

其余的则进入 4.22;

4.2.1 如果 $k < r - 1$ 且 $D_{i_{k+1}} = D_{i_{k+1}}$, 则: $Y_j^{ik} = Y_j^{i_{k+1}}$ ($j \in I_{k+1}$), $X^{ik} = X^{i_{k+1}}$, $D_{i_{k+1}} = D_{i_{k+1}} + D_{i_k}$, $k = k + 1$, 转 4.1; 如果 $D_{i_{k+1}} \neq D_{i_{k+1}}$, 那么按照(7)计算 Y_j^{ik} ($j \in I_{k+1}$), 按照(4)计算 X^{ik} , $k = k + 1$, 转 4.1; 如果 $k = r$, 按照(4)计算 X^{ik} 转 Step5.

4.2.2 由(2)式或者(2.1)计算 $c_{j_i}, c_{j_{i+1}}, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 由(3)计算 m 的值;

4.2.2.1 如果 $k < r - 1$, 由(5), (6)计算 Y_j^{ik} ($j \in I_{k+1}$);

4.2.2.2 由(8)(9)计算 X^{ik} , $k = k + 1$, 转 4.1.

Step5 进行问题 I 的迭代, 如果满足问题 I 的条件, 则停止, 否则转 Step3 不考虑迭代, 问题 I 特举例如下:

例 1 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$,

求 $(A + D)X = b$.

解: 1. 求 A 的 cholesky 分解式, 得到: $L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ 1 & 2 & \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

然后求 $AX = b$ 的解 X^0 : 得到 $X^0 = (0, -0.5, 1.5)^T$.

2. 利用 A 的 cholesky 分解式, 求 A^{-1} , 得到:

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & 0 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 0.5 & -0.5 \\ -0.5 & -0.5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

3. 求 $c_{j_i}, c_{j_{i+1}}$ 的值 $c_{11} = 4.5, c_{12} = 1.5, c_{22} = 1, c_{31} = -2, c_{32} = 1.5$.

求得 $m = 10.25$, 解得

$$x = \frac{(c_{2,2} + 1)x_1^0 - c_{1,2}x_2^0}{m} =$$

$$\frac{(1 + 1) \times 0 - 1.5 \times (-0.5)}{10.25} = 0.0731,$$

$$x_2 = \frac{(c_{1,1} + 1)x_2^0 - c_{2,1}x_1^0}{m} =$$

$$\frac{(4.5 + 1) \times (-0.5) - 0.5 \times 0}{10.25} = -0.2682,$$

$$x_3 = x_3^0 - c_{3,1}x_1 - c_{3,2}x_2 = 1.5 - (-2) \times 0.0731 - (-1.5) \times (-0.2682) = 1.2439.$$

故解得: $x = (0.0731, -0.2682, 1.2439)^T$, 与用 Cholesky 分解法求解结果一致

例 2 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 9 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$,

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{求 } (A + D)X = b \text{ 的解.}$$

解得: $x = (0.1614, 0.3810, 0.1032, 0.9656)^T$,

与用 Cholesky 分解法求解结果一致.

3 算法的效率分析

设问题 I 中的迭代次数为 N , 为每次迭代时直接用 Cholesky 分解法求解所需要的乘除计算量(包括开方), 则 $Q_0 = Nn(n+1)(n+8)/6^{[4-5]}$. 如果用 Q_1 为本文算法的相应计算量, 当 D 如(*)分解成 r 个非 0 的 D_m , 那么:

$$Q_1 \leq n(n+1)(n+8)/6 + n^2(n+1) + N[6n + n(r^2 - r) + 5n(r - 1)].$$

注意: 取等时候是当非 0 的 D_m 的次对角线都有非 0 元的时候, 本文的算法中对非 0 的 D_m 的次对角线都是 0 元的时, 做了合并(如 4.2.1 所述)减少了计算量.

令 $s = (Q_0 - Q_1)/Q_0$, 当 N 很大时候, s 趋于 $1 - 6(r^2 + 4r + 1)/[(n+1)(n+8)]$, 当 $r/n < 0.40$ 时候, s 是大于 0 的, 也就是说本文算法对于问题 I 较常规方法有效. 特别的, 有如下特殊情形:

当三对角元增量 D 如(*)分解成 r 个非 0 的 $D_m, D_m (m = 1, 2, \dots, r)$ 刚好两两合并形如 C_i 的形式, 而且 C_i 的四个元均非 0 元, 则有:

$$Q_1 = n(n+1)(n+8)/6 + n^2(n+1) + N(n(r^2/2 + 2r))$$

当 N 很大时候, s 趋于 $1 - 6(r^2/2 + 2r)/[(n+1)(n+8)]$, 所以当 $r/n < 0.58$ 时候, s 是大于 0 的, 算法与参考文献[2]的算法效率相当.

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Normal Families Of Meromorphic Functions Concerning Differential Polynomials

SHANG Hai-tao , JIANG Yun-bo

(College of mathematics and physics, Chongqing University, Chongqing 400030, China)

Abstract: Suppose that R be a family of meromorphic functions in a domain D , $n, k (n \geq k + 1)$ be positive integers, and b be a finite complex number, $a_0(z), a_1(z), \dots, a_{k-1}(z)$ are holomorphic functions. If $\forall f \in R$, all zeros of f are of multiplicity at least n , the poles of f are multiple and $L(f) = b \Rightarrow f = b$, where $L(f)(z) = f^{(k)}(z) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a_i(z) f^{(i)}(z)$, then R is normal in D .

Key words: meromorphic function; holomorphic function; normal family

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Solving the Symmetric Positive Definite systems of Linear Equations Which Have Positive Semi-definite Tri-diagonal Matrix Increments

CHEN Bin, YANG Da-di

(College of Mathematics and Physics, Chongqing University, Chongqing 400030, China)

Abstract: This paper deals with a kind of iterations, which need to solve the symmetric positive definite systems of linear equations whose matrices of coefficients have varying positive semi-definite tri-diagonal matrix increments. The positive semi-definite tri-diagonal matrix increment is especially divided, an iterative algorithm is presented. It to use the algorithm in the iterative process of repeatedly solving above mentioned system. Wu Zhuzhu has presented an algorithm for diagonal elements with positive increments. The algorithm of this paper which takes matrix increments into account, is the generalization of the algorithm presented by Wu Zhuzhu.

Key words: system of linear equations; symmetric positive definite matrix; iterative computations; symmetric positive semi-definite matrix; algorithm, tri-diagonal matrix

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