大连理工大学《矩阵与数值分析》2009 年真题 2006 级《计算方法》试题 B 卷答案

- 一、 填空, 每题 4 分, 共 34 分
- 1) a 的绝对误差界为 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-2}$, a 的相对误差界为 $\frac{1}{4} \times 10^{-4}$;
- 2)法方程组为: $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{\pi^2}{8} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{8} & \frac{\pi^2}{24} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$

$$\left(\varphi_{0},\varphi_{0}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}, \ \left(\varphi_{0},\varphi_{1}\right) = \frac{\pi^{2}}{8}, \ \left(\varphi_{1},\varphi_{1}\right) = \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2}, \ \left(\varphi_{0},\sin x\right) = 1, \ \left(\varphi_{1},\sin x\right) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x\sin x dx = 1,$$

3) 设
$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_{\infty} = \underline{17}$$
, $\operatorname{cond}_{\infty}(\mathbf{A}) = \underline{17 \times 17 = 289}$; $\left(\left\| \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 10 \\ 5 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{1} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 10 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{1} \right)$

4) 应改写为
$$\frac{\left(\left((x+16)x+0\right)x+8\right)x-1}{\left(\left(\left((16x-17)x+18\right)x-14\right)x-13\right)x-1}$$

- 5) 均差 f[0,1,2] = 0, $l_0(x) = \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{2}$;
- 6) 此数值求积公式的代数精度为: ___3_;
- 7) 求解 $u' = -u + t e^{-1}$ 的隐式 Euler: $u_{n+1} = \frac{u_n + (t_{n+1} e^{-1})h}{1+h}$;
- 8) 用二分法进行一步后根所在区间为: [1,2]。
- 9) $\boldsymbol{L}\boldsymbol{L}^T$ 分解为: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$;
- 10) [0,1]上以 $\rho(x) = \ln \frac{1}{x}$ 权函数的正交多项式 $\phi_0(x) = \underline{1}$, $\phi_1(x) = \underline{x \frac{1}{4}}$ 。

11);
$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{1 - x_k - e^{x_k}}{e^{x_k} + 1}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

12) 正交矩阵
$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{3} \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
:

二、计算题

1. (15 分) 解: 吕知,
$$\alpha_2 = 1$$
, $\alpha_1 = 0$, $\alpha_0 = -1$, $\beta_2 = 0$, $\beta_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $\beta_0 = \frac{3}{2}$.

$$c_0 = 1 - 1 = 0$$
, $c_1 = 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 0$, $c_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} \neq 0$, 故此为二步一阶方法。

局部误差主项为: $-\frac{3}{2}h^2u''(t_n)+O(h^3)$ 。

又 $\rho(\lambda)=\lambda^2-1$,满足根条件,故此差分格式收敛。

又考虑模型问题 $u' = \mu u$ 则,有特征多项式:

$$\rho(\lambda) - \overline{h}\sigma(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - \left(\frac{\overline{h}}{2}\right)\lambda - \left(1 + \frac{3\overline{h}}{2}\right) = 0 , \quad \cancel{\sharp} \div \overline{h} = \mu h$$

由判别式可知 $|\lambda|$ < 1的充要条件是: $\left|\frac{\overline{h}}{2}\right|$ < $-\frac{3\overline{h}}{2}$ < 2, 而 $\left|\frac{\overline{h}}{2}\right|$ < $-\frac{3\overline{h}}{2}$ 自然成立,

则由
$$-\frac{3\overline{h}}{2}$$
<2得出 $\overline{h} \in \left(-\frac{4}{3},0\right)$ 。

由于 $0 > \overline{h} = \mu h = -40h > -\frac{4}{3}$, 故 h 的取值范围是: $0 < h < \frac{1}{30}$ 。 #

2. (15 分) 解:
$$\mu_m = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot x^m dx$$
, $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, 则

$$\mu_0 = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \, dx = \frac{2}{3} \; , \quad \mu_1 = \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0 \; , \quad \mu_2 = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 dx = \frac{2}{5} \; , \quad \mu_3 = \int_{-1}^1 x^5 dx = 0 \; .$$

$$\varphi_2(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{5} & x \\ \frac{2}{5} & 0 & x^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{4}{15}x^2 - \frac{4}{25}, \quad \Leftrightarrow \phi_2(x) = 0 \text{ IPA}, \quad \phi_2(x) = \frac{4}{5}\left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{1}{5}\right) = 0$$

得 Gauss 点:
$$x_{0,1} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$$
。取 $f(x) = 1$, x ,令 $\int_{-1}^{1} x^2 f(x) dx$ $= A_0 f\left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right) + A_1 f\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right)$

即得到方程组: $\frac{2}{3} = A_0 + A_1$, $0 = A_1 - A_0$, 解之, 得 $A_0 = A_1 = \frac{1}{3}$, 从而得到

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x^2 f(x) dx \approx \frac{1}{3} \left[f\left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right) + f\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right) \right], \quad \text{ZR} f(x) = x^4$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x^{4} \cdot x^{4} dx = \frac{2}{9} \neq \frac{1}{3} \left[\left(-\sqrt{\frac{5}{7}} \right)^{4} + \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{7}} \right)^{4} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{5}{7} \right)^{2} = \frac{25}{147}$$

故所得到的数值求积公式是具有 m=3 次代数精度 Gauss 求积公式。

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x^{4} e^{-x^{2}} dx \approx \frac{1}{3} \left(e^{-\left(-\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right)^{2}} + e^{-\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\right)^{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{3} e^{-\frac{3}{5}} #$$

3. (10 分) 解:
$$A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,

$$\det(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}^{H} \mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^{2} - 1 = \lambda (\lambda - 2) = 0$$

则 $A^H A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 2$, $\lambda_2 = 0$ $\left(\sigma_1 = \sqrt{2}, \sigma_2 = 0\right)$, 所以 $\Sigma = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)$.

下面求对应的标准正交的特征向量(正规直交),即

$$p_{_{1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \;\;,\;\; v_{_{1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \qquad \qquad p_{_{1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \;\;,\;\; v_{_{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

即
$$V = (v_1 \ v_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$
, 因 $\operatorname{rank}(A) = 1$, 故有 $V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$ 。 计算得

$$U_1 = AV \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = u_1,$$

得约化的奇异值分解

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \boldsymbol{U}_{1} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{V}_{1}^{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \left(\sqrt{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

计算 \mathbf{u}_2 , 使其与 \mathbf{U}_1 构成 \mathbf{R}^2 的一组标准正交基,可取 $\mathbf{U}_2 = \mathbf{u}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

则 $U = (U_1 \ U_2)$ 是酉阵,故矩阵A的奇异值分解(满的奇异值分解)为

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

4. (10 分)解: (1) Gauss-Seidel 法迭代公式:
$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = 1 - a \, x_2^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{a}{2} \, x_1^{(k+1)} \ ; \\ x_3^{(k+1)} = 1 - x_1^{(k+1)} \end{cases}$$

(2) Gauss-Seidel 迭代法的迭代矩阵为:
$$C(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & a & 0 \\ a\lambda & 2\lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则令

$$\det(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{C}(\lambda)) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & a & 0 \\ a\lambda & 2\lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 2\lambda^3 - a^2\lambda^2 = \lambda^2(2\lambda - a^2) = 0$$

得 Gauss-Seidel 迭代法收敛的充要条件为: $|a| < \sqrt{2}$;

5. (10 分) 解: 由于
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则

$$\det(\lambda \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 1) [(\lambda - 1)^3 - (\lambda - 1)] - [(\lambda - 1)^2 - 1] = (\lambda - 1)^2 [(\lambda - 1)^2 - 1] - [(\lambda - 1)^2 - 1] = \lambda^2 (\lambda^2 - 2)^2 \circ$$
即 $\lambda_1 = 0$ (二重), $\lambda_2 = 2$ (二重)。

$$(0I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$
, 即 $\operatorname{rank}(0I - A) = 2$, 故其代数重复度=几何重复度

=2, 即 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 为半单的;且其对应的 Jordan 块为 2 块,和为 2 阶的。

$$(2I-A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{P} \operatorname{rank}(I-A) = 3, \quad \text{故其代数重复度=2, 几何重复}$$

度=1,即 λ_2 =2为亏损的;且其对应的 Jordan 块为1块,和为2阶的。

综上所述,A 的 Jordan 标准型为:
$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
或 $\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ #

二、 证明题(6分)

若 $\rho(A)$ <1,则存在范数||-||,使得||A||<1.

证明: 令
$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \rho(A))$$
, 并取非奇异矩阵 T , 使

$$||A||_{T} \le \rho(A) + \varepsilon = \rho(A) + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \rho(A)) = \rho(A) + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \rho(A) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \rho(A)) < \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$$