实验 1 解线性方程组的直接方法

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一、 实验问题

给定下列几个不同类型的线性方程组,请用适当的直接法求解。

1. 线性方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & -3 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 6 & -5 & -3 & 6 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & -2 & -1 & 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 5 & -1 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 9 & 4 \\ -4 & 2 & 6 & -1 & 6 & 7 & -3 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 8 & 6 & -8 & 5 & 7 & 17 & 2 & 6 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 16 & 10 & -11 & -9 & 17 & 34 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 2 & -7 & 13 & 9 & 2 & 0 & 12 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 8 & -3 & -24 & -8 & 6 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x1 \\ x2 \\ x3 \\ x4 \\ x5 \\ x6 \\ x7 \\ x8 \\ x9 \\ x10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 12 \\ 3 \\ 46 \\ 13 \\ 38 \\ 19 \\ -21 \end{bmatrix}$$

精确解 $x^* = (1, -1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 1, -1, 2)^T$

2. 对称正定线性方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & -4 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & -1 & 14 & 1 & -8 & -3 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 6 & -1 & -4 & -3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -8 & -1 & 22 & 4 & -10 & -3 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 & -4 & 4 & 11 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & -3 & -10 & 1 & 14 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 3 & -3 & -4 & 2 & 19 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ 6 \\ 23 \\ 11 \\ -22 \\ -15 \\ 45 \end{bmatrix}$$

精确解 $x^* = (1, -1, 0, 2, 1, -1, 0, 2)^T$

3. 三对角线性方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \\ x_8 \\ x_9 \\ x_10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \\ -13 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ -12 \\ 14 \\ -4 \\ 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

精确解 $x^* = (2, 1, -3, 0, 1, -2, 3, 0, 1, -1)^T$

二、实验要求

- 1. 对上述三个方程组分别利用 Gauss 顺序消去法与 Gauss 列主元消去法;平方根法;追赶法求解。
- 2. 编出算法通用程序。
- 3. 在应用 Gauss 消去法时,尽可能利用相应程序输出系数矩阵的三角分解式。

三、 实验目的和意义

- 1. 通过写程序,掌握模块化结构程序设计方法。
- 2. 掌握求解各类线性方程组的直接方法,了解各种方法的特点。
- 3. 体会 Gauss 消去法选主元的必要性。

四、算法

1. Gauss 顺序消去法

输入:
$$A = (a_{ij}), b = (b_1, ..., b_n)^T$$
, 维数 n

输出: 方程组解 x_1 , ..., x_n , 或方程组无解信息

(1) 对于 k=1, 2, ..., n-1, 执行

对于 i=k+1, ..., n, 计算

$$\begin{split} l_{ik} &= \frac{a_{ik}^{(k)}}{a_{kk}^{(k)}} \\ a_{ij}^{(k+1)} &= a_{ij}^{(k)} - l_{ik} a_{kj}^{(k)} \; , \; \; j = k+1 \; , \; \ldots \; , \; n \\ b_i^{(k+1)} &= b_i^{(k)} - l_{ik} b_k^{(k)} \end{split}$$

(2) 回带过程:

$$x_n = \frac{b_n^{(n)}}{a_{nn}^{(n)}}$$

对于 i=n-1, n-2, ..., 1, 计算

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

2. Gauss 列主元消去法

输入:
$$A = (a_{ii}), b = (b_1, ..., b_n)^T$$
, 维数 n

输出: 方程组解 x_1 , ..., x_n , 或方程组无解信息

(1) 对于 k = 1, 2, ..., n-1, 循环执行步 2 到步 5;

(2) 按列选主元素 aik, 即确定下标 i 使

$$|a_{ik}| = \max_{k \le j \le n} |a_{jk}|$$

- (3) 若 a_{ik} = 0,输出"no unique solution",停止计算;
- (4) 若i ≠ k, 换行

$$a_{kj} \leftrightarrow a_{ij} j = k, \dots, n$$

$$b_k \leftrightarrow b_i$$

(5) 消元计算,对于 i = k+1, ..., n, 计算

$$\begin{split} l_{ik} &= \frac{a_{ik}}{a_{kk}} \\ a_{ij} &= a_{ij} - l_{ik} a_{kj} \ j = k+1, \dots, \ n \end{split}$$

- $b_i = b_i l_{ik}b_k$
- (6) 若 ann = 0,输出"no unique solution",停止计算;
- (7) 回带求解

$$x_n = \frac{b_n}{a_{nn}}$$

$$x_i = \frac{b_i - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j}{a_{ii}} \ i = n-1, \dots, 2, 1$$

3. 平方根法

求解对称正定方程组 Ax = b。首先,计算分解 $A = GG^T$,G 的元素 $g_{ik}(i \ge j)$ 存放在 A 的下三角部分,然后求解方程组 Gy = b 和 $G^Tx = y$ 。

输入:
$$A = (a_{ij})$$
, $i \ge j$, $b = (b_1, ..., b_n)^T$, 维数 n

输出: 方程组的解 $x = (x_1, ..., x_n)^T$

(1) 对于 k=1, 2, ..., n, 循环执行步 2 到步 4;

(2)
$$a_{kk} \leftarrow g_{kk} = \left(a_{kk} - \sum_{m=1}^{k-1} a_{km}^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(3) 对于
$$\mathbf{i} = \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{1}$$
, …, \mathbf{n} , 计算
$$a_{ik} \leftarrow g_{ik} = \frac{a_{ik} - \sum_{m=1}^{k-1} a_{im} a_{km}}{a_{kk}}$$

$$(4) y_k \leftarrow \frac{b_k - \sum_{m=1}^{k-1} a_{km} y_m}{a_{kk}}$$

$$(5)$$
 $x_n \leftarrow \frac{y_n}{a_{nn}}$

$$x_k \leftarrow \frac{y_k - \sum_{m=k+1}^n a_{mk} x_m}{a_{kk}} \ k = n-1, \dots, 2, 1$$

(6) 输出 $x = (x_1, ..., x_n)^T$

4. 追赶法

求解三对角方程组 Ax = b,用四个一维数组存放方程组数据 $\{a_i, c_i, d_i, b_i\}$ 。

输入: 方程组数据 $\{a_i, c_i, d_i, b_i, n\}$

输出: 方程组解 $x = (x_1, ..., x_n)^T$

- (1) $\alpha_1 \leftarrow \alpha_1$
- (2) 对于 i=1, 2, ..., n-1, 计算 $\beta_i \leftarrow \frac{c_i}{\alpha_i}$

$$\alpha_{i+1} \leftarrow \alpha_{i+1} - d_{i+1}\beta_i$$

(3)
$$y_i \Leftarrow \frac{b_1}{\alpha_i}$$

$$y_i \Leftarrow \frac{b_1 - d_i y_{i-1}}{\alpha_i}$$

$$(4) x_n \leftarrow y_n$$

$$x_i \leftarrow y_i - \beta_i x_{i+1}, i = n-1, ..., 2, 1$$

(5) 输出 $x = (x_1, ..., x_n)^T$

五、 实验代码

Gauss 顺序消去法:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdib.h>

const int N = 10;
double a[N][N] =
{
      {4, 2, -3, -1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0},
      {8, 6, -5, -3, 6, 5, 0, 1, 0, 0},
      {4, 2, -2, -1, 3, 2, -1, 0, 3, 1},
      {0, -2, 1, 5, -1, 3, -1, 1, 9, 4},
      {-4, 2, 6, -1, 6, 7, -3, 3, 2, 3},
      {8, 6, -8, 5, 7, 17, 2, 6, -3, 5},
      {0, 2, -1, 3, -4, 2, 5, 3, 0, 1},
      {16, 10, -11, -9, 17, 34, 2, -1, 2, 2},
```

```
{4, 6, 2, -7, 13, 9, 2, 0, 12, 4},
   \{0, 0, -1, 8, -3, -24, -8, 6, 3, -1\}
};
double b[N] = \{5, 12, 3, 2, 3, 46, 13, 38, 19, -21\};
bool Gauss(double a[N][N], double b[N], double x[N])
{
   for (int k = 0; k < N - 1; k ++)
   {
      //处理增广矩阵
      for(int i = k + 1; i <= N - 1; i ++)</pre>
          if(a[k][k] == 0)
             printf("Divided by zero!");
             return false;
          double l = a[i][k] / a[k][k];
          for (int j = k + 1; j \le N - 1; j++)
             a[i][j] = a[i][j] - 1 * a[k][j];
          b[i] = b[i] - 1 * b[k];
      }
   }
   //回代求解
   x[N-1] = b[N-1] / a[N-1][N-1];
   for (int i = N - 2; i >= 0; i --)
   {
      double sum = 0;
      for(int j = i + 1; j <= N - 1; j ++)</pre>
         sum += a[i][j] * x[j];
      x[i] = (b[i] - sum) / a[i][i];
   }
   return true;
}
int main(void)
   double x[N] = \{0\};
   if(Gauss(a, b, x))
      //输出处理后的增广矩阵
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
             for(int j = 0; j < i; j++)</pre>
                 printf(" ");
             for(int j = i ; j < N; j ++)</pre>
                 printf("%6.21f", a[i][j]);
             printf("%6.21f\n", b[i]);
          //输出解
          for(int i = 0; i < N; i ++)</pre>
             printf("%10.6lf\n", x[i]);
      }
      return 0;
   }
Gauss 列主元消去法:
   #include<stdio.h>
  #include<stdlib.h>
   #include<cmath>
  const int N = 10;
  double a[N][N] =
   {
      \{4, 2, -3, -1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0\},\
      \{8, 6, -5, -3, 6, 5, 0, 1, 0, 0\},\
      \{4, 2, -2, -1, 3, 2, -1, 0, 3, 1\},\
      \{0, -2, 1, 5, -1, 3, -1, 1, 9, 4\},\
      \{-4, 2, 6, -1, 6, 7, -3, 3, 2, 3\},\
      {8, 6, -8, 5, 7, 17, 2, 6, -3, 5},
      \{0, 2, -1, 3, -4, 2, 5, 3, 0, 1\},\
      {16, 10, -11, -9, 17, 34, 2, -1, 2, 2},
      {4, 6, 2, -7, 13, 9, 2, 0, 12, 4},
      \{0, 0, -1, 8, -3, -24, -8, 6, 3, -1\}
  };
  double b[N] = \{5, 12, 3, 2, 3, 46, 13, 38, 19, -21\};
  bool Gauss_update(double a[N][N], double b[N], double x[N])
   {
      for (int k = 0; k < N - 1; k ++)
```

```
{
   //选列主元
   int max_index = k;
   double max_ele = a[k][k];
   for (int j = k; j \le N - 1; j++)
      if(abs(a[j][k]) > abs(max_ele))
          max_index = j;
          max_ele = a[j][k];
      }
   }
   //交换两行
   if(max_index != k)
   {
      double temp = 0;
      for (int j = k; j \le N-1; j++)
          temp = a[k][j];
          a[k][j] = a[max_index][j];
          a[max index][j] = temp;
      }
      temp = b[k];
      b[k] = b[max_index];
      b[max index] = temp;
   }
   //处理增广矩阵
   for(int i = k + 1; i <= N - 1; i ++)</pre>
   {
      if(a[k][k] == 0)
          printf("Divided by zero!");
          return false;
      double l = a[i][k] / a[k][k];
      for (int j = k + 1; j \le N - 1; j++)
          a[i][j] = a[i][j] - 1 * a[k][j];
      b[i] = b[i] - 1 * b[k];
   }
}
//回代求解
x[N-1] = b[N-1] / a[N-1][N-1];
```

```
for(int i = N - 2; i >= 0; i --)
   {
      double sum = 0;
      for(int j = i + 1; j <= N - 1; j ++)</pre>
          sum += a[i][j] * x[j];
      x[i] = (b[i] - sum) / a[i][i];
   }
   return true;
}
int main(void)
   double x[N] = \{0\};
   if(Gauss update(a, b, x))
       //输出处理后的增广矩阵
      for(int i = 0; i < N; i++)</pre>
          for (int j = 0; j < i; j++)
          {
             printf(" ");
          for(int j = i ; j < N; j ++)</pre>
              printf("%6.21f", a[i][j]);
          printf("%6.21f\n", b[i]);
       }
       //输出解
      for(int i = 0; i < N; i ++)</pre>
          printf("%10.6lf\n", x[i]);
   }
   return 0;
}
```

平方根法:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<math.h>
const int N = 8;
double a[N][N] =
   \{4, 2, -4, 0, 2, 4, 0, 0\},\
   \{2, 2, -1, -2, 1, 3, 2, 0\},\
   \{-4, -1, 14, 1, -8, -3, 5, 6\},\
   \{0, -2, 1, 6, -1, -4, -3, 3\},\
   \{2, 1, -8, -1, 22, 4, -10, -3\},\
   \{4, 3, -3, -4, 4, 11, 1, -4\},\
   \{0, 2, 5, -3, -10, 1, 14, 2\},\
   \{0, 0, 6, 3, -3, -4, 2, 19\}
};
double b[N] = \{0, -6, 6, 23, 11, -22, -15, 45\};
bool Choleskey (double a[N][N], double b[N], double x[N])
   double sum = 0;
   double y[N] = \{0\};
   for (int k = 0; k \le N - 1; k ++)
       //求对角线的元素
       sum = 0;
       for (int m = 0; m \le k - 1; m ++)
          sum += a[k][m] * a[k][m];
       a[k][k] = sqrt(a[k][k] - sum);
       if(a[k][k] == 0)
          printf("Divided by zero!");
          return false;
       //求非对角线元素
       for(int i = k + 1; i <= N - 1; i ++)</pre>
       {
          sum = 0;
          for (int m = 0; m \le k - 1; m ++)
              sum += a[i][m] * a[k][m];
          }
```

```
a[i][k] = (a[i][k] - sum) / a[k][k];
      //解G y = b
      sum = 0;
      for (int m = 0; m \le k - 1; m ++)
          sum += a[k][m] * y[m];
      y[k] = (b[k] - sum) / a[k][k];
   }
   x[N - 1] = y[N - 1] / a[N - 1][N - 1];
   for (int k = N - 2; k >= 0; k --)
      sum = 0;
      for(int m = k + 1; m <= N - 1; m ++)</pre>
         sum += a[m][k] * x[m];
      x[k] = (y[k] - sum) / a[k][k];
   }
   return true;
}
int main(void)
{
   double x[N] = \{0\};
   if(Choleskey(a, b, x))
      //输出分解后的系数矩阵G
      for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)
          for(int j = 0 ; j <= i; j ++)</pre>
             printf("%6.21f", a[i][j]);
          printf("\n");
      //输出解
      for(int i = 0; i < N; i ++)</pre>
         printf("%10.6lf\n", x[i]);
   }
```

```
return 0;
   }
追赶法:
  #include<stdio.h>
  #include<stdlib.h>
  const int N = 10;
  double a[N] = \{4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4\};
  double c[N-1] = \{-1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1\};
  double d[N] = \{0, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1\};
  double b[N] = \{7, 5, -13, 2, 6, -12, 14, -4, 5, -5\};
  bool Crout (double a[N], double c[N], double d[N], double b[N],
  double x[N])
   {
      //分解矩阵
      for(int i = 0; i <= N - 2; i ++)</pre>
         c[i] = c[i] / a[i];
         a[i + 1] = a[i + 1] - d[i + 1] * c[i];
      //分析知 实际上并不需要中间变量v[N]
      //计算逻辑上的y[N]
      x[0] = b[0] / a[0];
      for(int i = 1; i <= N - 1; i ++)</pre>
         x[i] = (b[i] - d[i] * x[i - 1]) / a[i];
      }
      //求出x[N];
      for (int i = N - 2; i >= 0; i --)
         x[i] = x[i] - c[i] * x[i + 1];
      }
      return true;
  }
  int main(void)
   {
      //A = TM
      double x[N] = \{0\};
      if(Crout(a, c, d, b, x))
      {
         //打印T
         printf("%6.21f\n", a[0]);
         for(int i = 1; i <= N-1; i++)</pre>
```

```
{
          for (int k = 0; k \le i - 2; k ++)
             printf(" ");
         printf("%6.21f%6.21f\n", d[i], a[i]);
      //打印M
      for (int i = 0; i \le N-2; i++)
         for (int k = 0; k \le i - 1; k ++)
            printf(" ");
         printf(" 1.00%6.21f\n", a[i]);
      for (int k = 0; k \le N - 2; k ++)
         printf(" ");
      printf(" 1.00\n");
      //输出解
      for(int i = 0; i < N; i ++)</pre>
         printf("%10.61f\n", x[i]);
      }
   }
   return 0;
}
```

六、 实验结果

操作系统: Windows 10 企业版

GCC Version: 4.7.1

G++ Version: 4.7.1

Gauss 顺序消去法:

```
4.00 2.00 -3.00 -1.00
                        2.00
                              1.00
                                    0.00
                                          0.00
                                                0.00
                                                      0.00
                                                            5.00
      2.00 1.00 -1.00
                              3.00
                                                      0.00
                        2.00
                                    0.00
                                          1.00
                                                0.00
                                                            2.00
                       1.00
                  0.00
            1.00
                              1.00 -1.00
                                          0.00
                                                3.00
                                                      1.00 -2.00
                  4.00 -1.00
                              4.00 1.00
                                          2.00
                                               3.00
                                                      2.00
                                                            8.00
                        3.00
                              1.00 -2.00 1.00 -1.00
                                                      2.00
                                                            6.00
                              5.00
                                    1.00 -1.00 2.00 0.00
                                                            0.00
                                    0.40 0.60 2.80 3.00
                                                           5.00
                                          2.00-13.00 -9.00 -3.00
                                              -125.00-110.00-95.00
                                                    -12.14-24.28
1.000000
-1.000000
-0.000000
1.000000
2.000000
0.000000
3.000000
1.000000
-1.000000
2.000000
```

Gauss 列主元消去法:

```
16.00 10.00-11.00 -9.00 17.00 34.00 2.00 -1.00
                                                 2.00
                                                       2.00 38.00
      4.50 3.25 -3.25 10.25 15.50 -2.50
                                           2.75
                                                 2.50
                                                       3.50 12.50
            -3.22 10.22 -3.78 -3.44 1.56 5.89 -4.56
                                                       3.22 24.22
                  11.31
                        0.69 7.28 -0.93 6.69
                                                 6.66
                                                       8.00 25.93
                        -5.49 -0.15
                                    4.66 -0.73
                                                 4.29 -0.66 -3.34
                             -25.98 -9.89 1.60 -0.09 -5.16-38.29
                                     9.58 -1.45
                                                1.97
                                                       3.21 31.73
                                          -0.52 -6.05
                                                       0.08 5.68
                                                -1.23
                                                       0.32 1.88
                                                       0.25 0.51
1.000000
-1.000000
0.000000
1.000000
2.000000
-0.000000
3.000000
1.000000
-1.000000
2.000000
```

平方根法:

```
2.00
1.00
       1.00
-2.00
       1.00
             3.00
0.00 -2.00
             1.00
                    1.00
1.00
       0.00 -2.00
                   1.00
                          4.00
2.00
       1.00
             0.00 -2.00
                         1.00
                                 1.00
0.00
       2.00
                    0.00 -2.00
             1.00
                                1.00
                                       2.00
0.00
       0.00
             2.00
                    1.00
                         0.00 -2.00
                                       1.00
                                             3.00
1.000000
-1.000000
0.000000
2.000000
1.000000
-1.000000
0.000000
2.000000
```

追赶法:

```
4.00
-1.00 3.75
      -1.00 3.73
            -1.00
                  3.73
                  -1.00
                        3.73
                        -1.00 3.73
                              -1.00 3.73
                                     -1.00 3.73
                                           -1.00 3.73
                                                 -1.00 3.73
 1.00 4.00
       1.00 3.75
             1.00
                   3.73
                   1.00
                         3.73
                         1.00
                               3.73
                               1.00
                                     3.73
                                      1.00
                                            3.73
                                                  3.73
                                            1.00
                                                  1.00 3.73
                                                        1.00
2.000000
1.000000
-3.000000
0.000000
1.000000
-2.000000
3.000000
-0.000000
1.000000
-1.000000
```

七、 实验感受

- 1. 因为算法都有,所以编程没有什么难处。
- 2. 写完程序之后,感觉自己对线性方程组的直接解法有了理解性的记忆。