

《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
- 练习与思考

例3.1 消元与矩阵分解方法

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 6 \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 5 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 30x_3 = 32 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 6 \\ 0.5x_2 - 4x_3 = -4 \\ -2x_3 = -4 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$A = LU ?$$


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

$$LY = b$$

$$Ux = Y$$

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

$$y_1 = 6$$

$$y_2 = -4$$

$$y_3 = -4$$

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

$$x_1 = -13$$

$$x_2 = 8$$

$$x_3 = 2$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \alpha_1^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

证明 A_2 也是对称矩阵。

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

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

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

所以, $A_2 = A_2^T$

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

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

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
(8位浮点数)

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

第一列中绝对值最大为-2，取-2为主元

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

不选主元

$$\begin{bmatrix} 10^{-8} & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0.2 \times 10^9 & 0.3 \times 10^9 & 0.1 \times 10^9 \\ 0 & 0.4 \times 10^9 & 0.6 \times 10^9 & 0.2 \times 10^9 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Error}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1.072 & 5.643 & 3 \\ 0 & 0.3176 \times 10 & 0.18015 \times 10 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0.2 \times 10 & 0.3 \times 10 & 0.1 \times 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1.072 & 5.643 & 3 \\ 0 & 0.3176 \times 10 & 0.18015 \times 10 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.18655541 \times 10 & 0.68513854 \times 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

回代计算

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

MATLAB计算

$$-0.49105816158235 \quad -0.05088609088002 \quad 0.36725741028862$$

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.

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

$$a_{11} = u_{11}, \cdots, a_{1n} = u_{1n}$$

$$a_{21} = m_{21}u_{11}, \cdots,$$

$$a_{n1} = m_{n1}u_{11}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ m_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ m_{n1} & \cdots & m_{n,n-1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ u_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

对 A 的元素 a_{ij} , 当 $j \geq k$ 和 $i \geq k$ 时

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

矩阵 L 和矩阵 U 的元素计算公式

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

计算秩序

1			
2	3		
	4	5	
		6	

紧凑格式 $L - I + U$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ m_{21} & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ m_{n1} & \cdots & m_{n,n-1} & u_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

例3.5 求矩阵的Doolittle分解

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

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

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

直接分解的运算特点：

- ①旧元素减去左边行与顶上行向量的点积
- 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

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

Ex1 求矩阵的 LU 分解

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

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:

$(A, I) \rightarrow (I, \text{inv}(A))$