



DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

考试时间

2014年12月22日 (周一)晚上18:00~19:40

答疑时间和地点

时间: 2014年12月21日上午9:00~11:30

地点: 研教楼204

《计算方法》考试基本不要求为客

没有讲授的内容

第二章 不要求部分:

Gauss列主元消去法;解三对角矩阵的追赶法。 降低要求部分:

Schur分解只要求掌握关于正规矩阵的Schur分解之特点

第五章 不要求部分:

- (1) 分段低次插值;
- (2) 三次样条插值;

降低要求部分:

Hermite插值只要求掌握两点三次公式;



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第二章 不要求部分:

- (1) Romberg算法;
- (2) 数值求积公式的求积余项。

第七章 不要求部分:

Runge-Kutta方法阶的计算。

一、填空题

(1) 已知a=1.234, b=2.345分别是x和y的具有4位有效数字的

近似值,那么,
$$\frac{|x-a|}{|a|} \le \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-3}}{|a|} \qquad |(3x-y)-(3a-b)| \le \frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-3}}$$
(2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的 \mathbf{QR} 分解, $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

将向量 $x = (1,4,3)^{\mathrm{T}}$ 映射成 $y = (1,5,0)^{\mathrm{T}}$ 的Householder变换矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{cond}_{2}(\mathbf{H}) = \mathbf{1}$$

(3) 记区间[-1,1]上以 $\rho(x)=1$ 为权函数的正交多项式序列为

$$\phi_0(x), \phi_1(x), \phi_2(x), \dots$$
。
则其中的 $\phi_2(x) = \frac{4}{9}(3x^2 - 1)$
$$\int_{-1}^1 x \cdot \phi_2(x) dx = 0$$

$$u_{n+1} = u_n - 2ht_n u_n^2$$
 梯形法格式为
$$u_{n+1} = u_n - h(t_n u_n^2 + t_{n+1} u_{n+1}^2)$$

(5)已知f(x)是一个次数不超过4的多项式,其部分函数值如下表所示:

X_i	0	1	2	3	4
$f(x_i)$	1	-1	1	19	65

则
$$f[0,1,2] = 2$$
 $f(x) = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 1$ $f[0,1,2,4] = 2$

(6) 满足下列条件: H(0) = 1, H'(0) = 0, H(1) = 0, H'(1) = 1

的三次Hermite插值多项式 $H(x) = \frac{3x^3 - 4x^2 + 1}{2}$ (写成最简形式)

- (7) Simpson数值求积公式的代数精度为 _3 用该公式分别估算定积分 $I_1 = \int_0^1 x^4 dx$ 和 $I_2 = \int_0^1 (2x^4 + \sqrt{2}x^3 + \pi x^2) dx$ 所得近似值分别记为S和 \tilde{S} ,则 $S = ______$ $I_2 \tilde{S} = ______$
 - (8) 迭代格式 $x_{k+1} = \frac{2}{3}x_k + \frac{1}{x_k^2}$ 对于任意初值 $x_0 > 0$ 均收敛于 $\frac{\sqrt[3]{3}}{2}$

其收敛阶
$$p=2$$

$$I_{2} - \tilde{S} = \int_{0}^{1} \left(2x^{4} + \sqrt{2}x^{3} + \pi x^{2}\right) dx - S\left(2x^{4} + \sqrt{2}x^{3} + \pi x^{2}\right)$$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{1} x^{4} dx - 2S\left(x^{4}\right) = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{5}{24} = -\frac{1}{60}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{x^{2}} = \varphi(x) \longrightarrow f(x) = x^{3} - 3 = 0, \qquad \varphi'\left(\sqrt[3]{3}\right) = 0, \varphi''\left(\sqrt[3]{3}\right) \neq 0$$

(9) 设矩阵A的奇异值分解
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{12}{13} & \frac{5}{13} \\ \frac{5}{13} & -\frac{12}{13} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

则
$$\|A\|_2 = 2$$
 $\|A\|_F = \sqrt{5}$

(10)
$$\exists x A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & 1 \\ & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k = \begin{pmatrix} I - A \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$f(t) = t^{10} \quad A^{10} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2^{-10} & 10 \times 2^{-9} \\ 0 & 2^{-10} \end{pmatrix}}_{e^{At} = \frac{t^{\frac{t}{2}}}{\left(e^{\frac{t}{2}} & te^{\frac{t}{2}}\right)}}_{e^{At} = \frac{t^{\frac{t}{2}}}{\left(e^{\frac{t}{2}} & te^{\frac{t}{2}}\right)}}_{e^{$$



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(11) 取迭代函数 $\varphi(x) = x - \beta(x^2 - 11)$ 要使迭代法收敛到 $\alpha = \sqrt{11}$, 则 β 的取何范围是 $\frac{0 < a < \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}}{1}$ 且其收敛阶为 $\frac{2\pi 1}{1}$

(12)设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 存在A的一个PA = LU分解,则 $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

按某个数值求积公式计算出: $\int_{1}^{3} \sqrt{1+x^{3}} dx \approx \frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{2} + 12 + 2\sqrt{7})$

该公式的代数精度为_____ $\frac{3}{3} = \frac{3-1}{6}$, $12 = 4\sqrt{9}$, $2\sqrt{7} = \sqrt{28}$

设x为精确值, a是其以近似值, 且 $\frac{|x-a|}{|a|} \le \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2}$, 则 $\left|\frac{x^3 - a^3}{a^3}\right| \le \frac{\frac{5}{2} \times 10^{-2}}{2}$

$$\left| \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{f(a)} \right| \approx \left| \frac{f'(a)}{f(a)} \right| |x - a| \quad \left| \frac{x^3 - a^3}{a^3} \right| \approx \left| \frac{\left(x^3\right)'_{x=3}}{a^3} \right| |x - a| = \frac{3|x - a|}{|a|} \le \frac{3}{2} \times 10^{-2}$$

设
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.00 \\ 0.01 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.01 \\ 0.03 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}\|_{\infty} = \underline{\quad 0.02 \quad},$$

谱半径
$$\rho(xy^T) = y^T x = 0.0003$$

已知 $\varphi_6(x)$ 为[0,1]上权函数 $\rho(x)=x^2$ 的正交多项式,则有:

$$\int_{0}^{1} \varphi_{6}(x) \cdot \left(x^{6} + 3x^{4} + 5x^{2}\right) dx = 0$$

设矩阵
$$A = (a_{i,j}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
 ,则有 $||A^T||_1 = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$ (🗸)

$$若A$$
为非奇异矩阵,则 $sin A$ 必可逆。 (\times)

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) (b-a) 与梯形求积公式的代数精度相同 (\checkmark)$$

设A复对称矩阵,则存在n阶酉阵U及上对角阵 $D \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 使得 $A = UDU^H$

二、设线性方程组
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- (1) 求系数矩阵的LU分解并利用LU分解求 A^{-1} ;
- (2) 利用平方根法(又称Cholesky方法)解此方程组;
- (3) 构造解此方程组的G-S迭代格式,并讨论其收敛性。

$$\mathbf{R}(1)$$

$$\mathbf{L}_{1}\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{L}_{2}(\boldsymbol{L}_{1}\boldsymbol{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{U}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{L}_{1}^{-1} \mathbf{L}_{2}^{-1} \mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{L} \mathbf{U}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} \\ x_{21} \\ x_{31} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

同理得

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)的Cholesky分解与LU分解相同

由
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 解得
$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

再由
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 解得
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) **G-S**迭代格式
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = 1 - x_2^{(k)} - x_3^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - x_1^{(k+1)} - 2x_3^{(k)} \right) \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - x_1^{(k+1)} - 2x_2^{(k+1)} \right) \end{cases}$$

收敛性证明 方法一、 因为对称正定, 所以G-S法收敛.

方法二、 由特征方程

$$|C(\lambda)| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda & 2\lambda & 2 \\ \lambda & 2\lambda & 3\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2\lambda - 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3\lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda & 2\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3\lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

知
$$\rho(\mathbf{B}_G) = \frac{2}{3} < 1$$
。 所以**G-S**法收敛

三、求拟合下列数据的最小二乘曲线 $y = ce^{bx}$

X_i	-1	-2	0	1	2
y_i	$e^{-3.1}$	$e^{-0.9}$	e	$e^{3.1}$	$e^{4.9}$

$$x_i$$
 -2
 -1
 0
 1
 2

 $\ln y_i$
 -3.1
 -0.9
 1.0
 3.1
 4.9

 法方程组
 $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$
 =
 $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$

解得 a=1, b=2, c=e。 最小二乘解 $y=e^{2x+1}$

五、对于解常微分方程初值问题
$$\begin{cases} u'(t) = f(t, u) \\ u(t_0) = u_0 \end{cases}$$
 的线性二步法

$$u_{n+2} - \frac{5}{4}u_{n+1} + \frac{1}{4}u_n = \frac{h}{16}(7f_{n+2} + 8f_{n+1} - 3f_n)$$

- (1) 求其局部截断误差(必须写出主项),并指出该方法是几阶方法;
- (2) 讨论收敛性; (3)求绝对稳定区间。

解 (1)
$$c_0 = c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 0$$
,
$$c_4 = \frac{1}{4!} \left(-\frac{5}{4} + 2^4 \right) - \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \left(8 + 2^3 \times 7 \right) = \frac{59}{96} - \frac{64}{96} = -\frac{5}{96}$$

局部截断误差 $R_{n+2}(h) = -\frac{5}{96}u^{(4)}(t_n)h^4 + O(h^5)$ 该方法是三阶方法

(2) 由
$$\lambda^2 - \frac{5}{4}\lambda + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$
 解得 $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{4}$

知该方法满足根条件,又因其阶 $p=3 \ge 1$,所以该二步法收敛。

(3) 特征方程
$$\lambda^2 - \frac{5}{4}\lambda + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7\overline{h}}{16}\lambda^2 + \frac{8\overline{h}}{16}\lambda - \frac{3\overline{h}}{16}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{7\overline{h}}{16}\right)\lambda^2 - \left(\frac{5}{4} + \frac{8\overline{h}}{16}\right)\lambda + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3\overline{h}}{16}\right) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \frac{20 + 8\overline{h}}{16 - 7\overline{h}}\lambda + \frac{4 + 3\overline{h}}{16 - 7\overline{h}} = 0$$

以下解不等式
$$\left| \frac{20+8\bar{h}}{16-7\bar{h}} \right| < 1 + \frac{4+3\bar{h}}{16-7\bar{h}} = \frac{20-4\bar{h}}{16-7\bar{h}} < 2$$

显然
$$\frac{20-4h}{16-7h} < 2$$
。 再由 $\left| \frac{20+8h}{16-7h} \right| < \frac{20-4h}{16-7h}$ 得

$$4\overline{h} - 20 < 20 + 8\overline{h} < 20 - 4\overline{h}$$
$$-40 < 4\overline{h},$$
$$-10 < \overline{h} < 0$$

即此线性二步法的绝对稳定区间为(-10,0)。

六、已知
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 求A的Jordan 及计算sin(tA)。

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^{3}, \quad \det(I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

A的代数重复度为: 3; A的几何重复度2

$$A$$
的Jordan标准型 $J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 设

$$q(\lambda) = b_2 \lambda^2 + b_1 \lambda + b_0, \quad f(\lambda) = \sin(\lambda t)$$

$$q(1) = b_2 + b_1 + b_0 = f(t) = \sin t$$

$$q'(1) = 2b_2 + b_1 = tf'(t) = t \cos t$$

$$q''(1) = 2b_2 = t^2 f''(t) = -t^2 \sin t$$

$$b_1 = t \cos t + t^2 \sin t$$

$$b_0 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}t^2\right) \sin t - t \cos t$$

$$b_2 = -\frac{1}{2}t^2 \sin t$$
 $b_1 = t \cos t + t^2 \sin t$ $b_0 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}t^2\right) \sin t - t \cos t$

$$\sin(\mathbf{A}t) = b_2 \mathbf{A}^2 + b_1 \mathbf{A} + b_0 \mathbf{I}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}t^{2}\sin t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \left(t\cos t + t^{2}\sin t\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 \right) \sin t - t \cos t \right] \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sin(At) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin t & 0 & 0 \\ -t\cos t & \sin t & t\cos t \\ 0 & 0 & \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \sin t \boldsymbol{J} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin t & t \cos t \\ 0 & 0 & \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(I - A) \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \longrightarrow x_1 - x_3 = 0 \ \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \ \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(I - A) \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{t}_2^1 \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{E} \mathbf{R}$$

$$(I - A) x = t_2^2 \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$





$$\sin t \mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin t & t \cos t \\ 0 & 0 & \sin t \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{T}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{T}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{7} \\ \mathbf$$

$$\sin(\mathbf{A}t) = \mathbf{T}\sin(\mathbf{J}t)\mathbf{T}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin t & t\cos t \\ 0 & 0 & \sin t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sin t & 0 & 0 \\ -t\cos t & \sin t & t\cos t \\ 0 & 0 & \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

七、设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 求A的奇异值分解,并据此计算 $||A||_2$ 、cond₂(A)。

解
$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\det(\lambda I - A^T A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & -4 \\ -4 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 9)(\lambda - 1) = 0$

则 A^TA 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 9$, $\lambda_2 = 1$ $\left(\sigma_1 = 3, \sigma_2 = 1\right)$, $\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

下面求对应的标准正交的特征向量(正规直交),即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{aligned} x_1 - x_2 &= 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \implies p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 &= 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \implies p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V = (v_1 \ v_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$
 因 **rank**(A)=2,故有

$$V_1 = V = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = AV\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

故矩阵A的满奇异值分解为:



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$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$||A||_2 = 3$$
, cond₂ $(A) = 3$



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八、证明题 设 $uv \in \mathbb{C}^n$ 若 $A = uv^H$,则 $||A||_2 = ||u||_2 ||v||_2$

证明,由于
$$\|A\|_2^2 = \rho(A^H A)$$
 而 $A = uv^H$,则
$$A^H A = vu^H uv^H = (u^H u)vv^H$$

注意到,矩阵 vv^H 的谱半径为: v^Hv 从而

$$||A||_2^2 = \rho(A^H A) = (u^H u)(v^H v)$$

$$||u||_{2}^{2} = u^{H}u, \quad ||v||_{2}^{2} = v^{H}v$$

故证得 $\|A\|_2 = \|u\|_2 \|v\|_2$