线性代数 (Linear Algebra)



第二章 Matrix Algebra

§ 2.4 Partitioned Matrix 分块矩阵

§ 2.5 Matrix Factorizations 矩阵分解

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分块矩阵





行数和列数较高的矩阵 ______ 矩阵分块



分块矩阵的转置



分块矩阵的转置:

设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \dots & \mathbf{A}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_{s1} & \dots & \mathbf{A}_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 $\mathbf{A}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11}^T & \dots & \mathbf{A}_{s1}^T \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_{1r}^T & \dots & \mathbf{A}_{sr}^T \end{pmatrix}$

分外层、内层双重转置



分块矩阵举例

EXAMPLE 1 The matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 & 5 & 9 & -2 \\ -5 & 2 & 4 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ -8 & -6 & 3 & 1 & 7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

can also be written as the 2×3 partitioned (or block) matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} & \mathbf{A}_{13} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} & \mathbf{A}_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

whose entries are the blocks (or submatrices)

$$\mathbf{A}_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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加法与标量乘法



加法与标量乘法

(1) 设矩阵 A 与 B 的行数相同、列数相同,采用相同的分块法,A + B的每一块恰好是A 与 B对应分块的和.

有
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \dots & \mathbf{A}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_{s1} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{11} & \dots & \mathbf{B}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_{s1} & \cdots & \mathbf{B}_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} + \mathbf{B}_{11} & \dots & \mathbf{A}_{1r} + \mathbf{B}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_{s1} + \mathbf{B}_{s1} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{sr} + \mathbf{B}_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$$

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加法与标量乘法

(2) 分块矩阵乘以一个数也可以逐块计算

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \dots & \mathbf{A}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_{s1} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{sr} \end{pmatrix}, \, \mathbb{U} \, \lambda \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \mathbf{A}_{11} & \dots & \lambda \mathbf{A}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda \mathbf{A}_{s1} & \cdots & \lambda \mathbf{A}_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$$



分块矩阵的乘法

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分块矩阵的乘法

设 A 为 $m \times 1$, B 为 $1 \times n$ 矩阵, 分块成

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \dots & \mathbf{A}_{1t} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_{s1} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{st} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{11} & \dots & \mathbf{B}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{B}_{t1} & \cdots & \mathbf{B}_{tr} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 A 中各块的列数分别等于 B 中各块的行数,则

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{11} & \dots & \mathbf{C}_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{C}_{s1} & \dots & \mathbf{C}_{sr} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C}_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{t} \mathbf{A}_{ik} \mathbf{B}_{kj} \quad (i = 1, \dots, s; j = 1, \dots, r).$$



分块矩阵的乘法

按行分块

$$\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{m \times s} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1^T \\ \mathbf{a}_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_m^T \end{pmatrix}$$

按列分块

$$\mathbf{B} = (b_{ij})_{s \times n} = (\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \cdots, \mathbf{b}_n)$$

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{1}^{T} \\ \mathbf{a}_{2}^{T} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_{m}^{T} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{b}_{1}, \mathbf{b}_{2}, \cdots, \mathbf{b}_{n}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{b}_{1} & \mathbf{a}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{b}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{1}^{T} \mathbf{b}_{n} \\ \mathbf{a}_{2}^{T} \mathbf{b}_{1} & \mathbf{a}_{2}^{T} \mathbf{b}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{2}^{T} \mathbf{b}_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_{m}^{T} \mathbf{b}_{1} & \mathbf{a}_{m}^{T} \mathbf{b}_{2} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{m}^{T} \mathbf{b}_{n} \end{pmatrix} = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

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分块矩阵的乘法举例

举例

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 & 7 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 7 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}B_1 + A_{12}B_2 \\ A_{21}B_1 + A_{22}B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ -6 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{11}B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 12 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{12}B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -20 & -8 \\ -8 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{11}B_1 + A_{12}B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 12 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -20 & -8 \\ -8 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



分块矩阵的乘法举例

举例

Let
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
 and $B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \\ e & f \end{bmatrix}$. Verify that

 $AB = \operatorname{col}_1(A)\operatorname{row}_1(B) + \operatorname{col}_2(A)\operatorname{row}_2(B) + \operatorname{col}_3(A)\operatorname{row}_3(B)$



外积

$$\operatorname{col}_{1}(A)\operatorname{row}_{1}(B) = \begin{bmatrix} -3\\1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3a & -3b\\a & b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\operatorname{col}_{2}(A)\operatorname{row}_{2}(B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\-4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c & d\\-4c & -4d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\operatorname{col}_{3}(A)\operatorname{row}_{3}(B) = \begin{bmatrix} 2\\5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2e & 2f\\5e & 5f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{3} \operatorname{col}_{k}(A) \operatorname{row}_{k}(B) = \begin{bmatrix} -3a+c+2e & -3b+d+2f \\ a-4c+5e & b-4d+5f \end{bmatrix}$$

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分块矩阵的逆



分块矩阵的逆

A 为
$$n$$
 阶方阵和分块对角矩阵, $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 & 0 \\ & \ddots \\ 0 & \mathbf{A}_s \end{pmatrix}$

子块都是方阵.则 $|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{A}_1| |\mathbf{A}_2| \cdots |\mathbf{A}_s|$.

如果
$$|\mathbf{A}_{i}| \neq 0$$
, 则 $|\mathbf{A}| \neq 0$, 有 $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{1}^{-1} & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \mathbf{A}_{s}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$

分块对角矩阵是一个分块矩阵,除了主对角线上各分块外,其余全是零分块.这样的一个矩阵是可逆的 当且仅当主对角线上各分块都是可逆的.

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行列式的数学定义



方形矩阵

行列式 (Determinants)

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ **自然数**

 $\det: \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \to \mathbb{R}$

 $A \mapsto \det(A)$

 $|\cdot|:\mathbb{R}^{n\times n}\to\mathbb{R}$

 $A \mapsto \det(A)$





$$\begin{cases}
D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} := a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \\
D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} := b_1a_{22} - a_{12}b_2$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix} := a_{11}b_2 - b_1a_{21}$$

$$\overrightarrow{D} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{D}_1 \\ \overrightarrow{D}_2 \\ \overrightarrow{D} \end{vmatrix}$$

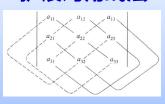
$$\overrightarrow{D} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{D}_1 \\ \overrightarrow{D}_2 \\ \overrightarrow{D} \end{vmatrix}$$

行列式 (Determinants)

三阶行列式



扩展对角线法



实线:正号; 虚线:负号

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

$$= a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32}$$

$$- a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}$$

三阶行列式 (Third Order Determinants)



n阶行列式定义

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^t a_{1p_1} a_{2p_2} \cdots a_{np_n}$$

3 阶特例

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^t a_{1p_1} a_{2p_2} a_{3p_3}$$

带正号的三项列标排列:123, 231, 312 $a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}$, $a_{12}a_{23}a_{31}$, $a_{13}a_{21}a_{32}$

带负号的三项列标排列: 132, 213, 321 $a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}$, $a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}$, $a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}$

思考:分块矩阵的逆举例



【举例】对于上三角矩阵A:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \end{bmatrix},$$

 \mathbf{A}_{11} 是 $p \times p$ 的矩阵, \mathbf{A}_{22} 是 $q \times q$ 的矩阵, \mathbf{A} 是可逆矩阵, 求A⁻¹.



分块矩阵的逆举例

举例: 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 \mathbf{A}^{-1} .

解: $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{A}_2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\mathbf{A}_1 = (5)$, $\mathbf{A}_1^{-1} = (\frac{1}{5})$, $\mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{A}_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

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LU分解









LUx = b



$$Ly = b, Ux = y$$

一个方形系统 → 两个三角系统

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高斯消元 - LU 矩阵分解



$$P_k \cdots P_3 P_2 P_1 A = U$$
 上三角矩阵



$$\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{P}_1^{-1}\mathbf{P}_2^{-1}\mathbf{P}_3^{-1}\cdots\mathbf{P}_k^{-1})\mathbf{U}$$



$$A = LU$$

下三角矩阵



$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 7 & 7 \\ 6 & 18 & 22 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1 \to r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 18 & 22 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P_1} \mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{P_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{1} \mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{P}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 6 & 18 & 22 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{3} - 3r_{1} \to r_{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 12 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}_{2}\mathbf{P}_{1}\mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{P}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{2}\mathbf{P}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 12 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{3}-4r_{2} \to r_{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{P}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = P_3 P_2 P_1 A$$

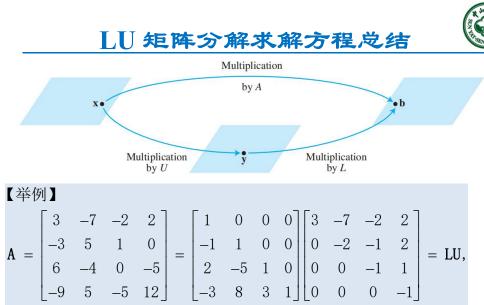
高斯消元 - LU 矩阵分解举例



$$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{P}_{3}\mathbf{P}_{2}\mathbf{P}_{1}\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}_{1}^{-1}\mathbf{P}_{2}^{-1}\mathbf{P}_{3}^{-1}\mathbf{U} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{U}, \mathbf{L} = \mathbf{P}_{1}^{-1}\mathbf{P}_{2}^{-1}\mathbf{P}_{3}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = LU \longrightarrow L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, U = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Doolittle algorithm (杜尔里特算法)



用LU分解求解Ax = b, 其中b = $\begin{bmatrix} -9 & 5 & 7 & 11 \end{bmatrix}^T$.

Ⅲ矩阵分解求解方程总结



【解析】

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{L} & \mathbf{b} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ -3 & 8 & 3 & 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{U} & \mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -7 & -2 & 2 & -9 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -6 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{U} & \mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -7 & -2 & 2 & -9 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -6 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



LU分解算法

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LU分解算法



LU分解算法

- 1. 如果可能的话,用一系列的倍加变 换把**A**化为阶梯形.
- 2. 填充L的元素使相同的行变换把L变为I.

说明:步骤1并不是总是可行(并不是所有矩阵可以进行LU分解);步骤2说得比较笼统,实际中应该如何做呢?



LU分解算法

• Example: Find an LU factorization of

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 & 5 & -2 \\ -4 & -5 & 3 & -8 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 & 1 & 8 \\ -6 & 0 & 7 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

• Solution:

Since A has four rows, L should be 4×4

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & 1 & 0 \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



LU分解算法

• Row reduction of A to an echelon form U:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 & 5 & -2 \\ -4 & -5 & 3 & -8 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 & 1 & 8 \\ -6 & 0 & 7 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -9 & -3 & -4 & 10 \\ 0 & 12 & 4 & 12 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = A_1$$

$$\sim A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = U$$



LU分解算法

• At each pivot column, divide the highlighted entries by the pivot and place the result into

LU 矩阵分解MATLAB代码

```
% find the LU factorization of the matrix
% input: a: the matrix need to be factorize; n: the number of the low or column in the matrix
function LU(a,n)
                      % initial the n*n matrix m zeros
m = zeros(n,n);
for i = 1:n; m(i,i) = 1; end % let the diagonal elements be 1
for j = 1 : n-1
  if abs(a(j,j))<eps;</pre>
    error('zero pivot encountered'); % when the zero pivot happens,end the process
  end
  for i = j+1 : n
    mult = a(i,j)/a(j,j);
    m(i,j) = mult;
    for k = j:n
       a(i,k) = a(i,k) - mult*a(j,k);
    end
  end
end
disp(' L='); disp(m);
disp(' U='); disp(a);
                                                                                               34
disp(' LU='); disp(m*a);
                              % to check if the result is right
```



Further reading

Ax = b求解其他方法

$$Ax = b \longrightarrow (S - T)x = b \longrightarrow Sx = Tx + b$$



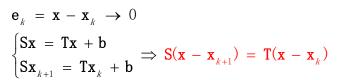
 $Sx_{k+1} = Tx_k + b$ with any x_0 to start

- 1. 当矩阵 A 维数巨大时,稀疏矩阵
- 2. $Ax_{\infty} = b$,实际应用中的目标: $r_{k} = b Ax_{k}$ 接近零
- 3. 拆分 A = S T 目的是加速 x_{ι} 收敛
- 4. S 通常可以选择对角型或三角型矩阵

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迭代法







误差方程: $Se_{k+1} = Te_k$, 即 $e_{k+1} = S^{-1}Te_k$

 $B = S^{-1}T$ 会趋近于零 \Leftrightarrow B 矩阵的每个特征值都满足 $\left|\lambda\right| < 1$ 即表明收敛速度取决于 B 谱半径: $\rho = \max \left|\lambda(B)\right|$

举例



$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}, \ \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jacobi Iteration

1.
$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

2.
$$\mathbf{S}\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{x}_k + \mathbf{b} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2u_{k+1} = v_k + 4 \\ 2v_{k+1} = u_k - 2 \end{cases}$$
, $\mathbf{x}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} u_0 = 0 \\ v_0 = 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 / 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 / 4 \end{pmatrix},$$
$$\mathbf{x}_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 / 8 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_{5} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 / 16 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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Further reading



▶ 直接法

 LU 分解
 优点: 鲁棒性强

 ···
 缺点: 内存开销大

> 迭代法

Jacobi, Gauss-Seidel, Incomplete LU
GMRES, FGMRES, Conjugate Gradient, BiCGSTAB

特点:占用内存少,更多的选择,需要预处理

▶ 特征值求解 器,平滑器等等。

QR Method + 并行计算



思考1

设A₁₁可逆,求出X与Y使

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ X & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & S \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & Y \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix},$$

其中 $S = A_{22} - A_{21}A_{11}^{-1}A_{12}$,矩阵S称为 A_{11} 的舒尔补,这样的表达式常在系统工程和其他地方出现.

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§ 2.4



思考2

用A, B, C求出X, Y, Z的表达式(提示: 计算组变得乘积并使它等于右边)

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ X & Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & I \\ Z & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



思考3

设 A_{11} 是可逆矩阵,求出矩阵X和Y使下列的积有所说的形式,并计算 B_{22} .

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{Y} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} \\ \mathbf{A}_{31} & \mathbf{A}_{32} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{11} & \mathbf{B}_{12} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{B}_{22} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{B}_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

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§ 2.5



思考]

用所给的A的LU分解来解方程Ax = b,同时用通常的行变换解方程Ax = b.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -7 & -2 \\ -3 & 5 & 1 \\ 6 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -7 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



思考2

设A = QR, 其中Q和R都是 $n \times n$ 矩阵,R是可逆上三角矩阵,Q满足Q^TQ = I, 证明对任意属于 \mathbb{R} ⁿ的b, 方程Ax = b有唯一解,叙述求解的算法.

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§ 2.5



思考3

下列带状矩阵可用来估计一根梁中的非稳态 热传导,其中梁上的各点 p_1, \cdots, p_5 的温度随时 间变化. $^{\odot}$

矩阵中的常数 C 依赖于梁的物理性质, Δx 为 各点之间距离,时间间隔 Δt 的长度是两次温度 测量的间隔.

设对 $k = 0,1,2,\cdots,\mathbb{R}^5$ 中向量 t_k 表示在 $k\Delta t$ 时刻



思考3

各点的温度. 若梁的两端保持于 0° , 则温度 向量满足方程 $At_{k+1} = t_k(k=0,1,\cdots)$, 其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} (1+2C) & -C & & & & \\ -C & (1+2C) & -C & & & \\ & -C & (1+2C) & -C & & \\ & & -C & (1+2C) & -C \\ & & & -C & (1+2C) \end{bmatrix}$$

- a. 求出当 C=1时, A的 LU 分解. 有三条非零对 角线的矩阵称为三对角矩阵, 因子 L和 U 为双 对角矩阵.
- b. 设 C = 1及 $t_0 = (10,12,12,12,10)$,应用 A 的 LU 分解求温度分布 t_1 , t_2 , t_3 和 t_4 .

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回家作业



2.4: P130: 23; P131: 25

2.5: P138: 9,14,19



Q & A