

求解拟五对角线性方程组的四参数法

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摘要 基于五对角线性方程组的追赶法, 给出了拟五对角线性方程组的四参数求解方法。算法的基本思想是, 将方程组的前 2 个未知量 x_1, x_2 和最后 2 个未知量 x_{n-1}, x_n 看作参数, 这 4 个未知量正好对应于拟五对角方程组边角位置上的非零元素。然后通过特殊的矩阵分解将方程组解向量中的其他 $n-4$ 个未知量用 x_1, x_2, x_{n-1} 和 x_n 4 个参数表示, 从而形成标准的五对角线性方程组, 可以方便地利用求解标准五对角线性方程组的追赶法进行求解。被看作参数的 4 个未知量可以利用原方程组中的前后两个方程及中间变量求出。最后, 将已经求出的 4 个参数再代入分解矩阵形成的方程组中求得其余分量。鉴此, 本文给出了两种不同的实现方法, 其主要区别在于求解 4 个参数的过程不同。一种方法是将解向量的全部分量用参数线性表出, 然后取出前后各 2 个式子组成参数方程, 求出 4 个参数。另一种方法是将 4 个参数作为已知量先代入第 $3 \sim n-2$ 个方程中, 整理后得到一个 $n-4$ 阶的方程组, 解出第 $3 \sim n-2$ 个解分量的参数表达式, 再将 $x_3, x_4, x_{n-3}, x_{n-2}$ 回代到前 2 个方程和最后 2 个方程中组成参数方程, 求出 4 个参数。对于规模较大的拟五对角线性方程组而言, 这两种算法的计算量几乎一样。该算法的数值稳定性分析结果表明, 系数矩阵在满足严格对角占优的条件下, 该算法是稳定的。数值实验结果表明, 两种算法的实际计算时间与算法的理论分析相符合。

关键词 拟五对角线性方程组; 追赶法; 四参数法

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Four Parameter Algorithm for Solving the Quasi-pentadiagonal Linear Equations

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Abstract Quasi-pentadiagonal linear equations are important in computational mathematics and scientific/engineering computing, which would arise during the solution of boundary value problems for elliptical or parabolic partial differential equation(s) with periodical boundary conditions, and the quintic interpolating splines with periodical boundary conditions. Based on the ideas of the forward elimination and backward substitution algorithm for pentadiagonal linear equations and the matrix decomposition, a four parameter algorithm for quasi-pentadiagonal linear equations is proposed in this paper. It involves four steps. In the first step, the first two unknowns x_1, x_2 and the last two unknowns x_{n-1}, x_n are taken as the four parameters, which are responsible for the non-zero elements at corners of the quasi-pentadiagonal matrix. In the second step, other unknowns of the equations are expressed explicitly by the four parameters. Then the standard pentadiagonal linear equations can be formed with the help of special matrix decomposition and solved conveniently with the help of the forward elimination and backward substitution algorithm. In the third step, the four parameters are solved with the help of the first two equations and the last two equations with decomposed matrixes. At last, all unknowns are solved efficiently when the four parameters are substituted into the equations with the decomposed matrix. With this algorithm, two methods of solving the four parameters are presented in this paper. One is that all other unknowns are expressed explicitly by the four parameters. Then the four parameters are solved with the help of the first two equations and the last two equations. The other is that the four parameters are regarded as known quantities and are substituted into the $3 \sim n-2$ equations, which are to be solved. Then the four parameters can be solved when $x_3, x_4, x_{n-3}, x_{n-2}$ are substituted into the first two equations and the last two equations. The computation cost of the two methods is almost the same for

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$$\begin{cases} z_{n-1} = \beta_n / p_n \\ z_{n-1} = z_{n-1} - q_{n-1} z_n \\ z_j = -q_j z_{j+1} - h_j z_{j+2} \quad (j=n-2, n-3, \dots, 1) \end{cases}$$

步骤2 运用高斯列主元消去法求解四阶线性方程组(5), 即解出参数 x_1, x_2, x_{n-1}, x_n

步骤3 用式(6)依次解出 $x_i = w_i - x_1 y_i - x_2 z_i - x_{n-1} u_i - x_n v_i$ ($i=3, 4, \dots, n-2$)。

算法运算量统计: 乘除运算 $O(29n)$ 、加减运算 $O(20n)$; 文献[2]的五参数法运算量情况: 乘除运算 $O(29n)$ 、加减运算 $O(20n)$ 。两种算法的复杂度相同, 但该算法思路明确, 容易理解, 且更多地运用了追赶法, 求解差分方程具有良好的数值稳定性。该算法运用了文献[5]中讨论拟三对角线性方程组并行算法的基本思想, 很方便地实现并行计算。

3 算法的改进

在上面的算法分析中, 虽然以 x_1, x_2, x_{n-1}, x_n 为参数, 以其余的 $n-4$ 个解分量为求解对象, 但在求解过程中, 方程的个数并没有减少。如果将 x_1, x_2, x_{n-1}, x_n 分别代入到第 $3 \sim n-2$ 个方程中, 即得到如下的算法2。

代入 x_1, x_2, x_{n-1}, x_n , 得到如下 $n-4$ 阶方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{T}\tilde{x} &= \tilde{f} - x_1 \alpha_3 e_1 - x_2 (a_3 e_1 + \alpha_4 e_2) - x_{n-1} (\beta_{n-3} e_{n-5} + c_{n-2} e_{n-4}) - x_n \beta_{n-2} e_{n-4} \quad (7) \\ \text{其中, } \tilde{T} &= \text{diag}(\alpha_i, a_i, b_i, c_i, \beta_i) \in R^{(n-4) \times (n-4)} (i=3, 4, \dots, n-2), \tilde{x} = (x_3, x_4, \dots, x_{n-2})^T, e_1, e_2, e_{n-5}, e_{n-4} \text{ 为 } R^{(n-4)} \text{ 的单位向量, } \tilde{f} = (f_3, f_4, \dots, f_{n-2})^T. \end{aligned}$$

利用追赶法分别求出 $n-4$ 阶五对角线性方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{T}\tilde{w} &= \tilde{f} & \tilde{T}\tilde{u} &= \alpha_3 e_1 & \tilde{T}\tilde{v} &= a_3 e_1 + \alpha_4 e_2 \\ \tilde{T}\tilde{y} &= \beta_{n-2} e_{n-5} + c_{n-2} e_{n-4} & \tilde{T}\tilde{z} &= \beta_{n-2} e_{n-4} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中, $\tilde{w} = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{n-4})^T, \tilde{u} = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n-4})^T, \tilde{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n-4})^T, \tilde{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n-4})^T, \tilde{z} = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{n-4})^T$ 。

因此, 对于 $i=3, 4, \dots, n-2$, 有

$$x_i = w_i - x_1 u_{i-2} - x_2 v_{i-2} - x_{n-1} y_{i-2} - x_n z_{i-2} \quad (9)$$

只需将式(9)代入式(1)的前2个方程和最后2个方程中, 即可得到 x_1, x_2, x_{n-1}, x_n 为未知量的4阶方程组:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \xi_{11} & \xi_{12} & \xi_{13} & \xi_{14} \\ \xi_{21} & \xi_{22} & \xi_{23} & \xi_{24} \\ \xi_{31} & \xi_{32} & \xi_{33} & \xi_{34} \\ \xi_{41} & \xi_{42} & \xi_{43} & \xi_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \zeta_1 \\ \zeta_2 \\ \zeta_3 \\ \zeta_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

这里,

$$\begin{cases} \xi_{11} = b_1 - \beta_1 u_1 & \xi_{12} = c_1 - \beta_1 v_1 \\ \xi_{21} = a_2 - c_2 u_1 - \beta_2 u_2 & \xi_{22} = b_2 - c_2 v_1 - \beta_2 v_2 \\ \xi_{31} = \beta_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1} u_{n-5} - a_{n-1} u_{n-4} & \xi_{32} = -\alpha_{n-1} v_{n-5} - a_{n-1} v_{n-4} \\ \xi_{41} = c_n - \alpha_n u_{n-4} & \xi_{42} = \beta_n - \alpha_n v_{n-4} \\ \xi_{13} = \alpha_1 - \beta_1 y_1 & \xi_{14} = a_1 - \beta_1 z_1 \\ \xi_{23} = -c_2 y_1 - \beta_2 y_2 & \xi_{24} = \alpha_2 - c_2 z_1 - \beta_2 z_2 \\ \xi_{33} = b_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1} y_{n-5} - a_{n-1} y_{n-4} & \xi_{34} = c_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1} z_{n-5} - a_{n-1} z_{n-4} \\ \xi_{43} = a_n - \alpha_n y_{n-4} & \xi_{44} = b_n - \alpha_n z_{n-4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \zeta_1 = f_1 - \beta_1 w_1 \\ \zeta_2 = f_2 - c_2 w_1 - \beta_2 w_2 \\ \zeta_3 = f_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1} w_{n-5} - a_{n-1} w_{n-4} \\ \zeta_4 = f_n - \alpha_n w_{n-4} \end{cases}$$

当 n 充分大时, 改进后的算法运算复杂性与未改进前没有区别。但当 n 较小时, 将 n 阶方程组分成一个 $n-4$ 阶和一个4阶的方程组求解, 对于手算而言较为方便。

4 算法的数值稳定性

算法的主要运算源于五对角线性方程组的追赶法, 因此算法的数值稳定性条件就是追赶法的稳定性条件。关于追赶法的数值稳定性, 给出下列两个结论。

定理1 如果 $T = \text{diag}(\alpha_i, a_i, b_i, c_i, \beta_i)$ 是严格对角占优的, 则 $U = \text{diag}(0, 0, 1, q_i, h_i)$ 也是严格对角占优的。

证明 因 $|b_1| > |c_1| + |\beta_1|, p_1 = b_1$, 则 $|q_1| + |h_1| = (|c_1| + |\beta_1|) / |b_1| < 1$ 。

因 $|b_2| > |a_2| + |c_2| + |\beta_2|, g_2 = a_2, p_2 = b_2 - g_2 q_1$, 则 $|q_2| + |h_2| < 1$ 。这是因 $|q_2| + |h_2| = \frac{|c_2 - g_2 h_1| + |\beta_2|}{|p_2|} \leq \frac{|c_2| + |a_2| |h_1| + |\beta_2|}{|b_2| - |a_2| |q_1|} < 1$ 。

$$\frac{|b_2| - |a_2| + |a_2| |h_1|}{|b_2| - |a_2| |q_1|} < \frac{|b_2| - |a_2|}{|b_2| - |a_2|} \frac{|q_1|}{|q_1|} = 1$$

下面用数学归纳法证明 $|q_i| + |h_i| < 1$ ($i=3, 4, \dots, n-2$)。

首先, 由 $|b_3| > |a_3| + |c_3| + |\beta_3|, g_3 = a_3 - \alpha_3 q_1, p_3 = b_3 - \alpha_3 h_1 - g_3 q_2$, 可以推导出:

$$\begin{aligned} |q_3| + |h_3| &= \frac{|c_3 - g_3 h_2| + |\beta_3|}{|p_3|} \leq \frac{|c_3| + |g_3| |h_2| + |\beta_3|}{|b_3| - |a_3| |h_1| - |g_3| |q_2|} \\ &\leq \frac{|c_3| + |a_3| |h_2| + |\alpha_3| |q_1| |h_2| + |\beta_3|}{|b_3| - |a_3| |h_1| - |a_3| |q_2| - |a_3| |q_1| |q_2|} \\ &< \frac{|b_3| - |a_3| - |a_3| + |a_3| |h_2| + |\alpha_3| |q_1| |h_2|}{|b_3| - |a_3| |h_1| - |a_3| |q_2| - |a_3| |q_1| |q_2|} \\ &< \frac{|b_3| - |a_3| |q_2| - |a_3| + |\alpha_3| |q_1| - |\alpha_3| |q_1| |q_2|}{|b_3| - |a_3| |h_1| - |a_3| |q_2| - |a_3| |q_1| |q_2|} \\ &< \frac{|b_3| - |a_3| |q_2| - |a_3| |h_1| - |\alpha_3| |q_1| |q_2|}{|b_3| - |a_3| |h_1| - |a_3| |q_2| - |a_3| |q_1| |q_2|} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

归纳假设对于 $3 < i \leq n-2$, 有 $|q_{i-1}| + |h_{i-1}| < 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} |q_i| + |h_i| &= \frac{|c_i - g_i h_{i-1}| + |\beta_i|}{|p_i|} \leq \frac{|c_i| + |g_i| |h_{i-1}| + |\beta_i|}{|b_i| - |\alpha_i| |h_{i-2}| - |g_i| |q_{i-1}|} \\ &\leq \frac{|c_i| + |a_i| |h_{i-1}| + |\alpha_i| |q_{i-2}| |h_{i-1}| + |\beta_i|}{|b_i| - |\alpha_i| |h_{i-2}| - |a_i| |q_{i-1}| - |\alpha_i| |q_{i-2}| |q_{i-1}|} \\ &< \frac{|b_i| - |a_i| - |\alpha_i| + |a_i| |h_{i-1}| + |\alpha_i| |q_{i-2}| |h_{i-1}|}{|b_i| - |\alpha_i| |h_{i-2}| - |a_i| |q_{i-1}| - |\alpha_i| |q_{i-2}| |q_{i-1}|} \\ &< \frac{|b_i| - |a_i| |q_{i-1}| - |\alpha_i| + |\alpha_i| |q_{i-2}| - |\alpha_i| |q_{i-2}| |q_{i-1}|}{|b_i| - |\alpha_i| |h_{i-2}| - |a_i| |q_{i-1}| - |\alpha_i| |q_{i-2}| |q_{i-1}|} \\ &< \frac{|b_i| - |a_i| |q_{i-1}| - |\alpha_i| |h_{i-2}| - |\alpha_i| |q_{i-2}| |q_{i-1}|}{|b_i| - |\alpha_i| |h_{i-2}| - |a_i| |q_{i-1}| - |\alpha_i| |q_{i-2}| |q_{i-1}|} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

最后,

$$\begin{aligned} |q_{n-1}| &\leq \frac{|c_{n-1}| + |g_{n-1}| |h_{n-2}|}{|p_{n-1}|} \\ &\leq \frac{|c_{n-1}| + |a_{n-1}| |h_{n-2}| + |\alpha_{n-1}| |q_{n-3}| |h_{n-2}|}{|b_{n-1}| - |\alpha_{n-1}| |h_{n-3}| - |a_{n-1}| |q_{n-2}| - |\alpha_{n-1}| |q_{n-3}| |q_{n-2}|} \end{aligned}$$

