

## 第五章 解线性方程组的迭代法

# 线性方程组的求解



- 在科学研究和工程应用中,求解线性方程组是非常基础的问题
- ■一般的线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

■ (Gram公式) 当且仅当 det(A)≠0 时, 方程组有唯一解

$$x_i = \frac{D_i}{D}, i = 1, 2, ..., n$$

$$D = \det(\mathbf{A}), \ D_{i} = \det\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1i-1} & b_{1} & a_{1i+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{ni-1} & b_{n} & a_{ni+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

# 线性方程组的求解



### ■求解线性方程组的方法可分为

- 直接解法:采用消元(初等变换)、矩阵分解等技巧;从理论上来说,直接法经过有限次四则运算(假设运算无舍入误差),可以得到线性方程组的精确解
- 迭代解法:采用迭代、分块、预条件处理等技巧;将线性方程的解视为 某种极限过程的向量序列,近似解

# 迭代法



### ■ 求解线性方程的直接法:

- 时间复杂度: O(n³)
- 空间复杂度: O(n²)
- ●理论上可经过有限次四则运算得到准确解,但因数值计算有含入误差,得到的仍然是近似解
- 适用情况:中等规模

### ■ 求解线性方程的迭代法:

- 高阶稀疏线性方程组
- 主要运算:矩阵与向量的乘法
- 迭代格式的构造
- 收敛性、收敛速度

# 迭代法



■ 基本思想: 将线性方程组 Ax = b等价变形为 x = Mx + g,构造迭代关系式:  $x^{(k+1)} = Mx^{(k)} + g$ 。 若向量序列  $x^{(k)}$  收敛到  $x^*$ ,则

$$\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{M}\mathbf{x}^* + \mathbf{g} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{b}$$

■例如:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{N} - \mathbf{P} \Longrightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{N}^{-1} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{N}^{-1} \mathbf{b}$$

- 如何设计迭代格式?
- 收敛性、收敛速度
- 收敛条件 (是否与初始值相关)
- 优点:占用存储空间少,程序实现简单,尤其适合于 高阶稀疏线性方程组

# 迭代法



#### ■ 收敛性分析:

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} - \mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{M}\mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \mathbf{M}\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{x}^{(k)} - \mathbf{x}^*)$$
  
=  $\cdots = \mathbf{M}^{k+1}(\mathbf{x}^{(0)} - \mathbf{x}^*)$ 

- 向量序列  $\mathbf{X}^{(k)}$  收敛  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \to \infty} \mathbf{M}^k = 0$  与初值的选取无关
- 定理: 求解线性方程组迭代格式  $\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{M}\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \mathbf{g}$  收敛的 充分必要条件是  $\rho(\mathbf{M}) < 1$
- 推论: 若矩阵M的范数 $\|M\|_p < 1$ , 则 $\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = M\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \mathbf{g}$ 收敛
- 常用矩阵范数: || M ||<sub>1</sub>或|| M ||<sub>∞</sub>
- 注意:  $\mathbf{j} \| \mathbf{M} \|_{\!_{\!1}} \ge 1$  或  $\| \mathbf{M} \|_{\!_{\!\infty}} \ge 1$  时,不能断定迭代序列发散,例如

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.8 \end{pmatrix}$$



■ 基本思想: 求解第 i 个方程得到第 i 个未知量

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-1}{a_{11}}(a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n - b_1) \\ x_2 = \frac{-1}{a_{22}}(a_{21}x_1 + a_{23}x_3 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n - b_2) \\ \vdots \\ x_n = \frac{-1}{a_{nn}}(a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{n n-1}x_{n-1} - b_n) \end{cases}$$



#### ■ Jacobi 迭代格式:

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{-1}{a_{11}} (a_{12} x_2^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} - b_1) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{-1}{a_{22}} (a_{21} x_1^{(k)} + a_{23} x_3^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} - b_2) \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = \frac{-1}{a_{nn}} (a_{n1} x_1^{(k)} + \dots + a_{n-1} x_{n-1}^{(k)} - b_n) \end{cases}$$

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{-1}{a_{ii}} (\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} + \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} - b_i)$$



#### ■ Jacobi送代矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_{1}^{(k+1)} \\ x_{2}^{(k+1)} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n}^{(k+1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{-a_{12}}{a_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{-a_{1n}}{a_{11}} \\ \frac{-a_{21}}{a_{22}} & 0 & \cdots & \frac{-a_{2n}}{a_{22}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{-a_{n1}}{a_{nn}} & \frac{-a_{n2}}{a_{nn}} & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1}^{(k)} \\ x_{2}^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n}^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b_{1}}{a_{11}} \\ \frac{b_{2}}{a_{22}} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n}^{(k)} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ & a_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \Leftrightarrow (\mathbf{D} - (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{A}))\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{D}\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{M} = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{A} \quad , \quad \mathbf{g} = \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$$



- Jacobi 选代收敛条件的充分必要条件:  $\rho(\mathbf{M}) < 1$
- 定理: 若线性方程组Ax=b的系数矩阵A满足下列条件之一:
  - (1) A为严格行对角占优阵,即 $|a_{ii}| > \sum |a_{ij}|, i = 1, 2, ..., n$ .
  - (2) A 为严格列对角占优阵,即 $|a_{jj}| > \sum_{i \neq j}^{j \neq l} |a_{ij}|, j = 1, 2, ..., n$ . 则Jacobi 迭代收敛
- 通常,对角元越占优,收敛速度就越快;但也有反倒,如:

$$\mathbf{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{A}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3/4 \\ -1/12 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



### ■ Jacobi 迭代算法

#### Algorithm 15 Jacobi's Iteration Algorithm

```
Input:
    n, (a_{ij}), (b_i), (x_i), M, \varepsilon
 1: for k=1 to M do
       for i = 1 to n do
      u_i \leftarrow (b_i - \sum_{j \neq i}^n a_{ij} x_j) / a_{ii};
       end for
       if ||\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{x}|| < \varepsilon then
       break;
 6:
       else
 7:
          for i = 1 to n do
 9:
           x_i \leftarrow u_i;
          end for
10:
       end if
11:
12: end for
Output:
     (x_i)
```



#### ■ 基本思想:使用最新计算出的分量进行迭代

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = \frac{-1}{a_{11}} (a_{12} x_2^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} - b_1) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = \frac{-1}{a_{22}} (a_{21} x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{23} x_3^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n} x_n^{(k)} - b_2) \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = \frac{-1}{a_{nn}} (a_{n1} x_1^{(k+1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} - b_n) \\ x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{-1}{a_{ii}} (\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k+1)} + \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} - b_i) \end{cases}$$



#### ■ Gauss-Seidel 迭代矩阵:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U},$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & & \\ & a_{22} & & \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & & 0 & \\ a_{n1} & & \cdots & a_{nn-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 & a_{n-1n} \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \Leftrightarrow (\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{L})\mathbf{x} = -\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x} = -(\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x} + (\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{M} = -(\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{U}, \quad \mathbf{g} = (\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{L})^{-1}\mathbf{b}$$



- Gauss-Seidel 迭代收敛条件的充分必要条件:
   ρ(M) < 1</li>
- 定理: 若线性方程组Ax=b的系数矩阵A满足下列条件之一:
  - (1) A为行严格对角占优阵,即 $|a_{ii}| > \sum |a_{ij}|, i = 1, 2, ..., n$ .
  - (2) A 为 列 严 格 对 角 占 优 阵 , 即  $|a_{jj}| > \sum_{i=1}^{j\neq l} |a_{ij}|, j = 1, 2, ..., n$ .
  - (3) A为正定对称矩阵,即 $\left|\mathbf{A}\begin{pmatrix} 12\cdots k \\ 12\cdots k \end{pmatrix}\right| > 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

则Gauss-Seidel迭代收敛

■ 对于行/列严格对角占优阵,可以证明:

$$\| (\mathbf{D} + \mathbf{L})^{-1} \mathbf{U} \|_{\infty} \leq \| \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{D}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \|_{\infty}$$

故Gauss-Seidel 迭代法常快于Jacobi 迭代



- ■对于一般的线性方程组,Jacobi迭代与Gauss-Seidel迭代可能都收敛,也可能都不收敛,还可能Jacobi迭代收敛而Gauss-Seidel迭代不收敛,或者Gauss-Seidel迭代收敛而Jacobi迭代不收敛。
- 在两者都收敛的情况下,收敛的快慢也不一样
- 实际的经验:一般情况下, Gauss-Seidel选代快于 Jacobi送代



### ■ Gauss-Seidel 算法

#### Algorithm 16 Gauss-Seidel's Iteration Algorithm

```
Input:
    n, (a_{ij}), (b_i), (x_i), M, \varepsilon
 1: for k=1 to M do
     for i = 1 to n do
     u_i \leftarrow x_i;
      end for
      for i = 1 to n do
      x_i \leftarrow (b_i - \sum_{j \neq i}^n a_{ij} x_j) / a_{ii};
      end for
 7:
      if ||\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{x}|| < \varepsilon then
       break;
 9:
       end if
10:
11: end for
Output:
    (x_i)
```



- 逐次超松弛迭代 (Successive Over Relaxation)
- 基本思想:  $5\rho(-(D+L)^{-1}U)\approx 1$  时,收敛符会很慢,取 $\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)}$  和 $\mathbf{x}^{(k)}$ 的一个适当的加权平均来改进Gauss-Seidel 选代

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \omega \Delta \mathbf{x}^{(k)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \omega(\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} - \mathbf{x}^{(k)}), \ \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(-\mathbf{L}\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} - \mathbf{U}\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \mathbf{b})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = (1-\omega)\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \omega(-\mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{L}\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} - \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{b})$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^{(k+1)} = (1-\omega)x_1^{(k)} + \omega \frac{-1}{a_{11}} (a_{12}x_2^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n}x_n^{(k)} - b_1) \\ x_2^{(k+1)} = (1-\omega)x_2^{(k)} + \omega \frac{-1}{a_{22}} (a_{21}x_1^{(k+1)} + a_{23}x_3^{(k)} + \dots + a_{1n}x_n^{(k)} - b_2) \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} = (1-\omega)x_n^{(k)} + \omega \frac{-1}{a_{nn}} (a_{n1}x_1^{(k+1)} + \dots + a_{nn-1}x_{n-1}^{(k+1)} - b_n) \end{cases}$$



#### ■ SOR选代矩阵:

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{L} + \mathbf{U},$$

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & & \\ & a_{22} & & \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{L} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & & 0 & \\ a_{n1} & & \cdots & a_{nn-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{U} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & 0 & \\ & & & 0 & a_{n-1n} \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = (1 - \omega)\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \omega(-\mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{L}\mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} - \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{b})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\mathbf{D} + \omega \mathbf{L}) \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = [(1 - \omega)\mathbf{D} - \omega \mathbf{U}] \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \omega \mathbf{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^{(k+1)} = (\mathbf{D} + \omega \mathbf{L})^{-1} [(1 - \omega)\mathbf{D} - \omega \mathbf{U}] \mathbf{x}^{(k)} + \omega (\mathbf{D} + \omega \mathbf{L})^{-1} \mathbf{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $\mathbf{M} = (\mathbf{D} + \omega \mathbf{L})^{-1} [(1 - \omega)\mathbf{D} - \omega \mathbf{U}], \quad \mathbf{g} = \omega (\mathbf{D} + \omega \mathbf{L})^{-1} \mathbf{b}$ 



- SOR选代收敛条件的充分必要条件:  $\rho(\mathbf{M}) < 1$
- 定理: SOR选代收敛的必要条件: 0<\alpha<2
- 定理: 若A为对称正定矩阵,则当0<∞<2 时,SOR选 代恒收敛
- ■如何确定@使得SOR选代最优?对于一般的线性方程组, 比较困难;对于特殊的线性方程组,譬如相容次序的矩阵,有一些理论结果
- SOR选代
  - 亚松弛迭代: 0<∞<1</li>
  - Gauss-Seidel 迭代: ω=1
  - 超松弛迭代:1<∞<2</li>



### ■ SOR迭代算法

#### Algorithm 17 SOR Iteration Algorithm

```
Input:
    n, (a_{ij}), (b_i), (x_i), M, \varepsilon
 1: for k=1 to M do
       for i = 1 to n do
 3:
      u_i \leftarrow x_i;
      end for
 4:
       for i = 1 to n do
       x_i \leftarrow (1 - \omega) * u_i + \omega * (b_i - \sum_{j \neq i}^n a_{ij} x_j) / a_{ii};
 6:
       end for
 7:
       if ||\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{x}|| < \varepsilon then
          break;
 9:
       end if
10:
11: end for
Output:
     (x_i)
```