根据 LU 分解公式:

```
10=(aú-\(\frac{\tilde{J}}{\tilde{K}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{J}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{J}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde{U}_{\tilde{J}})/\(\tilde
```

可得代码:

```
U=np.zeros(shape)
r, =shape
```

根据笔算过程可进行优化,

- 1. U的第一行可直接写出
- 2. L的第一列可以由 U 的第一行简单计算得出
- 3. L的上三角部分直接写 0,对角线直接写 1
- 4. U的下三角部分直接写 0

优化后代码:

```
def getLU(A):
   shape=A.shape
```

```
代入数据:
```

```
A=[[4,2,0,0],[1,4,1,0],[0,1,4,1],[0,0,2,4]]
A=np.array(A)
L,U=getLU(A)
```

可得结果 L、U 分别为:

```
0.
                   0.
                                     ]
[[1.
                             0.
          1.
[0.25
                    0.
                             0.
                                      ]
[0.
          0.28571429 1.
                                     1
[0.
          0.
                   0.53846154 1.
                                     ]]
[[4.
                   0.
                                     ]
          2.
                             0.
[0.
          3.5
                                      ]
[0.
          0.
                   3.71428571 1.
                  0. 3.46153846]]
[0.
         0.
```

由对角为1的下三角阵(L)快速解方程代码如下:

```
def getY(L,b): # 使用行向量
  r=b.shape[0]
```

```
for j in range(i):
    y[i]-=L[i,j]*y[j]
return y
```

代入数据:

```
b=[-1,0,0,0]
b=np.array(b)
y=getY(L,b)
```

可得 y:

[-1. 0.25 -0.07142857 0.03846154]

由上三角阵(U)快速解方程的代码如下:

```
def getX(U,b):
    r = b.shape[0]
    y = np.zeros(b.shape)
    y[r-1] = b[r-1] / U[r-1,r-1]
    for i in range(r-2, -1, -1): # 最后一行完事了,从倒数第二行开始
        y[i] = b[i]
        for j in range(r-1, i, -1): # 从最后一个往前减,i 不减,直接除
        y[i] -= U[i, j] * y[j]
        y[i] /= U[i, i]
    return y
```

代入数据:

x=getX(U,y)

可得最终结果 x: