

## 《数值分析》6

- → 消元与矩阵分解方法
- → 列主元消元法
- → 直接三角分解法
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#### 例3.1 消元与矩阵分解方法



$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 6 \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 5 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 30x_3 = 32 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 6 \\ 0.5x_2 - 4x_3 = -4 \\ -2x_3 = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 30 \end{bmatrix} \qquad A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1.5 & 0.5 & -4 \\ 2 & -6 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad b = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1.5 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1.5 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0.5 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad A = LU$$





$$Ax = b \rightarrow LUx = b$$

$$LY = b$$

$$Ux = Y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1.5 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix} \qquad y_1 = 6$$
$$y_2 = -4$$
$$y_3 = -4$$

$$y_1 = 6$$
 $y_2 = -4$ 
 $y_3 = -4$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0.5 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{aligned} x_1 &= -13 \\ x_2 &= 8 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{aligned} x_2 &= 8 \\ x_3 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = -13$$

$$x_2 = 8$$

$$x_3 = 2$$

### 例2.设A对称且 $a_{11}\neq 0$ ,高斯消元法一步后,A约化为



$$egin{bmatrix} m{a}_{11} & m{lpha}_{1}^T \ m{0} & A_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

证明 $A_2$ 也是对称矩阵。

$$m_1 = \frac{1}{a_{11}} \alpha_1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_1 & A_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

证明:设 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_1 & A_1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad F_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -m_1 & I_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \to F_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ -m_1 & I_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_1 & A_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \alpha_1^T \\ 0 & A_1 - m_1 \alpha_1^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_2 = A_1 - \frac{1}{a_{11}} \alpha_1 \alpha_1^T$$
 所以, $A_2 = A_2^T$ 

#### 定理3.1 约化主元 $a_{k+1,k+1}^{(k)} \neq 0 \ (k=0,1,\dots,n-1)$ 的充分 必要条件是矩阵4的各阶顺序主子式不为零.即



$$D_{k} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \qquad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

自证,参考书p51-52页

引出:如果约化主元很小(或为0)怎么办?



例列主元法 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 10^{-8} & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 3.712 & 4.623 \\ -2 & 1.072 & 5.643 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 第一列中绝对值最大为-2,取-2为主元

$$\begin{bmatrix} 10^{-8} & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3.712 & 4.623 & 2 \\ -2 & 1.072 & 5.643 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1.072 & 5.643 & 3 \\ -1 & 3.712 & 4.623 & 2 \\ 10^{-8} & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$





#### 回代计算

 $x_1$ =-0.49105820,  $x_2$ =-0.050886075,  $x_3$ =0.367257384

#### MATLAB计算

-0.49105816158235 -0.05088609088002 0.36725741028862



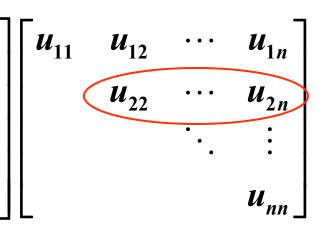
#### 1. 矩阵直接分解的Doolittle方法

#### A = LU, L为单位下三角矩阵,U为上三角矩阵.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{11} = u_{11}, \dots, a_{1n} = u_{1n}$$
 $a_{21} = m_{21}u_{11}, \dots,$ 
 $a_{n1} = m_{n1}u_{11}$ 

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ m_{21} \\ \vdots \\ m_{n1} \end{bmatrix} \quad 1 \\ \vdots \\ m_{n,n-1} \quad 1$$





$$m_{21}u_{12}+u_{22}=a_{22}, \cdots, m_{21}u_{1n}+u_{2n}=a_{2n}$$

$$u_{22}=a_{22}-m_{21}u_{12}, \quad \cdots, \quad u_{2n}=a_{2n}-m_{21}u_{1n}$$

$$m_{31}u_{12} + m_{32}u_{22} = a_{32}, \cdots, m_{n1}u_{12} + m_{n2}u_{22} = a_{n2}$$

$$m_{32}=(a_{32}-m_{31}u_{12})/u_{22}, \cdots, m_{n2}=(a_{n2}-m_{n1}u_{12})/u_{22}$$

#### 对A的元素 $a_{ii}$ ,当 $j \ge k$ 和 $i \ge k$ 时

$$a_{kj} = \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} m_{kr} u_{rj} + \underbrace{u_{kj}} \qquad a_{ik} = \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} m_{ir} u_{rk} + \underbrace{m_{ik}} u_{kk}$$

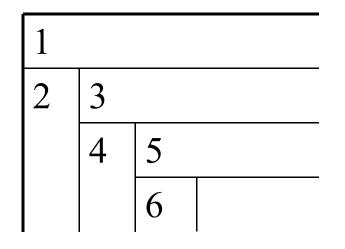


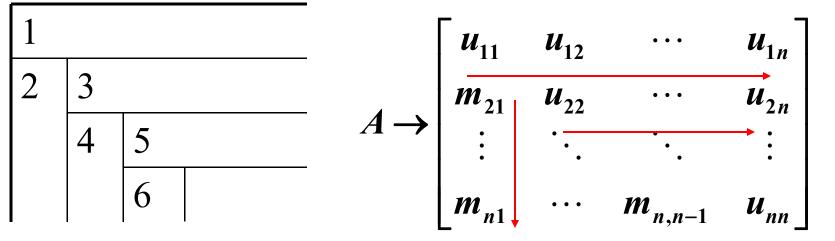
#### 矩阵L和矩阵U的元素计算公式

$$u_{kj} = a_{kj} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} m_{kr} u_{rj} \qquad m_{ik} = \left(a_{ik} - \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} m_{ir} u_{rk}\right) / u_{kk}$$

#### 计算秩序

#### 紧凑格式 L-I+U





#### 例3.5 求矩阵的Doolittle分解



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 12 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3/2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 & 2 \\ 3/2 & -3 & 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 & 2 \\ 3/2 & -3 & 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 19/5 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 19/5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 直接分解的运算特点:

- ①旧元素减去左边行与顶上列向量的点积
- ②计算行不用除法
- ③计算列要除主对角元

#### 2.矩阵A的Crout分解



$$A = \bar{L}\bar{U} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{l}_{11} & & & & \\ \bar{l}_{21} & \bar{l}_{22} & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & & & \\ \bar{l}_{n1} & \bar{l}_{n2} & \cdots & \bar{l}_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \bar{u}_{12} & \cdots & \bar{u}_{1n} \\ & 1 & \cdots & \bar{u}_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 计算秩序

# 1 2 3 4 5 6

#### 紧凑格式

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \bar{l}_{11} & \overline{u}_{12} & \cdots & \overline{u}_{1n} \\ \bar{l}_{21} & \bar{l}_{22} & \cdots & \overline{u}_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \bar{l}_{n1} & \cdots & \bar{l}_{n,n-1} & \bar{l}_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$





$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### Ex2. 求上三角矩阵的逆阵

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

提示:

 $(A, I) \rightarrow (I, inv(A))$