

第二章 线性方程组的直接解法

§ 1 三角分解法

§ 2 正交三角分解法

§ 3 灵敏度分析



□ 快速、高效地求解线性方程组是数值线性代数研究中的核心问题，也是目前科学计算中的重要研究课题之一。

□ 各种各样的科学和工程问题，往往最终都要归结为求解一个线性方程组。

□ 线性方程组的数值解法有：直接法和迭代法。

✓ 直接法：在假定没有舍入误差的情况下，经过有限次运算可以求得方程组的精确解；

✓ 迭代法：从一个初始向量出发，按照一定的迭代格式，构造出一个趋向于真解的无穷序列。

§ 2.1 三角分解法

一 高斯消去法

□ 一个例子

$$\text{求解} \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 7 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 - x_3 = 11 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$



解 Step1:消元

$$\bar{A} = (A, b) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 4 & 5 & -1 & 11 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - 0.5r_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{7}{2} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + \frac{5}{3 \times 2} r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Step2:回代

$$\begin{cases} x_3 = -6 / (-2) = 3 \\ x_2 = (-3 + 3 \times 3) / 3 = 2 \\ x_1 = (7 - 1 \times 3 - 1 \times 2) / 2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

1 计算机上所用的公式

求解方程：
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = a_{1,n+1} \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = a_{2,n+1} \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = a_{n,n+1} \end{cases}$$

下面研究它的计算规律：



1) 消元

$$\text{记 } A^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1k}^{(0)} & a_{1,k+1}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(0)} & a_{1,n+1}^{(0)} \\ a_{21}^{(0)} & a_{22}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{2k}^{(0)} & a_{2,k+1}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(0)} & a_{2,n+1}^{(0)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{k1}^{(0)} & a_{k2}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{kk}^{(0)} & a_{k,k+1}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{kn}^{(0)} & a_{k,n+1}^{(0)} \\ a_{k+1,1}^{(0)} & a_{k+1,2}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{k+1,k}^{(0)} & a_{k+1,k+1}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{k+1,n}^{(0)} & a_{k+1,n+1}^{(0)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1}^{(0)} & a_{n2}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{nk}^{(0)} & a_{n,k+1}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(0)} & a_{n,n+1}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Step 1: 假设 $a_{11}^{(0)} \neq 0$, 令 $l_{i1} = a_{i1}^{(0)} / a_{11}^{(0)}$ ($i = 2, \dots, n$)

$$A^{(0)} \xrightarrow[\substack{i = 2, \dots, n \\ r_i - l_{i1}r_1}]{\quad} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1k}^{(0)} & a_{1,k+1}^{(0)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(0)} & a_{1,n+1}^{(0)} \\ \mathbf{0} & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2k}^{(1)} & a_{2,k+1}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} & a_{2,n+1}^{(1)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \mathbf{0} & a_{k2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{kk}^{(1)} & a_{k,k+1}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{kn}^{(1)} & a_{k,n+1}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{0} & a_{k+1,2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{k+1,k}^{(1)} & a_{k+1,k+1}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{k+1,n}^{(1)} & a_{k+1,n+1}^{(1)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \mathbf{0} & a_{n2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{nk}^{(1)} & a_{n,k+1}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(1)} & a_{n,n+1}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

假设第 $k-1$ 步消元后

$$A^{(k-1)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1k}^{(0)} & a_{1,k+1}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(0)} & a_{1,n+1}^{(0)} \\ \mathbf{0} & a_{22}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2k}^{(1)} & a_{2,k+1}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(1)} & a_{2,n+1}^{(1)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & a_{kk}^{(k-1)} & a_{k,k+1}^{(k-1)} & \dots & a_{kn}^{(k-1)} & a_{k,n+1}^{(k-1)} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & a_{k+1,k}^{(k-1)} & a_{k+1,k+1}^{(k-1)} & \dots & a_{k+1,n}^{(k-1)} & a_{k+1,n+1}^{(k-1)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & a_{nk}^{(k-1)} & a_{n,k+1}^{(k-1)} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(k-1)} & a_{n,n+1}^{(k-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Step k: 若 $a_{kk}^{(k-1)} \neq 0$, 计算 $l_{ik} = a_{ik}^{(k-1)} / a_{kk}^{(k-1)}$ ($i = k+1, \dots, n$)

以及 $a_{ij}^{(k)} = a_{ij}^{(k-1)} - l_{ik} a_{kj}^{(k-1)}$ ($i = k+1, \dots, n; j = k+1, \dots, n+1$)

$$A^{(k-1)} \xrightarrow[\substack{i = k+1, \dots, n \\ r_i - l_{ik} r_k}]{\quad} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1k}^{(0)} & a_{1,k+1}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(0)} & a_{1,n+1}^{(0)} \\ \mathbf{0} & a_{22}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2k}^{(1)} & a_{2,k+1}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(1)} & a_{2,n+1}^{(1)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & a_{kk}^{(k-1)} & a_{k,k+1}^{(k-1)} & \dots & a_{kn}^{(k-1)} & a_{k,n+1}^{(k-1)} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & a_{k+1,k+1}^{(k)} & \dots & a_{k+1,n}^{(k)} & a_{k+1,n+1}^{(k)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & a_{n,k+1}^{(k)} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(k)} & a_{n,n+1}^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} \triangleq A^{(k)}$$

Step n-1: 消元结束, A化为上三角矩阵:

$$A^{(n-1)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1k}^{(0)} & a_{1,k+1}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(0)} & a_{1,n+1}^{(0)} \\ \mathbf{0} & a_{22}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2k}^{(1)} & a_{2,k+1}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(1)} & a_{2,n+1}^{(1)} \\ \dots & \dots & & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & a_{kk}^{(k-1)} & a_{k,k+1}^{(k-1)} & \dots & a_{kn}^{(k-1)} & a_{k,n+1}^{(k-1)} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & a_{k+1,k+1}^{(k)} & \dots & a_{k+1,n}^{(k)} & a_{k+1,n+1}^{(k)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(n-1)} & a_{n,n+1}^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

在实际编程中,
为了节省内存,
不引入新变量,
消元过程记为:

$$k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1, \quad a_{kk} \neq 0$$

$$i = k + 1, \dots, n$$

$$l_{ik} = \frac{a_{ik}}{a_{kk}} \Rightarrow a_{ik}$$

$$j = k + 1, \dots, n + 1$$

$$a_{ij} - a_{ik} a_{kj} \Rightarrow a_{ij}$$

消元结束后，增广矩阵化为如下“形式”：

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccccc} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1k}^{(0)} & a_{1,k+1}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(0)} & a_{1,n+1}^{(0)} \\ l_{21} & a_{22}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2k}^{(1)} & a_{2,k+1}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(1)} & a_{2,n+1}^{(1)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ l_{k1} & l_{k2} & \dots & a_{kk}^{(k-1)} & a_{k,k+1}^{(k-1)} & \dots & a_{kn}^{(k-1)} & a_{k,n+1}^{(k-1)} \\ l_{k+1,1} & l_{k+1,2} & \dots & l_{k+1,k} & a_{k+1,k+1}^{(k)} & \dots & a_{k+1,n}^{(k)} & a_{k+1,n+1}^{(k)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \dots & l_{nk} & l_{n,k+1} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(n-1)} & a_{n,n+1}^{(n-1)} \end{array} \right]$$

2) 回代

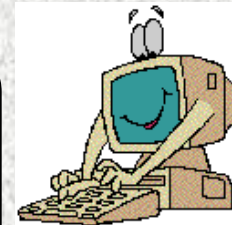
$$\begin{cases} x_n = a_{n,n+1}^{(n-1)} / a_{nn}^{(n-1)} \\ x_k = (a_{k,n+1}^{(k-1)} - \sum_{j=k+1}^n a_{kj}^{(k-1)} x_j) / a_{kk}^{(k-1)} \\ (k = n-1, \dots, 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccccc} a_{11}^{(0)} & a_{12}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1k}^{(0)} & a_{1,k+1}^{(0)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(0)} & x_1 \\ l_{21} & a_{22}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2k}^{(1)} & a_{2,k+1}^{(1)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(1)} & x_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ l_{k1} & l_{k2} & \dots & a_{kk}^{(k-1)} & a_{k,k+1}^{(k-1)} & \dots & a_{kn}^{(k-1)} & x_{k-1} \\ l_{k+1,1} & l_{k+1,2} & \dots & l_{k+1,k} & a_{k+1,k+1}^{(k)} & \dots & a_{k+1,n}^{(k)} & x_k \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \dots & l_{nk} & l_{n,k+1} & \dots & a_{nn}^{(n-1)} & x_n \end{array} \right]$$

□ 一个模拟计算机求解的例子

求解
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 5 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = -2 \\ -2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 - 5x_4 = 3 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 10 \end{cases}$$

解 $\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -3 & 2 & -5 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 10 \end{array} \right)$



$\bar{A} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ \mathbf{1/1} & 1 & -2 & 3 & -7 \\ -\mathbf{2/1} & -1 & 4 & -3 & 13 \\ \mathbf{3/1} & -2 & -1 & -2 & -5 \end{array} \right)$

\rightarrow

$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ \mathbf{1} & 1 & -2 & 3 & -7 \\ -\mathbf{2} & -\mathbf{1/1} & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ \mathbf{3} & -\mathbf{2/1} & -5 & 4 & -19 \end{array} \right)$

\rightarrow

$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ \mathbf{1} & 1 & -2 & 3 & -7 \\ -\mathbf{2} & -\mathbf{1} & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ \mathbf{3} & -\mathbf{2} & -\mathbf{5/2} & 4 & -4 \end{array} \right)$

\rightarrow

$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1} & 1 & -2 & 3 & \mathbf{2} \\ -\mathbf{2} & -\mathbf{1} & 2 & 0 & \mathbf{3} \\ \mathbf{3} & -\mathbf{2} & -\mathbf{5/2} & 4 & \mathbf{-1} \end{array} \right)$

4 消去法成立的条件:

$$a_{kk}^{(k-1)} \neq 0, (k = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$


动态变化!

5 计算量:

$$\frac{n^3}{3} + n^2 - \frac{n}{3} \text{ 次乘法}$$


二 三角分解法

1 容易求解的方程组 $Ax = b$

 A为下三角结构

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} x_1 = b_1 \\ x_k = b_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} a_{kj} x_j \quad (k = 2, \dots, n) \end{cases}$$

 A为上三角结构

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} x_n = b_n / a_{nn} \\ x_k = (b_k - \sum_{j=k+1}^n a_{kj} x_j) / a_{kk} \quad (k = n-1, \dots, 1) \end{cases}$$

2 基本思想

对 $Ax = b$, 如果 A 可进行如下分解:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{1n} \\ & u_{22} & \cdots & u_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & u_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \triangleq LU$$

则 $Ax = b \Leftrightarrow LUX = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ly = b \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$

从而易得 $\begin{cases} y_1 = b_1 \\ y_k = b_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} l_{kj} y_j \quad (k = 2, \dots, n) \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_n = y_n / u_{nn} \\ x_k = (y_k - \sum_{j=k+1}^n u_{kj} x_j) / u_{kk} \quad (k = n-1, \dots, 1) \end{cases}$$

2.当 $i < j$ 时,

$$L(l_i)L(l_j) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & & & & & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & & & & & \\ & & \mathbf{1} & & & & & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & & & & & \\ & & l_{i+1,i} & & \mathbf{1} & & & & & & \\ & & l_{i+2,i} & & & l_{j+1,j} & & & & & \\ & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots & & & & \\ & & l_{ni} & & l_{nj} & & & & & \mathbf{1} & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L(l_1)L(l_2)\cdots L(l_{n-1}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & & & & & & & & & & \\ l_{21} & \mathbf{1} & & & & & & & & & \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & \mathbf{1} & & & & & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \ddots & & & & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & & & & & \mathbf{1} & & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & l_{n3} & \cdots & l_{n,n-1} & \mathbf{1} & & & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

4 Gauss 消去法的矩阵形式

求解 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 5 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = -2 \\ -2x_1 - 3x_2 + 2x_3 - 5x_4 = 3 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 10 \end{cases}$

解 $\bar{A} =$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -3 & 2 & -5 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 10 \end{array} \right)$$

\bar{A}

$$\begin{array}{l} r_2 - (1/1) \cdot r_1 \\ r_3 - (-2/1)r_1 \\ \longrightarrow \\ r_4 - (3/1)r_1 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & -7 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -3 & 13 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -2 & -5 \end{array} \right)$$

$\triangleq P_1 \bar{A}$

其中 $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -(1/1) & 1 & & \\ -(-2/1) & & 1 & \\ -(3/1) & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_3 - (-1/1)r_2 \\ \longrightarrow \\ r_4 - (-2/1)r_1 \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 4 & -19 \end{array} \right)$$

$\triangleq P_2(P_1 \bar{A})$

其中 $P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ -(-1/1) & & 1 & \\ -(-2/1) & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\overline{A} \begin{array}{l} r_2 - (1/1) \cdot r_1 \\ r_3 - (-2/1)r_1 \\ \longrightarrow \\ r_4 - (3/1)r_1 \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & -7 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -3 & 13 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -2 & -5 \end{array} \right) \triangleq P_1 \overline{A}$$

$$\text{其中 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -(1/1) & 1 & & \\ -(-2/1) & & 1 & \\ -(3/1) & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_3 - (-1/1)r_2 \\ \longrightarrow \\ r_4 - (-2/1)r_2 \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 4 & -19 \end{array} \right) \triangleq P_2(P_1 \overline{A})$$

$$\text{其中 } P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & -(-1/1) & 1 & \\ & -(-2/1) & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_4 - (-5/2)r_3 \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -4 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \equiv [U | y] \\ \triangleq P_3(P_2 P_1 \overline{A}) \end{array}$$

$$\text{其中 } P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -(-5/2) & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

综上亦即: $(P_3 P_2 P_1)[A | b] = [U | y]$, 其中 U 为上三角矩阵.

$$\text{即: } A = (P_3 P_2 P_1)^{-1} U$$

$$\text{其中 } L = P_1^{-1} P_2^{-1} P_3^{-1} =$$

$$= (P_1^{-1} P_2^{-1} P_3^{-1}) U \triangleq LU$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 1/1 & 1 & & \\ -2/1 & -1/1 & 1 & \\ 3/1 & -2/1 & -5/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以, 消元过程 } \Leftrightarrow L^{-1}[A|b]=[U|y] \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} L^{-1}A=U \\ L^{-1}b=y \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A=LU \\ Ly=b \end{cases}$$

即:消元过程即对A进行了LU分解的同时也求解了 $Ly = b$.

例 对矩阵A进行LU分解.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} [2] & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 7 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & 15 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 20 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{r_i - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}}r_1 \\ i=2,3,4}]{\substack{r_i - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}}r_1 \\ i=2,3,4}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ (\frac{2}{2}) & [1] & 1 & 1 \\ (\frac{6}{2}) & -6 & -3 & 0 \\ (\frac{4}{2}) & 2 & 8 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{r_i - \frac{a_{i2}}{a_{22}}r_2 \\ i=3,4}]{\substack{r_i - \frac{a_{i2}}{a_{22}}r_2 \\ i=3,4}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ (\frac{2}{2}) & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ (\frac{6}{2}) & (\frac{-6}{1}) & [3] & 6 \\ (\frac{4}{2}) & (\frac{2}{1}) & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{r_i - \frac{a_{i3}}{a_{33}}r_3 \\ i=4}]{\substack{r_i - \frac{a_{i3}}{a_{33}}r_3 \\ i=4}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ (\frac{2}{2}) & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ (\frac{6}{2}) & (\frac{-6}{1}) & 3 & 6 \\ (\frac{4}{2}) & (\frac{2}{1}) & (\frac{6}{3}) & -9 \end{bmatrix} \therefore L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 1 & 1 & & \\ 3 & -6 & 1 & \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, U = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & & 3 & 6 \\ & & & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

算法1.3 (直接LU分解)

例 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & 2 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $b = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

用LU分解法分别求解: (1) $Ax = b$; (2) $A^2z = b$

解 先求A的LU分解:

$$A = LU = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 1 & 1 & & \\ -2 & -1 & & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & -5/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ & & 2 & 0 \\ & & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1) Ax = b \Leftrightarrow L U x = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ly = b \Rightarrow y = (5, -7, 6, -4)^T \\ Ux = y \Rightarrow x = (1, 2, 3, -1)^T \end{cases}$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 1 & 1 & & \\ -2 & -1 & 1 & \\ 3 & -2 & -5/2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ & & 2 & 0 \\ & & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) A^2 z = b \Leftrightarrow A(Az) = b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ax = b \\ Az = x \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = (1, 2, 3, -1)^T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ax = b \\ LUz = x \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ax = b \\ Lw = x \\ Uz = w \end{cases} \Rightarrow w = (1, 1, 6, 13)^T$$

$$\Rightarrow z = (-2.5, -2.75, 3, 3.25)^T$$



几点备注

(1) LU分解法实际上是高斯消去法，是其矩阵形式。

(2) LU分解法在解系数矩阵相同的多个方程时，具有节省计算量的明显优势。

(3) 非奇异矩阵 A 能分解为LU的充要条件是 A 的顺序主子式不为0.

(4) 若非奇异矩阵 A 有分解, 分解是唯一的.

例 单精度求解
$$\begin{cases} 10^{-9}x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

精确解:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{1-10^{-9}} = 1.00000000100\dots \\ x_2 = 2 - x_1 = 0.99999999899\dots \end{cases}$$

高斯消去法

$$A^{(0)} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 10^{-9} & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2 - 10^9 r_1} \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 10^{-9} & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 - 1 \times 10^9 & 2 - 1 \times 10^9 \end{array} \right) = A^{(1)} \text{ (手算的结果)}$$

$$\approx \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 10^{-9} & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -10^9 & -10^9 \end{array} \right) = \tilde{A}^{(1)} \text{ (计算机算的结果)}$$

大数吃小数!

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 10^{-9}x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ 10^9x_2 = 10^9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

✘: 结果不可靠!

原因: 主元(a_{11})太小, 方法不稳定!

解决办法: 先换行, 再消元求解

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 10^{-9} & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 10^{-9} & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{消元}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = 1, x_1 = 1$$

✔: 结果可靠!

三、列主元三角分解法

1、列主元素消去法

➤ 消元

对 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 进行:

步1: 选主元(第 k 列中第 k 个至第 n 个元素中绝对值较大者)

步2: 将主元所在行与第 k 行互换

步3: 消元

➤ 回代求解 (同顺序消去法)

例 用列主元素法求解

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 - x_4 = 13 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + 7x_3 + 6x_4 = 17 \\ 6x_1 + 6x_2 + 12x_3 + 6x_4 = 30 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 13x_3 + 7x_4 = 29 \end{cases}$$

解

$$\bar{A} = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 5 & 6 & -1 & 13 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 & 6 & 17 \\ 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 4 & 5 & 13 & 7 & 29 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3]{\text{选列主元}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 & 6 & 17 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & -1 & 13 \\ 4 & 5 & 13 & 7 & 29 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_i - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}}r_1, i=2,3,4]{\text{消元}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$

列主元素法

$$\xrightarrow[r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3]{\text{选列主元}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 9 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_i - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{22}}r_2, i=3,4]{\text{消元}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 5 & 10 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4]{\text{选列主元}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 7 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[r_i - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{33}}r_3, i=4]{\text{消元}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\equiv [U | y]$$

由回代过程, 得解: $x = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$

用Guass变换描述列主元素法求解过程:

$$[A | b] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 & -1 & 13 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 & 6 & 17 \\ 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 4 & 5 & 13 & 7 & 29 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3]{\text{选列主元}} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 & 6 & 17 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & -1 & 13 \\ 4 & 5 & 13 & 7 & 29 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_i - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}}r_1, i=2,3,4]{\text{消元}} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\parallel$$

$$I_{13}[A | b]$$

$$\parallel$$

$$L_1^{-1}I_{13}[A | b]$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3]{\text{选列主元}} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_i - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{22}}r_2, i=3,4]{\text{消元}} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4]{\text{选列主元}} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\parallel$$

$$I_{23}L_1^{-1}I_{13}[A | b]$$

$$\parallel$$

$$L_2^{-1}I_{23}L_1^{-1}I_{13}[A | b]$$

$$\parallel$$

$$I_{34}L_2^{-1}I_{23}L_1^{-1}I_{13}[A | b]$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_i - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{33}}r_3, i=4]{\text{消元}} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 & 30 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 5 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \equiv [U | y]$$

$$L_3^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -\frac{3}{5} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_3^{-1}I_{34}L_2^{-1}I_{23}L_1^{-1}I_{13}[A | b]$$

$$\text{即: } U = L_3^{-1}I_{34}L_2^{-1}I_{23}L_1^{-1}I_{13}A$$

$$U = L_3^{-1} I_{34} L_2^{-1} I_{23} L_1^{-1} I_{13} A = L_3^{-1} (I_{34} L_2^{-1} I_{34}) (I_{34} I_{23} L_1^{-1} I_{23} I_{34}) (I_{34} I_{23} I_{13}) A = (L_3^{-1} L_2^{-1} L_1^{-1}) P A$$

记

$$\tilde{L}_3^{-1} = L_3^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & -\frac{3}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{L}_2^{-1} = I_{34} L_2^{-1} I_{34} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & \\ & -\frac{0}{2} & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{L}_1^{-1} = I_{34} I_{23} L_1^{-1} I_{23} I_{34} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -\frac{3}{6} & 1 & & \\ -\frac{4}{6} & & 1 & \\ -\frac{2}{6} & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = I_{34} I_{23} I_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \tilde{L}_1 \tilde{L}_2 \tilde{L}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ \frac{3}{6} & 1 & & \\ \frac{4}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \\ \frac{2}{6} & \frac{0}{2} & \frac{3}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则 $PA = LU$

$$L_3^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & -\frac{3}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_1^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -\frac{2}{6} & 1 & & \\ -\frac{3}{6} & & 1 & \\ -\frac{4}{6} & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & -\frac{0}{2} & 1 & \\ & -\frac{1}{2} & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 1 & \\ & 1 & 0 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_{34} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 1 & & \\ 1 & & 0 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

具体算法模拟:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 & 6 \\ \mathbf{[6]} & 6 & 12 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 13 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{选列主元} \\ r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3}]{} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{[6]} & 6 & 12 & 6 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & 13 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{r_i - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}}r_1 \\ i=2,3,4}]{} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 \\ \left(\frac{2}{6}\right) & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ \left(\frac{3}{6}\right) & \mathbf{[2]} & 0 & -4 \\ \left(\frac{4}{6}\right) & 1 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 \\ \left(\frac{3}{6}\right) & \mathbf{[2]} & 0 & -4 \\ \left(\frac{2}{6}\right) & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ \left(\frac{4}{6}\right) & 1 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{选列主元} \\ r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3}]{} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 \\ \left(\frac{3}{6}\right) & 2 & 0 & -4 \\ \left(\frac{2}{6}\right) & \left(\frac{0}{2}\right) & 3 & 4 \\ \left(\frac{4}{6}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & \mathbf{[5]} & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{选列主元} \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4}]{} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 \\ \left(\frac{3}{6}\right) & 2 & 0 & -4 \\ \left(\frac{4}{6}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & \mathbf{[5]} & 5 \\ \left(\frac{2}{6}\right) & \left(\frac{0}{2}\right) & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 \\ \left(\frac{3}{6}\right) & 2 & 0 & -4 \\ \left(\frac{4}{6}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & \mathbf{[5]} & 5 \\ \left(\frac{2}{6}\right) & \left(\frac{0}{2}\right) & \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{r_i - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}}r_3 \\ i=4}]{} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 \\ \left(\frac{3}{6}\right) & 2 & 0 & -4 \\ \left(\frac{4}{6}\right) & \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) & \mathbf{[5]} & 5 \\ \left(\frac{2}{6}\right) & \left(\frac{0}{2}\right) & \left(\frac{3}{5}\right) & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

交换矩阵:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \equiv I_p$$

即:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 13 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & 13 & 7 \\ 2 & 2 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ \frac{3}{6} & 1 & & \\ \frac{4}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \\ \frac{2}{6} & \frac{0}{2} & \frac{3}{5} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 & 6 \\ & 2 & 0 & -4 \\ & & 5 & 5 \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

几点备注

(1) 列主元消去法的消去过程(化上三角形的过程)实质是对 A 进行了分解: $PA=LU$, 同时求解了下三角方程组 $Ly=Pb$ 。

$$(2) \quad Ax = b \Leftrightarrow PAx = Pb \Leftrightarrow LUx = Pb \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ly = Pb \\ Ux = y \end{cases}$$

(3) 定理1.3: 列主元LU分解定理

若 A 非奇异, 则必存在交换矩阵 P , 使 PA 有Doolittle分解: $PA = LU$
其中 L 是单位下三角矩阵且对角线以下的元素满足 $|l_{ij}| \leq 1$, U 是上三角矩阵。

(4) 列主元消去法数值稳定较好, 是求解中小型稠密方程组常用的方法。

(5) Matlab命令: $[L, U, P] = lu(A)$ 。

(6) 全主元素法。

例 用全主元素法求解
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6 \\ 12x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3 = 15 \quad (\text{计算过程中保留3位有效数字}) \\ -18x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = -15 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 12 & -3 & 3 & 15 \\ -18 & 3 & -1 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} -18 & 3 & -1 & -15 \\ 12 & -3 & 3 & 15 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{第1次消元}} \begin{pmatrix} -18 & 3 & -1 & -15 \\ 0 & -1 & 2.333 & 5 \\ 0 & 1.167 & 0.944 & 5.167 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{c_2 \leftrightarrow c_3} \begin{pmatrix} -18 & -1 & 3 & -15 \\ 0 & 2.333 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0.944 & 1.167 & 5.167 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{第2次消元}} \begin{pmatrix} -18 & -1 & 3 & -15 \\ 0 & 2.333 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.572 & 3.144 \end{pmatrix}$$

全主元素法

由回代过程，得解： $x_2 = 2.000$, $x_3 = 3.000$, $x_1 = 1.000$

四 乔累斯基 (Cholesky) 分解

假设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$ 为对称正定矩阵, 则存在唯一的三角分解

$$A = LL^T \quad (\text{Cholesky分解})$$

其中 $L = (l_{ij})$ 为下三角矩阵, 且 $l_{ii} > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$.

即:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{32} & & a_{n2} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & & a_{n3} \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & & & & \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & & & \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & l_{n3} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & l_{21} & l_{31} & \cdots & l_{n1} \\ & l_{22} & l_{32} & & l_{n2} \\ & & l_{33} & & l_{n3} \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & l_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{32} & & a_{n2} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & & a_{n3} \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & & & & \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & & & \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & l_{n3} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & l_{21} & l_{31} & \cdots & l_{n1} \\ & l_{22} & l_{32} & & l_{n2} \\ & & l_{33} & & l_{n3} \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & l_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

由矩阵乘法,得:

$$a_{11} = l_{11} \cdot l_{11} \quad \Rightarrow l_{11} = \sqrt{a_{11}}$$

$$a_{21} = l_{21} l_{11} \quad \Rightarrow l_{21} = a_{21} / l_{11}$$

$$a_{22} = l_{21} l_{21} + l_{22} l_{22} \quad \Rightarrow l_{22} = \sqrt{a_{22} - l_{21} l_{21}}$$

.....

$$a_{ij} = l_{i1} l_{j1} + l_{i2} l_{j2} + \cdots + l_{ij} l_{jj} \quad (i \geq j)$$

注 Matlab命令: $\mathbf{R} = \text{chol}(\mathbf{A})$.

$$Ax = b \Leftrightarrow LL^T x = b \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Ly = b \\ L^T x = y \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} l_{ij} = (a_{ij} - \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} l_{ik} l_{jk}) / l_{jj} \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, i-1) \\ l_{ii} = \sqrt{a_{ii} - \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} l_{ik}^2} \end{cases}$$

四、三对角方程组的追赶法

1 定义：三对角方程组

$$\begin{cases} b_1 x_1 + c_1 x_2 & & & & = d_1 \\ a_2 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + c_2 x_3 & & & & = d_2 \\ & +a_3 x_2 + b_3 x_3 + c_3 x_4 & & & = d_3 \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots \\ & & & a_{n-1} x_{n-2} + b_{n-1} x_{n-1} + c_{n-1} x_n & = d_{n-1} \\ & & & & a_n x_{n-1} + b_n x_n = d_n \end{cases}$$

2 三对角方程的应用

样条函数的求解、微分方程的差分方程等！

3 求解方法：追赶法

$$\begin{cases}
 b_1 x_1 + c_1 x_2 = d_1 \\
 a_2 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + c_2 x_3 = d_2 \\
 a_3 x_2 + b_3 x_3 + c_3 x_4 = d_3 \\
 \vdots \\
 a_{n-1} x_{n-2} + b_{n-1} x_{n-1} + c_{n-1} x_n = d_{n-1} \\
 a_n x_{n-1} + b_n x_n = d_n
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1 + \frac{c_1}{b_1} x_2 &= \frac{d_1}{b_1} \\
 \text{记: } q_1 &= \frac{c_1}{b_1}, p_1 = \frac{d_1}{b_1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 + q_1 x_2 = p_1$$

$$x_2 + q_2 x_3 = p_2$$

$$x_3 + q_3 x_4 = p_3$$

... ..

$$x_{n-1} + q_{n-1} x_n = p_{n-1}$$

$$x_n = p_n$$

将 $x_1 = p_1 - q_1 x_2$ 代入, 得:

$$(b_2 - q_1 a_2) x_2 + c_2 x_3 = d_2 - a_2 p_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_2 + \frac{c_2}{b_2 - q_1 a_2} x_3 = \frac{d_2 - a_2 p_1}{b_2 - q_1 a_2}$$

记 $\begin{cases} t_2 = b_2 - q_1 a_2 \\ q_2 = \frac{c_2}{t_2}, p_2 = \frac{d_2 - a_2 p_1}{t_2} \end{cases}$

依此规律, 进行到底!!

➤ 计算规律:

$$\begin{cases} q_1 = \frac{c_1}{b_1}, p_1 = \frac{d_1}{b_1} \\ t_k = b_k - q_{k-1}a_k \\ q_k = \frac{c_k}{t_k}, p_k = \frac{d_k - a_k p_{k-1}}{t_k} \quad (k = 2, \dots, n) \end{cases}$$

➤ 消元结束后:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + q_1 x_2 = p_1 \\ x_2 + q_2 x_3 = p_2 \\ x_3 + q_3 x_4 = p_3 \\ \dots \quad \dots \\ x_{n-1} + q_{n-1} x_n = p_{n-1} \\ x_n = p_n \end{cases}$$

➤ 回代求解:

$$\begin{cases} x_n = p_n \\ x_k = p_k - q_k x_{k+1} \quad (k = n-1, \dots, 1) \end{cases}$$

4 追赶法成立条件

若三对角方程组系数矩阵满足：

1) 所有 a_k, b_k, c_k 均不为零；

2) $|b_k| \geq |a_k| + |c_k|$ ($k=1, 2, \dots, n$)，且其中至少有一个取不等号。

则追赶法计算过程中每步的分母 $t_k = b_k - q_{k-1}a_k$ 满足

$$|t_k| = |b_k - q_{k-1}a_k| \geq |b_k| - |a_k| > 0 \quad (k = 2, 3, \dots, n)$$

因此追赶法能进行到底。

第二章 线性方程组的直接解法

§ 1 三角分解法

§ 2 正交三角分解法

§ 3 灵敏度分析



§ 2.2 正交三角分解法

本节中约定向量 x 的范数取2-范数，即 $\|x\| = \|x\|_2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}$.

一 最小二乘问题

最小二乘问题多来源于数据拟合. 比如我们要测量数据 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$, 又不便于对 x 直接测量, 但可以间接地测量 x 的函数 $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T$. 假设 y 是 x 的线性函数关系, 即求 $y = Ax$. 由于误差的原因, 一般 $y = Ax$ 不可能精确成立, 就考虑 $\|y - Ax\|_2$ 的极小化解. 这就是**线性最小二乘问题**.

如
$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 = 2 \\ 4x_1 - 5x_2 = 3 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 = 8 \end{cases} \quad (\text{无精确解, 超定线性方程})$$

1 定义 设 $A \in R^{m \times n}$ (通常 $m \geq n$), $b \in R^m$, 称极小化问题

$$\|b - Ax\| = \min$$

为线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 的**最小二乘问题** (简称**LS问题**). LS的解称为线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 的**最小二乘解** (**LS解**).

2 LS解的存在性

$$Ax = b \text{ 有解} \Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(A, b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n = b \text{ 有解, 其中 } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{向量 } b \text{ 可表示为 } A \text{ 的列向量 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n \text{ 的线性组合}$$

若定义 A 的列空间为

$$R(A) = \{y = Ax = x_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n \mid x \in R^n\} = \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n\} \subset R^m$$

$$\text{则 } Ax = b \text{ 有解} \Leftrightarrow b \in R(A) = \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n\}$$

$\therefore Ax = b$ 不一定有解

$\therefore b$ 不一定 $\notin R(A) = \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$

下面要寻求一向量 $b_1 \in R(A)$, 使得

$$\|b_1 - b\| = \min$$

显然: b_1 应为 b 在 $R(A)$ 上的正交投影 ($b_2 \perp R(A)$)

且 $Ax = b_1$ 一定有解, 记为 x^*

若记: $R(A)^\perp = \{z \in R^m \mid y^T z = 0, y \in R(A)\} = \{z \in R^m \mid A^T z = 0\}$

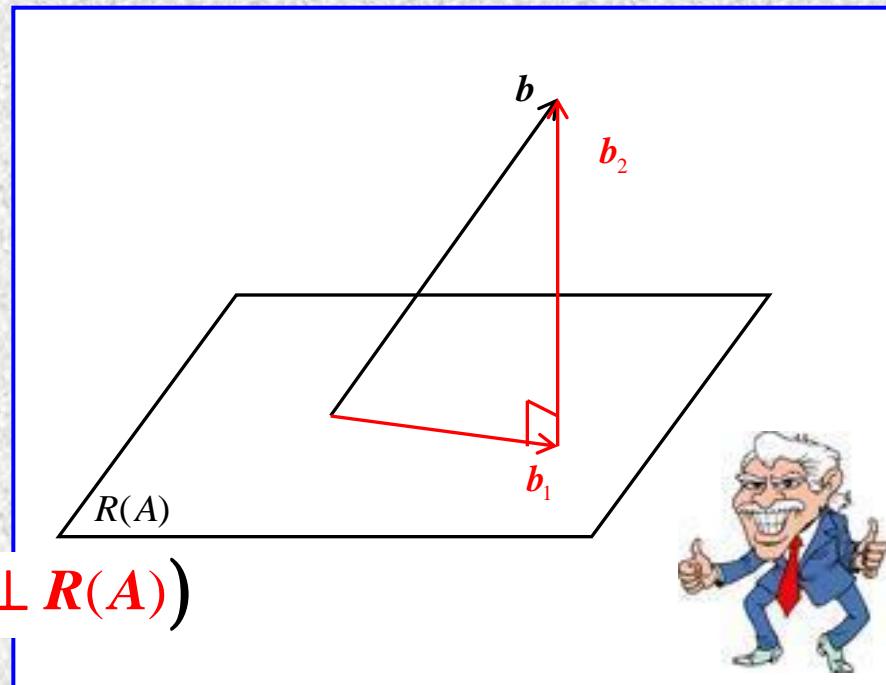
为 $R(A)$ 的正交补空间

下面证明 x^* 就是LS问题的解:

对于 $\forall x \in R^n$, 因为 $b_1 - Ax \in R(A)$ 且 $(b_1 - Ax) \perp b_2$

$$\therefore \|b - Ax\|^2 = \|(b_1 - Ax) + b_2\|^2 = \|b_1 - Ax\|^2 + \|b_2\|^2$$

$$\therefore \|b - Ax\|^2 = \min \Leftrightarrow \|b_1 - Ax\| = \min \Leftrightarrow Ax = b_1 \Leftrightarrow x = x^*$$



下面分析LS解 x^* 应满足什么条件?

$\because b_2 \in R(A)^\perp$, 且 $b_1 + b_2 = b$, 由 $Ax^* = b_1 = b - b_2$, 两边左乘 A^T :

$$A^T Ax^* = A^T b_1 = A^T (b - b_2) = A^T b - A^T b_2 = A^T b$$

另一方面, 若:

$$A^T Ax = A^T b$$

即

$$A^T (b - Ax) = 0$$

由

$$b = b_1 + b_2 \text{ 和 } A^T b_2 = 0$$

可得

$$A^T (b_1 - Ax) = 0$$

即

$$b_1 - Ax \perp R(A)^\perp$$

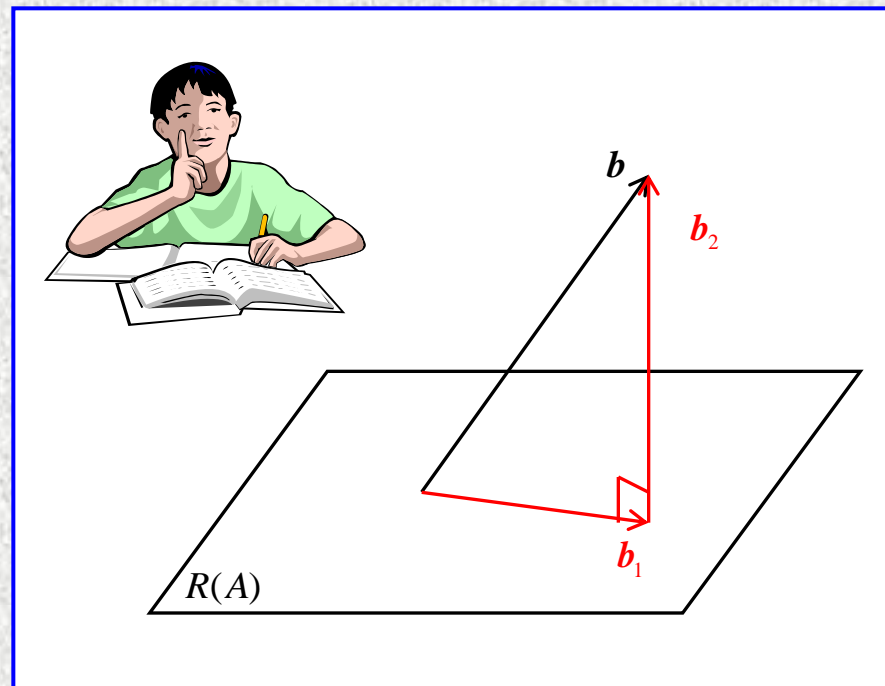
又

$$b_1 - Ax \in R(A)$$

$$\therefore b_1 - Ax = 0, \text{ 即 } Ax = b_1$$

由此可见:

$$\|b - Ax\| = \min \Leftrightarrow Ax = b_1 \Leftrightarrow A^T Ax = A^T b$$



□ 几点备注

1 法方程组 $A^T A x = A^T b$ 一定有解!

证明: 往证 $R(A^T A) = R(A^T A, A^T b)$

$$\because R(A) = R(A^T) = R(A^T A)$$

$$\therefore R(A^T A) \leq R(A^T A, A^T b) = R\left(A^T (A, b)\right) \leq R(A^T) = R(A^T A)$$

$$\therefore R(A^T A) = R(A^T A, A^T b), \text{ 一定有解}$$

2 解的唯一性

矩阵 A 列满秩时, $A^T A$ 可逆, 法方程 $A^T A x = A^T b$ 有唯一解:

$$x^* = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$$

最小二乘问题解唯一.

3 法方程 $A^T A x = A^T b$ 数值解法

▶ Cholesky分解法：对 $A^T A$ 进行Cholesky分解

方法简单易行，计算量约为 $\frac{1}{2}n^2(m + \frac{1}{3}n)$ ，现在经常使用；👍

但 $\because \text{cond}(A^T A) = (\text{cond}(A))^2$ （当 $R(A) = n$ 时）

\therefore 有时数值稳定性差，甚至实际计算中 $A^T A$ 会失去正定性 🤯

➤ 正交三角分解法(QR分解法)

设 $A \in R^{m \times n}$ 为列满秩矩阵 ($\text{rank}(A) = n$), 且有如下分解

$$A_{m \times n} = Q_{m \times n} R_{n \times n}$$

其中 Q 具有单位正交列 ($Q^T Q = I_n$), R 是非奇异上三角矩阵.

则

$$A^T A = (QR)^T QR = R^T Q^T QR = R^T R$$

此时

$$A^T Ax = A^T b \Leftrightarrow (R^T R)x = (QR)^T b = R^T Q^T b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Rx = Q^T b$$



矩阵 A 的 2-范数具有正交不变性, 方法的数值稳定性好.

二 正交化方法

1 Gram-Schmidt正交化方法 (CGS方法)

设 $A \in R^{m \times n}$ 为列满秩矩阵 ($\text{rank}(A) = n$), 且有如下QR分解

$$A_{m \times n} = Q_{m \times n} R_{n \times n}$$

其中 Q 具有单位正交列, R 是非奇异上三角矩阵. 即:

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n] = [q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n] \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & \cdots & r_{1n} \\ & r_{22} & & r_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & r_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

亦即

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = r_{11}q_1 \\ \alpha_2 = r_{12}q_1 + r_{22}q_2 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \alpha_k = r_{1k}q_1 + r_{2k}q_2 + \cdots + r_{kk}q_k \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \alpha_n = r_{1n}q_1 + r_{2n}q_2 + \cdots + r_{n-1,n}q_{n-1} + r_{nn}q_n \end{cases}$$

由此可得：

$$\alpha_1 = r_{11}q_1 \quad \Rightarrow r_{11} = \|\alpha_1\|, q_1 = \alpha_1 / r_{11}$$

$$\alpha_2 = r_{12}q_1 + r_{22}q_2 \quad \Rightarrow r_{12} = (\alpha_2, q_1), \tilde{\alpha}_2 \equiv \alpha_2 - r_{12}q_1, r_{22} = \|\tilde{\alpha}_2\|, q_2 = \tilde{\alpha}_2 / r_{22}$$

.....

$$\alpha_k = r_{1k}q_1 + r_{2k}q_2 + \dots + r_{k-1,k}q_{k-1} + r_{kk}q_k$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{1k} = (\alpha_k, q_1), r_{2k} = (\alpha_k, q_2), \dots, r_{k-1,k} = (\alpha_k, q_{k-1})$$

$$\tilde{\alpha}_k \equiv \alpha_k - r_{1k}q_1 - r_{2k}q_2 - \dots - r_{k-1,k}q_{k-1}, r_{kk} = \|\tilde{\alpha}_k\|, q_k = \tilde{\alpha}_k / r_{kk}$$

.....

$$\alpha_n = r_{1n}q_1 + r_{2n}q_2 + \dots + r_{n-1,n}q_{n-1} + r_{nn}q_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \dots\dots\dots$$

特点：1) Q 的列是由 A 的列线性组合得到,一般舍入误差比较大,以至 Q 可能与正交列矩阵有较大偏差,以此求解LS问题往往不稳定;

2) R 的元素是逐列计算得到的;

➤ 修正的Gram-Schmidt正交化方法 (MGS方法)

$$\alpha_1 = r_{11}q_1$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{11} = \|\alpha_1\|, q_1 = \alpha_1 / r_{11}$$

$$\alpha_2 = r_{12}q_1 + r_{22}q_2$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{12} = (\alpha_2, q_1)$$

$$\text{记 } \alpha_2^{(2)} \equiv \alpha_2 - r_{12}q_1 = r_{22}q_2$$

.....

$$r_{22} = \|\alpha_2^{(2)}\|, q_2 = \alpha_2^{(2)} / r_{22}$$

$$\alpha_k = r_{1k}q_1 + r_{2k}q_2 + \cdots + r_{k-1,k}q_{k-1} + r_{kk}q_k$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{1k} = (\alpha_k, q_1)$$

$$\text{记 } \alpha_k^{(2)} \equiv \alpha_k - r_{1k}q_1$$

$$= -r_{2k}q_2 - \cdots - r_{k-1,k}q_{k-1} - r_{kk}q_k$$

.....

$$r_{2k} = (\alpha_k^{(2)}, q_2)$$

$$\alpha_n = r_{1n}q_1 + r_{2n}q_2 + \cdots + r_{n-1,n}q_{n-1} + r_{nn}q_n$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{1n} = (\alpha_n, q_1)$$

$$\text{记 } \alpha_n^{(2)} \equiv \alpha_n - r_{1n}q_1$$

$$= -r_{2n}q_2 - \cdots - r_{n-1,n}q_{n-1} - r_{nn}q_n$$

$$r_{2n} = (\alpha_n^{(2)}, q_2)$$

特点: 1) R 的元素是逐行计算得到的;

2) Q 也可能是较差的列正交列矩阵, 但已证明以此求解LS问题稳定;

2 Householder正交化方法

1) 定义 设 $\omega \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 是一单位向量 ($\|\omega\|=1$)，则称矩阵

$$H(\omega) = I - 2\omega\omega^T$$

为 **Householder 矩阵** 或 **Householder 变换**。

2) 性质

(1) $H(\omega)$ 是对称正交矩阵, 即: $H(\omega) = [H(\omega)]^T = [H(\omega)]^{-1}$

(2) 保模变换, 即: $\|H(\omega)x\| = \|x\|$

(3) $\det H(\omega) = -1$

3) 几何意义 设 $x \in R^n$, 则 $x = \mu + a\omega$, 其中 $\mu \in span\{\omega\}^\perp, a \in R$, 则由

$$\mu^T \omega = 0 \text{ 和 } \omega^T \omega = 1$$

可得

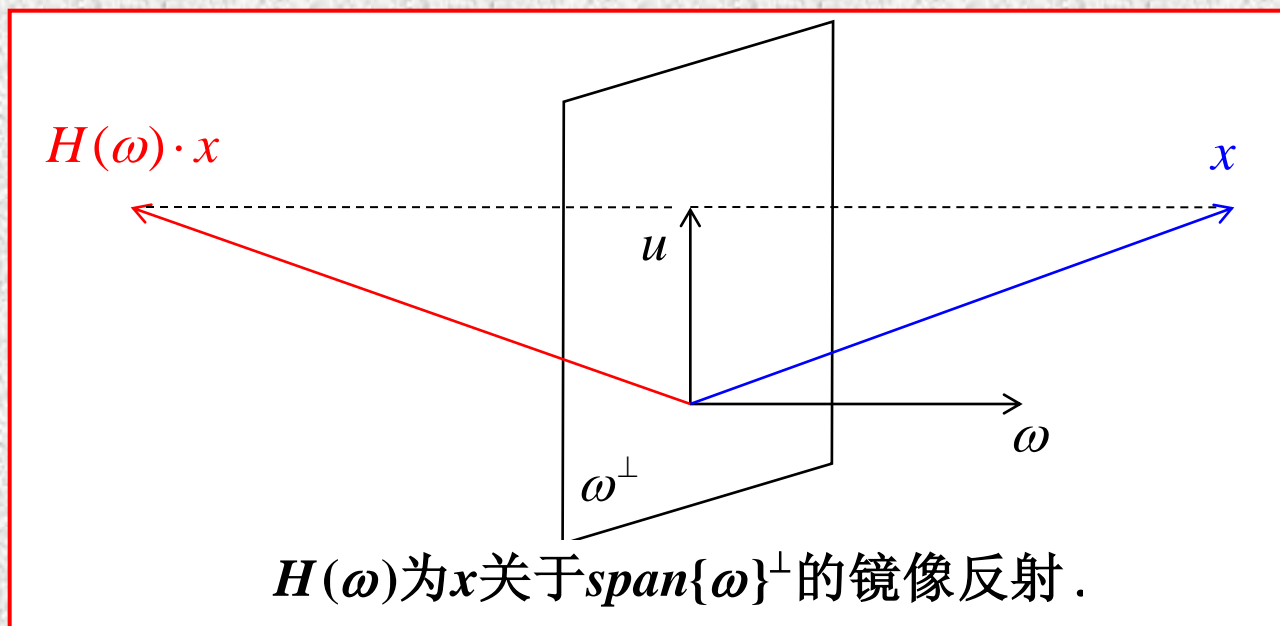
$$H(\omega) \cdot x = (I - 2\omega\omega^T) \cdot x$$

$$= (I - 2\omega\omega^T)(u + a\omega)$$

$$= u + a\omega - 2\omega\omega^T u - 2\omega\omega^T a\omega$$

$$= u - a\omega$$

$$\text{即: } H(\omega) \cdot (u + a\omega) = u - a\omega$$



4) 定理2.1

设 $\alpha, \beta \in R^n (\alpha \neq \beta)$ 且 $\|\alpha\| = \|\beta\|$, 令 Householder 变换 H 为

$$H = I - 2\omega\omega^T \quad (\omega = (\alpha - \beta) / \|\alpha - \beta\|)$$

则 $H\alpha = \beta$.

证明 $\because \omega = \frac{(\alpha - \beta)}{\|\alpha - \beta\|}$

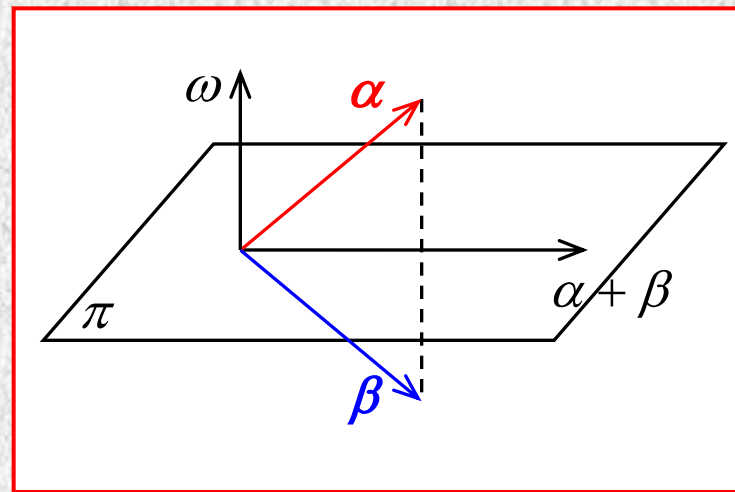
$$\therefore H\alpha = \left(I - \frac{2(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \beta)^T}{\|\alpha - \beta\|^2} \right) \alpha$$

$$= \alpha - \frac{2(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^T \alpha - \beta^T \alpha)}{\|\alpha - \beta\|^2}$$

$$\text{又 } \because \|\alpha\| = \|\beta\|$$

$$\therefore \|\alpha - \beta\|^2 = (\alpha - \beta)^T (\alpha - \beta) = 2(\alpha^T \alpha - \beta^T \alpha)$$

$$\therefore H\alpha = \alpha - (\alpha - \beta) = \beta$$



5) 下面讨论 $Hx = \rho e_1$ ($\rho = \pm \|x\|$) 的算法

➤ 设 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \neq 0$, $y = \rho e_1 = (\pm \|x\|, 0, \dots, 0)$, 则

$$H(\omega) = I - 2\omega\omega^T, \quad \text{其中 } \omega = \frac{(x - y)}{\|x - y\|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \|x - y\|^2 &= (x_1 - \rho)^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 + \rho^2 - 2\rho x_1 \\ &= 2\rho^2 - 2\rho x_1 = 2\rho(\rho - x_1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取 } \rho = -\text{sgn}(x_1)\|x\|, \quad \text{其中 } \text{sgn}(x_1) = \begin{cases} 1 & x_1 \geq 0 \\ -1 & x_1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } \|x - y\|^2 = 2\rho(\rho - x_1) = 2\|x\|(\|x\| + |x_1|)$$

$$\text{记 } u = x - y = (x_1 - \rho, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$$

$$\text{则 } H = I - 2\omega\omega^T = I - \frac{2}{\|u\|^2} uu^T \equiv I - \beta \cdot uu^T$$

$$\text{其中 } \beta = \frac{2}{\|u\|^2} = \frac{1}{\|x\|(\|x\| + |x_1|)}$$

➤ 算法2.1 (Householder变换)

给 $x \in R^n$, 求 $u \in R^n$ 和 $\beta, \rho \in R$ 使得 $H = I - \beta uu^T$ 满足 $Hx = \rho e_1$.

```
function [u, beta, rho] = house(x)
u = x; beta = 1; rho = sgn(u_1) * ||u||;
if rho != 0
    u_1 = u_1 + rho;
    beta = 1 / (rho * u_1);
    rho = -rho;
end
```

$$H = I - \beta \cdot uu^T$$

$$\text{其中 } \beta = \frac{1}{\|u\|^2} = \frac{1}{\|x\|(\|x\| + |x_1|)}$$

$$u = x - y = (x_1 - \rho, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$$

$$\rho = -\text{sgn}(x_1) \|x\|,$$

例1 $x = (1, -2, -2)^T$, 调用算法得

$$u = (4, -2, -2)^T, \quad \beta = 1/12, \quad \rho = -3$$

此时 $H = I - \beta \cdot uu^T = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Hx = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

➤ 定理2.2 (QR分解定理)

设 $A \in R^{m \times n}$ ($m \geq n$), 则存在正交矩阵 $Q \in R^{m \times m}$ 和上三角矩阵 $R \in R^{n \times n}$, 使

$$A_{m \times n} = Q_{m \times m} \begin{bmatrix} R_{n \times n} \\ O \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

称上式为矩阵A的正交三角分解, 简称为QR分解.

例2 求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 63 & 41 & -88 \\ 42 & 60 & 51 \\ 0 & -28 & 56 \\ 126 & 82 & -71 \end{pmatrix} \triangleq (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 的QR分解.

```
function [u, beta, rho] = house(x)
u = x; beta = 1; rho = sgn(u_1) * ||u||;
if rho <= 0
    u_1 = u_1 + rho;
    beta = 1 / (rho * u_1);
    rho = -rho;
end
```

解 第1步

$$u_1 = \alpha_1 = (63, 42, 0, 126)^T$$

$$\rho_1 = \text{sgn}(u_1(1)) \|u_1\| = 147$$

$$u_1(1) = u_1(1) + \rho_1 = 63 + 147 = 210$$

$$u_1 = (210, 42, 0, 126)^T$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{\rho_1 \cdot u_1(1)} = \frac{1}{147 \times 210} = \frac{1}{30870}$$

$$\rho_1 = -\rho_1 = -147$$

$$H_1 = I - \beta_1 \cdot u_1 u_1^T$$

$$= \frac{1}{35} \begin{pmatrix} -15 & -10 & 0 & -30 \\ -10 & 33 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 35 & 0 \\ -30 & -6 & 0 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_1 A = \frac{1}{35} \begin{pmatrix} -5145 & -3675 & 2940 \\ 0 & 1078 & 2989 \\ 0 & -980 & 1960 \\ 0 & -196 & 1127 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_1 A = \frac{1}{35} \begin{pmatrix} -5145 & -3675 & 2940 \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1078} & \mathbf{2989} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{-980} & \mathbf{1960} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{-196} & \mathbf{1127} \end{pmatrix}$$

function $[u, \beta, \rho] = \text{house}(x)$

$u = x; \beta = 1; \rho = \text{sgn}(u_1) \|u\|;$

if $\rho \neq 0$

$u_1 = u_1 + \rho;$

$\beta = 1/(\rho u_1);$

$\rho = -\rho;$

end

第2步

$$u_2 = \frac{1}{35} (1078, -980, -196)^T$$

$$\rho_2 = \text{sgn}(u_2(1)) \|u_2\| = 42$$

$$u_2(1) = u_1(1) + \rho_2 = 72.8$$

$$u_2 = (72.8, -28, -5.6)^T$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{1}{\rho_2 \cdot u_2(1)} = \frac{1}{42 \times 72.8} = \frac{1}{3057.6}$$

$$\rho_2 = -\rho_2 = -42$$

$$H = I - \beta_2 \cdot u_2 u_2^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -0.733 & 0.667 & 0.133 \\ 0.667 & 0.744 & -0.051 \\ 0.133 & -0.051 & 0.990 \end{pmatrix}$$

取 $H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & O \\ O & H_1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.733 & 0.667 & 0.133 \\ 0 & 0.667 & 0.744 & -0.051 \\ 0 & 0.133 & -0.051 & 0.990 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_2H_1A = \begin{pmatrix} -147 & -10 & 84 \\ \mathbf{0} & -42 & -21 \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{96.923} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{40.385} \end{pmatrix}$$

第3步 $u_3 = (96.923, 40.385)^T$ $H = \begin{pmatrix} -0.923 & -0.385 \\ -0.385 & -0.923 \end{pmatrix}$

取 $H_3 = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & O \\ O & H \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.923 & -0.385 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.385 & -0.923 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $H_3H_2H_1A = \begin{pmatrix} -147 & -10 & 84 \\ \mathbf{0} & -42 & -21 \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & -105 \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} \triangleq R$

$$\therefore A = (H_3H_2H_1)^{-1} R = (H_1^{-1}H_2^{-1}H_3^{-1}) R = (H_1H_2H_3) R$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A &= (H_3 H_2 H_1)^{-1} R \\ &= (H_1^{-1} H_2^{-1} H_3^{-1}) R \\ &= (H_1 H_2 H_3) R \\ &\triangleq QR \end{aligned}$$

其中： $Q = H_1 H_2 H_3$

$$= \frac{1}{21} \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 2 & 10 & -16 \\ -6 & -15 & -12 & -6 \\ 0 & 14 & -14 & -7 \\ 18 & 4 & -1 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} -147 & -10 & 84 \\ 0 & -42 & -21 \\ 0 & 0 & -105 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{35} \begin{pmatrix} -15 & -10 & 0 & -30 \\ -10 & 33 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 35 & 0 \\ -30 & -6 & 0 & 17 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.733 & 0.667 & 0.133 \\ 0 & 0.667 & 0.744 & -0.051 \\ 0 & 0.133 & -0.051 & 0.990 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.923 & -0.385 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.385 & -0.923 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 63 & 41 & -88 \\ 42 & 60 & 51 \\ 0 & -28 & 56 \\ 126 & 82 & -71 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{21} \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 2 & 10 & -16 \\ -6 & -15 & -12 & -6 \\ 0 & 14 & -14 & -7 \\ 18 & 4 & -1 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -147 & -10 & 84 \\ 0 & -42 & -21 \\ 0 & 0 & -105 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{亦即: } A_{4 \times 3} = Q_{4 \times 4} R_{4 \times 3} \triangleq (Q'_{4 \times 3}, Q''_{4 \times 1}) \begin{pmatrix} R'_{3 \times 3} \\ O \end{pmatrix} = Q'_{4 \times 3} R'_{3 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{21} \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 2 & 10 \\ -6 & -15 & -12 \\ 0 & 14 & -14 \\ 18 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -147 & -10 & 84 \\ -42 & -21 & \\ -105 & & \end{pmatrix}$$

一般地, 设矩阵A的QR分解为

$$A_{m \times n} = Q_{m \times m} \begin{bmatrix} R_{n \times n} \\ O \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n} = [Q_{m \times n}, Q_{m \times (m-n)}] \begin{bmatrix} R_{n \times n} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = Q_{m \times n} R_{n \times n}$$

由此可得简约型的QR分解定理:

➤ 定理2.3 (简约型QR分解定理)

设 $A \in R^{m \times n}$ ($m \geq n$), 则存在具有单位正交列 $Q \in R^{m \times m}$ 和上三角矩阵 $R \in R^{n \times n}$, 使 $A_{m \times n} = Q_{m \times n} R_{n \times n}$

➤ 算法2.3 (Householder-QR分解)

➤ Matlab命令

$[Q,R] = \text{qr}(A)$ 给A的QR分解

$[Q,R] = \text{qr}(A,0)$ 给A的简约型QR分解

➤ 算法2.4 (QR分解 $Ax = b, A$ 可逆)

1) 求Householder 矩阵 H 满足: $Hb = \rho e_n$;

2) 对 $(HA)^T$ 做QR分解: $(HA)^T = QR$;

3) 解为: $x = \frac{\rho}{r_{nn}} Q(1:n, n)$;

3 Givens正交化方法

1) 定义 称方阵

$$G(i, j, \theta) = \begin{bmatrix} I & & & \\ & \cos \theta & \sin \theta & \\ & & I & \\ & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & \\ & & & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow i \\ \\ \leftarrow j \\ \end{matrix}$$

为**Givens矩阵**或**Givens变换**.通常记 $c = \cos \theta, s = \sin \theta$ 且 $c^2 + s^2 = 1$.

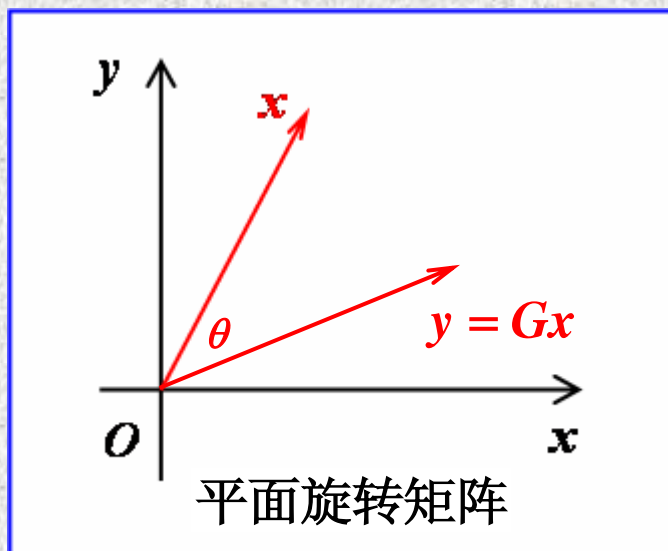
2) 性质

(1) $G(i, j, \theta)$ 是一正交矩阵,且: $G(i, j, \theta)^{-1} = G(i, j, -\theta)$

(2) $\det G(i, j, \theta) = 1$

3) 几何意义

在 \mathbf{R}^2 中，设 $x = (x_1, x_2)^T \neq \mathbf{0}$ ， $G = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$ ，则
 $y = Gx$ 是把 x 按顺时针旋转 θ 角而得到的向量。



4) 主要应用：把一个向量指定的某一分量消为0.

设 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_j, \dots, x_n)^T \in R^n$, $y = G(i, j; \theta)x$, 易知 $y = G(i, j; \theta)x$ 只改变 x 的第 i 个分量和第 j 个分量, 且

$$\begin{cases} y_i = x_i \cos \theta + x_j \sin \theta \\ y_j = -x_i \sin \theta + x_j \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \cos \theta + x_2 \sin \theta \\ -x_1 \sin \theta + x_2 \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

令 $y_j = 0$, 得

$$\tan \theta = \frac{x_j}{x_i}$$

所以, 取

$$c = \cos \theta = \pm \frac{x_i}{\sqrt{x_i^2 + x_j^2}}, \quad s = \sin \theta = \pm \frac{x_j}{\sqrt{x_i^2 + x_j^2}}$$

则

$$y_i = cx_i + sx_j = \pm \sqrt{x_i^2 + x_j^2}, \quad y_j = 0$$

$$G(i, j, \theta)x = \left(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, \pm \sqrt{x_i^2 + x_j^2}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{j-1}, 0, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_n \right)^T.$$

5) 算法2.2(Givens变换)

给 $a, b \in R$, 求 $c, s \in R$ 满足 $c^2 + s^2 = 1$, 使

$$\begin{bmatrix} c & s \\ -s & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\sigma = \pm\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}) .$$

Function $[c, s, \sigma] = \text{givens}(a, b)$

if $b = 0$

$c = 1; s = 0;$

elseif $|b| > |a|$

$d = a / b; s = \sqrt{1 + d^2}; c = sd;$

else

$d = b / a; s = \sqrt{1 + d^2}; c = sd;$

end

$\sigma = ca + sb ;$

return



例3 已知向量 $x=(2,1,4)^T$ ，试用Givens变换将 x 约化为 $(r,0,0)^T$ 。

解 记 $x=x^{(1)}=(2,1,4)^T$ ，对 $x^{(1)}$ 计算 c 和 s 。

$$c = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \quad s = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$G_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2/\sqrt{5} & 1/\sqrt{5} & 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{5} & 2/\sqrt{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad G_1 x^{(1)} = (\sqrt{5}, 0, 4)^T = x^{(2)}$$

记 $x^{(2)} = (\sqrt{5}, 0, 4)^T$ ，对 $x^{(2)}$ 计算 c 和 s ： $c = \sqrt{\frac{5}{21}}$ ， $s = \frac{4}{\sqrt{21}}$

$$G_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5/21} & 0 & 4/\sqrt{21} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4/\sqrt{21} & 0 & \sqrt{5/21} \end{bmatrix}, \quad G_2 x^{(2)} = (\sqrt{21}, 0, 0)^T$$

第二章 线性方程组的直接解法

§ 1 三角分解法

§ 2 正交三角分解法

§ 3 灵敏度分析



□ 引例

$$\text{I) } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1.0001 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1.0001 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2.0001 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.000125 \\ -0.000005 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\delta b = (0, 0.0001)^T \Rightarrow \delta x = (-0.000125, 0.000005)^T$$

$$\text{II) } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1.0001 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1.0001 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2.0001 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\delta b = (0, 0.0001)^T \Rightarrow \delta x = (1, 1)^T$$

良态的方程组
抗干扰能力强

病态的方程组
抗干扰能力弱

- 问题:**
- ①如何估计误差向量的大小?
 - ②如何对方程组的性态进行判断? 衡量其病态程度?

□ 问题

对 $Ax = b$, 设 b 有误差 δb , 相应解的误差为 δx , 问 $\frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} = ?$

$$\because A(x + \delta x) = b + \delta b \quad \therefore A\delta x = \delta b$$

$$\therefore \delta x = A^{-1}\delta b$$

$$\therefore \|\delta x\| = \|A^{-1}\delta b\| \leq \|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|\delta b\|$$

$$\text{又} \because \|b\| = \|Ax\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|x\|$$

$$\therefore \|x\| \geq \frac{\|b\|}{\|A\|}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} \leq \|A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\| \frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|b\|}$$



推广 对 $Ax = b$, 设 A 可逆, 若 A 有误差 δA , b 有误差 δb , 则

$$\frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} \leq \frac{\|A\|\|A^{-1}\|}{1 - \|A^{-1}\|\|\delta A\|} \left(\frac{\|\delta A\|}{\|A\|} + \frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|b\|} \right) \approx \|A\|\|A^{-1}\| \left(\frac{\|\delta A\|}{\|A\|} + \frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|b\|} \right) \quad (\text{P51-Th3.1})$$

1 定义 称 $cond(A) = \|A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\|$ 为矩阵A的条件数。

2 性质

(I) 条件数反映了矩阵(方程组)的性态：
小，良态；大，病态；越大，病态越严重。

(II) $cond(A) \geq 1$

(III) $cond(cA) = cond(A) \quad c \neq 0$

3 常用的条件数

$$(1) \quad Cond(A)_1 = \|A^{-1}\|_1 \|A\|_1$$

$$(2) \quad Cond(A)_\infty = \|A^{-1}\|_\infty \|A\|_\infty$$

$$(3) \quad Cond(A)_2 = \|A^{-1}\|_2 \|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)}{\lambda_{\min}(A^T A)}}$$

4 Matlab命令： $cond(A, p)$ ，其中 $p = 1, 2, \text{inf}, \text{'fro'}$

例1 求引例中各方程组的条件数。

解 (1) $\because A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1.0001 \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.25 & 1.25 \\ 0.25 & -0.25 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore \mathbf{Cond}(A)_{\infty} = 6 \times 1.5 = 9$$

(2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1.0001 \end{pmatrix}, A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 10001 & -10000 \\ -10000 & 10000 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\therefore \mathbf{Cond}(A)_{\infty} = 20001 \times 2.0001 \approx 40004$$

□ 精度分析

定理3.2 (P53)

设： 1) A 非奇异(可逆)， x 是 $Ax = b$ 的精确解， $b \neq 0$;

2) \tilde{x} 是 $Ax = b$ 的近似解，且 $r = A\tilde{x} - b$ (称之为残向量)

则有

$$\frac{\|x - \tilde{x}\|}{\|x\|} \leq \text{Cond}(A) \frac{\|r\|}{\|b\|}$$

r 小，解的精度
一定高吗？



定理表明：

1) 当 $\text{cond}(A)$ 较小，即为良态方程组时，残向量 r 小则解的精度高；

2) 当 $\text{cond}(A)$ 较大，即为病态方程组时，残向量 r 小则解的精度不一定高。

例2 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1.0001 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 2.0001 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

准确解 $x = (1, 1)^T$

若 $\tilde{x}_1 = (2, 0)^T, r_1 = A\tilde{x}_1 - b = (0.0001, 0)^T$

若 $\tilde{x}_2 = (0.9, 0.9)^T, r_2 = A\tilde{x}_2 - b = (0.2001, 0.2)^T$

显然 \tilde{x}_1 的残向量小，但却精度低。