

1. for  $t = 1:n$

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

for  $j = 1:n-1$

$$R(j, t) = R(j, t) / L(j, j)$$

$$R(j+1:n, t) = R(j+1:n, t) - R(j, t) L(j+1:n, j)$$

end

$$R(n, t) = R(n, t) / L(n, n)$$

end

2. (2018年期末考题) 简记  $S = (s_{ij})_{n \times n}$   $T = (t_{ij})_{n \times n}$   $b = (b_i)_{n \times 1}$   $x = (x_i)_{n \times 1}$

DIY 回代法

$$ST = \left( \sum_{k=i}^j s_{ik} t_{kj} \right)_{n \times n}$$

→ 规定  $j < i$  时不求和

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{s_{ii} t_{ii} x_i}_{(K=j=i)} + \sum_{k=i+1}^n s_{ik} \underbrace{\left( \sum_{j=k}^n t_{kj} x_j \right)}_{(K>i)} + \sum_{j=i+1}^n \underbrace{t_{ij} x_j}_{(K=i, j>i)} = b_i + x_i \cdot \lambda \quad \text{记 } U_k = \sum_{j=k}^n t_{kj} x_j$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i = \left( \sum_{k=i+1}^n s_{ik} U_k + \sum_{j=i+1}^n t_{ij} x_j - b_i \right) / (\lambda - s_{ii} t_{ii})$$

注:  $U_k$  仅包含  $x_k \sim x_n$

算不清就别写

代价: ① 算所有  $U_k$ :  $\sum_{k=2}^n (2n-2k+1) \sim O(n^2)$

② 算所有  $x_i$ :  $\sum_{i=1}^n (2n-2i-1) \cdot 2 + 4 \sim O(n^2)$

3.

$$I + l_k e_k^T = I - (-l_k) e_k^T \quad \text{即 } l_k \rightarrow -l_k \text{ 的 Gauss 变换}$$

$$\text{且 } (I + l_k e_k^T)(I - l_k e_k^T) = I - l_k e_k^T + l_k e_k^T - l_k e_k^T l_k e_k^T$$

$$e_k^T l_k = (\underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{k-1 \uparrow} 1 0 \dots 0) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ * \\ \vdots \\ * \end{pmatrix} \Bigg\}^{\text{KT}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L_k^{-1} = I + l_k e_k^T$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \times 2 + 3 = 7 \\ 2 \times 2 + 4 = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. A = L_1 U_1 = L_2 U_2 \quad \det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow \det L_i, \det U_i \neq 0 \quad (i=1,2)$$

$$\Rightarrow L_1^{-1} L_2 = U_1 U_2^{-1} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{注: } A \text{ 上/下三角} \Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ 上/下三角} \\ A, B \text{ 上/下三角} \Rightarrow AB \text{ 上/下三角} \end{array} \right)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow L_1 = L_2, U_1 = U_2$$

$$6. (\text{归纳}) \quad L_1 = (0, -1, \dots, -1)^T \quad L_i = I - L_i e_i^T$$

$$A_1 = L_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{记 } L_k = (\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{k \uparrow}, -1, \dots, -1)^T$$

$$\text{假设 } A_k = (L_k \dots L_1) A = [e_1, \dots, e_k, e_{k+1} + L_{k+1}, \dots, e_{n-1} + L_{n-1}, \alpha_k]$$

$$\text{其中 } \alpha_k = (\underbrace{1, 2, \dots, 2^k}_{k+1 \uparrow}, 2^k, \dots, 2^k)^T$$

$$\text{则 } L_{k+1} A_k = (I - L_{k+1} e_{k+1}^T) A_k$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad i < k+1 \text{ 时 } (I - L_{k+1} e_{k+1}^T) e_i = e_i$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad i = k+1 \text{ 时 } (I - L_{k+1} e_{k+1}^T) (e_{k+1} + L_{k+1}) = e_{k+1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad i > k+1 \text{ 时 } (I - L_{k+1} e_{k+1}^T) (e_i + L_i) = e_i + L_i \quad (i < n)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (I - L_{k+1} e_{k+1}^T) \alpha_k = \alpha_{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{n-1} = [e_1 \dots e_{n-1} \alpha_n] \quad \alpha_n = (0, \dots, 0, 2^{n-1})^T$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{nn} = 2^{n-1}$$

另法: 直接给出  $L$  与  $U$ , 由  $\det(U) \neq 0$  及上一题有唯一性。

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -1 & \ddots & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ -1 & \dots & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 4 & \\ & & \vdots & \\ & & & 2^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$7. A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11}^T \\ a_1 & A_1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A_2 = A_1 - \frac{1}{a_{11}} a_1 a_1^T \text{ 对称}$$

8. 即证  $A_2$  对称占优

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11}^T \\ a_2 & A_1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A_2 = A_1 - \frac{1}{a_{11}} a_2 a_1^T$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= \underbrace{\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n-1} |a_{i+1,j+1}|}_{\downarrow \text{用 } i+1 \text{ 行}} + \underbrace{\frac{|a_{i+1,1}|}{|a_{11}|} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n-1} |a_{1,j+1}|}_{\downarrow \text{用 } 1 \text{ 行}} < (|a_{i+1,i+1}| - |a_{i+1,1}|) + (|a_{i+1,1}| - \frac{1}{|a_{11}|} |a_{i+1,1} a_{1,i+1}|) \\ &= |a_{i+1,i+1}| - \frac{1}{|a_{11}|} |a_{i+1,1} a_{1,i+1}| \leq \text{LHS} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

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

for  $k = 1 : n-1$

$$A(k+1:n, k) = A(k+1:n, k) / A(k, k)$$

$$A(k+1:n, k+1:n) = A(k+1:n, k+1:n) - \frac{A(k+1:n, k) A(k, k+1:n)}{(n-k)^2}$$

$$b(k+1:n) = b(k+1:n) - \frac{A(k+1:n, k) b(k)}{(n-k)}$$

end

for  $j = n : -1 : 2$

$$y(j) = y(j) / u(j, j)$$

$$y(1:j-1) = y(1:j-1) - \frac{y(j) u(1:j-1, j)}{(j-1)}$$

end

$$y(1) = y(1) / u(1, 1)$$

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

$$10. A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11}^T \\ a_1 & A_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A_2 = A_2^T \text{ 在 7. 已证}$$

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

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

↑  
相合

11.

$$A_{11} = LU$$

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

实际上前者即  $L_k \cdots L_1$ , 后者即  $A^{(k)}$

12. (原证) 若  $\exists i, j$  使  $|u_{ij}| > |u_{ii}|$

$$\text{则第 } i \text{ 次 Gauss 变换前 } |u_{ii}| = \max_{\substack{k \geq i \\ j \geq i}} |a_{kj}^{(i-1)}|$$

变换时将  $u_{ii}$  对应元素换至  $(i, i)$  位并消去  $(i+1:n, i)$  位

注意第  $i$  次变换时  $1 \sim i-1$  行仅有置换而无值改变

$$\text{故第 } i \text{ 次变换后 } i+1 \sim n \text{ 次不改变 } \max_{j > i} |a_{ij}^{(k)}| \quad \text{故 } |u_{ij}| \leq \max_{j > i} |a_{ij}^{(k)}| \leq |u_{ii}|$$

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

由于列主元, 故  $\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  算法可执行完全

14. 暴力求解

15. 设  $A^T = \tilde{L}\tilde{U}$  三角分解 由 8. 易得  $\tilde{U}$  严格对角占优

$$A = \tilde{U}^T \tilde{L}^T \quad \text{则令 } L = \tilde{U}^T \cdot D \quad U = D^{-1} \tilde{L} \text{ 即可}$$

其中  $\tilde{U} = (\tilde{u}_{ij}) \quad D = \text{diag}(\tilde{u}_{ii}^{-1})$  严格对角占优可逆  $\Rightarrow$  唯一分解

$$16. (i) \quad N(\gamma, k) = \begin{pmatrix} I_{k-1} & \begin{matrix} -\gamma_1 \\ \vdots \\ -\gamma_{k-1} \\ 1-\gamma_k \\ -\gamma_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ -\gamma_n \end{matrix} \\ & I_{n-k} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行 } k \text{ 除以 } 1-\gamma_k} \begin{pmatrix} I_{k-1} & \begin{matrix} -\gamma_1 \\ \vdots \\ -\gamma_{k-1} \\ 1 \\ -\gamma_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ -\gamma_n \end{matrix} \\ & I_{n-k} \end{pmatrix}$$

$(i \neq k)$   
行  $i$  加上  $\gamma_i$  乘行  $k \rightarrow I$

$$\Rightarrow N(\gamma, k)^{-1} = I - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma_k - 1} e_k^T$$

$$(2) (I - \gamma e_k^T) x = e_k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{x_k} (x - e_k) \quad x_k \neq 0 \text{ 即可}$$

$$(3) A = [\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n] \quad \textcircled{1} \text{ 找 } \gamma_1 \text{ 使 } N(\gamma_1, 1) \alpha_1 = e_1$$

$$A^{(1)} = N(\gamma_1, 1) A = [e_1 \quad \alpha_2^{(1)} \dots \alpha_n^{(1)}]$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 找 } \gamma_2 \text{ 使 } N(\gamma_2, 2) \alpha_2^{(1)} = e_2$$

$$\text{而 } (I - \gamma_2 e_2^T) e_1 = e_1$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{(2)} = N(\gamma_2, 2) A^{(1)} = [e_1 \quad e_2 \quad \alpha_3^{(2)} \dots \alpha_n^{(2)}]$$

$$\text{以此类推 得 } A^{(n)} = I$$

$$\text{则 } A^{-1} = N(\gamma_n, n) \dots N(\gamma_1, 1)$$

$$\text{由 (2), } e_k^T A^{(k)} e_k \neq 0 \text{ 时才可进行到底} \\ (k=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$17. A = L_1 L_1^T = L_2 L_2^T$$

其中  $L_1, L_2$  对角元正数下三角,  $A$  正定

$$\Rightarrow L_2^{-1} L_1 = L_2^T L_1^T = (L_2^T L_1^T)^{-T} \quad \text{令 } U = L_2^{-1} L_1 \text{ 对角元为正下三角}$$

$$U U^T = I \Rightarrow U \text{ 正交 而 } U \text{ 对角元正数下三角} \Rightarrow U = I$$

$$\Rightarrow L_2 = L_1$$

$$18. n+1$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m} \quad a_{ik} = 0 \quad \forall i > n+k$$

$i > n+k$  时

$$\text{证 } l_{ik} = (a_{ik} - \sum_{p=1}^{k-1} l_{ip} l_{kp}) / l_{kk} = 0$$

(对  $k$  归纳) 则由  $p < k$  及  $i > n+p$  有  $l_{ip} = 0$  (归纳内假设)

$$\text{而 } a_{ik} = 0 \Rightarrow l_{ik} = 0$$

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

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

20.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} n-1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$   $A_{11}$  各阶顺序主子式  $\neq 0 \Rightarrow A_{11} = L_1 U_1$   
 $\left. \begin{matrix} L_1 \text{ 单位下三角} \\ U_1 \text{ 上三角} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ 可逆}$

$A_{11}^T = A_{11} \Rightarrow U_1^T L_1^T = L_1 U_1 \Rightarrow \underset{\text{下三角}}{L_1^T} \underset{\text{上三角}}{U_1^T} = U_1 L_1^T$  且对角元与  $U_1$  的相同

设  $U_1 = \tilde{U} D$   $\tilde{U}$  单位上三角  $\Rightarrow L_1^T U_1^T = U_1 L_1^T = D \Rightarrow U = D L_1^T \Rightarrow A_{11} = L_1 D L_1^T$   
 $D$  对角, 可逆

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

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

(唯一性)  $LDL^T = \tilde{L} \tilde{D} \tilde{L}^T \Rightarrow (\tilde{L}^{-1} L) D (\tilde{L}^{-1} L)^T = \tilde{D}$  记  $S = \tilde{L}^{-1} L$  单位下三角

$SD = \tilde{D} S^T \Rightarrow SD = D$  而  $A_{11} = L_1 \cdot D_1 \cdot L_1^T$  沿用记号  
 $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{下三角} & \text{上三角} \end{matrix} \right\}$

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

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} S_1 D_1 = D_1 \\ \beta^T D_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} S_1 = I \\ \beta^T = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow S = I$

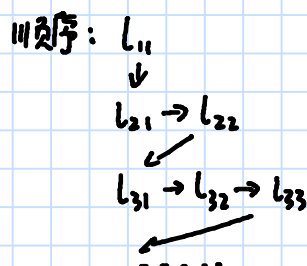
$\Rightarrow L = \tilde{L} \Rightarrow D = \tilde{D}$

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

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for k=1:n
  for j=1:k-1
    A(k,j) = A(k,j) / A(j,j)
    for i=j+1:k
      A(k,i) = A(k,i) - A(k,j) A(i,j)
    end
  end
  A(k,k) = sqrt(A(k,k))
end

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22.  $A = LDL^T \quad A^{-1} = (L^{-1})^T D^{-1} L^{-1}$

设计算法求  $L^{-1}$  即可

$$24. (1) (A+iB)^H = A^T - iB^T \\ \Rightarrow A = A^T, B^T = -B$$

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (x^T \ y^T) C \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = x^T A x + y^T A y - x^T B y + y^T B x \quad (*)$$

$$\text{而 } \forall z, w \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (z^T - i w^T)(A + iB)(z + i w) \geq 0 \quad \text{取等} \Leftrightarrow z = w = 0$$

$$\text{即} \quad z^T A z + w^T B z + w^T A w - z^T B w \geq 0$$

$$\text{取 } z = x, w = y \text{ 即得 } (*) \geq 0 \quad \text{取等} \Leftrightarrow x = y = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ax - By = b \\ Bx + Ay = c \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \\ \quad \quad \quad \hookrightarrow \text{正定, 用 choleskey 即可}$$