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1. 下三角阵  $L$ ,  $LY = I$   $Y = [y_1, \dots, y_n]$

用前代法求解  $Ly_i = e_i$  即可

算法参考:

for  $i = 1:n$

$$Y(1:n, i) = (\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{i-1}, 1, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n-i})^T$$

for  $j = 1:n-1$

$$Y(j, i) = Y(j, i) / L(j, j)$$

$$Y(j+1:n, i) = Y(j+1:n, i) - Y(j, i)L(j+1:n, j)$$

end

$$Y(n, i) = Y(n, i) / L(n, n)$$

end

2. 记  $S = (s_{ij})_{n \times n}$ ,  $T = (t_{ij})_{n \times n}$ ,  $b = (b_i)_{n \times 1}$ ,  $x = (x_i)_{n \times 1}$

$$(ST)_{ij} = \sum_{k=i}^j s_{ik} t_{kj} \text{ (规定 } i > j \text{ 时求和为 } 0 \text{)}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \left( \sum_{k=i}^j s_{ik} t_{kj} \right) x_j = b_i + x_i \cdot \lambda \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=i}^n \sum_{j=k}^n s_{ik} t_{kj} x_j = b_i + x_i \cdot \lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=i}^n s_{ik} \left( \sum_{j=k}^n t_{kj} x_j \right) = b_i + x_i \cdot \lambda$$

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$$\Rightarrow S_{ii} t_{ii} x_i + \sum_{k=i+1}^n S_{ik} \underbrace{\left( \sum_{j=k}^n t_{kj} x_j \right)}_{\downarrow \text{记为 } V_k} + S_{ii} \sum_{j=i+1}^n t_{ij} x_j = b_i + \lambda x_i$$

$$\text{则 } x_i = \left( \sum_{k=i+1}^n S_{ik} V_k + S_{ii} \sum_{j=i+1}^n t_{ij} x_j - b_i \right) / (\lambda - S_{ii} t_{ii})$$

只与  $x_{i+1} \sim x_n$  有关

从  $x_n$  算到  $x_1$  即可

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{算每个 } x_k: O(n) \\ \text{算每个 } V_k: O(n) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{算出解 } x: O(n^2)$$

3.  $I + l_k e_k^T = I - (-l_k) e_k^T$ , 只需验证

$$(I - l_k e_k^T)(I + l_k e_k^T) = I$$

$$\Leftrightarrow l_k e_k^T l_k e_k^T = 0$$

事实上  $e_k^T l_k = 0$ , 即得证

$$4 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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5. 若  $A = L_1 U_1 = L_2 U_2 \Rightarrow \det L_i \neq 0, \det U_i \neq 0$

$$\text{则 } \underbrace{L_1^{-1} L_2}_{\text{单位下三角}} = \underbrace{U_1 U_2^{-1}}_{\text{上三角}}$$

$$\text{则 } L_1^{-1} L_2 = U_1 U_2^{-1} = I$$

$$\text{即 } L_1 = L_2, U_1 = U_2$$

$$6. L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 2^{n-2} \\ & & & 2^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } A = LU$$

$$7. A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ a_1 & A_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_1 \text{ 对称}$$

则由 Gauss 消去进行一步后有  $A_2 = A_1 - \frac{1}{a_{11}} a_1 a_1^T$   
也是对称的

$$8. \text{记 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_1^T \\ a_2 & A_1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{要证 } A_1 - \frac{1}{a_{11}} a_2 a_1^T \text{ 严格对角占优}$$

即要证:

$$|a_{i+1,i+1} - \frac{1}{a_{11}} a_{i+1,1} a_{1,i+1}| > \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n-1} |a_{i+1,j+1} - \frac{1}{a_{11}} a_{i+1,1} a_{1,j+1}|$$

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$$RHS \leq \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n-1} |a_{i+1,j+1}| + \frac{|a_{i+1,1}|}{|a_{11}|} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n-1} |a_{1,j+1}|$$

(利用A是严格  
对角占优的)

$$< (|a_{i+1,i+1}| - |a_{i+1,1}|) + \frac{|a_{i+1,1}|}{|a_{11}|} (|a_{11}| - |a_{1,i+1}|)$$

$$= |a_{i+1,i+1}| - \frac{1}{|a_{11}|} |a_{i+1,1}| |a_{1,i+1}|$$
$$\leq LHS$$

9. 直接对  $[A, b]$  同时作行变换得到  $[U, L^{-1}b]$

算法参考:

LU分解 + 前代法

```
for k=1:n-1
    A(k+1:n, k) = A(k+1:n, k) / A(k, k)
    A(k+1:n, k+1:n) = A(k+1:n, k+1:n) - A(k+1:n, k) A(k, k+1:n)
    b(k+1:n) = b(k+1:n) - A(k+1:n, k) b(k)
end
```

回代法

```
for j=n:-1:2
    b(j) = b(j) / A(j, j)
    b(1:j-1) = b(1:j-1) - b(j) A(1:j-1, j)
end
```

这里实际上还是存了, 但总是要算出来的

乘法运算

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (n-k)^2 + (n-k) + \sum_{j=2}^n (j-1) = \frac{1}{6} n(2n^2 + 3n - 5)$$

$O(n^3)$  就行



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10. 正定的前提是对称,  $A_2$  对称在第7题已证

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11}^T \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix} = L_1 A, \quad L_1 = I - l_1 e_1^T \quad (l_1 = \frac{a_{11}}{a_{11}})$$

$$\Rightarrow L_1 A L_1^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \\ & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{正定} \Rightarrow A_2 \text{正定}$$

11.  $A_{11} = LU$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} L & 0 \\ A_{21}U^{-1} & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U & L^{-1}A_{12} \\ 0 & S \end{pmatrix}$$

后者即  $A^{(k)}$ , 则  $A_{22}^{(k)} = S$

12. 第  $i$  次 Gauss 变换前 全主元法保证

$$|u_{ii}| = \max_{\substack{m \geq i \\ n \geq i}} |a_{mn}^{(i-1)}| \geq |a_{ij}^{(i-1)}| \geq |u_{ij}|$$

而  $i \sim n$  次的 Gauss 变换都不会影响第  $i$  行的值  
故结论成立

13  $PA = LU \Rightarrow A^{-1} = U^{-1}L^{-1}P$

即 for  $j=1:n$

前代法解  $Lz = Pe_j$

回代法解  $Ux_j = z$

end

$$A^{-1} = [x_1 \dots x_n]$$

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14  $A^{-1} = [x_1, \dots, x_n]$ ,  $(A^{-1})_{ij} = (x_j)_i$   
求解  $LUx_j = e_j$  即可

15  $A^T = \tilde{L}\tilde{U}$  三角分解, 由第8题得  $\tilde{U}$  严格对角占优  
则  $A = \tilde{U}^T \tilde{L}^T$   
令  $L = \tilde{U}^T \cdot D$ ,  $U = D^{-1} \tilde{L}$ ,  $D = \text{diag}(\tilde{u}_{ii}^{-1})$   
则  $A = LU$  为满足条件的三角分解

16 (1)  $N(y, k) = \begin{pmatrix} I_{k-1} & \begin{matrix} -y_1 \\ \vdots \\ -y_{k-1} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1-y_k \\ -y_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ -y_n \end{matrix} & I_{n-k} \end{pmatrix}$

考虑先将第  $k$  行乘  $\frac{1}{1-y_k}$ , 再将每一行  $i$  加上第  $k$  行的  $y_i$  倍得  $I_n$  ( $i \neq k$ )  
 $\Rightarrow N(y, k)^{-1} = I - \frac{y}{y_k - 1} e_k^T$

(2)  $(I - y e_k^T) x = e_k \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{x_k} (x - e_k)$   
 $x_k \neq 0$  即可

(3)  $A = [\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n]$

① 找  $y_1$  使  $N(y_1, 1)\alpha_1 = e_1$ ,  $A^{(1)} = N(y_1, 1)A = [e_1, \alpha_2^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha_n^{(1)}]$

② 找  $y_2$  使  $N(y_2, 2)\alpha_2^{(1)} = e_2$ ,  $A^{(2)} = N(y_2, 2)A^{(1)} = [e_1, e_2, \alpha_3^{(2)}, \dots, \alpha_n^{(2)}]$

以此类推得  $A^{(n)} = I$ ,  $A^{-1} = N(y_n, n) \dots N(y_1, 1)$

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由(2), 进行到底的充要条件是  $A_{kk}^{(k-1)} \neq 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n$   
考察第  $k$  次 Gauss - Jordan 变换.

$$(e_1, \dots, e_{k-1}, \alpha_k^{(k-1)}, \dots, \alpha_n^{(k-1)}) \xrightarrow[\text{其它行减去第 } k \text{ 行若干倍}]{\text{第 } k \text{ 行乘非零常数}} (e_1, \dots, e_{k-1}, e_k, \alpha_{k+1}^{(k)}, \dots, \alpha_n^{(k)})$$

这不会让矩阵的任意顺序主子阵由非奇异变成奇异或由奇异变非奇异.

claim:  $A_{kk}^{(k-1)} \neq 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n \Leftrightarrow A$  的所有顺序主子式均非奇异.

proof:  $(\Rightarrow)$  此时算法可进行到底,  $A^{(n)} = I$

由变换保顺序主子式的(非)奇异性,  $A^{(n)}$  顺序主子式非奇异,  
则  $A$  顺序主子式均非奇异.

$(\Leftarrow)$   $(e_1, \dots, e_{k-1}, \alpha_k^{(k-1)}, \dots, \alpha_n^{(k-1)})$  的  $k$  阶主子式非奇异

$$\Rightarrow A_{kk}^{(k-1)} \neq 0, k=1, 2, \dots, n$$

综上, 进行到底的充要条件是  $A$  的所有顺序主子式均非奇异.

17. 若  $A = L_1 L_1^T = L_2 L_2^T$

则  $L_2^{-1} L_1 = L_2^T L_1^{-T} = (L_2^T L_1)^{-T}$

记  $P = L_2^{-1} L_1$ , 则  $P$  为对角正的下三角阵, 且为正交阵

$$\Rightarrow P = I, \text{ 则 } L_1 = L_2$$



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18  $L$  的带宽为  $n+1$ , 下证:

记  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times m}$ , 则由题设  $\forall i > n+k, a_{ik} = 0$

$$l_{ik} = (a_{ik} - \sum_{p=1}^{k-1} l_{ip} l_{kp}) / l_{kk}$$

对  $k$  归纳  $l_{ik} = 0, \forall i > n+k$

事实上  $k=1$  时  $l_{ik} = a_{ik} / l_{kk}$  满足条件

假设结论对  $\forall p < k$  满足. 则  $i > n+k$  时

$$l_{ip} = 0 \quad (p=1, \dots, k-1) \Rightarrow l_{ik} = 0$$

得证

$$19 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_2^T & A_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ n-i \end{matrix} \quad L = \begin{pmatrix} L_1 & 0 \\ L_2 & L_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \\ n-i \end{matrix}$$

$$LL^T = \begin{pmatrix} L_1 L_1^T & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A_1 = L_1 L_1^T$$

$$20. 1^\circ A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow A_{11} \text{ 顺序主子式非0} \\ \Rightarrow A_{11} = L_1 U_1 \text{ 可逆}$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
单位下三角 上三角

$$U_1^T L_1^T = L_1 U_1 \Rightarrow \underset{\text{下三角}}{L_1^{-1}} U_1^T = U_1 L_1^{-T}$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
上三角

令  $U_1 = \tilde{U} D$ ,  $\tilde{U}$  单位上三角,  $D$  对角



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$$\text{则 } L_1^T U_1^T = U_1 L_1^{-T} = D_1 \Rightarrow U_1 = D_1 L_1^T, A_{11} = L_1 D_1 L_1^T$$

$$A \text{ 有分解 } \begin{pmatrix} L_1 & 0 \\ \alpha^T & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mu \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L_1^T & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} L_1 D_1 \alpha = A_{12} \\ \mu = A_{22} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = (L_1 D_1)^{-1} A_{12} \\ \mu = A_{22} \end{cases}$$

存在性得证

$$2^\circ \text{ 若 } LDL^T = \tilde{L} \tilde{D} \tilde{L}^T$$

$$\text{则 } (\tilde{L}^{-1} L) D (\tilde{L}^{-1} L)^T = \tilde{D}$$

记  $S = \tilde{L}^{-1} L$  单位下三角

$$\underset{\text{下三角}}{S} D = \underset{\text{上三角}}{\tilde{D}} S^{-T} \Rightarrow S D = D$$

$$\text{沿用 } 1^\circ \text{ 的记号 } A_{11} = L_1 D_1 L_1^T \Rightarrow \det D_1 \neq 0$$

$$\text{记 } S = \begin{pmatrix} S_1 & 0 \\ \beta^T & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S_1 D_1 = D_1 \\ \beta^T D_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} S_1 = I \\ \beta^T = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow S = I$$

$$\text{则 } L = \tilde{L}, D = \tilde{D}$$

唯一性得证

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21. ~~略~~

$$22. \begin{cases} l_{ik} = \frac{a_{ik} - \sum_{p=1}^{k-1} l_{ip} l_{kp}}{l_{kk}} & (i > k) \\ l_{ii} = (a_{ii} - \sum_{p=1}^{k-1} l_{ip}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases}$$

参考算法:

$$A(1,1) = \sqrt{A(1,1)}$$

for  $k=2:n$

for  $j=1:k-1$

if  $j=1$

$$A(k,j) = A(k,j) / A(j,j)$$

else

$$A(k,j) = (A(k,j) - A(k,1:j-1) \times A(j,1:j-1) / A(j,j))$$

end

end

$$A(k,k) = \sqrt{A(k,k) - A(k,1)^2 - \dots - A(k,k-1)^2}$$

end

$l_{11}$

$\downarrow$   
 $l_{21} \rightarrow l_{22}$

$\swarrow$   
 $l_{31} \rightarrow l_{32} \rightarrow l_{33}$

$\swarrow$   
...

$$l_{11} = \sqrt{a_{11}}$$

$$l_{21} = a_{21} / l_{11}$$

$$l_{22} = \sqrt{a_{22} - l_{21}^2}$$

:

$$l_{k1} = a_{k1} / l_{11}$$

$$l_{k2} = (a_{k2} - l_{21} l_{k1}) / l_{22}$$

:

$$l_{kk} = \sqrt{a_{kk} - l_{k1}^2 - \dots - l_{k,k-1}^2}$$

:

$$23 \quad A = LDL^T \quad LDL^T [x_1 \dots x_n] = I$$

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$$24. 1) (A+iB)^H = A^T - iB^T = A+iB$$

$$\Rightarrow A=A^T, B^T=-B \Rightarrow C^T=C \text{ 对称.}$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(x^T - iy^T)(A+iB)(x+iy) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^T A x + y^T A y - x^T B y + y^T B x \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^T \ y^T) \begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

$$\text{且取等} \Leftrightarrow x+iy=0 \Leftrightarrow x=y=0$$

故  $C$  正定

$$2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ax - By = b \\ Bx + Ay = c \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  正定, 用 Cholesky 分解即可