

Huang 算法与 Givens 变换^{*}

梁传广

陈小柱

(大连理工大学应用数学系, 116024) (大连海事大学基础部, 116023)

张立卫

(大连理工大学应用数学系, 116024)

摘要 本文讨论Huang 算法与 Givens 变换的关系 证明了 Givens 变换的乘积矩阵可由 Huang 算法生成

关键词 Huang 算法, ABS 算法, Givens 变换

分类号 AMS(1991) 90C30/CCL O 221. 2

1 引言

Givens 变换是一种重要的正交变换, 它具有计算量小, 数值稳定的优点(见[1, § 5.4]). 设 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T \in R^n$ 是一向量, 用 Givens 变换可将 x 的任一位置分量化为零, 而 x 中只有两个分量发生变化. 如令 $i < k < n$ 是两个指标, 记

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_{i-1} & & & & \\ & \cos\theta & & -\sin\theta & \\ & & I_{k-i-1} & & \\ & \sin\theta & & \cos\theta & \\ & & & & I_{n-k} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $\cos\theta = x_k/r$, $\sin\theta = x_i/r$, $r = \sqrt{x_i^2 + x_k^2}$. 则有 $Q_{i,k}x = (x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)^T$. 可见对向量 $x \in R^n$, 可构造 Givens 变换 $Q_{1,2}, \dots, Q_{n-1,n}$ 使

$$\prod_{j=n-1}^1 Q_{j,j+1}x = \pm \|x\|e_n \quad (1.2)$$

令

$$Q = \prod_{j=n-1}^1 Q_{j,j+1} \quad (1.3)$$

本文用ABS 类中的Huang 算法^[2,3], 讨论矩阵 Q 的结构. Huang 算法是求解线性方程组的一个直接法, 设方程组 $Ax = b$ 是相容的, 其中 $A = (a_1, \dots, a_m)^T \in R^{m \times n}$, $b \in R^m$, 下面给出

* 1994年7月18日收到

Huang 算法求解 $A x = b$ 的计算步骤:

Huang 算法

- (A) 取 $x_1 \in R$, $K_1 = I - R^{n,n}$, iflag= 0, 取 $i= 1$.
- (B) 计算 $s_i = K_i a_i$ 及 $\tau_i = a_i^T x_i - e_i^T b$
- (C) 若 $s_i > 0$ 转(D); 否则置 $x_{i+1} = x_i$, $K_{i+1} = K_i$, iflag= iflag+ 1. 当 $i < m$ 时, 置 $i= i+ 1$ 转(B), 否则, 停止计算, x_{i+1} 即为方程的解
- (D) 计算 $p_i = s_i / (s_i^T a_i)^{1/2}$
- (E) 计算 $K_{i+1} = K_i - p_i p_i^T$, $x_{i+1} = x_i + (\tau_i / a_i^T p_i) p_i$

若 $i= m$, 则 x_{m+1} 即方程组解, 停止计算; 否则, 置 $i= i+ 1$, 转(B).

Huang 算法有许多好的性质^[2], 这里列出与本文有关的性质

- (a) 设 A 行满秩, 则 $\{p_1, \dots, p_m\}$ 是一组标准正交向量组

$$(b) \text{ 设 } A \text{ 行满秩, 则 } K_{m+1} = I - \sum_{j=1}^m p_j p_j^T.$$

$$(c) K_{m+1} a_j = 0, j = 1, \dots, m.$$

$$(d) x = x_{m+1} + K_{m+1} s, s \in R^n, \text{ 是 } A x = b \text{ 的通解}$$

$$(e) \text{ 如 } A \text{ 行满秩, 则 } \text{rank}(K_{m+1}) = n - m.$$

在下一节里证明 Q^T 的列可以由 Huang 算法作用于一矩阵得到; 在最后一节, 对一些问题给予讨论

2 Q 矩阵的 Huang 算法表示

不妨假定 $x \neq 0$, 记

$$r_i = \left(\sum_{j=1}^i x_j^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad (2.1)$$

$$Q_{i,i+1} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{i-1} & & & \\ & x_{i+1}/r_{i+1} & - & r_i/r_{i+1} \\ & r_i/r_{i+1} & x_{i+1}/r_{i+1} & \\ & & & I_{n-i-j} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.2)$$

容易验证

$$\sum_{j=i}^l Q_{j,j+1} x = (0, \dots, 0, r_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, \dots, x_n)^T, \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1 \quad (2.3)$$

引理2.1 如果 $Q_{1,2}, \dots, Q_{i,i+1}$ 由(2.1), (2.2)式定义, 则

$$Q_{j,i+1} = \begin{pmatrix} x_2/r_2 & - & x_1/r_2 \\ x_1 x_3/r_2 r_3 & x_2 x_3/r_2 r_3 & - & r_2/r_3 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ x_1 x_{i+1}/r_i r_{i+1} & x_2 x_{i+1}/r_i r_{i+1} & \dots & x_i x_{i+1}/r_i r_{i+1} - r_i/r_{i+1} \\ x_1/r_{i+1} & x_2/r_{i+1} & \dots & x_i/r_{i+1} & x_{i+1}/r_{i+1} \\ & & & & I_{n-i-j} \end{pmatrix}$$

证明 用数学归纳法容易证明, 略

由引理2.1可得

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{j,j+1} \\ x_2/r_2 & -x_1/r_2 \\ x_1x_3/r_2r_3 & x_2x_3/r_2r_3 & -r_2/r_3 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_1x_{i+1}/r_ir_{i+1} & x_2x_{i+1}/r_ir_{i+1} & \cdots & x_ix_{i+1}/r_ir_{i+1} & -r_i/r_{i+1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & x_{n-1}x_n/r_{n-1}r_n & -r_{n-1}/r_n \\ x_1/r_n & x_2/r_n & \cdots & \cdots & x_{n-1}/r_n & x_n/r_n \end{pmatrix}$$

定理2.2 如果 $x_1 \neq 0$, 设 Huang 算法用于矩阵 $(x, -e_n, \dots, -e_2)^T$ 生成向量组 $\{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$, 即

$$\begin{cases} K_1 = I, \\ p_1 = x/(x^T x)^{1/2}, \\ K_i = K_{i-1} - p_{i-1}p_{i-1}^T, \quad i = 2, \dots, n, \\ p_i = -K_i e_{n-i+2}/(e_{n-i+2}^T K_i e_{n-i+2})^{1/2}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

则

$$Q^T e_{n-j+1} = p_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.6)$$

证明 用数学归纳法

首先指出(2.5)式中的 p_i 是有定义的. 由于 $x_1 \neq 0$, 容易证明 $\{x, e_n, \dots, e_2\}$ 是线性无关的, 由 ABS 算法的性质(见[3, §3.2])可知 $K_i e_{n-i+2}$ ($i = 2, \dots, n$) 不为零, 则由 Huang 算法的性质可知

$$e_{n-i+2}^T K_i e_{n-i+2} > 0,$$

从而(2.5)式对 $i = 2, \dots, n$ 都有定义.

$$\text{对 } j=1, p_1 = x/(x^T x)^{1/2} = x/r_n = Q^T e_n$$

$$\text{对 } j=2, K_2 = I - p_1 p_1^T, e_n^T K_2 e_n = 1 - (e_n^T p_1)^2 = 1 - (x_n/r_n)^2 = r_{n-1}^2/r_n, \text{ 从而有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_2 &= -K_2 e_n / (e_n^T K_2 e_n)^{1/2} = r_n/r_{n-1} (-K_2 e_n) = -r_n/r_{n-1} e_n + x_n/r_{n-1} r_n (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} x_n)^T \\ &= (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, 0)^T x_n/r_{n-1} r_n - (r_n/r_{n-1} - x_n^2/r_{n-1} r_n) e_n \\ &= (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, 0)^T x_n/r_{n-1} r_n - r_{n-1}/r_n e_n = Q^T e_{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

可见对 $j=1, 2$ 都有(2.6)式成立. 假设(2.6)式对 j ($j \geq 2$) 的所有指标 j 亦为真, 即

$$\begin{aligned} p_j &= Q^T e_{n-j+1} \\ &= x_{n-j+2}/r_{n-j+1} r_{n-j+2} (x_1, \dots, x_{n-j+1}, 0, \dots, 0)^T - (r_{n-j+1}/r_{n-j+2}) e_{n-j+2}, \quad 2 \leq j \leq i \end{aligned}$$

$$K_{i+1} = I - \sum_{j=1}^i p_j p_j^T.$$

对 $i+1$, 有

$$e_{n-i+1}^T K_{i+1} e_{n-i+1} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^i (p_j e_{n-j+2})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1 - \sum_{j=2}^i x_{n-j+2}^2 a_{n-i+1}^2 / (r_{n-j+1} r_{n-j+2})^2 - x_{n-i+1} / r_n^2 \\
&= 1 - x_{n-i+1}^2 (1/r_n^2 + \sum_{j=2}^i x_{n-j+2} / (r_{n-j+1} r_{n-j+2})^2) \\
&= 1 - x_{n-i+1}^2 (1/r_n^2 + x_n^2 / r_{n-1}^2 r_n^2 + \sum_{j=3}^i x_{n-j+2} / (r_{n-j+1} r_{n-j+2})^2) \\
&= 1 - x_{n-i+1}^2 (1/r_n^2 + x_n^2 / r_{n-1}^2 r_n^2 + \sum_{j=3}^i x_{n-j+2}^2 / (r_{n-j+1} r_{n-j+2})^2).
\end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法容易得到

$$e_{n-i+1}^T K_{i+1} e_{n-i+1} = 1 - x_{n-i+1}^2 / r_{n-i+1}^2 = r_{n-i}^2 / r_{n-i+1}^2 > 0$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned}
p_{i+1} &= -K_{i+1} e_{n-i+1} / (e_{n-i+1}^T K_{i+1} e_{n-i+1})^{1/2} = -r_{n-i+1} / r_{n-i} (e_{n-i+1} - \sum_{j=1}^i p_j p_j^T e_{n-i+1}) \\
&= r_{n-i+1} / r_{n-i} (-e_{n-i+1} + x_{n-i+1} (x / r_n^2 \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=2}^i (x_{n-j+2}^2 / r_{n-j+1}^2 r_{n-j+2}^2 (x_1, \dots, x_{n-j+1}, 0, \dots, 0)^T - (x_{n-j+2} / r_{n-j+2}^2) e_{n-j+2})) \\
&= r_{n-i+1} / r_{n-i} (-e_{n-i+1} + x_{n-i+1} (x / r_n^2 + x_n^2 / r_{n-1}^2 r_n^2 (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, 0)^T - x_n / r_n^2 e_n \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=3}^i (x_{n-j+2}^2 / r_{n-j+1}^2 r_{n-j+2}^2 (x_1, \dots, x_{n-j+1}, 0, \dots, 0)^T - (x_{n-j+2} / x_{n-j+2}^2) e_{n-j+2}))) \\
&= r_{n-i+1} / r_{n-i} (-e_{n-i+1} + x_{n-i+1} (1/r_{n-1}^2 (1/r_{n-1}^2 (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, 0)^T \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=3}^i (x_{n-j+2}^2 / r_{n-j+1}^2 r_{n-j+2}^2 (x_1, \dots, x_{n-j+1}, 0, \dots, 0)^T - (x_{n-j+2} / x_{n-j+2}^2) e_{n-j+2}))) \\
&= r_{n-i+1} / r_{n-i} (-e_{n-i+1} + x_{n-i+1} (1/r_{n-i+1}^2 (1/r_{n-i+2}^2 (x_1, \dots, x_{n-i+2}, 0, \dots, 0)^T \\
&\quad + x_{n-i+2}^2 / r_{n-i+2}^2 (x_1, \dots, x_{n-i+1}, 0, \dots, 0)^T - (x_{n-i+2} / r_{n-i+2}^2) e_{n-i+2})).
\end{aligned}$$

最后一个等号由数学归纳法可以证明 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
p_{i+1} &= r_{n-i+1} / r_{n-i} (-e_{n-i+1} + x_{n-i+1} (1/r_{n-i+1}^2 (x_1, \dots, x_{n-i+1}, 0, \dots, 0)^T)) \\
&= r_{n-i+1} / r_{n-i} (x_{n-i+1} / r_{n-i+1} (x_1, \dots, x_{n-i}, 0, \dots, 0)^T - (1 - x_{n-i+1}^2 / r_{n-i+1}^2) e_{n-i+1}) \\
&= r_{n-i+1} / r_{n-i} (x_{n-i+1} / r_{n-i+1} (x_1, \dots, x_{n-i}, 0, \dots, 0)^T - r_{n-i+1}^2 / r_{n-i+1}^2 e_{n-i+1}) \\
&= r_{n-i+1} / r_{n-i+1} r_{n-i} (x_1, \dots, x_{n-i}, 0, \dots, 0)^T - (r_{n-i} / r_{n-i+1}) e_{n-i+1} \\
&= Q^T e_{n-i}
\end{aligned}$$

可见(2.6)式对 $i+1$ 也成立, 定理得证

推论2.21 如果 $x_1 \neq 0$, 则 $\sum_{j=1}^n p_j p_j^T = I$.

证明 由性质(b)有 $K_{n+1} = I - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j p_j^T$, 由性质(c)

$$K_{n+1}(x, e_n, \dots, e_2) = 0,$$

而 $x_1 \neq 0$, $(x, e_2, \dots, e_2) \in R^{n,n}$ 是一非奇异阵, 故有 $K_{n+1} = 0$, 于 $\sum_{j=1}^n p_j p_j^T = I$ 成立

由推论2.21有 $(p_1, \dots, p_n) (p_1, \dots, p_n)^T = I$, 而 $Q^T = (p_n, \dots, p_1)$, 这表明 $Q^T Q = I$, Q 是正交

3 讨 论

- (1) 如果 $x = 0, x_1 = \dots = x_k = 0, x_{k+1} = \dots = x_n = 0, k < n$, 则 $\{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$ 可由 Huang 算法作用于 $(x, -e_n, \dots, -e_{k+2}, -e_k, \dots, -e_1)^T$ 得到, 同样有与定理2.2相类似的结论
- (2) 如果 x 是任意非零向量, $x_1 \neq 0$, 用 Huang 算法作用于 $(x, -\text{sign}(x_n)e_n, \dots, -\text{sign}(x_2)e_2)^T$ 得到 $\{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$, 有 $Q^T = (p_n, \dots, p_1)^T$ 成立
- (3) 定理2.2只是个理论结果, 它表达了 Q 的结构, 不适于计算 因为用 Huang 算法得到 Q 至少需要 $\frac{n^3}{2}$ 次乘法; 而用(2.2)及 $Q = \prod_{j=n-1}^1 Q_j Q_{j+1}$ 计算 Q 至多需要 $4n^2$ 次乘法
- (4) 可以用同样的方法得到下述正交变换的 Huang 算法表示

$$Qx = \pm \|x\|e_1,$$

其中 Q 也是一系列 Givens 变换的乘积

参 考 文 献

- [1] 何旭初、孙文瑜, 广义逆矩阵引论, 江苏科学技术出版社, 1991.
- [2] H. Y. Huang, A direct method for general solution of a system of linear equations, JOTA, 16 (1975), 429- 445.
- [3] J. A. Bafy and E. Spedicato, ABS Projection Algorithms: Mathematical Techniques for Linear and Nonlinear Equations, Ellis Horwood, Chichester, 1989.

On Huang's Algorithm and Givens Transformation

Liang Chuanguang

(Dept. of Appl. Math., Dalian University of Technology, 116023)

Chen Xiaozhu

(Dept. of Basic Science, Dalian Maritime University, 116023)

Zhang Liewei

(Dept. of Appl. Math., Dalian University of Technology, 116023)

Abstract

This paper discusses the relationship between Huang's algorithm and Givens transformations. It is proved that the product matrix of Givens transformations can be generated by Huang's algorithm.

Keywords Huang algorithm, ABS algorithm, Givens transformation