

# B-矩阵线性互补问题解的误差界的新估计式

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## 摘要

利用严格对角占优 $M$ -矩阵逆矩阵的无穷大范数范围, 综合运用不等式放缩技巧, 得到了 $B$ -矩阵线性互补问题解的误差界的一个新估计式。理论证明新估计式改进了现有文献的有关结果, 数值例子说明了新估计式的可行性和有效性。

## 关键词

严格对角占优 $M$ -矩阵,  $B$ -矩阵, 误差界, 估计式

# A New Estimator of Error Bounds for B-Matrix Linear Complementarity Problems

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## Abstract

By using the infinite norm range of the strictly diagonally dominant M-matrix inverse matrix, a new estimator of the error bounds of the solutions of B-matrix linear complementarity problems is obtained by using the inequality reduction technique. It is proved that the new estimation improves the results of the existing literature. Numerical examples show the feasibility and effectiveness of the new estimation.

## Keywords

Strictly Diagonally Dominant M-Matrix, B-Matrix, Error Bound, Estimator

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## 1. 引言

线性互补问题在许多领域具有广泛的应用,例如二次规划问题、市场均衡问题、最优控制问题等[1][2][3]。线性互补问题的数学模型为求  $x \in R^n$ , 满足

$$x \geq 0, Mx + q \geq 0, (Mx + q)^T x = 0,$$

简记为  $LCP(M, q)$ 。其中  $M = (m_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$  为给定的实矩阵,  $q \in R^n$  为给定的实向量。

线性互补问题的解很大程度上取决于矩阵  $M$  的性质。若矩阵  $M$  为  $P$ -矩阵, 则线性互补问题有唯一解。2006 年, 文[4]给出结果: 设  $M$  是  $P$ -矩阵, 则有

$$\|x - x^*\|_\infty \leq \max_{d \in [0,1]^n} \left\| (I - D + DM)^{-1} \right\|_\infty \|r(x)\|_\infty,$$

其中  $x^*$  是  $LCP(M, q)$  的解,  $r(x) = \min\{x, Mx + q\}, D = \text{diag}(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n), (0 \leq d_i \leq 1)$ 。近年来, 国内外学者在此基础上给出了很多特殊矩阵类线性互补问题解的误差界估计式[5]-[15]。本文将继续讨论  $P$ -矩阵的子类  $B$ -矩阵线性互补问题解的误差界, 给出  $B$ -矩阵线性互补问题解的误差界的一个新估计式, 并通过理论分析和数值实例说明新估计式的有效性和可行性。

## 2. 预备知识

令  $N^+$  表示全体正整数的集合,  $A = (a_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$ , 若

$$|a_{ii}| > \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n |a_{ij}|, \forall i \in N = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

则称  $A$  为严格对角占优矩阵; 若  $a_{ij} \leq 0, i \neq j, i, j \in N$ , 则称  $A$  为  $Z$ -矩阵[11]; 若  $A$  为  $Z$ -矩阵且  $A^{-1} \geq 0$ , 则称  $A$  为  $M$ -矩阵[11]。

定义 1 [3] 设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}, x \in R^n$ , 若  $A$  满足  $\max_i x_i (Ax)_i \geq 0, \forall x \neq 0$  则称  $A$  为  $P$ -矩阵。

定义 2 [12] 设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$ , 若对任意的  $i, j \in N$

$$\sum_{k \in N} a_{ik} > 0, \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{k \in N} a_{ik} \right) > a_{ij}, j \neq i.$$

则称  $A$  为  $B$ -矩阵。

2009 年, 文[6]给出: 设  $M = (m_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$  是  $B$ -矩阵,  $M = B^+ + C$ , 这里

$$B^+ = (b_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} m_{11} - r_1^+ & \cdots & m_{1n} - r_1^+ \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ m_{n1} - r_n^+ & \cdots & m_{nn} - r_n^+ \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} r_1^+ & \cdots & r_1^+ \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ r_n^+ & \cdots & r_n^+ \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

$r_i^+ = \max \{0, m_{ij} | j \neq i\}$  则

$$\max_{d \in [0,1]^n} \left\| (I - D + DM)^{-1} \right\| \leq \frac{n-1}{\min \{\beta, 1\}} \quad (2)$$

其中  $\beta = \min_{i \in N} \{\beta_i\}$ ，且  $\beta_i = b_{ii} - \sum_{j \neq i} |b_{ij}|$ 。

2016年，文[9]给出了优于(2)式的新估计式：设  $M = (m_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$  是  $B$ -矩阵， $M = B^+ + C$ ，其中  $B^+ = (b_{ij})$  形如(1)式，则有

$$\max_{d \in [0,1]^n} \| (I - D + DM)^{-1} \| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n-1}{\min\{\bar{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_j} \sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}| \right) \quad (3)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\beta}_i &= b_{ii} - \sum_{j=i+1}^n |b_{ij}| l_i(B^+), \\ l_i &= \max_{k \leq i \leq n} \left\{ \frac{1}{|b_{ii}|} \sum_{j=k, \neq i}^n |b_{ij}| \right\}, \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_j} \sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}| \right) = 1, i = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

2016年，文[10]又给出了新的估计式：设  $M = (m_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$  是  $B$ -矩阵，且  $M = B^+ + C$ ，其中  $B^+ = (b_{ij})$  形如(1)式，则有：

$$\max_{d \in [0,1]^n} \| (I - D + DM)^{-1} \| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n-1}{\min\{\tilde{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \left( \frac{b_{jj}}{\tilde{\beta}_j} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$\text{其中 } \tilde{\beta}_i = b_{ii} - \sum_{j=i+1}^{i-1} |b_{ij}| > 0, \text{ 且 } \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{b_{jj}}{\tilde{\beta}_j} = 1 (i = 1). \quad (6)$$

### 3. 主要结果

引理 1 [9] 设  $\gamma > 0$  和  $\eta \geq 0$ ，则对任意的  $x \in [0,1]$ ，

$$\frac{1}{1-x+\gamma x} \leq \frac{1}{\min\{\gamma, 1\}}, \frac{\eta x}{1-x+\gamma x} \leq \frac{\eta}{\gamma}$$

引理 2 [10] 设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$  且  $a_{ii} > \sum_{j=i+1}^n |a_{ij}|, \forall i \in N$ ，则对任意的  $x_i \in [0,1], i \in N$

$$\frac{1-x_i+a_{ii}x_i}{1-x_i+a_{ii}x_i-\sum_{j=i+1}^n |a_{ij}|x_i} \leq \frac{a_{ii}}{a_{ii}-\sum_{j=i+1}^n |a_{ij}|}.$$

引理 3 [10]  $H := (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n)^T, e = (1, 1, \dots, 1), h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n \geq 0, \| (I - H)^{-1} \|_\infty \leq n - 1$

引理 4 [16] 设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$  是严格对角占优  $M$ -矩阵，则有

$$\| A^{-1} \|_\infty \leq \max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{a_{ii} - \sum_{i < k \leq n} |a_{ik}| m_{ki}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{u_j}{1-u_j p_j} \right], \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i}{a_{ii} - \sum_{i < k \leq n} |a_{ik}| m_{ki}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{1}{1-u_j p_j} \right\}$$

为叙述方便起见，本文引入以下符号：

$$u_i(A) = \frac{1}{|a_{ii}|} \sum_{j=i+1}^n |a_{ij}|, b_k(A) = \max \left\{ \frac{\sum_{j \neq i+k, k \leq j \leq n} |a_{i+k,j}|}{|a_{i+k,i+k}|}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-k \right\}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p_k(A) &= \max \left\{ \frac{\left| a_{i+k,k} \right| + \sum_{h=k+1, h \neq i+k}^n \left| a_{i+k,h} \right| b_h(A)}{\left| a_{i+k,i+k} \right|}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-k \right\}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\
d_k(A) &= \max \left\{ \frac{\sum_{j \neq i+k-1, k \leq j \leq n}^n \left| a_{i+k-1,j} \right|}{\left| a_{i+k-1,i+k-1} \right|}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-k+1 \right\}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\
r_{li}(A) &= \frac{\left| a_{li} \right|}{\left| a_{ll} \right| - \sum_{k \neq l, i} \left| a_{lk} \right|}, l \neq i, r_i(A) = \max_{l \neq i} \{ r_{li}(A) \}, i \in N, \\
m_{ji}(A) &= \frac{\left| a_{ji} \right| + \sum_{k \neq j, i} \left| a_{jk} \right| r_i(A)}{\left| a_{jj} \right|}, j \neq i, i \in N.
\end{aligned}$$

### 3.1. 定理 1

设  $M = (m_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$  是  $B$ -矩阵, 且  $M = B^+ + C, B = (b_{ij})$  形如(1)式, 则有:

$$\max_{d \in [0,1]^n} \| (I - D + DM)^{-1} \|_\infty \leq \max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{n-1}{\min \{ \hat{\beta}_i, 1 \}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \alpha_j(B^+) \right], \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{(n-1) p_i(B^+)}{\min \{ \hat{\beta}_i, 1 \}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{|b_{jj}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} \right] \right\}. \quad (7)$$

其中,

$$\hat{\beta}_i = |b_{ii}| - \sum_{k \neq i} |b_{ik}| m_{ki}(B^+), \alpha_i(B^+) = |b_{ii}| - \sum_{k=i+1}^n |b_{ik}| p_i(B). \quad (8)$$

证明: 令  $M_D = I - D + DM$ 。则有

$$M_D = I - D + DM = I - D + D(B^+ + C) = B_D^+ + C_D.$$

其中  $B_D^+ = I - D + DB^+, C_D = DC$ , 由文献[6]中定理 2.2 的证明可知  $B_D^+$  是主对角元素为正的严格对角占优  $M$ -矩阵, 于是由引理 3 可得:

$$\| M_D^{-1} \|_\infty \leq \left\| \left( I + (B_D^+)^{-1} C_D \right)^{-1} \right\|_\infty \left\| (B_D^+)^{-1} \right\|_\infty \leq (n-1) \left\| (B_D^+)^{-1} \right\|_\infty. \quad (9)$$

由引理 4 可得:

$$\left\| (B_D^+)^{-1} \right\|_\infty \leq \max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{1 - d_i + b_{ii} d_i - \sum_{i < k \leq n} |b_{ik}| d_i m_{ki}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{u_j}{1 - u_j p_j} \right], \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{p_i}{1 - d_i + b_{ii} d_i - \sum_{i < k \leq n} |b_{ik}| d_i m_{ki}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{1}{1 - u_j p_j} \right] \right\}. \quad (10)$$

由引理 1 可得:

$$b_k(B_D^+) = \max \left\{ \frac{\sum_{j \neq i+k, k \leq j \leq n} |b_{i+k,j}| d_{i+k}}{1 - d_{i+k} + b_{i+k,i+k} d_{i+k}} \right\} \leq \max \left\{ \frac{\sum_{j \neq i+k, k \leq j \leq n} |b_{i+k,j}|}{|b_{i+k,i+k}|} \right\} = b_k(B^+),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
p_k(B_D^+) &= \max \left\{ \frac{\left| b_{i+k,k} \right| d_{i+k} + \sum_{h=k+1, h \neq i+k}^n \left| b_{i+k,h} \right| d_{i+k} b_k(B_D^+)}{1 - d_{i+k} + b_{i+k,i+k} d_{i+k}} \right\} \\
&\leq \max \left\{ \frac{\left| b_{i+k,k} \right| + \sum_{h=k+1, h \neq i+k}^n \left| b_{i+k,h} \right| b_k(B_D^+)}{\left| b_{i+k,i+k} \right|} \right\} = p_k(B^+), \\
u_i(B_D^+) &= \frac{1}{1 - d_i + b_{ii} d_i} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \left| b_{ij} \right| d_i \leq \frac{1}{\left| b_{ii} \right|} \sum_{j=i+1}^n \left| b_{ij} \right| = u_i(B^+), \\
r_{ii}(B_D^+) &= \frac{\left| b_{ii} \right| d_i}{(1 - d_i + b_{ii} d_i) - \sum_{k \neq i, l} \left| b_{ik} \right| d_l} \leq \frac{\left| b_{ii} \right|}{\left| b_{ii} \right| - \sum_{k \neq i, l} \left| b_{ik} \right|} = r_{ii}(B^+), \\
r_i(B_D^+) &= \max_{l \neq i} \left\{ r_{li}(B_D^+) \right\} \leq \max_{l \neq i} \left\{ r_{li}(B^+) \right\} = r_i(B^+), \\
m_{ji}(B_D^+) &= \frac{\left| b_{ji} \right| d_j + \sum_{k \neq j, i} \left| b_{jk} \right| d_j r_i(B_D^+)}{1 - d_j + b_{jj} d_j} \leq \frac{\left| b_{ji} \right| + \sum_{k \neq j, i} \left| b_{jk} \right| r_i(B_D^+)}{\left| b_{jj} \right|} = m_{ji}(B^+),
\end{aligned}$$

进而，由引理 2 可得：

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{(1 - d_i + b_{ii} d_i) - \sum_{i < k \leq n} \left| b_{ik} \right| d_i m_{ki}(B_D^+)} &\leq \frac{1}{\min \left\{ \left| b_{ii} \right| - \sum_{i < k \leq n} \left| b_{ik} \right| m_{ki}(B^+), 1 \right\}} = \frac{1}{\min \left\{ \hat{\beta}_i, 1 \right\}}, \\
\frac{p_i(B_D^+)}{(1 - d_i + b_{ii} d_i) - \sum_{i < k \leq n} \left| b_{ik} \right| d_i m_{ki}(B_D^+)} &\leq \frac{p_i(B^+)}{\min \left\{ \hat{\beta}_i, 1 \right\}}, \\
\frac{1}{1 - u_j(B_D^+) p_j(B_D^+)} &= \frac{1 - d_j + b_{jj} d_j}{1 - d_j + b_{jj} d_j - \sum_{k=j+1}^n \left| b_{jk} \right| d_j p_j(B_D^+)} \\
&\leq \frac{\left| b_{jj} \right|}{\left| b_{jj} \right| - \sum_{k=j+1}^n \left| b_{jk} \right| p_j(B^+)} = \frac{\left| b_{jj} \right|}{\alpha_j(B^+)}, \\
\frac{u_j(B_D^+)}{1 - u_j(B_D^+) p_j(B_D^+)} &= \frac{\sum_{k=j+1}^n \left| b_{jk} \right| d_j}{(1 - d_j + b_{jj} d_j) - \sum_{k=j+1}^n \left| b_{jk} \right| d_j p_j(B_D^+)} \\
&\leq \frac{\sum_{k=j+1}^n \left| b_{jk} \right|}{\left| b_{jj} \right| - \sum_{k=j+1}^n \left| b_{jk} \right| p_j(B^+)} = \frac{\sum_{k=j+1}^n \left| b_{jk} \right|}{\alpha_j(B^+)},
\end{aligned}$$

由此可得：

$$\left\| \left( B_D^+ \right)^{-1} \right\|_{\infty} \leq \max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{\min\{\hat{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} \right], \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{p_i(B^+)}{\min\{\hat{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{|b_{jj}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} \right] \right\}, \quad (11)$$

因此, 由(10)、(11)式可得(7)式成立。

接下来, 对(3)式、(5)式及(7)式进行比较。

### 3.2. 定理 2

设  $M = (m_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$  是  $B$ -矩阵, 且  $M = B^+ + C$ , 其中  $B^+ = (b_{ij})$  形如(1)式, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{n-1}{\min\{\hat{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} \right], \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{(n-1)p_i(B^+)}{\min\{\hat{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{|b_{jj}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} \right] \right\} \\ & \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n-1}{\min\{\bar{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_j} \sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}| \right] \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n-1}{\min\{\tilde{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{|b_{jj}|}{\tilde{\beta}_j}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其中  $\hat{\beta}_i$ ,  $\alpha_i(B^+)$ ,  $\bar{\beta}_i$  及  $\tilde{\beta}_i$  分别如(8)式, (4)式及(6)式所示。

证明: 因为  $B^+$  为具有正主对角元的严格对角占优矩阵, 因此对任意的  $j \in N$ , 有

$$0 \leq r_j(B^+) < 1, 0 \leq l_j(B^+) < 1, 0 \leq p_j(B^+) < 1.$$

且对任意的  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} m_{ki}(B^+) - l_{ki}(B^+) &= \frac{|b_{ki}| + \sum_{j=i+1, \neq k}^n |b_{kj}| r_i(B^+)}{|b_{kk}|} - \frac{|b_{ki}| + \sum_{j=i+1, \neq k}^n |b_{kj}|}{|b_{kk}|} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{j=i+1, \neq k}^n |b_{kj}| r_i(B^+) - \sum_{j=i+1, \neq k}^n |b_{kj}|}{|b_{kk}|} \leq 0, \\ \text{则有 } \hat{\beta}_i &\geq \bar{\beta}_i, \frac{1}{\min\{\hat{\beta}_i, 1\}} \leq \frac{1}{\min\{\bar{\beta}_i, 1\}}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_k(B^+) - l_k(B^+) &= \frac{|b_{i+k,k}| + \sum_{h=k+1, \neq i+k}^n |b_{i+k,h}| b_k}{|b_{i+k,i+k}|} - \frac{|b_{i+k,k}| + \sum_{h=k+1, \neq i+k}^n |b_{i+k,h}|}{|b_{i+k,i+k}|} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{h=k+1, \neq i+k}^n |b_{i+k,h}| b_k - \sum_{h=k+1, \neq i+k}^n |b_{i+k,h}|}{|b_{i+k,i+k}|} \leq 0, \\ \text{则有 } \alpha_i(B^+) &\geq \bar{\beta}_i. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

由(13)式及(14)式可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{n-1}{\min\{\hat{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} \right] \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n-1}{\min\{\bar{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_j} \prod_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}| \right], \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|b_{jj}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} &\leq \frac{|b_{jj}|}{\bar{\beta}_j} = \frac{|b_{jj}| - \sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}| + \sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_j} \sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}| l_j(B^+) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_j} \sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}|, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

由(15)式及(16)式可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{(n-1)}{\min\{\hat{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{|b_{jj}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} \right] \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n-1}{\min\{\bar{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_i} \prod_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}| \right], \quad (17)$$

综上, 由(15)式及(17)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{n-1}{\min\{\hat{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} \right], \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{(n-1)p_i(B^+)}{\min\{\hat{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{|b_{jj}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} \right] \right\} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n-1}{\min\{\bar{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_j} \sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}| \right]. \\ &\bar{\beta}_i \geq \tilde{\beta}_i, \frac{1}{\min\{\bar{\beta}_i, 1\}} \leq \frac{1}{\min\{\tilde{\beta}_i, 1\}}, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

因此,

$$1 + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_j} \sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}| \leq 1 + \frac{1}{\tilde{\beta}_j} \sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}| = \frac{\tilde{\beta}_j + \sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}|}{\tilde{\beta}_j} = \frac{|b_{jj}|}{\tilde{\beta}_j}, \quad (19)$$

由(18)式及(19)式可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{n-1}{\min\{\hat{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{\sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} \right], \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{(n-1)p_i(B^+)}{\min\{\hat{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{|b_{jj}|}{\alpha_j(B^+)} \right] \right\} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n-1}{\min\{\bar{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{\bar{\beta}_j} \sum_{k=j+1}^n |b_{jk}| \right] \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n-1}{\min\{\tilde{\beta}_i, 1\}} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \frac{|b_{jj}|}{\tilde{\beta}_j}. \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. 数值算例

**例 1.** 考虑  $B$ -矩阵

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1.3 & -0.1 & 0.3 & 0 \\ -0.3 & 1.4 & -0.1 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.2 & 1.4 & 0.3 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.3 & 1.5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$M = B^+ + C$ , 其中

$$B^+ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0.4 & 0 & -0.3 \\ -0.1 & 1 & -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.2 & 1 & -0.1 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由(3)式可得

$$\max_{d \in [0,1]^n} \|(I - D + DM)^{-1}\|_\infty \leq 40.5506,$$

由(5)式可得

$$\max_{d \in [0,1]^n} \|(I - D + DM)^{-1}\|_\infty \leq 74.4444,$$

由(7)式可得

$$\max_{d \in [0,1]^n} \|(I - D + DM)^{-1}\|_\infty \leq 9.7961.$$

可见, (7)式优于(3)式和(5)式。

**例 2.** 考虑  $B$ -矩阵[9]

$$M_k = \begin{pmatrix} 1.5 & 0.5 & 0.4 & 0.5 \\ -0.1 & 1.7 & 0.7 & 0.6 \\ 0.8 & -0.1\frac{k}{k+1} & 1.8 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 0.7 & 0.8 & 1.8 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$M_k = B_k^+ + C_k$ , 其中

$$B_k^+ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -0.1 & 0 \\ -0.8 & 1 & 0 & -0.1 \\ 0 & -0.1\frac{k}{k+1} - 0.8 & 1 & -0.1 \\ -0.8 & -0.1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由(2)式可得

$$\max_{d \in [0,1]^n} \|(I - D + DM)^{-1}\|_\infty \leq \frac{3}{\min\{\beta, 1\}} = 30(k+1),$$

当  $k \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $30(k+1) \rightarrow +\infty$ , 因此该数值结果会趋于正无穷。

由(3)式可得

$$\max_{d \in [0,1]^n} \|(I - D + DM)^{-1}\|_\infty \leq 14.8064,$$

由(5)式可得

$$\max_{d \in [0,1]^n} \|(I - D + DM)^{-1}\|_\infty \leq 15.2675,$$

由(7)式可得

$$\max_{d \in [0,1]^n} \|(I - D + DM)^{-1}\|_\infty \leq 3.6762.$$

由此可知, (7)式优于(2)式、(3)式和(5)式。

由数值算例的结果可知, 定理 1 中的误差界新估计式是可行的、有效的, 改进了文献[9] [10]中的结果。

## 5. 结论

理论证明本文所得  $B$ -矩阵线性互补问题解的误差界新估计式优于文献[9] [10]中的结果, 数值算例亦说明了本文所得新估计式的有效性和可行性。

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