

非奇异 H-矩阵的含参量实用判别法则*

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摘要:非奇异 H-矩阵是有着广泛应用的重要矩阵类,但在实用中其判定是十分困难的。本文根据 α -对角占优矩阵与非奇异 H-矩阵的关系,通过区间细分的方法,得出了非奇异 H-矩阵的含参量实用判别法则,对已有的相关结果进行了推广和改进,并用数值算例证实了该判定准则的有效性。

关键词:非奇异 H-矩阵; α -对角占优矩阵;不可约;非零元素链

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非奇异 H-矩阵是很重要的一类特殊矩阵,它在数值计算、系统理论、经济数学、控制论等诸多领域有着重要应用,但其数值判定比较困难。因此对非奇异 H-矩阵的判定一直是学者们关注的研究课题^[1-9]。本文在文献[2]的基础上通过对行标细分的方法,利用不等式放缩得到了非奇异 H-矩阵含参量的实用判别法则,得到了更为广泛的判定条件,推广和改进了相关结果。

用 $\mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$ 表示 $n \times n$ 阶复矩阵的集合。 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}, \alpha \in (0, 1], N = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \Lambda_i = \Lambda_i(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|, C_i = C_i(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ji}|$ 。

定义 1^[3] 设 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$, 若 $|a_{ii}| \geq \Lambda_i(\mathbf{A}) (i \in N)$, 称 \mathbf{A} 为对角占优矩阵, 记作 $\mathbf{A} \in D_0$; 若每个不等式都是严格的, 称 \mathbf{A} 为严格对角占优矩阵, 记作 $\mathbf{A} \in D$; 如果存在正对角阵 \mathbf{X} 使得 $\mathbf{AX} \in D$, 称 \mathbf{A} 为广义严格对角占优矩阵(又称非奇异 H-矩阵), 记作 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}$ 。

定义 2^[7] 设 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$, 如果存在 $\alpha \in (0, 1]$, 使得对 $\forall i \in N$, 有 $|a_{ii}| \geq \Lambda_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}$ 。称 \mathbf{A} 为 α -对角占优矩阵, 记作 $\mathbf{A} \in D_0(\alpha)$; 若每个不等式都是严格的, 称 \mathbf{A} 为严格 α -对角占优矩阵, 记作 $\mathbf{A} \in D(\alpha)$; 如果存在正对角阵 \mathbf{X} , 满足 $\mathbf{AX} \in D(\alpha)$, 称 \mathbf{A} 为广义严格 α -对角占优矩阵, 记作 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}(\alpha)$ 。

定义 3 设 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$, 若 $\mathbf{A} \in D_0(\alpha)$, 不可约, 且至少有一个不等式严格成立, 称 \mathbf{A} 为不可约 α -对角占优矩阵; 若 $\mathbf{A} \in D_0(\alpha)$, 并对于满足等式成立的下标 i 都存在非零元素链 $a_{ii}, a_{i_1 i_2}, \dots, a_{i_k j}$, 使得 $|a_{ij}| \geq \Lambda_j^\alpha C_j^{1-\alpha}$, 称 \mathbf{A} 具为非零元素链 α -对角占优矩阵。

引理 1^[5] 设 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}, \alpha \in (0, 1]$, 若矩阵 \mathbf{A} 满足如下条件之一: 1) $\mathbf{A} \in D(\alpha)$; 2) \mathbf{A} 为不可约 α -对角占优矩阵, 且至少有一行严格对角占优; 3) \mathbf{A} 为具有非零元素链 α -对角占优矩阵。则 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}$ 。

引理 2^[6] 设 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}, \alpha \in (0, 1]$, 则 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}$ 当且仅当 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}(\alpha)$ 。

显然, $N_1 \cup N_2 \cup N_3 = N$, 若 $N_1 \cup N_2 \neq \emptyset$, 则 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}$; 若 $N_3 = \emptyset$, 则 $\mathbf{A} \notin \tilde{D}$; 若有 $i \in N$, 使得 $a_{ii} = 0$, 则 $\mathbf{A} \notin \tilde{D}$ 。故本文总假设 $a_{ii} \neq 0, \forall i \in N; N_1 \cup N_2 \neq \emptyset; N_1 \neq \emptyset$ 。

记 $N_1 = \{i \in N; |a_{ii}| = \Lambda_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}\}, N_2 = \{i \in N; 0 < |a_{ii}| < \Lambda_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}\}, N_3 = N - N_1 - N_2$ 。将 N_2 进一步划分为

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$N_2 = N_2^{(1)} \cup N_2^{(2)} \cup \dots \cup N_2^{(m)}$, 其中 m 是任意正整数, 且

$$N_2^{(1)} = \left\{ i \in N : 0 < |a_{ii}| < \frac{1}{m} \Lambda_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha} \right\}, N_2^{(k)} = \left\{ i \in N : \frac{k-1}{m} \Lambda_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha} \leq |a_{ii}| < \frac{k}{m} \Lambda_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha} \right\}, k=2, 3, \dots, m.$$

这里部分 $N_2^{(k)}$ 可能为空集。

记
$$\delta_i = \frac{\Lambda_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha} - |a_{ii}|}{\Lambda_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}}, r = \max_{i \in N_2} \{\delta_i\}, x_{2i}^k = \frac{k \Lambda_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha} - |a_{ii}|}{m \Lambda_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}}, \forall i \in N_2^{(k)}, k=1, 2, \dots, m.$$

$$x_{1i} = r, \forall i \in N_1. R_i(\mathbf{A}) = \left(r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + r \sum_{t \in N_3, i \neq t} |a_{it}| \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \forall i \in N_3.$$

$$s = \max_{i \in N_3} \frac{\left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{R_i(\mathbf{A}) - \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| \frac{R_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}.$$

1 主要结论

定理 1 设 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}, \alpha \in (0, 1]$ 。如果

$$|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} r > \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{s R_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \forall i \in N_1, \tag{1}$$

$$|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i}^{(k)} > \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{s R_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \forall i \in N_2^{(k)}, \tag{2}$$

则 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}$ 。

证明 由 r 及 $x_{2i}^{(k)}$ 的表达式知, $0 < r < 1, r > x_{2i}^{(k)}$ 。故对 $\forall i \in N_3$, 有

$$R_i(\mathbf{A}) < r \left[\sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = r \Lambda_i C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} < r |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}},$$

即 $r > \frac{R_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \forall i \in N_3$ 。

由 s 及 r 的表达式知 $0 \leq s \leq 1$, 从而 $r > \frac{s R_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$ 。因此, 存在 $\epsilon > 0$, 同时满足下面几个式子:

$$|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} r > \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{s R_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} + \epsilon \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, i \in N_1, \tag{3}$$

$$|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i}^{(k)} > \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{s R_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} + \epsilon \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, i \in N_2^{(k)}, \tag{4}$$

$$r > \frac{s R_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + \epsilon, \forall i \in N_3. \tag{5}$$

构造正对角矩阵 $\mathbf{X} = \text{diag}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 且令 $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X} = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 其中:

$$x_i = r, \forall i \in N_1; x_i = x_{2i}^{(k)}, \forall i \in N_2^{(k)}; x_i = \frac{s R_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + \epsilon, \forall i \in N_3.$$

$\forall i \in N_1$, 由(3)式得:

$$\Lambda_i(\mathbf{B}) [C_i(\mathbf{B})]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \left(\frac{s R_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + \epsilon \right) \right] [r C_i(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} < |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} r \cdot r^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = (|a_{ii}| r)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = |b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}.$$

$\forall i \in N_2^{(k)}$, 由(4)式得:

$$\Lambda_i(\mathbf{B}) [C_i(\mathbf{B})]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \left(\frac{s R_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + \epsilon \right) \right] [x_{2i}^{(k)} C_i(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} <$$

$$|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i}^{(k)} \cdot (x_{2i}^{(k)})^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = (|a_{ii}| x_{2i}^{(k)})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = |b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}.$$

$\forall i \in N_3$, 由 s 的表达式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_i(\mathbf{B}) [C_i(\mathbf{B})]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} &= \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \left(\frac{sR_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + \varepsilon \right) \right] \left[\left(\frac{sR_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + \varepsilon \right) C_i(\mathbf{A}) \right]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} < \\ &= \left[sR_i(\mathbf{A}) + \varepsilon \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right] \left[\frac{sR_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + \varepsilon \right]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} < (sR_i(\mathbf{A}) + \varepsilon |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}) \left(\frac{sR_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + \varepsilon \right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = \\ &= |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(\frac{sR_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + \varepsilon \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = |b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}. \end{aligned}$$

综上所述, 对 $\forall i \in N$, 有 $|b_{ii}| > \Delta_i(\mathbf{B})^\alpha [C_i(\mathbf{B})]^{1-\alpha}$, 即 $\mathbf{B} \in \tilde{D}(\alpha)$, 由引理 2 知 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}$.

证毕

在定理 1 中, 若取 $m=1, \alpha=1$, 得到文献[2]中的定理 1; 若取 $m=1$, 则有下面的推论.

推论 设 $\mathbf{A}=(a_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}, \alpha \in (0, 1]$. 如果:

$$\begin{aligned} |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} r &> \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1, t \neq i} |a_{it}| + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{sR_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \forall i \in N_1, \\ |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i} &> \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{t \in N_2, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{sR_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \forall i \in N_2. \end{aligned}$$

则 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}$.

定理 1 的判定方法可推广到不可约和具有非零元素链的情形, 具体如下.

定理 2 设 $\mathbf{A}=(a_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{n \times n}$ 不可约, $\alpha \in (0, 1]$. 如果:

$$|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} r \geq \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{sR_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \forall i \in N_1, \quad (6)$$

$$|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i}^{(k)} \geq \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{sR_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \forall i \in N_2^{(k)}. \quad (7)$$

则 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}$.

证明 构造正对角矩阵 $\bar{\mathbf{X}} = \text{diag}(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_n)$, 且令 $\bar{\mathbf{B}} = \mathbf{A} \bar{\mathbf{X}} = (\bar{b}_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 其中 $x_i = r, \forall i \in N_1; x_i = x_{2i}^{(k)},$

$\forall i \in N_2^{(k)}; x_i = \frac{sR_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \forall i \in N_3$.

$\forall i \in N_1$, 由(6)式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_i(\bar{\mathbf{B}}) [C_i(\bar{\mathbf{B}})]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} &= \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{sR_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] [r C_i(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \leq \\ &= |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} r r^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = (|a_{ii}| r)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = |\bar{b}_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}. \end{aligned}$$

$\forall i \in N_2^{(k)}$, 由(7)式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_i(\bar{\mathbf{B}}) [C_i(\bar{\mathbf{B}})]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} &= \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{sR_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] [x_{2i}^{(k)} C_i(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \leq \\ &= |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i}^{(k)} [x_{2i}^{(k)}]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = |\bar{b}_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}. \end{aligned}$$

$\forall i \in N_3$, 由 s 的表达式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_i(\bar{\mathbf{B}}) [C_i(\bar{\mathbf{B}})]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} &= \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{sR_t}{|a_{it}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] \left[\frac{sR_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} C_i(\mathbf{A}) \right]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \leq \\ &= sR_i \left[\frac{sR_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \frac{sR_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \left[\frac{sR_i(\mathbf{A})}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = |\bar{b}_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}. \end{aligned}$$

总之, 对 $\forall i \in N$, 有 $|\bar{b}_{ii}| > \Delta_i(\bar{\mathbf{B}})^\alpha [C_i(\bar{\mathbf{B}})]^{1-\alpha}$ 成立, 且至少有一个不等式严格成立. 又因 \mathbf{A} 不可约, 则 $\bar{\mathbf{B}}$ 不

可约,故 $\bar{\mathbf{B}}$ 为不可约 α -对角占优矩阵,由引理 1 得 $\bar{\mathbf{B}} \in \tilde{D}$,从而 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}(\alpha)$,进而由引理 2 可知 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}$ 。证毕

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{记 } J_1 &= \left\{ i \in N_1 : |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} r > \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{sR_t}{|a_{tt}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right\}, \\
 J_2^{(k)} &= \left\{ i \in N_2^{(k)} : |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i}^{(k)} > \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{sR_t}{|a_{tt}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right\}, J_2 = \bigcup_{k=1}^m J_2^{(k)}, \\
 J_3 &= \left\{ i \in N_3 : |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \frac{sR_i}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} > \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{sR_t}{|a_{tt}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] [C_i(\mathbf{A})]^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

类似地,可以证明如下的定理 3。

定理 3 设 $\mathbf{A}=(a_{ij}) \in \mathbf{C}^{m \times n}, \alpha \in (0, 1]$ 。如果

$$\begin{aligned}
 |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} r &\geq \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{sR_t}{|a_{tt}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \forall i \in N_1, \\
 |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i}^{(k)} &\geq \left[r \sum_{t \in N_1} |a_{it}| + \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_2^{(j)}} |a_{it}| x_{2t}^{(j)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| \frac{sR_t}{|a_{tt}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \forall i \in N_2^{(k)},
 \end{aligned}$$

成立,且上式中至少有一个以严格不等式成立,即 $J_1 \cup J_2 \neq \emptyset$,若对 $\forall i \in \bigcup_{i=1}^3 \{N_i - J_i\}$,均存在非零元素链 $a_{i_1} a_{i_1 i_2} a_{i_2 i_3} \cdots a_{i_k j}$,满足 $j \in \bigcup_{i=1}^3 J_i$,则 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}$ 。

2 数值算例

考虑矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$,可以验证用文献[1-4]定理无法判定。若利用本文的定理 1 的推论,取

$\alpha=0.5$,则 $N_1 = \{1, 2\}, N_2 = \{3\}, N_3 = \{4, 5\}, r=0.1835, R_1=4.406, R_5=5.141, s=0.5178$,且:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |a_{11}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} r &= 0.734 > \left[r |a_{12}| + |a_{13}| r + |a_{14}| \frac{sR_4}{|a_{44}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + |a_{15}| \frac{sR_5}{|a_{55}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_1^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = 0.57, \\
 |a_{22}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} r &= 4.5875 > \left[r |a_{21}| + |a_{23}| r + |a_{24}| \frac{sR_4}{|a_{44}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + |a_{25}| \frac{sR_5}{|a_{55}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_2^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = 3.576, \\
 |a_{33}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} r &= 2.936 > \left[r |a_{31}| + |a_{32}| r + |a_{34}| \frac{sR_4}{|a_{44}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} + |a_{35}| \frac{sR_5}{|a_{55}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} \right] C_3^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} = 0.867.
 \end{aligned}$$

由此可以判定 $\mathbf{A} \in \tilde{D}$ 。

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Practical Criteria with Parameter for Nonsingular H-matrices

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Abstract: The nonsingular H-matrix is an important class of matrices with wide applications, but it is difficult to determine a nonsingular H-matrix in practice. In this paper, By the method of subdivided, some iterative criteria with parameter for nonsingular H-matrices are given according to the relations of H-diagonally dominant matrices and nonsingular H-matrices, which extent and improve some related results. The validity of our results is illustrated by some numerical examples.

Key words: nonsingular H-matrix; alpha-diagonally dominant matrix; irreducible; nonzero elements chain

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