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广义严格对角占优矩阵的判定方法

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摘要:基于对角占优矩阵和α-对角占优矩阵的概念,给出了广义严格对角占优矩阵的新的判定方法,推广并改进了文献已有的结果.

关键词:对角占优矩阵;广义对角占优矩阵;判定条件

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Criteria of the generalized strictly diagonally dominant matrices

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Abstract: The concepts of generalized diagonal dominant matrix and α -diagonal dominant matrix were introduced, and give the new criteria conditions for a matrix to be a generalized strictly diagonal dominant matrix were given. Thus the corresponding results were generalized and improved.

Key words: diagonal dominant matrix; generalized diagonal dominant matrix; criteria condition

0 引言

广义对角占优矩阵是计算数学和矩阵理论研究的重要课题之一,在控制理论中有相当广泛的应用. 文献[1-5]给出了判定广义对角占优矩阵的充分条件,本文拟利用 α - 对角占优矩阵给出广义对角占优矩阵新的判定方法,以推广并改进已有的结果.

1 预备知识

设
$$A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$$
为 n 阶复方阵 $N = \{1, 2, \cdots, n\}$, N_1, N_2 为 N 的划分 $, \alpha_i(A) = \sum_{j \neq i}^{j \in N_1} |a_{ij}|, \beta_i(A) = \sum_{j \neq i}^{j \in N_2} |a_{ij}|, \Lambda_i(A) = \sum_{j \neq i}^{j \in N} |a_{ij}|, \Lambda$

$$\sigma_i(A) = \frac{\Lambda_i \cdot S_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, i \in N \cdots$$

定义 1 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$, 若 $|a_{ii}| > \Lambda_i(A)$ ($\forall i \in N$),则称A 为严格对角占优矩阵;若存在正对角矩

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阵 X 使得 AX 为严格对角占优矩阵,则称 A 为广义严格对角占优矩阵.

定义 2 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$, 若存在 $\alpha \in (0,1]$ 使 $|a_{ii}| > \Lambda_i^{\alpha} S_i^{1-\alpha} (\forall i \in N)$, 则称 A 为严格 $\alpha -$ 对角占优矩阵; 若存在正对角矩阵 X 使得 AX 为严格 $\alpha -$ 对角占优矩阵, 则称 A 为广义严格 $\alpha -$ 对角占优矩阵.

2 主要结果

引理 $\mathbf{1}^{[6]}$ 设 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ii}) \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, 若 \mathbf{A} 为严格 α - 对角占优矩阵,则 \mathbf{A} 为广义严格对角占优矩阵.

定理1 设 $A = (a_{ii}) \in C^{n \times n}$,若存在 $N_1 \cup N_2 = N, N_1 \cap N_2 = \emptyset$ 及 $\alpha \in (0,1]$,使下列条件得以满足:

1)
$$|a_{jj}| > \Lambda_j^{\alpha} S_j^{1-\alpha}, \forall j \in N_2;$$

 $2) (|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \alpha_i S_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}) (|a_{jj}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \beta_j S_j^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}) > \alpha_j S_j^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \cdot \beta_i S_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \forall i \in N_1, j \in N_2.$ 则 A 为广义严格对角占优矩阵.

$$m_{j} = \frac{\alpha_{j} \cdot S_{j}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|\alpha_{ij}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \beta_{i} \cdot S_{j}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}$$

由题设知 $M_i > m_j \ge 0$, $\forall i \in N_1, j \in N_2$. 所以存在 d > 0, 使 $0 \le \max_{i \in N_1} m_i \le + \infty$.

设正对角矩阵 $X = \text{diag}(x_i \mid x_i = 1, i \in N_1; x_i = d, i \in N_2)$,再设 $B = AX = (b_{ii})$,则当 $i \in N_1$ 时,有

$$|b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \Lambda_i(\boldsymbol{B}) S_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(\boldsymbol{B}) = |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - (\alpha_i + \beta_i d) S_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = (|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \alpha_i S_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}) - \beta_i d S_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} > 0$$

所以 $|b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} > \Lambda_i(B)S_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(B)$,即 $|b_{ii}| > \Lambda_i^{\alpha}(B)S_i^{1-\alpha}(B)$.

当 $i \in N$, 时,有

$$\begin{vmatrix} b_{jj} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha} - \Lambda_{j}(\boldsymbol{B}) S_{j}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(\boldsymbol{B}) = |a_{jj}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} d^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - (\alpha_{j} + \beta_{j}d) S_{j}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} d^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = d^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left[d(|a_{jj}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \beta_{j}S_{j}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}) - \alpha_{j}S_{j}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right] > 0$$

$$\text{FTUL} |b_{ij}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} > \Lambda_{i}(\boldsymbol{B}) S_{ij}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(\boldsymbol{B}), \text{ IF} |b_{ij}| > \Lambda_{i}^{\alpha}(\boldsymbol{B}) S_{ij}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(\boldsymbol{B}).$$

可见,对 $\forall i \in N$,有 $|b_{ii}| > \Lambda_i^{\alpha}(B)S_i^{1-\alpha}(B)$,所以B为严格 α – 对角占优矩阵. 由引理 1 可知,B 为广义 严格对角占优矩阵,又因为X 为正对角矩阵,所以A 也是广义严格对角占优矩阵.

定理 2 设 $A = (a_{ii}) \in C^{n \times n}$, 若存在 $N_1 \cup N_2 = N$, $N_1 \cap N_2 = \emptyset$ 及 $\alpha \in (0,1]$, 使下列条件得以满足:

1)
$$|a_{jj}| > \Lambda_j^{\alpha} S_j^{1-\alpha}, \forall j \in N_2;$$

$$2) \left(|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \sum_{j \in N_1}^{j \neq i} |a_{ij}| \cdot S_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right) \left(|a_{jj}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \sum_{i \in N_2}^{i \neq j} |a_{ji}| \cdot S_j^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right) > \sum_{j \in N_2}^{j \neq i} |a_{ij}| \sigma_i \cdot S_j^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \cdot \sum_{i \in N_1}^{i \neq j} |a_{ji}| \sigma_j \cdot S_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \forall i \in N_1, j \in N_2.$$

则 A 为广义严格对角占优矩阵.

时,记M;=+∞.有

$$m_{j} = \frac{\sum_{i \in N_{1}}^{i \neq j} |a_{ji}| \cdot \sigma_{j} \cdot S_{j}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ji}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \sum_{i}^{i \neq j} |a_{ji}| \cdot S_{j}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}, \quad j \in N_{2}$$

由题设知 $M_i > m_j \ge 0$, $\forall i \in N_1, j \in N_2$. 所以存在 d > 0 使 $0 \le \max_{j \in N_2} m_j < d < \min_{i \in N_1} M_i \le + \infty$.

设正对角矩阵 $X = \operatorname{diag}(x_i \mid x_i = \sigma_i, i \in N_1; x_i = d, i \in N_2)$,再设 $B = AX = (b_{ij})$,则当 $i \in N_1$ 时,有

$$|b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \Lambda_{i}(\mathbf{B}) S_{i}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(\mathbf{B}) = \sigma_{i}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \left[\sum_{j \in N_{1}}^{j \neq i} |a_{ij}| \cdot \sigma_{i} + \sum_{j \in N_{2}}^{j \neq i} |a_{ij}| d\right] \cdot \sigma_{i}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} S_{i}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = \sigma_{i}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left[\left(|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \sum_{j \in N_{1}}^{j \neq i} |a_{ij}| \cdot S_{i}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right) - \sum_{j \in N_{2}}^{j \neq i} |a_{ij}| \sigma_{i} \cdot S_{i}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} d\right] > 0$$

所以 $|b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} > \Lambda_i(B)S_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(B)$,即 $|b_{ii}| > \Lambda_i^{\alpha}(B)S_i^{1-\alpha}(B)$.

当j ∈ N₂ 时,有

$$\begin{aligned} |b_{jj}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \Lambda_{j}(\boldsymbol{B}) S_{j}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(\boldsymbol{B}) &= |a_{jj}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} d^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \left[\sum_{i \in N_{1}}^{i \neq j} |a_{ji}| \sigma_{j} + \sum_{i \in N_{2}}^{i \neq j} |a_{ji}| d \right] \cdot S_{j}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} d^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} &= \\ d^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left[d(|a_{jj}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \sum_{i \in N_{2}}^{i \neq j} |a_{ji}| S_{j}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}) - \sum_{j \in N_{1}}^{j \neq i} |a_{ij}| \sigma_{j} \cdot S_{j}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}) \right] > 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $|b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} > \Lambda_i(B)S_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(B)$,即 $|b_{ii}| > \Lambda_i^{\alpha}(B)S_i^{1-\alpha}(B)$.

所以 B 为严格 α – 对角占优矩阵,由引理 1 可知, B 为广义严格对角占优矩阵,又因为 X 为正对角矩阵, 所以 A 也是广义严格对角占优矩阵.

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