

# 关于 $L_{r,\omega}$ 的敛散性定理

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**摘要** 本文讨论了非负 Jacobi 矩阵  $B$  和 AOR 矩阵  $L_{r,\omega}$  ( $1 \leq \omega \leq r < 2$ ), 证明了它们同时敛散, 揭示了  $\rho(B)$  和  $\rho(L_{r,\omega})$  之间的关系, 并给出了估计谱半径  $\rho(L_{r,\omega})$  的上下界的两组不等式。

**关键词** 收敛, 发散, 谱半径

## 0 引言

Jacobi, Gauss-Seidel, SOR 和 AOR 都是求解线性代数方程组:  $x=Bx+C$  的迭代法。关于这些迭代法的比较定理, 最早是由 Stein 和 Rosenberg 给出的, 他们在 1948 年分别得到: Jacobi 迭代矩阵  $B \geq 0$  的谱半径  $\rho(B)$  与 Gauss-Seidel 迭代矩阵  $L_1$  的谱半径  $\rho(L_1)$  之间的关系, 称之为 Stein-Rosenberg 定理<sup>[1]</sup>。1980 年, 王新民给出 Jacobi 迭代矩阵  $B$  的谱半径  $\rho(B)$  与 SOR 迭代矩阵  $L_\omega$  ( $0 < \omega \leq 1$ ) 的谱半径  $\rho(L_\omega)$  之间的关系式, 并将 Stein-Rosenberg 定理作为它的特例<sup>[2]</sup>。1983 年, 阵培贤给出了 Jacobi 迭代矩阵  $B$  的谱半径  $\rho(B)$  与 AOR 迭代矩阵  $L_{r,\omega}$  ( $0 \leq r < \omega \leq 1$ ) 的谱半径  $\rho(L_{r,\omega})$  之间的关系, 进一步推广了这些比较定理<sup>[3]</sup>。本文讨论了 Jacobi 迭代矩阵  $B=L-u$ ,  $L \geq 0, u \geq 0$  的绝对值矩阵  $\bar{B}=L+u$  与 AOR 矩阵  $L_{r,\omega}$  ( $1 \leq \omega \leq r < 2$ ), 证明了它们同时敛散, 揭示了  $\rho(B)$  与  $\rho(L_{r,\omega})$  之间的关系, 并给出了估计谱半径  $\rho(L_{r,\omega})$  的上下界的两组不等式, 得到另一类型的比较定理, 当  $\omega=r$  时, 又得到  $B$  与  $L_\omega$  ( $1 \leq \omega < 2$ ) 的相应比较定理。

## 1 定理证明

**定理 1** 设  $B=L-u$  ( $L \geq 0, u \geq 0$ , 分别上下严格三角阵) 是一个 Jacobi 迭代矩阵,  $L_{r,\omega}$  ( $1 \leq \omega \leq r < 2$ ), 是相应的 AOR 迭代矩阵, 则有关系式

$$\rho\left(\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u\right) = \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega},$$

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其中  $\lambda_{r,\omega} = \rho(L_{r,\omega})$ ,  $(1 \leq \omega \leq r < 2)$ .

证明  $L_{r,\omega} = ((I - rL)^{-1}[(1 - \omega)I + (\omega - r)L - \omega u]) = -(I - rL)^{-1}[(\omega - 1)I + (r - \omega)L + \omega u]$ . 此时,  $L_{r,\omega}$  是一个非负矩阵, 且有  $\lambda_{r,\omega} = \rho(L_{r,\omega}) = \rho(L_{r,\omega})$ . 由于非负矩阵以自己的谱半径作为自己的一个特征值, 且存在着相应的非负特征向量  $x \geq 0^{(1)}$ , 即有关系式  $L_{r,\omega}x = \lambda_{r,\omega}x$ , 或者  $[(\omega - 1)I + (r - \omega)L + \omega u]x = \lambda_{r,\omega}(I - rL)x$ , 由此可以推知

$$\left( \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u \right) x = \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega} x.$$

因为  $\left( \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u \right)$  是一个非负矩阵, 所以有关系式  $\rho\left(\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u\right) \geq \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega}$ , 记  $\alpha = \rho\left(\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u\right)$ , 即  $\alpha\omega + \omega - 1 \geq \lambda_{r,\omega} \geq 0$ . 因为非负矩阵以自己的谱半径为一个特征值, 且存在非负的相应特征向量  $y \geq 0$ . 即

$$\left( \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u \right) y = \alpha y,$$

由此推知,  $[(\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)L + \omega u]y = \alpha\omega y$ , 进而有  $[(\omega - 1)I + (r - \omega)L + \omega u]y = [(\alpha\omega + \omega - 1)I - \lambda_{r,\omega}rL]y$ , 若  $\alpha\omega + \omega - 1 > 0$ , 则有

$$[(\omega - 1)I + (r - \omega)L + \omega u]y = (\alpha\omega + \omega - 1) \left[ I - \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega}}{\alpha\omega + \omega - 1} \cdot r \cdot L \right] y,$$

由于  $L$  是一个严格下三角阵, 所以矩阵  $\left[ I - \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega}}{\alpha\omega + \omega - 1} \cdot r \cdot L \right]$  非奇异, 于是有关系式

$$\left[ I - \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega}}{\alpha\omega + \omega - 1} \cdot r \cdot L \right]^{-1} [(\omega - 1)I + (r - \omega)L + \omega u]y = (\alpha\omega + \omega - 1)y,$$

记  $G = \left[ I - \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega}}{\alpha\omega + \omega - 1} \cdot r \cdot L \right]^{-1} [(\omega - 1)I + (r - \omega)L + \omega u] \geq 0$ , 可知  $\rho(G) \geq \alpha\omega + \omega - 1 \geq \lambda_{r,\omega} = \rho(L_{r,\omega})$ .

由于  $\alpha\omega + \omega - 1 \geq \lambda_{r,\omega}$ , 所以  $\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega}}{\alpha\omega + \omega - 1} \leq 1$ ,  $L_{r,\omega} \geq G \geq 0$ , 于是有  $\rho(G) \leq \rho(L_{r,\omega})^{(1)}$ . 这就证明了  $\alpha\omega + \omega - 1 = \lambda_{r,\omega}$ , 从而有

$$\rho\left(\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u\right) = \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega},$$

若  $\alpha\omega + \omega - 1 = 0$  时, 有  $\alpha = 0, \omega = 1, \lambda_{r,\omega} = 0$  命题仍成立.

推论 若  $\omega = r$ , 则有

$$\rho(\lambda_{r,\omega}L + u) = \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega},$$

其中  $\lambda_{r,\omega} = \rho(L_{r,\omega})$ ,  $1 \leq \omega < 2, L_{r,\omega} = (I - \omega L)^{-1}[(1 - \omega)I - \omega u] = -(I - \omega L)^{-1}[(\omega - 1)I + \omega u]$ .

定理 2 在定理 1 的条件下, 有: (a)  $\lambda_{r,\omega} \geq \omega - 1$ ; (b) 若  $\lambda_{r,\omega} = \omega - 1, r \neq 1 \Rightarrow \rho(B) = 0, B = L + u$ ; (c) 若  $\omega - 1 < \lambda_{r,\omega} < \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1, r \neq 1 \Rightarrow 0 < \rho(B) < 1$ ; (d) 若  $\lambda_{r,\omega} = \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1, \Rightarrow \rho(B) = \frac{2}{r} - 1$ ; (e) 若  $\lambda_{r,\omega} < \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1, \Rightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1 \leq \omega\rho(B), \lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1 \geq (\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)\rho(B)$ ; (f) 若  $\lambda_{r,\omega} > \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1 \geq \omega\rho(B), \lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1 \leq (\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)\rho(B)$ .

证明 以下分别进行 (a) - (f) 的证明.

(a) 由定理 1 知,  $\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1 \geq 0$ , 由此推知  $\lambda_{r,\omega} \geq \omega - 1$ .

(b) 在关系式  $\rho\left(\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u\right) = \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega}$  中, 令  $\lambda_{r,\omega} = \omega - 1$ , 可得  $0 = \rho((r-1)L + u) = (r-1) \cdot \rho\left(L + \frac{1}{r-1}u\right) \geq (r-1)\rho(B) \geq 0$ , 即  $\rho(B) = 0$ .

(c) 由定理 1 知

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega} &= \rho\left(\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u\right) \\ &\leq \rho\left(\frac{(\frac{2\omega}{r} - 1)r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u\right) = \rho(B), \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\omega\rho(B) \geq \lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1 > \omega - 1 - \omega + 1 = 0$ , 即  $\rho(B) > 0$ . 又因  $(\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)/\omega > [(\omega - 1) \cdot r + r - \omega]/\omega = r - 1 \geq 0$ , 且  $(\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)/\omega < [(\frac{2\omega}{r} - 1) \cdot r + r - \omega]/\omega = 1$ , 所以  $0 < \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} < 1$ , 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega} &= \rho\left(\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u\right) \\ &= \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} \rho\left(L + \frac{\omega}{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega} u\right) \\ &\geq \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} \rho(B), \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\rho(B) \leq \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{(\lambda_{r,\omega} + 1)r - \omega} < 1$ , ( $r \neq 1$ ), 即

$$0 < \rho(B) < 1.$$

(d) 在关系式中,  $\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega} = \rho\left(\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u\right)$ , 令  $\lambda_{r,\omega} = \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1$ , 可得

$$\rho(B) = \frac{(\frac{2\omega}{r} - 1) - \omega + 1}{\omega} = \frac{2}{r} - 1.$$

(e) 因有  $\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega} = \rho\left(\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u\right) \leq \rho\left(\frac{(\frac{2\omega}{r} - 1)r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u\right) = \rho(B)$ ,

所以有  $\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1 \leq \omega\rho(B)$ . 又因

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega} &= \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} \rho\left(L + \frac{\omega}{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega} u\right) \\ &\geq \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} \rho(B), \end{aligned}$$

故有  $\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1 \geq (\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)\rho(B)$ .

(f) 因  $\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega} = \rho\left(\frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} L + u\right) \geq \rho(B)$ , 所以  $\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1 \geq \omega\rho(B)$ . 又

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1}{\omega} &= \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} \rho\left(L + \frac{\omega}{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega} u\right) \\ &\leq \frac{\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega}{\omega} \rho(B), \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\lambda_{r,\omega} - \omega + 1 \leq (\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)\rho(B)$ .

**推论** 当  $r=\omega$  时, 有 (a')  $\lambda_{\omega} \geq \omega-1$ ; (b') 若  $\lambda_{\omega} = \omega-1, \omega \neq 1 \Rightarrow \rho(\bar{B}) = 0$ ; (c') 若  $\omega-1 < \lambda_{\omega} < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < \rho(\bar{B}) < 1$ ; (d') 若  $\lambda_{\omega} = 1 \Rightarrow \rho(\bar{B}) = \frac{2-\omega}{\omega}$ ; (e') 若  $\lambda_{\omega} < 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{\omega} - \omega + 1 \leq \omega \rho(\bar{B})$  且  $\lambda_{\omega} - \omega + 1 \geq \lambda_{\omega} \cdot \rho(\bar{B})$ ; (f') 若  $\lambda_{\omega} > 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{\omega} - \omega + 1 \geq \omega \rho(\bar{B})$ , 且  $\lambda_{\omega} - \omega + 1 \leq \lambda_{\omega} \cdot \rho(\bar{B})$ . 其中,  $\lambda_{\omega} = \rho(L_{\omega}), L_{\omega} = (I - \omega L)^{-1}[(1 - \omega)I - \omega u], 1 \leq \omega < 2$ .

**定理 3** 在定理 2 条件下, 有: (1)  $\rho(\bar{B}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{\omega} = \omega-1, (\Rightarrow, r \neq 1)$ ; (2)  $\rho(\bar{B}) = \frac{2}{r} - 1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{\omega} = \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1, (\Rightarrow, r \neq 1)$ ; (3) 若  $0 < \rho(\bar{B}) < 1, 1 \leq \omega \leq r < \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})}, \Rightarrow \lambda_{\omega} < \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1$ ; (4) 若  $0 < \rho(\bar{B}) < 1, \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})} < \omega \leq r < 2, \Rightarrow \lambda_{\omega} = \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1$ ; (5) 若  $\rho(\bar{B}) \geq 1, 1 < \omega \leq r < 2, \Rightarrow \lambda_{\omega} > \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1$ ; (6) 若  $0 < \rho(\bar{B}) < 1, 1 \leq \omega \leq r < \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})}, \Rightarrow \frac{(\omega-1) + (r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B})}{1-r\rho(\bar{B})} \leq \lambda_{\omega} \leq (\omega-1) + \omega\rho(\bar{B})$ ; (7) 若  $0 < \rho(\bar{B}) < 1, \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})} < \omega \leq r < 2, (\text{或 } \rho(\bar{B}) \geq 1, 1 < \omega \leq r < 2), r < \rho^{-1}(\bar{B}), \Rightarrow (\omega-1) + \omega\rho(\bar{B}) \leq \lambda_{\omega} \leq \frac{(\omega-1) + (r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B})}{1-r\rho(\bar{B})}$ .

**证明** 下面分别进行 (1)–(7) 的证明.

(1) 充分性, 由定理 2(b) 知, 命题成立. 必要性, 今用反证法, 如果  $\lambda_{\omega} \neq \omega-1$ , 由定理 2(a) 知,  $\lambda_{\omega} > \omega-1$ , 现在分以下三种情况讨论, 若  $\lambda_{\omega} > \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1 > \omega-1$ , 由定理 2(f) 知,  $\lambda_{\omega} - \omega + 1 \leq (\lambda_{\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)\rho(\bar{B})$ , 但  $\rho(\bar{B}) = 0$ , 所以  $\lambda_{\omega} - \omega + 1 \leq 0, \omega-1 \geq \lambda_{\omega} > \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1, \Rightarrow r > 2$ , 矛盾, 若  $\lambda_{\omega} = \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1$ , 由定理 2(d) 知,  $\rho(\bar{B}) = \frac{2}{r} - 1$ , 又  $\rho(\bar{B}) = 0, \Rightarrow r = 2$ , 矛盾 (因  $1 \leq \omega \leq r < 2$ ), 若  $\lambda_{\omega} < \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1$  即  $\omega-1 < \lambda_{\omega} < \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1$ , 由定理 2(c) 知,  $0 < \rho(\bar{B}) < 1$ , 这与  $\rho(\bar{B}) = 0$  矛盾, 所以  $\lambda_{\omega} = \omega-1$ .

(2) 充分性, 由定理 2(d) 知, 命题成立. 必要性, 今用反证法, 若  $\lambda_{\omega} > \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1$ , 由定理 2(f) 知,  $\lambda_{\omega} - \omega + 1 \leq (\lambda_{\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)\rho(\bar{B})$ , 但  $\rho(\bar{B}) = \frac{2}{r} - 1, \Rightarrow \lambda_{\omega} - \omega + 1 \leq (\lambda_{\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)\rho(\bar{B}) = (\lambda_{\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)(\frac{2}{r} - 1) = 2\lambda_{\omega} + 2 - \frac{2\omega}{r} - \lambda_{\omega} \cdot r - r + \omega, \Rightarrow \lambda_{\omega}(r-1) \leq 2\omega - 1 + 2 - \frac{2\omega}{r} - r \Rightarrow 2\omega + 1 - \frac{2\omega}{r} - r \geq (r-1)\lambda_{\omega} > (r-1)(\frac{2\omega}{r} - 1) = 2\omega - r - \frac{2\omega}{r} + 1, \Rightarrow 2\omega + 1 - \frac{2\omega}{r} - r > 2\omega - \frac{2\omega}{r} - r + 1$ , 矛盾, 若  $\lambda_{\omega} < \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1$ , 由定理 2(e) 知,  $\lambda_{\omega} - \omega + 1 \geq (\lambda_{\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)\rho(\bar{B})$ , 又  $\rho(\bar{B}) = \frac{2}{r} - 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{\omega} - \omega + 1 \geq (\lambda_{\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)(\frac{2}{r} - 1) = 2\lambda_{\omega} + 2 - \frac{2\omega}{r} - \lambda_{\omega} \cdot r - r + \omega, \Rightarrow \lambda_{\omega}(r-1) \geq 2\omega + 1 - \frac{2\omega}{r} - r, \Rightarrow 2\omega + 1 - \frac{2\omega}{r} - r \leq (r-1)\lambda_{\omega} < (r-1)(\frac{2\omega}{r} - 1) = 2\omega + 1 - \frac{2\omega}{r} - r$ , 矛盾. 所以,  $\lambda_{\omega} = \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1$ .

(3) 今用反证法, 若  $\lambda_{\omega} = \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1$ , 由定理 2(d) 知,  $\rho(\bar{B}) = \frac{2}{r} - 1$ , 由此推知  $r = \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})}$ , 这与已知条件  $r < \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})}$  矛盾. 若  $\lambda_{\omega} > \frac{2\omega}{r} - 1$ , 由定理 2(f) 知,  $\lambda_{\omega} - \omega + 1 \leq (\lambda_{\omega} \cdot r + r - \omega)\rho$

$(\bar{B}) \Rightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega}(1-r\rho(\bar{B})) \leq \omega-1+(r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B})$ , 因为  $1-r\rho(\bar{B}) > 1-\frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})}\rho(\bar{B}) = \frac{1-\rho(\bar{B})}{1+\rho(\bar{B})} > 0$ , 所以  $(\omega-1)+(r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B}) \geq (1-r\rho(\bar{B}))\lambda_{r,\omega} > (1-r\rho(\bar{B}))(\frac{2\omega}{r}-1) = \frac{2\omega}{r}-1-2\omega\rho(\bar{B})+r\rho(\bar{B})$ ,  $\Rightarrow \omega-1+r\rho(\bar{B})-\omega\rho(\bar{B}) > \frac{2\omega}{r}-1-2\omega\rho(\bar{B})+r\rho(\bar{B})$ ,  $\Rightarrow \rho(\bar{B}) > \frac{2}{r}-1$ ,  $\Rightarrow r > \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})}$ , 这与已知条件矛盾, 故  $\lambda_{r,\omega} < \frac{2\omega}{r}-1$ .

(4) 今用反证法, 若  $\lambda_{r,\omega} = \frac{2\omega}{r}-1$ , 由定理 2(d) 知,  $\rho(\bar{B}) = \frac{2}{r}-1$ ,  $\Rightarrow r = \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})}$ , 这与  $r > \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})}$  矛盾, 若  $\lambda_{r,\omega} < \frac{2\omega}{r}-1$ , 由定理 2(e) 知,  $\lambda_{r,\omega}-\omega+1 \geq (\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r+r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B}) \Rightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega}(1-r\rho(\bar{B})) \geq (\omega-1)+(r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B}) > 0$ . 所以  $1-r\rho(\bar{B}) > 0$ .  $\Rightarrow (\omega-1)+(r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B}) \leq \lambda_{r,\omega}(1-r\rho(\bar{B})) < (1-r\rho(\bar{B}))(\frac{2\omega}{r}-1)$ ,  $\Rightarrow \rho(\bar{B}) < \frac{2}{r}-1$ ,  $\Rightarrow r < \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})}$ , 这与  $r > \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})}$  矛盾, 所以  $\lambda_{r,\omega} > \frac{2\omega}{r}-1$ .

(5) 证明, 今用反证法, 若  $\lambda_{r,\omega} = \frac{2\omega}{r}-1$ , 由定理 2(d) 知,  $\rho(\bar{B}) = \frac{2}{r}-1$ ,  $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{r}-1 = \rho(\bar{B}) \geq 1$ ,  $\Rightarrow r \leq 1$ , 这与  $r > 1$  矛盾, 若  $\lambda_{r,\omega} < \frac{2\omega}{r}-1$ , 由定理 2(e) 知,  $\lambda_{r,\omega}-\omega+1 \geq (\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r+r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B}) \geq (\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r+r-\omega)$ ,  $\Rightarrow 1 \geq r$ , 这与  $r > 1$  矛盾, 故  $\lambda_{r,\omega} > \frac{2\omega}{r}-1$ .

(6) 由定理 3(3) 知,  $\lambda_{r,\omega} < \frac{2\omega}{r}-1$ , 由定理 2(e) 知,  $\lambda_{r,\omega}-\omega+1 \leq \omega\rho(\bar{B})$ ,  $\lambda_{r,\omega}-\omega+1 \geq (\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r+r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B})$ ,  $\Rightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega} \leq \omega-1+\omega\rho(\bar{B})$ , 及  $\lambda_{r,\omega}(1-r\rho(\bar{B})) \geq (\omega-1)+(r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B})$ . 因  $r < \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})}$ ,  $\Rightarrow r+r\rho(\bar{B}) < 2$ ,  $\Rightarrow r-1 < 1-r\rho(\bar{B})$ . 所以  $1-r\rho(\bar{B}) > 0$ ,  $\Rightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega} \geq \frac{(\omega-1)+(r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B})}{1-r\rho(\bar{B})}$ , 故

$$\frac{(\omega-1)+(r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B})}{1-r\rho(\bar{B})} \leq \lambda_{r,\omega} \leq (\omega-1)+\omega\rho(\bar{B}).$$

(7) 证明: 由定理 3(4) (或定理 3(5)) 知,  $\lambda_{r,\omega} > \frac{2\omega}{r}-1$ , 由定理 2(f) 知,  $\lambda_{r,\omega}-\omega+1 \geq \omega\rho(\bar{B})$ ,  $\lambda_{r,\omega}-\omega+1 \leq (\lambda_{r,\omega} \cdot r+r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B})$ ,  $\Rightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega} \geq (\omega-1)+\omega\rho(\bar{B})$ , 及  $\lambda_{r,\omega}(1-r\rho(\bar{B})) \leq (\omega-1)+(r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B})$ . 又  $r < \rho^{-1}(\bar{B})$ ,  $\Rightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega} \leq \frac{(\omega-1)+(r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B})}{1-r\rho(\bar{B})}$ , 所以

$$(\omega-1)+\omega\rho(\bar{B}) \leq \lambda_{r,\omega} \leq \frac{(\omega-1)+(r-\omega)\rho(\bar{B})}{1-r\rho(\bar{B})}.$$

推论 当  $r=\omega$  时, 有: (1')  $\rho(\bar{B})=0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega}=\omega-1 (\Leftrightarrow \omega \neq 1)$ ; (2')  $\rho(\bar{B})=\frac{2-\omega}{\omega} \Leftrightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega}=1, (\Leftrightarrow \omega \neq 1)$ ; (3')  $0 < \rho(\bar{B}) < 1, 1 \leq \omega < \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})} \Rightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega} < 1$ ; (4')  $0 < \rho(\bar{B}) < 1, \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})} < \omega < 2 \Rightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega} > 1$ ; (5') 若  $\rho(\bar{B}) \geq 1, 1 < \omega < 2, \Rightarrow \lambda_{r,\omega} > 1$ ; (6') 若  $0 < \rho(\bar{B}) < 1, 1 \leq \omega < \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})} \Rightarrow \frac{\omega-1}{1-r\rho(\bar{B})} \leq \lambda_{r,\omega} \leq (\omega-1)+\omega\rho(\bar{B})$ ; (7') 若  $0 < \rho(\bar{B}) < 1, \frac{2}{1+\rho(\bar{B})} < \omega < 2$  (或  $\rho(\bar{B}) \geq 1, 1 < \omega < 2, r < \rho^{-1}(\bar{B})$ ),  $\Rightarrow$

$$(\omega-1) + \omega\rho(B) \leq \lambda_{\omega} \leq \frac{\omega-1}{1-\rho(B)}.$$

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## Convergence Theorem and Divergence Theorem of the Matrices $L_{r,\omega}$

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**Abstract** In this paper, the author dealt with the nonnegative Jacobi matrices  $(\bar{B})$  and AOR matrices  $L_{r,\omega}$  ( $1 \leq \omega \leq r \leq 2$ ). Their simultaneous convergence and divergence were demonstrated; the relation between  $\rho(\bar{B})$  and  $\rho(L_{r,\omega})$  was revealed; and two groups of inequalities for estimating upper and lower bounds of spectral radius  $\rho(L_{r,\omega})$  were given.

**key words** convergence, divergence, spectral radius