



迭代:  $Ax = b$ .

设  $A \neq 0, \exists Q, C \in \mathbb{R}^n, |Q| \neq 0$ . s.t.  $A = Q - C$ . 记为  $A$  的一个分裂

$$T_0. Ax = b \Rightarrow (Q - C)x = b \Rightarrow (I - Q^{-1}C)x = Q^{-1}b \quad (*)$$

$$\text{令 } B = Q^{-1}C, g = Q^{-1}b. \text{ 则 } (*) \Leftrightarrow (I - B)x = g$$

$$\Rightarrow x = Bx + g \quad (b) \quad \text{call: 逐次逼近, } B \text{ 迭代矩阵}$$

$$\text{Ex: } x_{k+1} = Bx_k + g. \text{ 令 } x_k \rightarrow x^*$$

$$\Rightarrow x^* = x_0 \text{ 为简化 } x^* \text{ 记为 } x^*$$

$$\text{proof: } x_{k+1} = x_0 + Bx_k + g - Bx_0 - g \quad (k \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = Bx_0 + g \text{ 成立 } \therefore Ax_0 = b \Rightarrow x_0 = x^*$$

$$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = x^*$$

Thm 1. 对  $x_k$ , 任给一个  $\epsilon_0, |x_k|$  有极限  $\Leftrightarrow \rho(B) < 1$ .

$$\text{proof: } x_{k+1} - x^* = B(x_k - x^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_{k+1} - x^* = \dots = B^k(x_0 - x^*)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} B^k = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho(B) < 1$$

Thm 2. if  $\|B\| < 1, x_k \rightarrow x_0$  有意义

$$\text{proof: 由 } \rho(B) < \|B\| < 1$$

$$\text{Thm 3. if } \|B\| < 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \|x_{k+1} - x^*\| \leq \frac{\|B\|^{k+1}}{1 - \|B\|} (\|x_1 - x_0\|) \\ \|x_{k+1} - x^*\| \leq \frac{\|B\|}{1 - \|B\|} (\|x_k - x^*\|) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{proof: 1. } \because \|x_{k+1} - x^*\| = \|B(x_k - x^*)\| \leq (\|x_k - x^*\| + \|x_k - x_{k+1}\|) \cdot \|B\|$$

$$\&2. \Rightarrow \|x_{k+1} - x^*\| = \frac{\|B\|}{1 - \|B\|} \|x_k - x_{k+1}\|$$

$$\text{又 } \|x_k - x_{k+1}\| \leq \|B\|^k \|x_1 - x_0\|$$

$$\therefore \|x_{k+1} - x^*\| \leq \frac{\|B\|^{k+1}}{1 - \|B\|} \|x_1 - x_0\|$$



1.

Jacobi:  $D = \text{diag}(a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}), |D| \neq 0, A = D - (D - A)$

$$\therefore B = D^{-1}(D - A) = I - D^{-1}A, g = D^{-1}b, B \hat{=} B_J$$

$$\text{若 } A = D - (L + U)$$

$$\text{并 } L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ a_{21} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ -a_{n1} & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}, U = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ & 0 & & * \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } B_J = D^{-1}(L + U)$$

$$\hat{=} - \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{-1} & & & \\ & a_{22}^{-1} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & 0 & & * \\ & & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{记 } x_k = (x_1^{(k)}, \dots, x_n^{(k)})^T$$

$$x_{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(k+1)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} \end{pmatrix} = D^{-1} \left( - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & 0 & & * \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(k)} \\ x_2^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left[ - \left( \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} + \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right) + b_i \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\text{or } = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left[ b_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right] + x_i^{(k)} \quad (2) \text{ 以 } (2) \text{ 为 } \hat{x}_i$$

2. Gauss-Seidel:  $A = (D - L) - U$

$$\therefore B_{GS} = (D - L)^{-1}U, g = (D - L)^{-1}b$$

$$\therefore x_{k+1} = (D - L)^{-1}Ux_k + (D - L)^{-1}b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (D - L)x_{k+1} = Ux_k + (D - L)^{-1}b \Leftrightarrow (I - D^{-1}L)x_{k+1} = D^{-1}Ux_k + D^{-1}b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_{k+1} = D^{-1}(Lx_k + Ux_k + b)$$

$$\text{即: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(k+1)} \\ x_2^{(k+1)} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} \end{pmatrix} = D^{-1} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & & \\ -a_{21} & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ -a_{n1} & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(k+1)} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k+1)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ & 0 & & * \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1^{(k)} \\ \vdots \\ x_n^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

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



(BOS)

2. 超松弛: 由 G-S:  $\hat{x}_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left( b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} \hat{x}_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right)$

$$\text{令 } x_i^{(k+1)} = x_i^{(k)} + w(\hat{x}_i^{(k+1)} - x_i^{(k)})$$

$$\Rightarrow x_i^{(k+1)} = x_i^{(k)} + w \left[ \frac{1}{a_{ii}} \left( b_i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} \hat{x}_j^{(k+1)} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} \right) - x_i^{(k)} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow w \hat{x}_i^{(k+1)} + w \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} \hat{x}_j^{(k+1)} = a_{ii} (1-w) x_i^{(k)} - w \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} x_j^{(k)} - w a_{ii} x_i^{(k)} + w a_{ii} x_i^{(k)} + w b_i$$

$$\therefore D x_{k+1} - w L x_{k+1} = D(1-w)x_k + w U x_k + w b$$

$$\therefore (D - wL)x_{k+1} = (1-w)Dx_k + wUx_k + w b$$

$$\therefore x_{k+1} = (D - wL)^{-1} [(1-w)D + wU] x_k + (D - wL)^{-1} w b$$

$$\text{令 } B_w = (D - wL)^{-1} [(1-w)D + wU], g_w = w(D - wL)^{-1} b$$

$$\therefore A = (wD - L) - (-D + U + wD)$$

Thm 1.  $\rho(B_w) \geq |w-1|$ . 若  $B_w$  收敛, 则  $0 < w < 2$ .

$$\text{proof: } |B_w| = (1-w)^n \therefore \rho(B_w) \geq |w-1|$$

$$\text{又 } B_w \text{ 收敛 } \Rightarrow \rho(B_w) < 1$$

$$\therefore |w-1| < 1 \Rightarrow w \in (0, 2)$$

范数

def 1: ||·||: R^n → R 为向量范数

if: 1. 正定: ∀x ∈ R^n, ||x|| ≥ 0 且 ||x|| = 0 当且仅当 x = 0.

2. 齐次: ∀x ∈ R^n, α ∈ R 有 ||αx|| = |α| ||x||

3. 三角不等式: ∀x, y ∈ R^n 有 ||x+y|| ≤ ||x|| + ||y||

注: ∀x, y ∈ R^n 有 ||x|| - ||y|| ≤ ||x-y|| ≤ ||x|| + ||y|| (可证 ||·|| 为连续函数)

proof: ① ||x|| = ||x-y+y|| ≤ ||x-y|| + ||y||

② 令 x = x\_i e\_i, y = y\_i e\_i

∴ ||x-y|| = ||∑\_{i=1}^n (x\_i - y\_i) e\_i|| ≤ ∑\_{i=1}^n |x\_i - y\_i| ||e\_i|| ≤ max\_{1 ≤ i ≤ n} ||e\_i|| ∑\_{i=1}^n |x\_i - y\_i|

有 p 范数: ||x||\_p = (|x\_1|^p + ... + |x\_n|^p)^{1/p}, p ≥ 1.

1 范数: ||x||\_1 = ∑\_{i=1}^n |x\_i|

2 范数: ||x||\_2 = √(x^T x)

∞ 范数: ||x||\_∞ = max\_{1 ≤ i ≤ n} |x\_i|

注: Hölder 不等式: |x^T y| ≤ ||x||\_p ||y||\_q (1/p + 1/q = 1)

注: 范数等价性: 设 ||·||\_α 与 ||·||\_β 为 R^n 两个范数, 则必存在 C\_1, C\_2 ∈ R

st ∀x ∈ R^n 有: C\_1 ||x||\_α ≤ ||x||\_β ≤ C\_2 ||x||\_α

proof: 引理: f 为闭集 S 的连续函数, 则 max f(S) 与 min f(S) 的像集 ∈ S 中.

作 S = {x | ||x||\_β = 1} 则 S 为闭集

∴ ||·||\_α 为连续函数.

∴ ∃ x\_1, x\_2 ∈ S, c\_1 ∈ S ⇒ ||x\_1||\_α ≤ ||x\_1||\_β ≤ ||x\_2||\_α

记 ||x\_1||\_α = m, ||x\_2||\_α = M.

∴ c\_1 ||x||\_α ≤ ||x||\_β ≤ c\_2 ||x||\_α

∀ y ∈ R, 则 y / ||y||\_β ∈ S 中.

故 m ≤ ||y||\_α / ||y||\_β ≤ M.

∴ 令 C\_1 = m, C\_2 = M 即可

注: ||x||\_2 ≤ ||x||\_1 ≤ √2 ||x||\_2

||x||\_∞ ≤ ||x||\_1 ≤ n ||x||\_∞

||x||\_∞ ≤ ||x||\_2 ≤ √n ||x||\_∞

注: ∀x ∈ R^n, 则 lim\_{k→∞} ||x\_k - x|| = 0 ⇔ lim\_{k→∞} |x\_k - x| = 0.

def 2: ||·||: R^{m×n} → R 为矩阵范数

if: 1. 正定, 2. 齐次, 3. 三角, 4. 相容: ∀A, B ∈ R^{m×n} 有 ||AB|| ≤ ||A|| ||B||

∴ ∀A ∈ R^{m×n} A = ∑\_{i,j} a\_{ij} e\_{ij} ∴ 可将 A 看作向量

∴ 向量范数的性质在矩阵范数中成立.

Ex: R^{m×n} 上任两个矩阵范数等价

Ex: lim\_{k→∞} ||A^k - A|| = 0 ⇔ lim\_{k→∞} a\_{ij}^{(k)} = a\_{ij}

def 3: if ||Ax||\_v ≤ ||A|| ||x||\_v, ∀A ∈ R^{m×n}, x ∈ R^n

则矩阵范数 ||·||\_m 与 ||·||\_v 相容. 记相容 2.

注: ||A|| = max\_{||x||\_v=1} ||Ax||\_v, A ∈ R^{m×n}, ||·||\_v 为已定义的向量范数

proof: 作 D = {x | ||x||\_v = 1} ∴ D 为 R^n 的有界闭集

而 ||·||\_v 为 R^n 的连续函数

∴ ∃ x\_0 ∈ D, st ||Ax\_0||\_v = max\_{x ∈ D} ||Ax||\_v

∴ 上述定义的 ||·||\_m 有意义.

又 ∀x ∈ R^n, x ≠ 0.

∴ ||Ax||\_v / ||x||\_v = ||A (x/||x||\_v)||\_v ≤ ||A|| ||x/||x||\_v||\_v = ||A||

∴ 满足相容 2.

下证: ① 正定: ∀A ≠ 0, 不妨设 a\_{11} ≠ 0, x = e\_1 / ||e\_1||

则 ||Ax||\_v = max\_{||x||\_v=1} ||Ax||\_v ≥ ||A (e\_1/||e\_1||)||\_v = ||(a\_{11}, 0, ..., 0)^T||\_v / ||e\_1||

又 (a\_{11}, 0, ..., 0)^T ≠ 0, ∴ ||Ae\_1||\_v > 0.

故 ||A||\_m > 0. ∴ 正定满足.

② 齐次: ∀α ∈ R, A ∈ R^{m×n}

∴ ||αA||\_m = max\_{||x||\_v=1} ||αAx||\_v = max\_{||x||\_v=1} |α| ||Ax||\_v = |α| ||A||\_m

③ 三角: ∀A, B ∈ R^{m×n}

||A+B||\_m = max\_{||x||\_v=1} ||(A+B)x||\_v = max\_{||x||\_v=1} ||Ax+Bx||\_v ≤ ||Ax||\_v + ||Bx||\_v

≤ ||A||\_m + ||B||\_m

④ 相容: ∀A, B ∈ R^{m×n}

||AB||\_m = max\_{||x||\_v=1} ||ABx||\_v ≤ ||A||\_m ||Bx||\_v ≤ ||A||\_m ||B||\_m ||x||\_v

def 4: 上述 ||·||\_m 称为 ||·||\_m 诱导的矩阵范数 (单)

注: 一般简化为 ||·||

注: ||A||\_p = max\_{||x||\_p=1} ||Ax||\_p, A = (a\_{ij}), x = (x\_1, ..., x\_n)

∴ ||A||\_1 = max\_{1 ≤ j ≤ n} ∑\_{i=1}^m |a\_{ij}| (列范数)

||A||\_∞ = max\_{1 ≤ i ≤ m} ∑\_{j=1}^n |a\_{ij}| (行范数)

||A||\_2 = √(λ\_max(A^T A)) (λ 为特征根)

proof: ① ||Ax||\_1 = ||∑\_{j=1}^n x\_j a\_{.j}||\_1 ≤ ∑\_{j=1}^n |x\_j| ||a\_{.j}||\_1

设 ||a\_{.j}||\_1 = max\_{1 ≤ i ≤ m} ∑\_{k=1}^m |a\_{ik}|

∴ ||Ax||\_1 ≤ ∑\_{j=1}^n |x\_j| ||a\_{.j}||\_1

又 ||x||\_1 = ∑\_{j=1}^n |x\_j|

∴ ||Ax||\_1 ≤ max\_{1 ≤ j ≤ n} ||a\_{.j}||\_1 ∑\_{j=1}^n |x\_j|

下证取到: 令 x = e\_j 即可

② ||Ax||\_∞ = max\_{1 ≤ i ≤ m} |∑\_{j=1}^n a\_{ij} x\_j| ≤ max\_{1 ≤ i ≤ m} ∑\_{j=1}^n |a\_{ij}| |x\_j|

≤ max\_{1 ≤ i ≤ m} ∑\_{j=1}^n |a\_{ij}| ∑\_{j=1}^n |x\_j|

下证取到: 不妨令 s\_i 为 max\_{1 ≤ j ≤ n} |a\_{ij}| 的行向量

令 x = (sgn a\_{11}, ..., sgn a\_{1n}) 即可

③ ||A||\_2 = √(λ\_max(A^T A))

∵ A^T A 为半正定 ∴ ∃ Q ∈ O(n, R)

st Q^T A Q = [λ\_1, ..., λ\_n] λ\_i 为特征根 λ\_1 ≥ λ\_2 ≥ ... ≥ λ\_n ≥ 0.

故 A^T A x = (x\_1, ..., x\_n) (λ\_1, ..., λ\_n) (x\_1, ..., x\_n)

= ∑\_{i=1}^n λ\_i x\_i^2 ≤ λ\_1 ∑\_{i=1}^n x\_i^2 = λ\_1 ||x||\_2^2

∴ 下证取到: 令 x = e\_1, 则 e\_1^T A^T A e\_1 = λ\_1 即可

def 5: Frobenius 范数: ||A||\_F = √(∑\_{i,j} a\_{ij}^2)

注: ||Ax||\_2 ≤ ||A||\_F ||x||\_2

即 Frobenius 范数与 2 范数相容

注: ||AB||\_F ≤ ||A||\_F ||B||\_F (推出)

def 6: A 的特征值的最大模为 ρ(A)

注: ρ(A) 为谱半径

注: ||·|| 为一矩阵范数, 则 ρ(A) ≤ ||A||

proof: Ax = λx ⇒ Ax e\_i = λ x e\_i

∴ ||Ax e\_i|| = |λ| ||x e\_i|| = |λ| ||x e\_i||

而 ||Ax e\_i|| ≤ ||A|| ||x e\_i||

∴ |λ| ≤ ||A|| ⇒ ρ(A) ≤ ||A||

或用引理: ||·|| 为矩阵范数, 则必有 ||·|| 为

向量范数与 ||·|| 相容.

proof: ||x|| = ||x x^T||

∴ ||Ax|| = ||A x x^T|| ≤ ||A|| ||x x^T|| = ||A|| ||x||

故 ||·|| 与 ||·|| 相容.

注: 对 ρ(A) 有

① ρ(A) 为矩阵范数 ||·||, st ||A|| ≥ ρ(A)

② ∀ε > 0, ∃ ||·||', st ρ(A) + ε > ||A||'

proof: ① A 的 Jordan 块: [λ\_1, ..., λ\_n]

∴ X 可逆, st X^{-1} A X = [λ\_1, ..., λ\_n]

令 D = diag(1, ε, ..., ε^n)

令 ||A|| = ||D X^{-1} A X D|| = ||D X^{-1} A X D||

def 7: A ∈ (a\_{ij}^{(k)}), 令 A = (a\_{ij}), if: lim\_{k→∞} a\_{ij}^{(k)} = a\_{ij}

则称 lim\_{k→∞} A\_k = A. 称 A 收敛的

注: A\_k + B\_k → A + B, A\_k B\_k → AB, λ\_k A\_k → λA

注: A\_k → A ⇔ lim\_{k→∞} ||A\_k - A|| = 0

A^k → 0 ⇔ lim\_{k→∞} ||A^k|| = 0

||A|| < 1 ⇔ lim\_{k→∞} ||A^k|| = 0

注: A 收敛的 ⇔ ρ(A) < 1

proof: "⇒" 反设 ρ(A) ≥ 1, 则 ∃ D > 1, A x = D x

又 ||A x|| = D ||x|| = D ||x|| > ||x||

而 ||A^k x|| = D^k ||x|| ⇒ ||A^k|| > 1

与 A^k → 0 矛盾! 故 ρ(A) < 1

"⇐" 当 ρ(A) < 1, ∴ ∃ "||·||", st ||A|| < ρ(A) + ε < 1

故由上 ⇒ A^k 收敛

def 8: S\_k = ∑\_{i=1}^k A\_i, 若 S\_k 有极限 A\*, lim\_{k→∞} S\_k = A\*

则称矩阵无穷级数的和为 A\*, 是收敛的

Ex: ∑\_{k=0}^∞ A^k 收敛 ⇔ A^k → 0 且 S\_k → (I-A)^{-1}

proof: "⇐" 此时作 A^k = (A^k)

故 ∑\_{k=0}^∞ A^k 收敛 ⇒ A^k → 0 ⇒ A^k > 0

此时由 (I-A)(I+A+...+A^k) = I - A^{k+1}

又 A^k > 0, 故 ρ(A) < 1 故 I-A 可逆

故 k → ∞, 由 A^k = 0, ⇒ S\_k = (I-A)^{-1}

Ex: A 为对称阵, 则 ||A||\_2 = ρ(A)

注: 设 ||x||\_p 与 ||A||\_p, ∀ ||A||' 为矩阵范数, 有 ||A||\_p ≤ ||A||'

proof: ∃ x\_0, ||x\_0||\_p = 1, st ||Ax\_0||\_p = ||A||\_p

故 ||A||\_p = ||Ax\_0||\_p ≤ ||A||' ||x\_0||\_p = ||A||'

注: ||A|| 为诱导范数, 则 ||I|| = 1

proof: ||I|| = max\_{||x||=1} ||Ix|| = ||x|| = 1

注: ∀A ∈ M, U, V 为正交阵, 则:

① ||UAU||\_2 = ||UAU||\_2 = ||AU||\_2 = ||A||\_2

② ||UAU||\_F = ||UAU||\_F = ||UAU||\_F = ||A||\_F

③ ||A||\_2 ≤ ||A||\_F

又 ρ(A) = λ\_max(A^T A) = λ\_max(A A^T) = λ\_max(A^T A)

∴ λ\_max(A^T A) ≤ tr(A^T A) = ∑ λ\_i

注: x, y 为长度为 1 的向量, 则 ||Ax||\_2 = max\_{||x||\_2=1} |y^T Ax|

proof: ①: |y^T Ax| ≤ ||y||\_2 ||Ax||\_2 = ||Ax||\_2

故 ||A||\_2 = max\_{||x||\_2=1} ||Ax||\_2 ≥ |y^T Ax|

下证可逆: 令 y = Ax / ||Ax||\_2 ⇒ |y^T Ax| = |x^T A^T Ax| / ||Ax||\_2 = ||Ax||\_2

现在 x 满足 ||Ax||\_2 = ||Ax||\_2 即可

②: ||A||\_2 = max\_{||x||\_2=1} |y^T Ax| = max\_{||x||\_2=1} |x^T A^T Ax| = ||A||\_2

A ∈ M\_n, ||A||\_2 = 1 / ||(I-A)^{-1}||\_2

proof: ∵ ||A||\_2 < 1, ∴ I-A 可逆且 ρ(I-A) < 1 ⇒ A^k > 0

故: ||(I-A)^{-1}||\_2 = ||∑\_{k=0}^∞ A^k||\_2 ≤ ∑\_{k=0}^∞ ||A^k||\_2 ≤ ∑\_{k=0}^∞ ||A||\_2^k = 1 / (1 - ||A||\_2)

注: A 可逆, 若 ||A^{-1}||\_2 < 1, 则 A+B 可逆且 ||(A+B)^{-1}||\_2 ≤ 1 / (1 - ||A^{-1}||\_2)

proof: ∵ ||A^{-1}||\_2 < 1 ⇒ I + A^{-1}B 可逆

又 A 可逆 ⇒ A(I + A^{-1}B) = A + B 可逆

又: ||(A+B)^{-1}||\_2 = ||A^{-1}(I + A^{-1}B)^{-1}||\_2 ≤ ||A^{-1}||\_2 ||(I + A^{-1}B)^{-1}||\_2

注: ∑\_{k=0}^∞ A^k 收敛 ⇒ ||(I-A)^{-1}||\_2 = ∑\_{k=0}^∞ ||A^k||\_2 ≤ ∑\_{k=0}^∞ ||A||\_2^k = 1 / (1 - ||A||\_2)

proof: ∵ A^k > 0, 又 (I-A)^{-1} = ∑\_{k=0}^∞ A^k = ∑\_{k=0}^∞ ||A||\_2^k

⇒ 故 ||(I-A)^{-1}||\_2 = ∑\_{k=0}^∞ ||A^k||\_2 ≤ ∑\_{k=0}^∞ ||A||\_2^k = 1 / (1 - ||A||\_2)

3. 每度分析

Ax = b ⇒ (A+δA)(x+δx) = b+δb

∴ 当 A+δA 可逆时有: ||(I+A^{-1}δA)^{-1}|| ≤ 1 / (1 - ||A^{-1}δA||) ≤ 1 / (1 - ||A^{-1}|| ||δA||)

故由 δx = (A+δA)^{-1} (δb - δAx)

= (I + A^{-1}δA)^{-1} A^{-1} (δb - δAx)

⇒ ||δx|| ≤ ||(I + A^{-1}δA)^{-1}|| ||A^{-1}|| (||δb|| + ||δAx||)

≤ 1 / (1 - ||A^{-1}|| ||δA||) ||A^{-1}|| (||δb|| + ||δA|| ||x||)

∴ ||δx|| / ||x|| ≤ 1 / (1 - ||A^{-1}|| ||δA||) ||A^{-1}|| (||δb|| / ||x|| + ||δA||)

∴ b = Ax ⇒ ||δb|| = 0 ⇒ ||δx|| / ||x|| ≤ 1 / (1 - ||A^{-1}|| ||δA||) ||A^{-1}|| ||δA||

∴ ||δx|| / ||x|| ≤ 1 / (1 - ||A^{-1}|| ||δA||) ||A^{-1}|| (||δb|| / ||x|| + ||δA||)

故 ||A^{-1}|| ||δA|| = K(A) 条件数, 决定了 "病态"

def 1: ||A^{-1}|| ||A|| 为条件数, 记为 K(A) ⇒ 相对误差由 A 的误差放大 K(A) 倍而成.

注: K(A) 大 → 病态, K(A) 小 → 良态

注: 若 ||I|| = 1, ||A^{-1}|| ||δA|| < 1, 则 ||(A+δA)^{-1} - A^{-1}|| ≤ K(A) ||δA|| / ||A||

注: min\_{||x||\_2=1} |x^T A x| = λ\_min(A), A+δA 奇异, A 可逆

= 1 / ||A^{-1}||\_2 = 1 / K(A)

proof: 此时 ||A^{-1}||\_2 ||δA||\_2 必 ≥ 1, 故 min\_{||x||\_2=1} |x^T A x| = λ\_min(A)

下证取到: 令 x = A^{-1} x / ||A^{-1} x||\_2, δA = -x x^T

∴ ||δA||\_2 = max\_{||x||\_2=1} ||δA x||\_2 = max\_{||x||\_2=1} ||-x x^T x||\_2 = ||x||\_2 max\_{||x||\_2=1} |x^T x| = 1 / ||A^{-1}||\_2

注: K\_∞(A) = ||A||\_∞ ||A^{-1}||\_∞

④ 用 σ\_i 表示 A^T A 的 max, min 特征值 ⇒ K\_2(A) = ||A||\_2 ||A^{-1}||\_2 = σ\_max / σ\_min

⑤ A 为对称阵, K\_2(A) = λ\_max / λ\_min, ⑥ K(A) ≥ 1, 当 A 正交 ⇒ K\_2(A) = 1, ⑦ K(A) = K(A)