腿 1. (A, 1) => (I, A-1) 用其出描述即引 其它台理答案逐引 2. iES= (Sij) nxn T= (tij) nxn b= (bilnx, x= (x))nx) ·· ST=( siktkj)nxn (inj) (jzi) 规定jzi科·东和 · (ST- Al) x=b (=> 豆(豆sikthi) xj = bi+ xxi Yieun 这模点式左边的求和顺序: LHS= 云 艺 SURTION 这里可以直接到 = A Six(是 trixi) = bi+ xx; カ=bi/Conton-25 与i元美 : Sintin Xi + Ein Sik ( Jik trixi) + Sii 2 tij Xi = bi+ Xxi (K=j=1) (K>j) (K=j,j>i) 记Ux= 产的的(仅能包含为x~xn) ⇒ Xi=( Z SikUk + Sii 点 tjxj-bi)/(λ-\$Sijtij) 从如填到以即

. BEYOND THE MOMENT RECORDS. 代价: ① 算价有 UK: 产 (2n-2k+1) ~ O(n²) ②算所有 xi: 学 (2n-2i-1) x2 +4 ~ O(n²)

3. 显然 Itlker 为 Gauss 向量为一比的 Gauss 变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{7} \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Since  $(7-3)/2 = 2$   $(8-4)/2 = 2$ 

J. 反汇: 假设 A=L, U,=L, U, 基性 L, L2. U, U, 可逆  $= \frac{1}{L_1} \frac{1}{L_2} = \frac{U_1 U_2}{U_2} = \frac{1}{L_1}$ 

单色下三角

易验记 A=LU

或用归纳法

15212 Ar= (Le 11. L1) A = [e1, -- ex, exq1+lk+1 , -- en-1+ln-1, 2x] LK= (0,0, ... 0, -1, -1) T, dK= (1,2, ... 2<sup>k</sup>, 2<sup>k</sup>, 2<sup>k</sup>,... 2<sup>k</sup>) T

证明 LKH AK= CI-LKH CKT) AK 具有相同的支持可

7.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11}^{T} \\ a_{11} & A_{11} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow L_{1} = L - \frac{a_{1}e^{T}}{a_{11}}$ => Az = A, - a, a, a, a, 对抗  $8 - i \triangle A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11} \\ a_{21} & A_{11} \end{pmatrix}$ 即记 A2= A, - 前 a2 as 对角占优 酌 < ( |ain, in | - |ain, 1 ) + ( |ain, 1 | - |ain | |ain, 1 - ai, in | ) = [ait1, it1] - [ail [ait1, -ai, it1] < LHS 9. 直接对 [A,b] 同时做 Gauss 支挟 鱼 [[A,b] => [U, L-b] 那Ux= 1-15 应代法 在解即 次数为 O(n3) + O(n3) = O(n3) Gauss连续 后代法 10. (正定的前提是对称)  $i \stackrel{\leftarrow}{L} A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{1}^{T} \\ a_{11} & A_{11} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow L_{11} A L_{11}^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & A_{21} \end{pmatrix} , L_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -c_{11} \\ -c_{21} \end{pmatrix}$ 设文 CIRCAMAN , J=LIT(京) GIRAXI : YALX = YTAY >0 => A=已定

incorps.
11. i& An = LU
$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} L & 0 \\ A_{21}U^{\dagger} & L \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U & L^{\dagger}A_{12} \\ 0 & S \end{pmatrix}$
$(A_{21}U^{-1} 1) (OS)$
12. 反话: 差日 iej ,  uii  <  uij
- NO Clauss Sign IVIII - Mai 10 than IV
一
$ uij  =  aij  \leq  uii $
A STATE COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF
13. PA= LU => A-1= U-1L-1P
NA SA ATT
or解方程 PA AIX,,xx,···xn] = I
=> LU[X <sub>1</sub> , X <sub>2</sub> , X <sub>n</sub> ] = P 运用前代、回代出
$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = [X_1, X_2, \dots \times n]$
$14 \cdot A_{Ix_1,x_2}, \dots x_{n}] = I$
多则 A-1(i,j) = xj ci)
或或解解 LU.X; = 2; 即可
U. 没 AT = LO , 由 8知 U严格对角占优
W 24
A = 0'L
D = diag (uii+)
35k × 1-4k / 1km -31
16. (1) N(U, K) - (14-1 - 4),   151 - 17   16-1 - 44-1   16-1   1
1-31- -yul ln= /
$-\dot{y}_n$

书inebyix好上 1
: N cy 1 x ) -1 = I - y -1 ex
(2) (1-yent) x= ex => y= x12 (x-ex) xx+0
(3) id A=[d, dn]
·则寻找 y, s.t. N(y,,1)之,= e1
=> A" = NCY" DA = [l1, 2" , 2"]
# y2, s.t. N(y2, 2) 22 2 lx
: (1-y2e2)e1=e1
=> A(2) = N(y2, 2) A = [e1, e2, 23 2n]
以此类捷 Ain)=I
$A^{-1} = N(y_n, n) N(y_{n-1}, n-1) - N(y_1, 1)$
进行到序底 (=> axix +0 (=> 1)
$17. A = L_1 L_1^T = L_2 L_2^T$
·· Lith = LILIT = CLILI)-T, 这P=Lith, 图Pi支印即为文辅阵
=> L; -1 L1 = I
L <sub>1</sub> =12
18, 上的带宽为 7.41, 下心:
送AERMXM,由题设 Vi>n+k aik=0
: lok = Caix - Filiplup) /lux
对战者引起的,假证 Vip=0, Vi>n+p
则由上式和 bix=0 P=1时, bi= air =0 是 成多

18. 补充带状矩阵的 LU分解

(1) 带状矩阵的定义:对mxn的矩阵A, 若对Vj > i+9, 均有 aij = 0, 则称A具有上带 宽见;对V i > j+p 均有 aij = 0,则称A具有上带 宽见;对V i > j+p 均有 aij = 0,则称

U的上带宽为9,L的下带宽为P,且A有三角分解A=LU,则U的上带宽为9,L的下带宽为P

论明类似于18起,用归纳法即可



19

$$\frac{iL}{A_{2}} A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{1}, A_{2} \\ A_{2} \end{pmatrix} \frac{i}{n-i} \qquad L = \begin{pmatrix} L_{1} & 0 \\ L_{2} & L_{3} \end{pmatrix} \frac{i}{n-i}$$

$$\frac{i}{n-i} \qquad \frac{n-i}{n-i} \qquad \frac{i}{n-i} \qquad \frac{n-i}{n-i} \qquad \frac{i}{n-i} \qquad \frac{n-i}{n-i} \qquad \frac{i}{n-i} \qquad \frac{n-i}{n-i} \qquad \frac{n-i}$$

20、21、22、23 时

24. (1) 对称性题

$$(x^{1},y^{1})\begin{pmatrix} A & -B \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = x^{T}Ax + y^{1}Ay - x^{1}By + y^{T}Bx$$
 (x)

才能 约掉

$$(y^{T}Bx)^{T}=x^{T}B^{T}y=-x^{T}B^{y}$$

又对 Yz.WEIR" CZT-iWT) (AtiB) (ZtiW) >0 (HE定)

=7 2TAZ+WIBZ+WTAW-ZTBW00

(2) 
$$ti \hat{H}$$
  $(A - B)(x) = (b) \hat{H}$   $(B A)(y) = (c)$ 

	· BEYOND THE MON	MENT RECORDS .		
小沙沙:				1
1. 11A112 = 11A11 = JV	11A1/2	1	AA CAA	4 1
Pf:   A  2 = max J)	max(AA) < NTrc	$A^TA) = IIA$	=    = In Amax (AT	A) = In IIAII,
2. max laij  ≤ 11All2 ≤	n max /aijs	= ( 9	1.d.a y e1.	.1
Pf: Risks 1apgl=	max laijl	,	22 25 123	45
-: max laij = 1	$e_p^T A eq   = n$	nax 1 y TAX	1 = 11A112	rà ;
114112 = 11A11F	< n   apq	1/10/1	in Alian	5)
3. 11A11 0/N = 11A112	≤√n IIAII∞	the state of the s		
3200    All a = 121	1auj , 3	カニ 点(5	gn(aki),	Sgn(aun))
1. Nn 1/A1/2 2 Jn		A= / a.		
7.3	water water	a <sub>k</sub>	50 10	,
	0 % (-4)	ān	144 5 5	
JT 11A×112 =	$\sqrt{n} \frac{\hat{z}(\hat{a}_i \cdot \hat{x})^2}{\hat{z}_{i=1}}$	2 /n.((	i. · X) =	Allo
7 11111 2 1111- 2	C IIVII			

llAll2 ≤ llAll = ≤ In llAll ∞

两边来平方后 显然.

ייב שוטויובוען הבנטאטט.
2. (为法)
Lemma: $\frac{1}{b^2}S = \begin{pmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ 0 & S_{1} \end{pmatrix}_{n-1}^{1}$ , $T = \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ 0 & T_{1} \end{pmatrix}_{n-1}^{1}$ , $b = \begin{pmatrix} B \\ b_{1} \end{pmatrix}_{n}^{1}$
若方程 (ST-λ1) x=b 非奇异, 且xie R™ 满足 (S,T,-λ1~1) xi=
则 $\vec{x} = (\vec{x}_1)_{n-1}$ 是 $(ST - \lambda 1)\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 的解 其中 $\Upsilon = (B - S_1, \vec{t}_1, \vec{x}_1) / S_1, \vec{t}_1 - \lambda$
证明:代入验证即可
回到原题,我们便可以设计一种算法,从加斯而上算到 xi
$x = b(n) / (S(n,n), T(n,n) - \lambda)$
for k = n-1 to 1
$ \frac{if \ k == \ n-1}{w = T(n,n) \times } $ $ \frac{1}{4} w = T_1 \times I_1 $
$else = (T(k+1, k+1:n) \times )$
$X = \frac{1}{2} \left( b(k) - S(k, k) T(k, kt :n) \times - S(k, kt :n) W \right)$ $X = \binom{\gamma}{k}$
复杂庄: -:每次循环都只需要算三个向量内积,对问复杂庄()

故整体复杂庭为 o(n²)