

quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde矩阵的特征值的高精度计算

龙慧灵

湖南科技大学, 数学与计算科学学院, 湖南 湘潭
Email: 3085531574@qq.com

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摘要

在本文中, 我们首先提供了quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde矩阵的重新参数化, 并高精度计算出所有的参数。然后得出了计算此类矩阵的所有特征值的高精度算法。最后给出数值实验来验证所提出算法的高精度性。

关键词

重新参数化, 特征值, 高精度

Accurate Computations for Eigenvalues of quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde Matrix

Huilong Long

School of Mathematics and Computational Science, Hunan University of Science and Technology,
Xiangtan Hunan
Email: 3085531574@qq.com

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Abstract

In this paper, we first provide a re-parametrization of the class of quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde matrix and the parameters are calculated with high relative accuracy. Then, we present new algorithms for computing all the eigenvalues of such matrix to high relative accuracy. Finally, numerical experiment is given to confirm the high relative accuracy of our algorithms.

Keywords

Re-Parametrization, Eigenvalues, High Relative Accuracy

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1. 引言

若一个矩阵的所有子式都是非正的(非负的), 则称此矩阵为完全非正(非负)矩阵。若矩阵 A 的所有 k 阶非零子式有相同符号 $\varepsilon_k (k=1, \dots, n)$, 则称矩阵 A 为符号序列为 $\{\varepsilon_k\} (\varepsilon_k = \pm 1)$ 的符号规则矩阵(简称为 SR 矩阵)。这几类结构矩阵在概率论、组合学和数值代数等中都有着广泛的应用[1] [2] [3]。

在数值线性代数中, 我们追求的目标是高精度的数值计算。在文[4]中, R. Huang 对两类特殊的符号序列为 $(1, \dots, 1, -1)$ 的广义 SR 矩阵(quasi-Vandermonde and quasi-Cauchy)的所有特征值进行了高精度计算。

本文将研究 quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵 $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 的所有特征值的高精度计算, 此类矩阵的形式如下:

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} \frac{\binom{n-1}{j-1} \prod_{k=0}^{j-2} (t_i + kh) \prod_{k=0}^{n-j-1} (1-t_i + kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1+kh)}, & (i, j) \neq (n, n); \\ \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (t_n + kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1+kh)} - z, & (i, j) = (n, n), \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $h \geq 0, 0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n < 1, \frac{\prod_{l=1}^{n-1} (t_n - t_l)}{\prod_{l=1}^{n-1} (1-t_l)} < z \leq t_n \frac{\prod_{l=2}^{n-1} (t_n - t_l)}{\prod_{l=2}^{n-1} (1-t_l)}$ 。

在文[5]定理 9 中, 符号序列为 $(1, \dots, 1, -1)$ 的非奇异 SR 矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 被唯一分解为

$$A = B_1 \cdots B_{n-2} B_{n-1} P B_n D C_{n-1} \cdots C_1 \quad (1.2)$$

且

$$\begin{cases} d_{ii} > 0, & 1 \leq i \leq n; \\ \beta_{ij} \geq 0, & 1 \leq j < i \leq n; \\ \alpha_{ij} \geq 0, & 1 \leq i < j \leq n, \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

满足

$$\begin{cases} \beta_{21} > 0, \dots, \beta_{n-1, n-2} > 0; \beta_{ij} = 0 \Rightarrow \beta_{kj} = 0, \forall k > i, \\ \alpha_{12} > 0, \dots, \alpha_{n-2, n-1} > 0; \alpha_{ij} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_{ir} = 0, \forall r > j, \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

$$\begin{cases}
 d_{ii} = \frac{\det A[1, \dots, i | 1, \dots, i]}{\det A[1, \dots, i-1 | 1, \dots, i-1]}, \forall 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\
 d_{n-1, n-1} = \frac{\det A[2, \dots, n | 1, \dots, n-1]}{\det A[2, \dots, n-1 | 1, \dots, n-2]}, d_{n, n} = -\det A / \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} d_{ii}, \\
 \beta_{i, j} = \frac{\det A[i-j+1, \dots, i | 1, \dots, j]}{\det A[i-j+1, \dots, i-1 | 1, \dots, j-1]} \cdot \frac{\det A[i-j, \dots, i-2 | 1, \dots, j-1]}{\det A[i-j, \dots, i-1 | 1, \dots, j]}, \forall i > j \neq n-1, \\
 \beta_{n, n-1} = \frac{\det A[1, \dots, n-1]}{\det A[1, \dots, n-2]} \cdot \frac{\det A[2, \dots, n-1 | 1, \dots, n-2]}{\det A[2, \dots, n | 1, \dots, n-1]}, \\
 \alpha_{i, j} = \frac{\det A[1, \dots, i | j-i+1, \dots, j]}{\det A[1, \dots, i-1 | j-i+1, \dots, j-1]} \cdot \frac{\det A[1, \dots, i-1 | j-i, \dots, j-2]}{\det A[1, \dots, i | j-i, \dots, j-1]}, \forall j > i \neq n-1, \\
 \delta = \frac{\det A[2, \dots, n]}{d_{n-1, n-1} \prod_{t=3}^n d_{t-2, t-2} \alpha_{t-2, t-1} \beta_{t-1, t-2}}
 \end{cases} \tag{1.10}$$

本文将作以下安排：第 2 节给出 quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵的双对角分解，并且高精度计算出这类矩阵的所有参数。第 3 节给出计算此类矩阵的所有特征值的高精度算法。第 4 节给出数值例子来说明所提出算法的高精度性。

2. quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵的双对角分解

定义 2.1 [6] 如果矩阵 $B \in \mathbb{R}^{(n+1) \times (n+1)}$ 有如下形式，

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 \binom{n}{0} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1-t_1+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1+kh)} & \binom{n}{1} \frac{t_1 \prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1-t_1+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1+kh)} & \dots & \binom{n}{n} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (t_1+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1+kh)} \\
 \binom{n}{0} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1-t_2+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1+kh)} & \binom{n}{1} \frac{t_2 \prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1-t_2+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1+kh)} & \dots & \binom{n}{n} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (t_2+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1+kh)} \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
 \binom{n}{0} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1-t_{n+1}+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1+kh)} & \binom{n}{1} \frac{t_{n+1} \prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1-t_{n+1}+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1+kh)} & \dots & \binom{n}{n} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (t_{n+1}+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1+kh)}
 \end{bmatrix} \tag{2.1}$$

那么 B 是 h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵，其中 $h \in \mathbb{R}$ ， $0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n < t_{n+1} < 1$ 。

引理 2.2 [6] 令 $B \in \mathbb{R}^{(n+1) \times (n+1)}$ 是形如(2.1)的 h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵，则

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \det B[i-j+1, \dots, i | 1, \dots, j] \\
 &= \binom{n}{0} \binom{n}{1} \dots \binom{n}{j-1} \cdot \frac{\prod_{j-i+1 \leq s < l \leq i} (t_l - t_s) \prod_{k=0}^{n-j} \prod_{l=i-j+1}^i (1-t_l+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1+kh) \prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1+kh) \dots \prod_{k=0}^{n-j} (1+kh)}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.2}$$

$$\det B[1, \dots, j | i-j+1, \dots, i] = \binom{n}{i-j} \binom{n}{i-j+1} \dots \binom{n}{i-1} \cdot \frac{\prod_{1 \leq s < t \leq j} (t_l - t_s) \prod_{k=0}^{n-j} \prod_{l=1}^j (1-t_l + kh) \prod_{k=0}^{i-j-1} \prod_{l=1}^j (t_l + kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (1+kh) \prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1+kh) \dots \prod_{k=0}^{n-j} (1+kh)} \quad (2.3)$$

推论 2.3 令 $A \in R^{n \times n}$ 是形如(1.1)的 quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵, 则关于矩阵 A 的子式有如下的结论:

$$\det A[i, \dots, i+j-1 | 1, \dots, j] = \binom{n-1}{0} \binom{n-1}{1} \dots \binom{n-1}{j-1} \cdot \frac{\prod_{i \leq s < l \leq i+j-1} (t_l - t_s) \prod_{k=0}^{n-j-1} \prod_{l=i}^{i+j-1} (1-t_l + kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1+kh) \prod_{k=0}^{n-3} (1+kh) \dots \prod_{k=0}^{n-j-1} (1+kh)} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\det A[1, \dots, j | i, \dots, i+j-1] = \binom{n-1}{i-1} \binom{n-1}{i-2} \dots \binom{n-1}{i+j-2} \cdot \frac{\prod_{1 \leq s < t \leq j} (t_l - t_s) \prod_{k=0}^{n-i-j} \prod_{l=1}^j (1-t_l + kh) \prod_{k=0}^{i-2} \prod_{l=1}^j (t_l + kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1+kh) \prod_{k=0}^{n-3} (1+kh) \dots \prod_{k=0}^{n-j-1} (1+kh)} \quad (2.5)$$

证明 因为 $A = B - zE_{nn}$, 其中 B 是 h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵,

$$E_{nn} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \det A[i, \dots, i+j-1 | 1, \dots, j] &= \det(B - zE_{nn})[i, \dots, i+j-1 | 1, \dots, j] \\ &= \det B[i, \dots, i+j-1 | 1, \dots, j] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A[1, \dots, j | i, \dots, i+j-1] &= \det(B - zE_{nn})[1, \dots, j | i, \dots, i+j-1] \\ &= \det B[1, \dots, j | i, \dots, i+j-1] \end{aligned}$$

由 h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵的子式的引理 2.2, 结论得证。

定理 2.4 令 $A = (a_{ij}) \in R^{n \times n}$ 是一个形如(1.1)的非奇异 quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵。则 $PM(A) \in R^{n \times n}$ 如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
 PM(A)_{ij} = & \left\{ \begin{aligned}
 d_{ii} &= \binom{n-1}{i-1} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{n-i-1} (1-t_i+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-i-1} (1+kh)} \prod_{l=1}^{i-1} \frac{(t_i-t_l)}{[1-t_l+(n-i)h]}, \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\
 d_{n-1,n-1} &= \binom{n-1}{n-2} (1-t_n) \prod_{l=2}^{n-1} \frac{(t_n-t_l)}{(1-t_l+h)}, \\
 d_{n,n} &= \left[z \prod_{l=1}^{n-1} (1-t_l) - \prod_{l=1}^{n-1} (t_n-t_l) \right] \frac{(1-t_{n-1}+h)}{(1-t_1+h)(1-t_n)} \prod_{l=1}^{n-2} \frac{(t_{n-1}-t_l)}{(1-t_l)}, \\
 \beta_{i,j} &= \frac{[1-t_{i-j}+(n-j)h] \prod_{k=0}^{n-j-1} (1-t_i+kh) \prod_{l=1}^{j-1} (t_i-t_{i-l})}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-i} (1-t_{i-1}+kh) \prod_{l=1}^{j-1} (t_{i-1}-t_{i-l-1})}, \quad \forall j < i, j \neq n-1, \\
 \beta_{n,n-1} &= \frac{(1-t_{n-1})(1-t_{n-1}+h) \prod_{l=2}^{n-1} (t_{n-1}-t_l)}{(1-t_n)(1-t_1+h) \prod_{l=2}^{n-1} (t_n-t_l)}, \\
 \alpha_{i,j} &= \frac{(n-j+1)[t_i+(j-i-1)h] \prod_{l=1}^{i-1} [1-t_l+(n-j+1)h]}{(j-1) \prod_{l=1}^i [1-t_l+(n-j)h]}, \quad \forall i < j, i \neq n-1, \\
 \delta &= \left[t_n \prod_{l=2}^{n-1} (t_n-t_l) - z \prod_{l=2}^{n-1} (1-t_l) \right] \binom{n-1}{1} \cdots \binom{n-1}{n-2} \\
 & \quad \cdot \frac{\prod_{l=2}^{n-1} t_l \prod_{2 \leq s < l \leq n-1} (t_l-t_s)}{d_{n-1,n-1} \prod_{t=3}^n d_{t-2,t-2} \alpha_{t-2,t-1} \beta_{t-1,t-2} \prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1+kh) \cdots \prod_{k=0}^1 (1+kh)},
 \end{aligned} \right. \tag{2.6}
 \end{aligned}$$

证明 接下来，计算所有参数的表达式

① 利用推论 2.3 中的表达式(2.4)得到:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta_{i1} &= \frac{\det A[i|1]}{\det A[i-1|1]} = \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1-t_i+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1-t_{i-1}+kh)}, \quad \forall 1 < i \leq n; \\
 \beta_{i,j} &= \frac{\det A[i-j+1, \dots, i|1, \dots, j]}{\det A[i-j+1, \dots, i-1|1, \dots, j-1]} \cdot \frac{\det A[i-j, \dots, i-2|1, \dots, j-1]}{\det A[i-j, \dots, i-1|1, \dots, j]} \\
 &= \frac{[1-t_{i-j}+(n-j)h] \prod_{k=0}^{n-j-1} (1-t_i+kh) \prod_{l=1}^{j-1} (t_i-t_{i-l})}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-j} (1-t_{i-1}+kh) \prod_{l=1}^{j-1} (t_{i-1}-t_{i-l-1})}, \quad \forall 1 \leq j \leq n-2, j < i \leq n.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

② 利用推论 2.3 中的表达式(2.5)得到:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \alpha_{1j} &= \frac{\det A[1|j]}{\det A[1|j-1]} = \frac{(n-j+1)[t_1+(j-2)h]}{(j-1)[1-t_1+(n-j)h]}, \quad \forall 1 < j \leq n; \\ \alpha_{i,j} &= \frac{\det A[1, \dots, i | j-i+1, \dots, j]}{\det A[1, \dots, i-1 | j-i+1, \dots, j-1]} \cdot \frac{\det A[1, \dots, i-1 | j-i, \dots, j-2]}{\det A[1, \dots, i | j-i, \dots, j-1]} \\ &= \frac{(n-j+1)[t_i+(j-i-1)h] \prod_{l=1}^{i-1} [1-t_l+(n-j+1)h]}{(j-1) \prod_{l=1}^i [1-t_l+(n-j)h]}, \quad \forall 1 < i < n-2, i < j \leq n. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (2.8)$$

③ 利用矩阵 A 的初始子式表达式，得到：

$$\begin{aligned} d_{ii} &= \frac{\det A[1, \dots, i | 1, \dots, i]}{\det A[1, \dots, i-1 | 1, \dots, i-1]} \\ &= \binom{n-1}{i-1} \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{n-i-1} (1-t_i+kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-i-1} (1+kh)} \prod_{l=1}^{i-1} \frac{(t_i-t_l)}{[1-t_l+(n-i)h]}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

下面讨论 $d_{n-1,n-1}$, $d_{n,n}$, $\beta_{n,n-1}$ 和 δ 的表达式。

元素 $d_{n-1,n-1}$ 如下：

$$d_{n-1,n-1} = -\frac{\det A[2, \dots, n | 1, \dots, n-1]}{\det A[2, \dots, n-1 | 1, \dots, n-2]} = \binom{n-1}{n-2} (1-t_n) \prod_{l=2}^{n-1} \frac{(t_n-t_l)}{(1-t_l+h)}. \quad (2.10)$$

则元素 $d_{n,n}$ 如下：

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= \det \tilde{B} - z \det \tilde{B}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ &= \left[\prod_{l=1}^{n-1} (t_n-t_l) - z \prod_{l=1}^{n-1} (1-t_l) \right] \binom{n-1}{0} \dots \binom{n-1}{n-2} \frac{\prod_{1 \leq s < l \leq n-1} (t_l-t_s)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1+kh) \dots \prod_{k=0}^1 (1+kh)} \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

由(2.9)和(2.10)得：

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} d_{ii} = \binom{n-1}{0} \dots \binom{n-1}{n-2} \frac{(1-t_1+h)(1-t_n)}{(1-t_{n-1}+h)} \cdot \frac{\prod_{l=1}^{n-2} (1-t_l) \prod_{l=2}^{n-1} (t_n-t_l) \prod_{1 \leq s < l \leq n-2} (t_l-t_s)}{\prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1+kh) \dots \prod_{k=0}^1 (1+kh)} \quad (2.12)$$

由(2.11)和(2.12)得：

$$\begin{aligned} d_{n,n} &= -\det A / \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} d_{ii} \\ &= \left[z \prod_{l=1}^{n-1} (1-t_l) - \prod_{l=1}^{n-1} (t_n-t_l) \right] \frac{(1-t_{n-1}+h)}{(1-t_1+h)(1-t_n) \prod_{l=2}^{n-1} (t_n-t_l)} \prod_{l=1}^{n-2} \frac{(t_{n-1}-t_l)}{(1-t_l)}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

接下来求参数 $\beta_{n,n-1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{n,n-1} &= \frac{\det A[1, \dots, n-1]}{\det A[1, \dots, n-2]} \cdot \frac{\det A[2, \dots, n-1 | 1, \dots, n-2]}{\det A[2, \dots, n | 1, \dots, n-1]} \\ &= \frac{(1-t_{n-1})(1-t_{n-1}+h) \prod_{l=1}^{n-2} (t_{n-1}-t_l)}{(1-t_n)(1-t_1+h) \prod_{l=2}^{n-1} (t_n-t_l)}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.14}$$

最后，利用推论 2.3 得到参数 δ

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= \frac{\det A[2, \dots, n]}{d_{n-1,n-1} \prod_{t=3}^n d_{t-2,t-2} \alpha_{t-2,t-1} \beta_{t-1,t-2}} \\ &= \frac{\det B[2, \dots, n] - z \det B[2, \dots, n-1]}{d_{n-1,n-1} \prod_{t=3}^n d_{t-2,t-2} \alpha_{t-2,t-1} \beta_{t-1,t-2}} \\ &= \frac{\left[t_n \prod_{l=2}^{n-1} (t_n-t_l) - z \prod_{l=2}^{n-1} (1-t_l) \right] \binom{n-1}{1} \cdots \binom{n-1}{n-2}}{\prod_{l=2}^{n-1} t_l \prod_{2 \leq s < l \leq n-1} (t_l-t_s)} \\ &\quad \cdot \frac{1}{d_{n-1,n-1} \prod_{t=3}^n d_{t-2,t-2} \alpha_{t-2,t-1} \beta_{t-1,t-2} \prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1+kh) \cdots \prod_{k=0}^1 (1+kh)}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.15}$$

特别的，若 $z = (t_n - rt_1) \frac{\prod_{l=2}^{n-1} (t_n-t_l)}{\prod_{l=1}^{n-1} (1-t_l)}$, $0 \leq r < 1$ 。则：

$$\begin{cases} d_{n,n} = \frac{(1-r)t_1(1-t_{n-1}+h)}{(1-t_1+h)(1-t_n)} \prod_{l=1}^{n-2} \frac{(t_{n-1}-t_l)}{(1-t_l)}, \\ \delta = \binom{n-1}{1} \cdots \binom{n-1}{n-2} \frac{t_1(r-t_n)}{(1-t_1)} \cdot \frac{\prod_{l=1}^{n-1} t_l (t_n-t_l) \prod_{2 \leq s < l \leq n-1} (t_l-t_s)}{d_{n-1,n-1} \prod_{t=3}^n d_{t-2,t-2} \alpha_{t-2,t-1} \beta_{t-1,t-2} \prod_{k=0}^{n-2} (1+kh) \cdots \prod_{k=0}^1 (1+kh)}. \end{cases} \tag{2.16}$$

结论得证。

根据定理 2.4，我们得到形如(1.1)的 quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵是符号序列为 $(1, \dots, 1, -1)$ 的广义 SR 矩阵。

3. quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵的高精度算法

本节，利用上一节的定理 2.4 求得的所有参数，给出计算 quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵 A 的所有特征值的高精度算法。

算法 3.1

输入： $h \geq 0$ 和节点 $\{t_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ ，其中 $0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n < 1$ 。

输出：矩阵 A 的所有特征值。

- 1) 通过定理 2.4 计算出矩阵 A 的所有参数。
- 2) 利用步骤 1 所求得的参数，结合算法 3 [4] 计算矩阵 A 的所有特征值。

4. 数值实验

接下来，通过给出数值例子来验证我们所提出的计算特征值的算法的高精度性。

1) 在 Matlab 中分别用上一节所提出的算法和命令 eig 计算出矩阵 A 的所有特征值的计算值 $\hat{\lambda}_i$ ：

a) 算法 3.1。

b) Matlab 中的命令 eig。

2) 在 Mathematica 中计算出矩阵 A 的所有特征值的准确值 λ_i 。

3) 将算法 3.1 计算出的特征值与 MATLAB 命令 eig 计算出的特征值进行比较，并且利用 $|\hat{\lambda}_i - \lambda_i|/|\lambda_i|$ 来衡量相对误差。

例子 4.1 令 $A = (a_{i,j}) \in \mathbb{R}^{15 \times 15}$ 是一个 quasi-h-Bernstein-Vandermonde 矩阵，元素

$$a_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \frac{\binom{14}{j-1} \prod_{k=0}^{j-2} (t_i + kh) \prod_{k=0}^{14-j} (1 - t_i + kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{13} (1 + kh)}, & (i, j) \neq (15, 15); \\ \frac{\prod_{k=0}^{13} (t_{15} + kh)}{\prod_{k=0}^{13} (1 + kh)} - (t_{15} - r t_1) \frac{\prod_{l=2}^{14} (t_{15} - t_l)}{\prod_{l=1}^{14} (1 - t_l)}, & (i, j) = (15, 15), \end{cases}$$

其中 $t_i = 1/(18-i)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, 15$, $h = 1/5$ 和 $r = 2/3$ 。谱条件数为：

$$\kappa_2(A) = 7.648744013234936e + 18。$$

具体实验结果见下面表 1 与图 1。

Table 1. The relative error of the eigenvalues of the matrix A

表 1. 矩阵 A 的特征值的相对误差

i	λ_i	$\frac{ \hat{\lambda}_i - \lambda_i }{ \lambda_i }$, $\hat{\lambda}_i$ 由算法 3.1	$\frac{ \hat{\lambda}_i - \lambda_i }{ \lambda_i }$, $\hat{\lambda}_i$ 由 eig
1	9.999999999999637e-01	1.110223024625197e-16	0
2	7.215244502754890e-02	3.846796266575778e-16	2.500417573274255e-15
3	9.776120696680900e-03	1.774449732976154e-16	6.388019038714153e-15
4	1.802237368291399e-03	1.203173557003067e-16	2.406347114006134e-16
5	2.445992747260879e-04	1.329769485661359e-15	6.272079407369410e-14
6	2.314028199172448e-05	7.320852421394170e-16	1.922309428809681e-12
7	1.576056481309590e-06	1.343595482299081e-15	7.002134420046837e-11
8	7.837588099066864e-08	3.377286387995862e-16	2.923520943477514e-10
9	2.858502463402703e-09	5.787510230572750e-16	6.683911979171965e-08
10	7.609704216055176e-11	0	4.077610210408543e-06
11	1.454180661795246e-12	6.943717415663657e-16	1.101583482937789e-04
12	1.922432439546054e-14	9.848284566907784e-16	3.772763226426161e-04
13	1.619302397663726e-16	7.611889948326990e-16	2.661288749575620e-01
14	6.858478804632254e-19	1.263645335448006e-15	1.944615188981938e+00
15	-2.408024856517423e-22	9.763141336691450e-16	1.740991214557652e+05

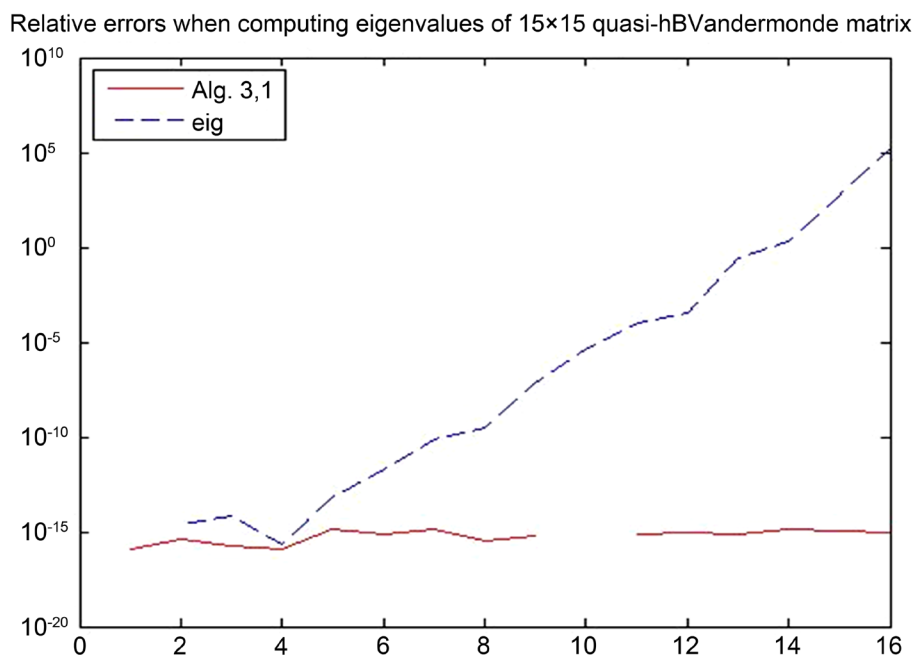


Figure 1. The relative error of the calculated characteristic value

图 1. 计算的特征值的相对误差

实验结果表明, Matlab 中的命令 `eig` 只能确保部分大的特征值是高精度的, 但如果特征值非常小时就不能确保其高精度, 而文中的算法 3.1 能够高精度计算所有的特征值。因此, 数值实验 4.1 验证了算法 3.1 的高精度性。

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