

第二章

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1. 三条性质

2. 平方, Cauchy

3. 易证

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \quad \|AB\|_F^2 &= \text{tr}(B^T A^T A B) \\ &= \text{tr}(A^T A B B^T) = \text{tr}\left(P^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} P B B^T\right) \\ &= \text{tr}\left(\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} P B B^T P^T\right) \\ &\stackrel{(*)}{\leq} \lambda_1 \text{tr}(P B B^T P^T) \leq \lambda_1 \|P B\|_F^2 \\ &\leq \|A\|_2^2 \|B\|_F^2 \end{aligned}$$

(*) from $P B B^T P^T$ 对角元均非负.

$$\|AB\|_F = \|B^T A^T\|_F = \|B\|_2 \|A\|_F$$

⑤ 三条性质.

相容性

$$\mathcal{U}_1(AB) = n \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} |(AB)_{ij}|$$

$$= n \max_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \right|$$

$$\leq n \max_{k=1, \dots, n} \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ik}| |b_{kj}|$$

$$\leq n \max_{i=1, \dots, n} \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{ik}| \max_{k=1, \dots, n} \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{kj}|$$

$$\leq n^2 \max_{i=1, \dots, n} |a_{i, i}| \max_{j=1, \dots, n} |b_{j, j}| = \mathcal{U}_1(A) \mathcal{U}_1(B)$$



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反例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

6. \Rightarrow 显然 \Leftarrow 反证.

⑦ 正定: 若 $\|Ax\| = 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 0 \stackrel{\text{rank}(A)=n}{\Rightarrow} x = 0$.

齐次: 显然

三角不等式: 显然

⑧ $(I - A)^{-1} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A^i$ 利用三角不等式 + 相容.

⑨ pf: $\|A^{-1}\| = \max_{\|x\|=1} \|A^{-1}x\|$

$$\|A^{-1}\| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \min_{\|x\|=1} \frac{1}{\|A^{-1}x\|} = \min_x \frac{\|x\|}{\|A^{-1}x\|}$$

$$= \min_x \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} = \min_x \|Ax\|$$

⑩ 等式易知成立.

$$\|u_i^T\|_1 = \|a_i^T\|_1 \leq \|A\|_\infty$$

$$\text{归纳 } \|u_i^T\|_1 \leq 2^{i-1} \|A\|_\infty$$

Suppose $\leq k$ stands

$$\|u_{k+1}^T\|_1 \leq \|a_{k+1}^T\|_1 + \sum_{j=1}^k 2^{j-1} \|A\|_\infty$$

$$\leq 2^k \|A\|_\infty$$



$$(11) (11) \begin{pmatrix} 357 & -187 \\ -376 & 187.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(A) = 846377$$

$$(12) \frac{\| \delta b \|}{\| b \|} \rightarrow \text{小} \quad \frac{\| \delta x \|}{\| x \|} \rightarrow \text{小} \quad \text{大.}$$

B). 和 (2) 相反即可.

$$12. \forall A \quad \|A\| \leq \|I\| \|A\|$$

$K(A)$ 由相容性立得.

$$13. \text{pf: } \|A^{-1} - (A+E)^{-1}\| \leq \|(A+E)^{-1}(A - (A+E))A^{-1}\| \\ \leq \|E\| \|A^{-1}\| \|(A+E)^{-1}\|$$

$$(14) f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{1 + u}$$

$f(x)$
的含义:

$$f(f(f(x_1, x_2), x_3), \dots, x_n)$$

$$= (x_1, \dots, x_n) (1+u)^{n-1} \leq 1 + 1.01(n-1)u.$$

$$15. \text{pf: } f(f(f(x_1, x_2), x_3), \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} (1+u_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (1+\eta_i).$$

$$(16) f(Ax) = f(\sum a_{ij} x_j) \stackrel{15 \text{题}}{=} \sum (1+\eta_j) f(a_{ij} x_j)$$

$$= \sum (1+\eta_j) (1+\delta) a_{ij} x_j$$

\Rightarrow 即证



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(17) $f(x^T x) = \sum x_i^2 (1+u)^{n+1-i} \leq (\sum x_i^2) (1+u)^n = (\sum x_i^2) (1+nu+nu^2)$

(18) pf: 归纳证明:

若 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}$ 且 $|a_{11}| \leq 2k$ $|a_{ij}| (i \neq 1 \text{ 且 } j \neq 1) \leq k$.

则 $A = LU$ $|u_{ij}| \leq 2k$.

$n=1$ 时显然

设 $n \geq 2$ 时成立

$n+1$ case: 可证明无论 $a_{11} \geq a_{21}$ / $a_{11} < a_{21}$

一步列主元后

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{12} & \tilde{a}_{13} \\ 0 & \tilde{a}_{22} & 0 \dots \\ \vdots & * & \end{pmatrix}$$

A' 满足 $|A'_{11}| \leq 2k$ $|A'_{ij}| \leq k$ ($i \neq 1$ 且 $j \neq 1$)

由归纳假设立得.

(19) pf: 首先 Gauss 消去后 仍为列对角占优阵.

归纳法:

$$\max_{i,j} |U_{ij}| \leq \|A\|_1$$

$k=1$ 成立

$k \geq 1$ 时成立

$k+1$ case: ~~第一列绝对值之和~~ 在一步列主元后为

~~消去后~~ A 第一行为 U 第一行



其他列 - 步列主元法

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{nn} & \dots \\ 0 & A' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A'_{ij} = A_{i:n,j+1} - \frac{A_{nn,j+1}}{a_{nn}} A_{i,n,j+1}$$

$$\sum |A'_{ij}| \leq \left(\sum_i |A_{i,j+1}| \right) + |A_{n,j+1}| \leq \|A\|_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A'\|_1 \leq \|A\|_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \max_{i,j} |U'_{ij}| \leq \|A'\|_1 \leq \|A\|_1$$

综上所述即证

(20) 类似 2.4.1

$$\tilde{a}_{ij} = a_{ij}^{(i-1)}$$

$$a_{ij}^{(k)} = \left(a_{ij}^{(k-1)} - \tilde{l}_{ik} \tilde{u}_{kj} \frac{(1+\epsilon_k)}{1-\epsilon_k} \right) \frac{(1+\epsilon_k)}{1-\epsilon_k}$$

$$\tilde{u}_{ij} = a_{ij} \prod_{k=1}^i (1+\epsilon_k) - \sum_{k=1}^i \tilde{l}_{ik} \tilde{u}_{kj} (1+\delta_k) \quad \text{非零最多 } i+m+1 \text{ 次}$$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{\tilde{u}_{ij}}{(1+\epsilon)^{m+1}} + \sum_{k=1}^i \tilde{l}_{ik} \tilde{u}_{kj} \frac{(1+\delta)^{m+1}}{(1+\epsilon)^{m+1}}$$

$$= \sum \tilde{l}_{ik} \tilde{u}_{kj} - e_{ij}$$

$$e_{ij} = \tilde{l}_{ii} \tilde{u}_{ij} \frac{(1+\epsilon)^{m+1}-1}{(1+\epsilon)^{m+1}} + \sum_{k=1}^i \tilde{l}_{ik} \tilde{u}_{kj} \frac{(1+\delta)^{m+1} - (1+\epsilon)^{m+1}}{(1+\epsilon)^{m+1}}$$

$$|e_{ij}| \leq \sum_{k=1}^i |\tilde{l}_{ik}| |\tilde{u}_{kj}| \frac{1.01(m+2)U}{1-1.01(m+1)U}$$

$$\text{即 } \|E\|_{\infty} \leq \frac{1.01(m+2)U}{1-1.01(m+1)U} \|A\|_{\infty} \|L\|_{\infty}$$



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$$\textcircled{21} \quad \tilde{I}_{kk} = f \sqrt{a_{kk} - \sum_{p=1}^{k-1} \tilde{e}_{kp}} \\ = \left[a_{kk} (1 + \delta_k) - \sum_{p=1}^{k-1} \tilde{p}_{kp}^2 (1 + \delta_p) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 + e_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{kk} = \frac{\tilde{I}_{kk}^2}{(1 + \delta_k)(1 + e_k)} + \sum_{p=1}^{k-1} \tilde{p}_{kp} \frac{(1 + \delta_p)}{(1 + \delta_k)}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_{kk} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{(1 + e_k)^2 (1 + \delta_k)} \right) \tilde{p}_{kk}^2 + \sum_{p=1}^{k-1} \tilde{p}_{kp}^2 \left(1 - \frac{1 + \delta_p}{1 + \delta_k} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow |e_{kk}| \leq \frac{2.02 n_k}{1 - 1.01 n_k} \sum_{p=1}^k \tilde{p}_{kp}^2$$

$$\tilde{I}_{ik} = f \sqrt{a_{ik} - \sum_{p=1}^{k-1} \tilde{p}_{ip} \tilde{p}_{kp} / \tilde{I}_{kk}} \quad (i \neq k)$$

类似地

$$|e_{ik}| \leq \frac{2.02 n_k}{1 - 1.01 n_k} \sum_{p=1}^k |\tilde{p}_{ip}| |\tilde{p}_{kp}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |E| \leq \frac{2.02 n_k}{1 - 1.01 n_k} |\tilde{L}| |\tilde{L}|^T$$

