frac{15}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 & -3/5 & \frac{15}{2} \\ 0 & 1/3 & -\frac{15}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{176}{6} \end{pmatrix} = R_1$$

$$\triangle_2 = R_1 U_{12}^1 U_{23}^1 + 31$$

$$A_1 \xrightarrow{2(1-y)} A_2$$

t以上△

$$U_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0050_1 & -\sin\theta_1 & 0 \\ \sin\theta_1 & \cos\theta_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Cos\theta_{1} = \frac{b_{11}}{\sqrt{b_{11}^{2} + b_{21}^{2}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$Sim\theta_{1} = -\frac{b_{21}}{\sqrt{b_{11}^{2} + b_{21}^{2}}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$$A_{2} = RU_{12}^{T}U_{23}^{T} + 3I = \begin{pmatrix} -2.0 & 1.22474487 & 0 \\ 1.22474487 & 1.6666667 & 0.23570226 \\ 0 & 0.23570226 & 3.3333333 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$S_{2} = 3.33333333,$$

$$S_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.23570226 & 0.23570226 \\ 0 & 0.23570226 & 0.23570226 & 0.23570226 \\ 0 & 0.23570226 & 0.23570226 & 0.23570226 \\ 0 & 0.23570226 & 0.23570226 & 0.23570226 \\ 0 & 0.23570226 & 0.23570226 & 0.23570226 \\ 0 & 0.33333333 & 0.23570226 & 0.23570226 & 0.23570226 \\ 0 & 0.3370688834 & -0.266301 \\ 0 & 0.039502921 & 0.039502921 \end{pmatrix}.$$

```
ln[91]:= M = \{\{-5.33333333, 1.224744872, 0\}, \{1.224744872, -1.6666666667, 0.23570226\}, \{0, 0.23570226, 0\}\}; 
\{q, r\} = QRDecomposition[M]
```

```
Out[91]= {{{-0.974632, 0.223814, 0.}, {-0.22048, -0.960114, 0.171959}, {0.0384869, 0.167597, 0.985104}}, {{5.47215, -1.5667, 0.0527535}, {0., 1.37069, -0.226301}, {0., 0., |0.0395029}}}
```



$$A_3 = RU_{12}^T U_{23}^T + s_2 I = \begin{pmatrix} -2.350649345 & 0.306779526 & 0 \\ 0.306779526 & 1.978401822 & 0.006792831 \\ 0 & 0.006792831 & 3.372247822 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$s_3 = 3.372247822,$$

$$U_{23}U_{12}(A_3 - s_3 I) = R = \begin{bmatrix} 5.731113823 & -0.380950572 & 0.000363611 \\ 0 & 1.375442892 & -0.0003330107 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.000033499 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{aligned} & \ln[92] = \mathbf{M} = \{\{-5.722897167, 0.306779562, 0\}, \{0.306779562, -5.038914489, 0.006792831\}, \{0, 0.006792831, 0\}\}; \\ & \{\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{r}\} = \mathbb{Q} \\ & \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$

 $\text{Out}[92] = \left\{ \left\{ \left\{ -0.998566, \, 0.0535288, \, 0. \right\}, \, \left\{ -0.0535287, \, -0.998565, \, 0.00135443 \right\}, \, \left\{ 0.0000725009, \, 0.00135249, \, 0.999999 \right\} \right\}, \\ \left\{ \left\{ 5.73111, \, -0.576067, \, 0.000363612 \right\}, \, \left\{ 0., \, 5.01527, \, -0.00678309 \right\}, \, \left\{ 0., \, 0., \, 9.18722 \times 10^{-6} \right\} \right\} \right\}$

$$A_4 = RU_{12}^T U_{23}^T + s_3 I = \begin{pmatrix} -2.371041162 & 0.073625778 \\ 0.073625778 & 1.998760145 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\sim}{A_4} 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3.37228132 \end{pmatrix}.$$

故A有一个特征值 $\lambda_1 = 3.37228132$.

对
$$A_4$$
的一个子矩阵 $\tilde{A}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -2.371041162 & 0.078625773 \\ 0.078625773 & 1.998760145 \end{pmatrix}$

继续进行变换,取 s_4 = 1.998760145,得

$$U_{12}^{(0)}(\tilde{A}_4 - s_4 I) = R = \begin{pmatrix} 4.370421512 & -0.073615329 \\ 0 & -0.001240327 \end{pmatrix}$$



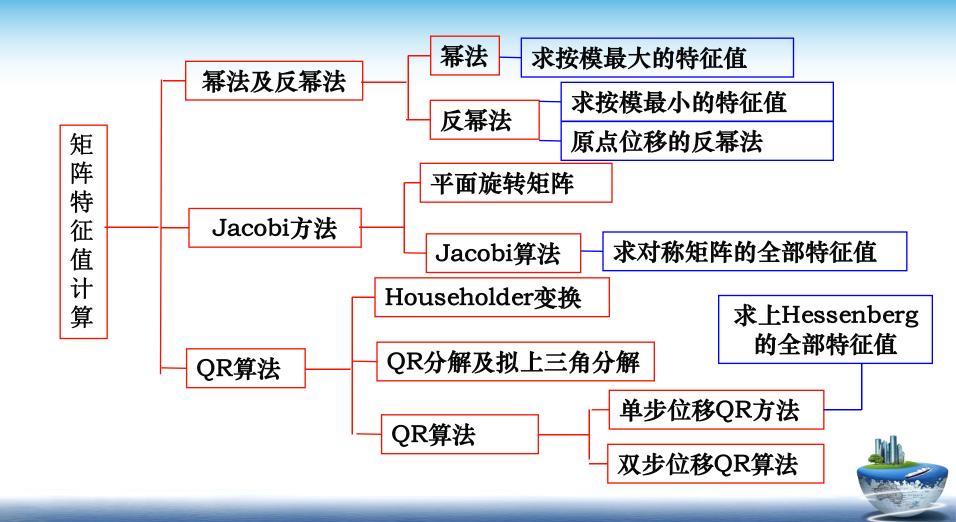
$$U_{12}(\tilde{A}_4 - s_4 I) = R = \begin{pmatrix} 4.370421512 & -0.073615329 \\ 0 & -0.001240327 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{A} = RU_{12}^T + s_4 I = \begin{pmatrix} -2.372281308 & -0.000020895 \\ -0.000020895 & 1.998760145 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此4的另外两个特征值为-2.372281308,1.998760145.

在实数中选择位移 $S_k = h_{nn}^{(k)}$,不能逼近一个复特征值.







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