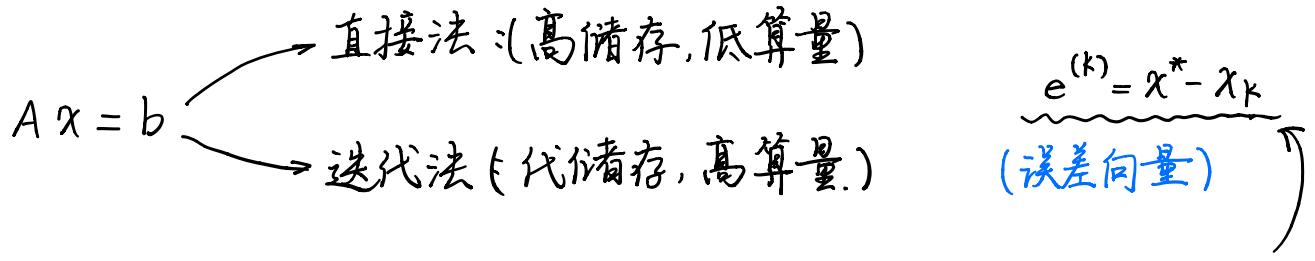


3.1. 迭代法基本理论



r阶迭代法: $x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{r-1} \rightarrow x_r, x_{r+1}, \dots, x_k, \dots$ ($\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k \rightarrow x^*$)

e.g. 一阶线性定常迭代法 $x_k = \underbrace{G \cdot}_{\text{(迭代矩阵)}} x_{k-1} + g$ (迭代公式)

衡量方法: 构造、收敛性、收敛速度、误差

define. (完全相容) $x = Gx + g$ 与 $Ax = b$ 同解.

<p>△ - 阶线性定常迭代法</p> <p>→ Jacobi 迭代</p> <p>→ Gauss-Seidel 迭代</p> <p>→ 逐次超松弛迭代</p>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = Q - R \\ Qx = Rx + b \\ x = \underbrace{Q^{-1}Rx}_{\text{ }} + \underbrace{Q^{-1}b}_{\text{ }} = Gx + g. \end{array} \right\}$
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The. $x_k = Gx_{k-1} + g$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} G^k = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho(G) < 1$.

Prov. $e^{(k)} = x^* - x_k = \dots = G^k e^{(0)}$.

The. 误差估计.

$$\|x_k - x^*\| \leq \|G^k\| \|x_0 - x^*\|.$$

$$\|x_k - x^*\| \leq \frac{\|G^k\|}{1 - \|G\|} \|x_1 - x_0\|.$$

def. (收敛速度): $R(G) = -\ln \rho(G)$

3.2. Jacobi & Gauss-Seidel.

e.g. (Jacobi 迭代)

$$A = D - (D - A), \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow DX = (D - A)x + b$$

$$x = (I - D^{-1}A)x + D^{-1}b.$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \boxed{B}x + \boxed{g} \quad \text{即 } \underline{x_k = Bx_{k-1} + g}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & -\frac{a_{13}}{a_{11}} & \cdots & -\frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}} \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} & 0 & -\frac{a_{23}}{a_{22}} & \cdots & -\frac{a_{2n}}{a_{22}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}} & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g = \left(\frac{b_1}{a_{11}} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{b_n}{a_{nn}} \right)^T$$

The. Jacobi 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \|B\| < 1$.

The. $\|x_k - x^*\| \leq \|B^k\| \|x_0 - x^*\|$

$$\|x_k - x^*\| \leq \frac{\|B^k\|}{1 - \|B\|} \|x_0 - x_1\|$$

e.g. Gauss-Seidel

$$A = D(I - L) - DU \quad (D - DL - DU)$$

$$\hookrightarrow D = \text{diag}(a_{11}, \dots, a_{nn})$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & 0 \\ -\frac{a_{21}}{a_{22}} & \ddots & & & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & & \\ -\frac{a_{n1}}{a_{nn}} & \dots & -\frac{a_{n,n-1}}{a_{nn}} & 0 & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{a_{12}}{a_{11}} & \dots & \dots & -\frac{a_{1n}}{a_{11}} \\ & \ddots & & & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & & -\frac{a_{n-1,n}}{a_{n-1,n}} \\ 0 & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$* \text{Jacobi } \neq B = L + U$$

$$\Rightarrow x_k = \underbrace{(I - L)^{-1} U}_{x_{k-1}} x_k + \underbrace{(I - L)^{-1} D^{-1} b}_{x_k}$$

$$x_k = L x_k + U x_{k-1} + D^{-1} b$$

The 收斂性. $\rho((I - L)^{-1} U) < 1$

$$x_i^{(k)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_i^{(k-1)} \right)$$

$$\|B\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \left| \frac{a_{ij}}{a_{ii}} \right| < 1$$

* Gauss-Seidel - 般比 Jacobi 快一些.

$\|B\|_\infty < 1$ $\|B\|_1 < 1$ * Jacobi 收敛
Gauss-Seidel 不收敛
e.g. Page.101.

det. (对角占优矩阵) $|a_{ii}| \geq \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n |a_{ij}|, i=1, 2, \dots, n.$
 另有“严格对角占优”
 (-行中对角上元素最大)

The. $Ax=b$, A 严格对角占优 \Rightarrow Jacobi & Gauss-Seidel 均收敛

§.3.3. 逐次超松弛迭代法 (SOR方法)

* Gauss-Seidel 迭代法的一种加速方法.

e.g. 逐次超松弛迭代法

Gauss-Seidel 中: $x_k = Lx_k + Ux_{k-1} + D^{-1}b$

$$\tilde{x}_i^{(k)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k-1)} \right), i=1 \sim n.$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{x_i^{(k)} = x_i^{(k-1)} + w(\tilde{x}_i^{(k)} - x_i^{(k-1)})}_{\text{松弛因子}} \rightarrow$$

$w > 1$: 超松弛迭代法
 $w < 1$: 低松弛迭代法

$$x_k = w(Lx_k + Ux_{k-1} - D^{-1}b) + (1-w)x_{k-1}$$

$$= \underbrace{T_w x_{k-1}}_{\rightarrow} + w(I - wL)^{-1} D^{-1} b.$$

$$T_w = (I - wL)^{-1} ((1-w)I + wU).$$

$$\text{同时也等价 } A = \frac{1}{\omega} (D - \omega DL) - \frac{1}{\omega} ((1-\omega)D + \omega DU).$$

The SOR 的收敛性 $\Leftrightarrow \rho(\tilde{T}_w) < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} (*\text{Page 106}). \\ \text{Prov.} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \omega \in (0, 2) \quad \Leftrightarrow \omega \in (0, 2), A \text{ 对称正定.}$$

§ 3.4. 共轭向量法.

$$Ax = b, A \boxed{\text{实对称正定}}$$

則 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^T A x - b^T x$ 的极小值点就是原方程组的解.
(Prov. Page. 108).

$$f(x) \text{ 梯度为 } g(x) = \text{grad } f(x) = Ax - b.$$

則 $g(x) = 0$ 即 $f(x)$ 极值点就是 $Ax = b$ 的解.

* A 正定, 則 R^n 中 $f(x)$ 仅有唯一极小值点.

e.g. $f(x)$ 极小值的一类求法

$$x = x_0 + t p_0$$

$$x = x_1 + t p_1$$

:

$$x = x_k + t p_k \quad p_k(t) = f(x_k + t p_k)$$

:

尋找方向

$$\varphi'_k(t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = a_k = -\frac{p_k^T (A x_k - b)}{p_k^T A p_k}$$

剩余向量 $r_k = g(x_k) = \text{grad } f(x_k)$

迭代公式: $x_{k+1} = x_k + \alpha_k p_k$, $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$ (共轭方向法)

$\det A$ 的共轭向量系 $\{p_k\}$: $p_i^T A p_i \neq 0, i \neq j$

e.g. 生成 A 共轭向量系的一种方法

$$1). p_0 = -r_0 = -(Ax_0 - b).$$

$$x_1 = x_0 + \alpha_0 p_0 \quad \alpha_0 = -\frac{p_0^T r_0}{p_0^T A p_0} \quad * \alpha_k = \frac{r_k^T r_k}{p_k^T A p_k}$$

$$r_1 = Ax_1 - b$$

$$\text{令 } p_1 = -r_1 - \beta_0 r_0 = -r_1 + \beta_0 p_0$$

$$p_1^T A p_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \beta_0 = \frac{r_1^T A p_0}{p_0^T A p_0}$$

$$2) x_2 = x_1 + \alpha_1 p_1 \quad \alpha_1 = -\frac{p_1^T r_1}{p_1^T A p_1}$$

$$r_2 = Ax_2 - b$$

$$p_2 = -r_2 + \beta_1 p_1 \quad \beta_1 = \frac{r_2^T A p_1}{p_1^T A p_1} \quad * \beta_k = \frac{r_{k+1}^T r_{k+1}}{r_k^T r_k}$$

⋮

x	r	p	α
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$$\textcircled{1} x_0 \quad \textcircled{2} r_0 \quad \textcircled{2} p_0 \quad \textcircled{3} \alpha_0$$

$$\textcircled{4} x_1 \quad \textcircled{5} r_1 \xrightarrow{\beta} \textcircled{6} p_1 \xrightarrow{\text{round}} \textcircled{7} \alpha_1$$

$$\textcircled{8} x_2 \quad \textcircled{9} r_2 \xrightarrow{\beta} \textcircled{10} p_2 \xrightarrow{\text{round}} \alpha_2$$

⋮

The. A 有 m 个相异特征根, 则共轭斜向量法至多 m 步.

Method.

Jacobi

$$A = D - (D - A)$$

$$\chi_{k+1} = (L - D^{-1}A)\chi_k + D^{-1}b$$

Gauss-Seidel.

$$A = D(I - L) - DU$$

$$\chi_{k+1} = (I - L)^{-1}U\chi_k + (I - L)^{-1}D^{-1}b$$

逐次超松弛

$$A = \frac{1}{\omega} (D - \omega DL) - \frac{1}{\omega} ((1-\omega)D + \omega DU)$$

$$\chi_{k+1} = \omega (L\chi_{k+1} + U\chi_k + D^{-1}b) + (1-\omega)\chi_k$$

共轭梯度

...

$$\chi_{k+1} = \chi_k + \alpha_k p_k$$