

## homework 20241126

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### 第一题

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ 考虑 } A &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = D_1 - L_1 - U_1 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = (D_2 - L_2) - U_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jacobi迭代法: } B_1 = D_1^{-1}(L_1 + U_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\det(\lambda I - B_1) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda^2 - 2) - 2(\lambda - 2) - 2(2 - 2\lambda) = \lambda^3 = 0. \quad \rho(B_1) = 0 < 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gauss-Seidel法: } B_2 &= (D_2 - L_2)^{-1}U_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \rho(B_2) &= 2 > 1 \quad \text{故 G-S 法不收敛.} \end{aligned}$$

故 Jacobi 法收敛.

## 第二题

2. 考虑正交阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 & 0.15 & 0.15 \\ 0.15 & 0.25 & 0.15 \\ 0.15 & 0.15 & 0.25 \end{bmatrix}$

• Gauss-Seidel 对正交阵总是收敛的:

$$B := (D-L)^{-1}U, \quad U^* = L$$

系统  $Bx = (D-L)^{-1}Ux = Lx$

$$Ux = (D-L)x$$

两边乘以  $x^*$ :  $x^*Ux = x^*(D-L)x = x^*Dx - x^*Lx$

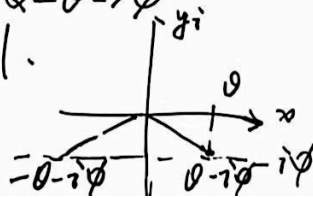
且  $x^*Ux = \bar{\beta}$ ,  $x^*Lx = \beta$ , 因为  $U^* = L$ .

$$x^*Dx = \alpha, \quad \alpha x - \beta x = \bar{\beta}, \quad x = \frac{\bar{\beta}}{\alpha - \beta}$$

Gauss-Seidel 收敛  $\Leftrightarrow \rho(B) < 1$ , 即  $|x| < 1$ .  $\det(\lambda I - B) = (\lambda + 1.2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda - 0.6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda - 0.6 \end{vmatrix}$

进一步设  $\beta = 0 + i\varphi$ ,  $x = \frac{0 - i\varphi}{\alpha - 0 - i\varphi}$

故  $|x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |0| < |\alpha - 0|$ .



$$|0| < |\alpha - 0| \Leftrightarrow 0^2 < \alpha^2 - 2\alpha\varphi + \varphi^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha(\alpha - 2\varphi) > 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = x^*Dx > 0 \\ 0 < x^*Ax = \alpha - \beta - \bar{\beta} = \alpha - 2\varphi \end{cases}$$

故  $\alpha(\alpha - 2\varphi) > 0$ ,  $\rho(B) < 1$ , G-S 收敛.

• Jacobi 法:

$$B_J = D^{-1}(L+U) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.15 & 0.15 \\ 0.15 & 0 & 0.15 \\ 0.15 & 0.15 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.6 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\det(\lambda I - B_J) = (\lambda + 1.2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda - 0.6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda - 0.6 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1.2)(\lambda - 0.6)^2$$

$$\rho(B_J) = 1.2 > 1$$

故 Jacobi 法不收敛.

### 第三题

$$3. x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + g$$

$$\text{解 } x_* = x_* = Bx_* + g$$

$$\text{故 } x^{(k+1)} - x_* = B(x^{(k)} - x_*)$$

$$\text{进而 } x^{(k)} - x_* = B^k(x^{(0)} - x_*).$$

对  $B$  作 Jordan 型分解,  $\rho(B) = 0$ , 说明  $\lambda(B) = 0$ .

$$\text{故 } B = PJP^{-1} = P \begin{bmatrix} J_{1(0)} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{s(0)} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} \text{ 其中各 Jordan 块阶数不超过 } n$$

$$B^n = PJ^nP^{-1} = P \begin{bmatrix} J_{1(0)}^n & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_{s(0)}^n \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = P \cdot 0 \cdot P^{-1} = 0.$$

$$\text{代入则 } x^{(n)} - x_* = 0 \cdot (x^{(0)} - x_*) = 0. \quad x^{(n)} = x_*$$

说明  $n$  步可以求得解.

### 第四题

$$4. \text{ 对 } \forall x \in \mathbb{C}^n, \text{ 有 } x^*(M - B^*MB)x > 0$$

$$x^*Mx > (Bx)^*M(Bx).$$

假设  $\rho(B) \geq 1$ , 则  $\exists p, |p| > 1$ , 此时取  $x_*$  是  $\lambda = p$  的特征向量

$$x_*^*Mx_* > x_*^*Mx_*(p^*p) = x_*^*Mx_*|p|^2 \text{ 矛盾.}$$

故  $\rho(B) < 1$ . 进而说明  $x^{(k+1)} = Bx^{(k)} + g$  是收敛的.

第五题

代码文件 [T5.py](#)

