

Lect 8 Solving linear system: I

一. 引言: Why?

1. 求解线性代数方程组是整个数值计算的核心问题之一, 其来源包括如:

A. 求解 PDE 离散得到的方程组;

B. 求解非线性代数方程组;

C. 电路分析

2. 通常方法:

A. 直接法 (direct methods)

B. 迭代法 (iteration methods)

二. 直接法简介.

1. Gauss 消去法: A 可逆: $A \cdot X = b$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & b_n \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(2)} & a_{12}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(2)} & b_1^{(2)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(2)} & b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{nn}^{(2)} & b_n^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^{(n)} & a_{12}^{(n)} & \dots & a_{1n}^{(n)} & b_1^{(n)} \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(n)} & \dots & a_{2n}^{(n)} & b_2^{(n)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{nn}^{(n)} & b_n^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}$$

计算复杂度 $O(\frac{2}{3}n^3)$

对应于矩阵分解 $A = L \cdot U$, $L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & & \\ l_{21} & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & \dots & u_{1n} \\ & u_{22} & \dots & u_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & u_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

· 如 A 为对称矩阵, 可有 Cholesky 分解, $A = L \cdot L^T$, $O(\frac{1}{3}n^3)$

· 如 A 三对角

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & c_1 & & \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & c_{n-1} \\ & & a_n & d_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot L = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ \beta_2 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \beta_n & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot U = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & c_1 & & \\ & \alpha_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & c_{n-1} \\ & & & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$$

追赶法 (Thomas algorithm)

$$\alpha_1 = d_1, \beta_i = a_i / \alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_i = d_i - \beta_i c_i, i = 2, \dots, n$$

$O(n)$ 复杂度

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· 以上要求, 顺序主子式 > 0 , 否则要作 $A=PLU$, P 为置换阵
此时采用主元技术 (pivoting), 列主元或全主元.

2. 基矢矩阵分析:

A. 向量范数: (norm)

2-范数: $\|x\|_2 = \left(\sum_j x_j^2\right)^{1/2}$

∞ -范数: $\|x\|_\infty = \max_j |x_j|$

1-范数: $\|x\|_1 = \sum_j |x_j|$

p -范数: $\|x\|_p = \left(\sum_j |x_j|^p\right)^{1/p}, \quad 1 \leq p < \infty$

B 矩阵范数:

$$\|A\| \triangleq \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} \quad (\text{由 } \|\cdot\| \text{ 诱导的范数})$$

$$\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)} = \sigma_{\max}(A) \quad (A \text{ 对称时}, \|A\|_2 = \rho(A))$$

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max_{\bar{i}} \sum_{\bar{j}=1}^n |a_{\bar{i}\bar{j}}|$$

$$\|A\|_1 = \max_{\bar{j}} \sum_{\bar{i}=1}^n |a_{\bar{i}\bar{j}}|, \quad \|A\|_F \triangleq \left(\sum_{\bar{i}, \bar{j}} |a_{\bar{i}\bar{j}}|^2\right)^{1/2}$$

$\|\cdot\|_F$ 不是诱导范数 (因 $\|I\|_F \neq 1$)

性质:

$$\|A\| \geq 0, \text{ 且 } \|A\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = 0$$

$$\|kA\| = |k| \cdot \|A\|$$

$$\|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$$

$$\|Ax\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|x\|, \|A-B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\| \rightarrow \text{有时诱导范数.}$$

C. 稳定性分析: 均定 A 可逆

$$\text{条件数: } \text{Cond}(A) \triangleq \|A\| \cdot \|A^{-1}\|$$

$$\text{RMK: } ① \text{Cond}(A) \geq 1$$

$$② \text{Cond}_2(A) = \|A\|_2 \cdot \|A^{-1}\|_2 = \frac{\lambda_{\max}(A)}{\lambda_{\min}(A)} \quad (A \text{ 对称正定})$$

$$A \cdot x = b$$

$$A \cdot (x + \delta x) = b + \delta b \quad \} \Rightarrow \delta x = A^{-1} \delta b$$

$$\|\delta x\| \leq \|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|\delta b\| = \|A^{-1}\| \cdot \|Ax\| \cdot \frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|b\|} \quad (b \neq 0 \text{ 假设})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\|\delta x\|}{\|x\|} \leq \text{Cond}(A) \cdot \frac{\|\delta b\|}{\|b\|}$$

$\text{Cond}(A)$ 为误差放大的度量, 如 $\text{Cond}(A) \gg 1$, 稳定性差.

三. 迭代法:

1. 基本思想:

求解 $g(x)=0 \longrightarrow x=f(x)$ 作不动点迭代. 08-05

2. Jacob 迭代:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1^{k+1} + a_{12}x_2^k + \dots + a_{1n}x_n^k = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1^k + a_{22}x_2^{k+1} + \dots + a_{2n}x_n^k = b_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1^k + a_{n2}x_2^k + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^k = b_n \end{cases}$$

设 $A = D - L - U$, 则有矩阵表示:

$$D \cdot X^{k+1} - (L+U) \cdot X^k = b$$

$$\Rightarrow X^{k+1} = D^{-1}(L+U) \cdot X^k + D^{-1}b$$

记 $B_J = D^{-1}(L+U)$ 为 Jacob 迭代矩阵.

2. Gauss-Seidel 迭代

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1^{k+1} + a_{12}x_2^k + \dots + a_{1n}x_n^k = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1^{k+1} + a_{22}x_2^{k+1} + \dots + a_{2n}x_n^k = b_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1^{k+1} + a_{n2}x_2^{k+1} + \dots + a_{nn}x_n^{k+1} = b_n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } (D-L) \cdot X^{k+1} - U \cdot X^k = b$$

$$X^{k+1} = (D-L)^{-1} U \cdot X^k + (D-L)^{-1} b$$

记 $B_{GS} = (D-L)^{-1} U$ 为GS迭代矩阵.

3. SOR迭代:

$$x_1^{k+1} = \omega \left(\frac{b_1}{a_{11}} - \frac{a_{12}x_2^k}{a_{11}} - \dots - \frac{a_{1n}x_n^k}{a_{11}} \right) + (1-\omega)x_1^k$$

$$x_2^{k+1} = \omega \left(\frac{b_2}{a_{22}} - \frac{a_{21}x_1^{k+1}}{a_{22}} - \dots - \frac{a_{2n}x_n^k}{a_{22}} \right) + (1-\omega)x_2^k$$

$$\dots$$

$$x_n^{k+1} = \omega \left(\frac{b_n}{a_{nn}} - \frac{a_{n1}x_1^{k+1}}{a_{nn}} - \dots - \frac{a_{nn-1}x_{n-1}^{k+1}}{a_{nn}} \right) + (1-\omega)x_n^k$$

即
$$X^{k+1} = \omega [D^{-1}b + D^{-1}L \cdot X^{k+1} + D^{-1}U X^k] + (1-\omega)X^k$$

$$X^{k+1} = (I - \omega D^{-1}L)^{-1} [(1-\omega)I + \omega D^{-1}U] X^k + \omega D^{-1}b$$

记 $B_\omega = (I - \omega D^{-1}L)^{-1} [(1-\omega)I + \omega D^{-1}U]$ 为迭代阵.

$\omega \in (0, 1)$ 称为 under-relaxation; $\omega \in (0, 2)$, over-relaxation.

类似有JOR

$$X^{k+1} = [(1-\omega)I + \omega D^{-1}(L+U)] X^k + \omega D^{-1}b$$

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4. 收敛性分析:

A. 1D情形: $ax=b$, $a=f-g$

$$x^{k+1} = f^{-1}g x^k + f^{-1}b$$

精确解 x^* , $x^* = f^{-1}g x^* + f^{-1}b$

$$\text{定义 } e^k = x^k - x^* \Rightarrow e^{k+1} = f^{-1}g e^k$$

$$|e^k| \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow |f^{-1}g| < 1.$$

B. 高维:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X^{k+1} &= B \cdot X^k + g \\ X^* &= B \cdot X^* + g \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow e^{k+1} = B \cdot e^k$$

$$e^k \triangleq X^k - X^* \Rightarrow \|e^k\| \leq \|B\|^k \cdot \|e^0\|$$

$$\text{如 } \|B\| < 1 \Rightarrow \|e^k\| \rightarrow 0$$

定义矩阵 A 的谱半径:

$$\rho(A) = \max_{\lambda} |\lambda(A)|$$

定理: ① 对 $\forall$ 诱导范数有

$$\rho(A) \leq \|A\|$$

② $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists$ 诱导范数 $\|\cdot\|_{A,\varepsilon}$ s.t.

$$\|A\|_{A,\varepsilon} \leq \rho(A) + \varepsilon$$

证: ① $\forall$ 特征值 λ :

$$|\lambda| \cdot \|v\| = \|Av\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|v\| \Rightarrow |\lambda| \leq \|A\|$$

② 参考 Horn & Johnson, Matrix analysis.

定理: 迭代法对任意初值收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \rho(B) < 1$.

证: $\Rightarrow$ 充分, 设

$$Be^0 = \lambda e^0 \quad |\lambda| \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow e^k = \lambda^k e^0 \Rightarrow \|e^k\| = |\lambda|^k \|e^0\| \not\rightarrow 0$$

$\Leftarrow$ 由前一定理, $\exists \|\cdot\|_{B,\varepsilon}$ s.t.

$$\|B\|_{B,\varepsilon} < \rho(B) + \varepsilon < 1 \quad (\varepsilon \text{ 充分小}), \text{ 得证.}$$

定理: 设 $\|B\| = q < 1$, 则

$$\|e^k\| \leq \frac{q^k}{1-q} \cdot \|x^1 - x^0\|$$

证: 显然有 $\|e^k\| \leq q^k \cdot \|e^0\|$

$$\begin{aligned} e^0 &= x^0 - x^* = x^0 - (I-B)^{-1}g = (I-B)^{-1}[(I-B)x^0 - g] \\ &= (I-B)^{-1}(x^0 - x^1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } \|(I-B)^{-1}\| \leq \sum_k \|B\|^k = (1-q)^{-1}. \quad \#.$$

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定理: 如 A 严格对角优势 (sDDM), 即

$$|a_{ii}| > \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|$$

则 Jacobi, GS 收敛.

证: 对 Jacobi 迭代, $B = D^{-1}(L+U)$

$$\forall |\lambda| \geq 1, \lambda I - B = D^{-1}(\lambda D - L - U)$$

$$\lambda D - (L+U) \text{ 依然 sDDM} \Rightarrow \det(\lambda I - B) \neq 0. \quad \#$$

定理: SOR 收敛 $\Rightarrow \omega \in (0, 2)$.

$$\text{证: } B_\omega = (I - \omega D^{-1}L)^{-1}[(1-\omega)I + \omega D^{-1}U],$$

$$|\prod_i \lambda_i| = |\det B_\omega| = |(1-\omega)^n|$$

$$\text{由 } \rho(B_\omega) < 1 \Rightarrow |1-\omega| < 1 \Rightarrow \omega \in (0, 2).$$

定理: (Ostrowski) 如 A 对称正定, 则 SOR 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \omega \in (0, 2)$.

证: $\Rightarrow$) $\checkmark$

$\Leftarrow$) 设 λ 为 B_ω 特征值

$$(D - \omega L)^{-1}[(1-\omega)D + \omega U] \cdot X = \lambda X$$

$$\Rightarrow [(1-\omega)D + \omega U] \cdot X = (D - \omega L) \cdot X \cdot \lambda$$

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由于 $L = L^T$, 用 $X^* \triangleq \overline{X^T}$ 左乘, 并令

$$X^*DX = d > 0, \quad X^*LX = \alpha + i\beta \Rightarrow X^*L^T X = \alpha - i\beta$$

得

$$(1-\omega)d + \omega(\alpha - i\beta) = \lambda(d - \omega(\alpha + i\beta))$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda|^2 = \frac{[(1-\omega)d + \omega\alpha]^2 + \omega^2\beta^2}{(d - \omega\alpha)^2 + \omega^2\beta^2}$$

$$\text{由于 } [(1-\omega)d + \omega\alpha]^2 - (d - \omega\alpha)^2 = \omega d(d - 2\alpha)(\omega - 2)$$

$$\text{而 } A \text{ 正定} \Rightarrow X^*AX = d - 2\alpha > 0$$

$$\text{故 } \omega \in (0, 2) \Rightarrow |\lambda|^2 < 1, \text{ 得证. \#}$$

RMK: 最佳松弛因子: (David M. Young)

$$\omega_{\text{opt}} = 2 / (1 + \sqrt{1 - \rho(J)^2}) \quad J \text{ 为 Jacobian 迭代阵.}$$

可参考徐树方等编《数值线性代数》.