

# 追赶法求解拟五对角线性方程组

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**摘要** 根据拟五对角矩阵的特点, 沿用追赶法的思想, 首先将拟五对角系数矩阵分解成 3 个简单矩阵的乘积  $A=LUD$ , 其中  $L$  为下三角形矩阵,  $U$  为单位上三角形矩阵,  $D$  为拟对角矩阵。然后将拟五对角线性方程组的求解问题转化为求解以下 3 个简单的线性方程组:  $Lz=f, Uy=z, Dx=y$ 。通常的  $LU$  分解仅求解 2 个方程, 本算法虽然将问题转化为 3 个方程组的求解, 复杂度却没有增加, 总的运算量仅为  $O(39n)$ 。由于算法沿用追赶法矩阵分解的思想, 对于严格对角占优的五对角线性方程组具有良好的数值稳定性。数值结果表明, 算法的计算时间与方程组阶数  $n$  呈线性关系。

**关键词** 拟五对角矩阵; 线性方程组; 追赶法

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## Forward Elimination and Backward Substitution Algorithm for Solving the Quasi-pentadiagonal Linear Equations

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**Abstract** Based on the features of quasi-pentadiagonal matrix and the idea of forward elimination and backward substitution algorithm, an algorithm for solving the quasi-pentadiagonal linear equations is proposed in this paper. This algorithm consists of the following two steps. First, the quasi-pentadiagonal matrix  $A$ , as the coefficient matrix of the linear equations, is decomposed into three simple matrices  $L, U, D$  with  $A=LUD$ , where  $L$  is the lower triangular matrix,  $U$  is the upper triangular matrix,  $D$  is the unit quasi-diagonal matrix. Then, the quasi-pentadiagonal linear equations are decomposed into the following three simpler linear equations:  $Lz=f, Uy=z, Dx=y$ . Two equations are solved in the traditional  $LU$  decomposition algorithm, while three linear equations are solved in this algorithm, but without increasing the complexity. The total computational cost is only  $O(39n)$ , less than that of the traditional algorithm. The main idea of this algorithm is the same as that of the forward elimination and backward substitution algorithm, consequently, the algorithm proposed in this paper is stable if the coefficient matrix is a strictly diagonally dominant matrix. The stability analysis and the corresponding results are also presented in this paper. Numerical experiments indicate that a linear relation is preserved between the computational time and the order  $n$  of equations.

**Keywords** quasi-pentadiagonal matrix; linear equations; forward elimination and backward substitution algorithm

### 0 引言

在研究椭圆型方程边值问题、抛物型方程的边初值问题的数值解法, 五次样条插值和高精度插值问题, 利用紧致型高精度差分格式求解流体力学方程中的对流项和黏性项<sup>[1-2]</sup>时, 经常将问题归结为求解五对角线性方程组或拟五对角线

性方程组。如何准确、高效地求解五对角线性方程组一直是计算数学和计算流体力学的研究重点之一, 尤其是瞬态/时变问题, 每推进一个时间步, 都需要对相应的空间导数进行数值求解。因此, 提高拟五对角线性方程组算法的求解效率, 将会大大缩短整个问题的计算时间。

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消元整理得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-s_1s_{n-1} & t_{n-1}-t_1s_{n-1} \\ -s_1t_n-s_2s_n & 1-t_1t_n-t_2s_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{n-1} \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{n-1}-y_1s_{n-1} \\ y_n-y_1t_n-y_2s_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_{n-1} = \frac{(y_{n-1}-y_1s_{n-1})(1-t_1t_n-t_2s_n) - (y_n-y_1t_n-y_2s_n)(t_{n-1}-t_1s_{n-1})}{(1-s_1s_{n-1})(1-t_1t_n-t_2s_n) + (s_1t_n+s_2s_n)(t_{n-1}-t_1s_{n-1})}$$

$$x_n = \frac{(1-s_1s_{n-1})(y_n-y_1t_n-y_2s_n) + (s_1t_n+s_2s_n)(y_{n-1}-y_1s_{n-1})}{(1-s_1s_{n-1})(1-t_1t_n-t_2s_n) + (s_1t_n+s_2s_n)(t_{n-1}-t_1s_{n-1})}$$

再依次求出

$$x_i = y_i - s_i x_{i+1} - t_i x_n \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n-2$$

至此, 得出求解拟五对角线性方程组的新算法。

该算法运算量统计: 乘法  $O(23n)$ , 加法  $O(16n)$ , 总的计算量为  $O(39n)$ 。文献[4]的五参数法运算量情况: 乘除运算  $O(29n)$ , 加减运算  $O(20n)$ , 总的计算量为  $O(49n)$ 。通过比较, 本文提出的算法在减小计算量方面具有明显的优势。

### 3 算法的数值稳定性

算法的数值稳定性归结于矩阵  $L, U, D$  的对角元之模大于同行各元素之模。根据上述的分解过程, 可以得到以下 3 个结论。

**定理 1** 如果系数矩阵  $A$  是严格对角占优的, 则  $\tilde{U}$  也是严格对角占优的。

**证明** 首先用归纳法证明  $|q_i| + |h_i| + |\tilde{s}_i| + |\tilde{t}_i| < 1 (i=1, 2, \dots, n-4)$ 。

当  $i=1$  时,  $|q_1| + |h_1| + |\tilde{s}_1| + |\tilde{t}_1| = (|c_1| + |\beta_1| + |\alpha_1| + |a_1|) / |b_1| < 1$ , 结论成立。

归纳假定当  $1 \leq i \leq n-4$  时, 结论均成立。那么,

$$|q_{i+1}| + |h_{i+1}| + |\tilde{s}_{i+1}| + |\tilde{t}_{i+1}| = \frac{|c_{i+1} - g_{i+1}h_i + \beta_{i+1}| + |\alpha_{i+1}(\tilde{s}_i + g_{i+1}\tilde{s}_i) + \alpha_{i+1}\tilde{t}_{i+1} + g_{i+1}\tilde{t}_i|}{|p_{i+1}|}$$

$$\leq \frac{|c_{i+1}| + |\beta_{i+1}| + |g_{i+1}|(|h_i| + |\tilde{s}_i| + |\tilde{t}_i|) + |\alpha_{i+1}|(|\tilde{s}_{i-1}| + |\tilde{t}_{i-1}|)}{|b_{i+1} - \alpha_{i+1}h_{i-1} - g_{i+1}q_i|}$$

$$\leq \frac{|c_{i+1}| + |\beta_{i+1}| + (|\alpha_{i+1}| + |\alpha_{i+1}||q_{i-1}|)(|h_i| + |\tilde{s}_i| + |\tilde{t}_i|) + |\alpha_{i+1}|(|\tilde{s}_{i-1}| + |\tilde{t}_{i-1}|)}{|b_{i+1}| - |\alpha_{i+1}|(|h_{i-1}| + |q_{i-1}||q_i|) - |\alpha_{i+1}||q_i|}$$

$$= \frac{|c_{i+1}| + |\beta_{i+1}| + |\alpha_{i+1}|(|h_i| + |\tilde{s}_i| + |\tilde{t}_i|) + |\alpha_{i+1}|(|\tilde{s}_{i-1}| + |\tilde{t}_{i-1}| + |q_{i-1}|)(|h_i| + |\tilde{s}_i| + |\tilde{t}_i|)}{|b_{i+1}| - |\alpha_{i+1}||q_i| - |\alpha_{i+1}|(|h_{i-1}| + |q_{i-1}||q_i|)}$$

$$< \frac{|c_{i+1}| + |\beta_{i+1}| + |\alpha_{i+1}|(1-|q_i|) + |\alpha_{i+1}|(1-|h_{i-1}| - |q_{i-1}||q_i|)}{|c_{i+1}| + |\beta_{i+1}| + |\alpha_{i+1}|(1-|q_i|) + |\alpha_{i+1}|(1-|h_{i-1}| - |q_{i-1}||q_i|)} = 1$$

再单独证明  $|q_{n-3}| + |\tilde{s}_{n-3}| + |\tilde{t}_{n-3}| < 1, |\tilde{s}_{n-2}| + |\tilde{t}_{n-2}| < 1, |\tilde{s}_{n-1}| + |\tilde{t}_{n-1}| < 1, |\tilde{s}_n| + |\tilde{t}_n| < 1$ 。事实上,

$$|q_{n-3}| + |\tilde{s}_{n-3}| + |\tilde{t}_{n-3}| = \frac{|c_{n-3} - g_{n-3}h_{n-4}| + |\beta_{n-3} - \alpha_{n-3}\tilde{s}_{n-5} - g_{n-3}\tilde{s}_{n-4}| + |\alpha_{n-3}\tilde{t}_{n-5} + g_{n-3}\tilde{t}_{n-4}|}{|b_{n-3} - \alpha_{n-3}h_{n-5} - g_{n-3}q_{n-4}|}$$

$$< \frac{|c_{n-3}| + |\beta_{n-3}| + |\alpha_{n-3}|(|\tilde{s}_{n-5}| + |\tilde{t}_{n-5}|) + |g_{n-3}|(1-|q_{n-4}|)}{|b_{n-3}| - |\alpha_{n-3}|(|h_{n-5}| + |q_{n-5}||q_{n-4}|) - |g_{n-3}||q_{n-4}|}$$

$$\leq \frac{|c_{n-3}| + |\beta_{n-3}| + |\alpha_{n-3}|(|\tilde{s}_{n-5}| + |\tilde{t}_{n-5}| + |q_{n-5}|(1-|q_{n-4}|)) + |g_{n-3}|(1-|q_{n-4}|)}{|b_{n-3}| - |\alpha_{n-3}|(|h_{n-5}| + |q_{n-5}||q_{n-4}|) - |g_{n-3}||q_{n-4}|}$$

$$< \frac{|c_{n-3}| + |\beta_{n-3}| + |\alpha_{n-3}|(1-|h_{n-5}| - |q_{n-5}||q_{n-4}|) + |g_{n-3}|(1-|q_{n-4}|)}{|c_{n-3}| + |\beta_{n-3}| + |\alpha_{n-3}|(1-|h_{n-5}| - |q_{n-5}||q_{n-4}|) + |g_{n-3}|(1-|q_{n-4}|)} = 1$$

$$|\tilde{s}_{n-2}| + |\tilde{t}_{n-2}| = \frac{|c_{n-2} - \alpha_{n-2}\tilde{s}_{n-4} - g_{n-2}\tilde{s}_{n-3}| + |\beta_{n-2} - \alpha_{n-2}\tilde{t}_{n-4} - g_{n-2}\tilde{t}_{n-3}|}{|b_{n-2} - \alpha_{n-2}h_{n-4} - g_{n-2}q_{n-3}|}$$

$$< \frac{|c_{n-2}| + |\beta_{n-2}| + |\alpha_{n-2}|(|\tilde{s}_{n-4}| + |\tilde{t}_{n-4}|) + |g_{n-2}|(1-|q_{n-3}|)}{|b_{n-2}| - |\alpha_{n-2}|(|h_{n-4}| + |q_{n-4}||q_{n-3}|) - |g_{n-2}||q_{n-3}|}$$

$$\leq \frac{|c_{n-2}| + |\beta_{n-2}| + |\alpha_{n-2}|(|\tilde{s}_{n-4}| + |\tilde{t}_{n-4}| + |q_{n-4}| - |q_{n-4}||q_{n-3}|) + |a_{n-2}|(1-|q_{n-3}|)}{|c_{n-2}| + |\beta_{n-2}| + |\alpha_{n-2}|(1-|h_{n-4}| - |q_{n-4}||q_{n-3}|) + |a_{n-2}|(1-|q_{n-3}|)}$$

$$< \frac{|c_{n-2}| + |\beta_{n-2}| + |\alpha_{n-2}|(1-|h_{n-4}| - |q_{n-4}||q_{n-3}|) + |a_{n-2}|(1-|q_{n-3}|)}{|c_{n-2}| + |\beta_{n-2}| + |\alpha_{n-2}|(1-|h_{n-4}| - |q_{n-4}||q_{n-3}|) + |a_{n-2}|(1-|q_{n-3}|)} = 1$$

$$|\tilde{s}_{n-1}| + |\tilde{t}_{n-1}| = \frac{|\beta_{n-1}| + |c_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1}\tilde{t}_{n-3} - g_{n-1}\tilde{t}_{n-2}|}{|b_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1}\tilde{s}_{n-3} - g_{n-1}\tilde{s}_{n-2}|}$$

$$\leq \frac{|\beta_{n-1}| + |c_{n-1}| + |\alpha_{n-1}||\tilde{t}_{n-3}| + |g_{n-1}||\tilde{t}_{n-2}|}{|b_{n-1}| - |\alpha_{n-1}||\tilde{s}_{n-3}| - |g_{n-1}||\tilde{s}_{n-2}|}$$

$$\leq \frac{|\beta_{n-1}| + |c_{n-1}| + |\alpha_{n-1}|(|\tilde{t}_{n-3}| + |q_{n-3}||\tilde{t}_{n-2}|) + |a_{n-1}||\tilde{t}_{n-2}|}{|b_{n-1}| - |\alpha_{n-1}|(|\tilde{s}_{n-3}| + |q_{n-3}||\tilde{s}_{n-2}|) - |a_{n-1}||\tilde{s}_{n-2}|}$$

$$< \frac{|\beta_{n-1}| + |c_{n-1}| + |\alpha_{n-1}|(1-|\tilde{s}_{n-3}| - |q_{n-3}||\tilde{s}_{n-2}|) + |a_{n-1}|(1-|\tilde{s}_{n-2}|)}{|\beta_{n-1}| + |c_{n-1}| + |\alpha_{n-1}|(1-|\tilde{s}_{n-3}| - |q_{n-3}||\tilde{s}_{n-2}|) + |a_{n-1}|(1-|\tilde{s}_{n-2}|)} = 1$$

$$|\tilde{t}_n| + |\tilde{s}_n| = \frac{|c_n - g_n\tilde{s}_{n-1}| + |\beta_n|}{|b_n - \alpha_n\tilde{t}_{n-2} - g_n\tilde{t}_{n-1}|} \leq \frac{|c_n| + |\beta_n| + |a_n||\tilde{s}_{n-1}| + |\alpha_n||\tilde{s}_{n-2}||\tilde{s}_{n-1}|}{|b_n| - |\alpha_n|(|\tilde{t}_{n-2}| + |\tilde{s}_{n-2}||\tilde{t}_{n-1}|) - |a_n||\tilde{t}_{n-1}|}$$

$$< \frac{|c_n| + |\beta_n| + |a_n|(1-|\tilde{t}_{n-1}|) + |\alpha_n|(1-|\tilde{t}_{n-2}| - |\tilde{s}_{n-2}||\tilde{t}_{n-1}|)}{|c_n| + |\beta_n| + |\alpha_n|(1-|\tilde{t}_{n-2}| - |\tilde{s}_{n-2}||\tilde{t}_{n-1}|) + |a_n|(1-|\tilde{t}_{n-1}|)} = 1$$

证毕。

定理 1 的结论不仅保证了  $Uy=z$  求解的数值稳定性, 同时也是证明以下两个定理结论的重要依据。

**定理 2** 如果系数矩阵  $A$  是严格对角占优的, 且  $2(|\alpha_i| + |a_i|) \leq |b_i|$ , 则

- 1)  $|\alpha_i| \leq |p_i| (i=3, 4, \dots, n)$ ;
- 2)  $|g_i| \leq |p_i| (i=2, 3, \dots, n)$ 。

**证明** 由于  $|b_2| - |g_2| = |b_2 - g_2q_{-1}| - |g_2| \geq |b_2| - |a_2|(1 + |q_1|) > |b_2| - 2|a_2| \geq 0$ , 有  $|g_2| < |p_2|$ 。

根据定理的条件假设和定理 1 的结论, 对于  $3 \leq i \leq n-2$ , 有

$$|p_i| - |\alpha_i| = |b_i - \alpha_i h_{i-2} - g_i q_{i-1}| - |\alpha_i| = |b_i - \alpha_i h_{i-2} - a_i q_{i-1} + \alpha_i q_{i-1}| - |\alpha_i|$$

$$\geq |b_i| - |\alpha_i||q_{i-1}| - |\alpha_i|(1 + |h_{i-2}| + |q_{i-2}||q_{i-1}|) > |b_i| - |a_i| - 2|\alpha_i| \geq 0$$

$$|p_i| - |g_i| = |b_i - \alpha_i h_{i-2} - g_i q_{i-1}| - |g_i| = |b_i - \alpha_i h_{i-2} - a_i q_{i-1} + \alpha_i q_{i-1}| - |a_i - \alpha_i q_{i-2}|$$

$$\geq |b_i| - |\alpha_i|(|h_{i-2}| + |q_{i-2}q_{i-1}| + |q_{i-2}|) - |a_i|(1 + |q_{i-1}|) > |b_i| - |\alpha_i| - 2|a_i| \geq 0$$

同样地,

$$|p_{n-1}| - |\alpha_{n-1}| = |b_{n-1} - \alpha_{n-1}(\tilde{s}_{n-3} - q_{n-3}\tilde{s}_{n-2}) - a_{n-1}\tilde{s}_{n-2}| - |\alpha_{n-1}|$$

$$\geq |b_{n-1}| - |\alpha_{n-1}|(1 + |\tilde{s}_{n-3}| + |q_{n-3}||\tilde{s}_{n-2}|) - |a_{n-1}||\tilde{s}_{n-2}|$$

$$> |b_{n-1}| - 2|\alpha_{n-1}| - |a_{n-1}| \geq 0$$

$$|p_{n-1}| - |g_{n-1}| \geq |b_{n-1}| - |\alpha_{n-1}||\tilde{s}_{n-3}| - |g_{n-1}|(1 + |\tilde{s}_{n-2}|)$$

$$\geq |b_{n-1}| - |\alpha_{n-1}|(|\tilde{s}_{n-3}| + |q_{n-3}||\tilde{s}_{n-2}|) - |a_{n-1}|(1 + |\tilde{s}_{n-2}|)$$

$$> |b_{n-1}| - 2|\alpha_{n-1}| - 2|a_{n-1}| \geq 0$$

$$|p_n| - |\alpha_n| = |b_n - \alpha_n\tilde{t}_{n-2} - a_n\tilde{t}_{n-1} + \alpha_n\tilde{s}_{n-2}\tilde{t}_{n-1}| - |\alpha_n|$$

$$\geq |b_n| - |\alpha_n|(1 + |\tilde{t}_{n-2}| + |\tilde{s}_{n-2}||\tilde{t}_{n-1}|) - |a_n||\tilde{t}_{n-1}|$$

$$> |b_n| - 2|\alpha_n| - |a_n| \geq 0$$

$$|p_n| - |g_n| \geq |b_n| - |\alpha_n||\tilde{t}_{n-2}| - |g_n|(1 + |\tilde{t}_{n-1}|) \geq |b_n| - |\alpha_n||\tilde{t}_{n-2}| - |a_n - \alpha_n\tilde{s}_{n-2}|(1 + |\tilde{t}_{n-1}|)$$

$$\geq |b_n| - |\alpha_n|(|\tilde{t}_{n-2}| + |\tilde{s}_{n-2}||\tilde{t}_{n-1}|) - |a_n|(1 + |\tilde{t}_{n-1}|) > |b_n| - 2|\alpha_n| - 2|a_n| \geq 0$$

证毕。

