

## 第二章 线性方程组的直接解法

第五节 平方根法与改进的平方根法













定义 2.5.1: 设  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$  是一个 n 阶对称矩阵。如果对任意向量  $x \in R^n$  ,都有

$$x^T A x > 0 \tag{2.5.1}$$

则称矩阵A是正定的。

定理 5.1: (对称正定矩阵的性质) 如果  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$  为对称正定矩阵,则

- (1) A 是非奇异矩阵,且  $A^{-1}$  也是对称正定矩阵;
- (2) 记 $A_k$ 为A的k阶顺序主子阵(即A的前k行k列元素组成的k阶方阵,  $k=1,2,\cdots,n$ ),则 $A_k$ 也是对称的正定矩阵;
  - (3) A的所有特征值均大于零;
  - (4) 对  $k=1,2,\cdots,n$ ,  $\det(A_k)>0$ ,即 A 的顺序主子式都大于零。



## 2.5.1 平方根法——楚列斯基分解法

若**A**是**对称矩阵**,则其LU分解可写为  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}_0$ 

$$\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}_{0} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & & & \\ & u_{22} & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & u_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u_{12} / u_{11} & \cdots & u_{1n} / u_{11} \\ & 1 & \cdots & u_{2n} / u_{22} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $D和U_0$ 分别为对角阵和单位上三角阵

由于是**对称矩阵**,有 
$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{U}_0^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

根据LU分解的唯一性 
$$\mathbf{U}_0^{\mathsf{T}} = \mathbf{L}$$

综上,对称矩阵可以分解为  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{L}^{\mathsf{T}}$ 



首先,对称矩阵可以做LDLT分解  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{LDL}^{\mathsf{T}}$ 

其中 
$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & & & \\ & u_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & u_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

此外,因为是**正定矩阵**,有 $\mathbf{y}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{L}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{x} > 0$  **D** 也是对称正定矩阵 对角线元素大于零

记作 
$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & & & \\ & u_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & u_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{u_{11}} & & & \\ & \sqrt{u_{22}} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sqrt{u_{nn}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{u_{11}} & & & \\ & \sqrt{u_{22}} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & \sqrt{u_{nn}} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{D}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{D}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

综上,分解化为 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{D}^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{D}^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{L}_{1}\mathbf{L}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}}$ ,  $\mathbf{L}_{1} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{D}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 其中 $\sqrt{u_{11}}, \dots, \sqrt{u_{nn}}$ 为下三角矩阵,其角线元素均大于零。

Cholesky(楚列斯基)分解,分解唯一



## 楚列斯基分解算法

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}_1 \mathbf{L}_1^{\mathrm{T}}$$

 $A = L_1 L_1^T$  其中A是对称正定阵, $L_1$ 是主对角元素大于0的下三角阵

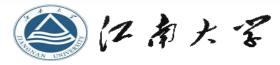
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & A_{21}^T \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & l_{11} \\ l_{21} & l_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & l_{21}^T \\ l_{11} & l_{21} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{11}^2 & l_{11}l_{21}^T \\ l_{11}l_{21} & l_{21}l_{21}^T + l_{22}l_{22}^T \end{bmatrix}$$

1. 计算
$$l_{11}$$
和 $L_{21}$  
$$l_{11} = \sqrt{a_{11}}, L_{21} = \frac{A_{21}}{l_{11}}$$

2. 计算
$$L_{22}$$

$$L_{22}L_{22}^T = A_{22} - L_{21}L_{21}^T = \tilde{A}$$

3. n阶矩阵A变成n-1阶矩阵 $\tilde{A}$ ,重复步骤1,2



**例1** 对矩阵
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$
 楚列斯基分解

$$\bullet \ l_{11} = \sqrt{a_{11}} = 2, A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & l_{22} & 0 \\ 1 & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & l_{22} & l_{32} \\ 0 & 0 & l_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 11 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \ l_{22} = 1, A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & l_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & l_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

• 
$$10 - (-3)(-3) = 1, l_{33} = 1, A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



## 2.5.2 改进的平方根法

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{D}\mathbf{L}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

 $A = LDL^T$  其中A是对称阵,L是单位下三角阵,D是对角阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & A_{21}^T \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ L_{21} & L_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & & & \\ & & D_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & L_{21}^T \\ & & L_{22}^T \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & & d_{11}L_{21}^T \\ d_{11}L_{21} & d_{11}L_{21}L_{21}^T + L_{22}D_{22}L_{22}^T \end{bmatrix}$$

- 1. 计算 $d_{11}$ 和 $L_{21}$  $d_{11} = a_{11}, L_{21} = \frac{A_{21}}{d_{11}}$
- 2. 计算L22  $L_{22}D_{22}L_{22}^T = A_{22} - d_{11}L_{21}L_{21}^T = \tilde{A}$
- 3. n阶矩阵A变成n-1阶矩阵 $\tilde{A}$ ,重复步骤1,2



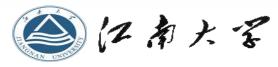
**例2** 对矩阵
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$
改进平方根法分解

$$\bullet \ d_{11} = 4, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & l_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & l_{32} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -4 & 11 \end{bmatrix} - 4 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \ d_{22} = 1, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

• 
$$10 - 1 * (-3)(-3) = 1, d_{33} = 1, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



例3 用改进的平方根法解对称正定方程组Ax = b,其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 14 & 1 \\ -3 & -5 & 1 & 15 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 16 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

• 
$$d_{11} = 1, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & l_{32} & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & l_{42} & l_{43} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & l_{32} & l_{42} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_{43} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

• 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 14 & 1 \\ -5 & 1 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$
 - 1 \*  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$  [2 1 -3] =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 13 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ 

• 
$$d_{22} = 1, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & l_{43} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_{33} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & l_{43} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

• 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 13 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - 1 * \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [-2 \quad 1] = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 6 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$



• 
$$d_{33} = 9, A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

• 
$$5-9*\frac{2}{3}*\frac{2}{3}=1, A=\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0&0\\2&1&0&0\\1&-2&\frac{1}{3}&1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1&0&0&0\\0&1&0&0\\0&0&9&0\\0&0&0&1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1&2&1&-3\\0&1&-2&1\\0&0&1&\frac{2}{3}\end{bmatrix}$$

方程转化为
$$Ax = LDL^Tx = b$$
,先求 $Ly = b, y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 15 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

再求
$$L^T x = D^{-1} y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 得 $x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

