

# 广义严格 $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵的细分迭代新判据

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## 摘要

广义严格对角占优矩阵在经济价值模型矩阵和反网络分析的系数矩阵以及最优化的线性互补等诸多领域中有着广泛的实际应用。本文依据 $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵与广义严格对角占优矩阵的关系, 通过不等式放缩技巧以及对矩阵行、列指标集进行细分, 引入新的迭代因子, 给出了一组判定广义严格 $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵的细分迭代新判据。该判定条件推广和改进了已有的结果, 并用数值算例说明了改进后的有效性。

## 关键词

广义严格 $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵, 不可约, 非零元素链

# A New Criterion for Subdivision Iteration of Generalized Strictly $\alpha$ -Chain Diagonally Dominant Matrices

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## Abstract

Generalized strictly diagonally dominant matrices are widely used in many fields such as economic value model matrix, inverse network analysis coefficient matrix and optimization of linear complementarity. According to the relationship between  $\alpha$ -chain diagonally dominant matrix and generalized strictly diagonally dominant matrix, this paper presents a set of new criteria for subdivision iteration of generalized strictly  $\alpha$ -chain diagonally dominant matrix by means of inequality

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scaling and subdivision of matrix index set of row and column, and introduces new iteration factors. The results are generalized and improved by this criterion, and the effectiveness of the improved results is illustrated by numerical examples.

### Keywords

Generalized Strictly  $\alpha$ -Chain Diagonally Dominant Matrices, Irreducible, Nonzero Elements Chain

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## 1. 引言

广义严格对角占优矩阵(也称非奇异 H-矩阵)是一类活跃在计算数学和矩阵理论中的特殊矩阵, 不仅在学术上还是在实际应用中都占据着重要地位。如何高效判定一个矩阵是否为广义严格对角占优矩阵, 一直是国内外许多数学工作者关注的热点话题之一。近年来国内外许多数学工作者相继提出了一些判定方法卓有成效[1]-[14], 文献[1]根据广义严格  $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵的性质, 以及引入迭代因子, 给出判定广义严格  $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵的迭代判定条件。文献[4]通过对矩阵的行、列指标集作划分, 根据矩阵自身元素、行和及列和, 构造相应的正对角矩阵, 得到一组广义严格对角占优矩阵的新的判定准则。在文献[5] [6]中, 均利用矩阵指标集  $N$  的自由的  $k$ -级划分给出广义严格对角占优矩阵的判定条件。本文针对文献[1]的主要结果, 根据  $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵与广义严格对角占优矩阵的关系, 利用矩阵指标集  $m$ -级细分的思想, 结合不等式放缩技巧, 对迭代因子进一步压缩, 得到一组更小的正对角因子, 给出了判定广义严格  $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵的细分迭代新判据, 推广和改进了已有的结果, 并用数值算例验证说明了这一点。

本文采用如下记号和定义:

用  $C^{n \times n} (R^{n \times n})$  表示  $n$  阶复(实)矩阵的集合, 设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$ ,  $N = (1, 2, \dots, n)$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ , 记

$$R_i = R_i(A) = \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|, C_i = C_i(A) = \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ji}|, i, j \in N, Z^+ = \{1, 2, \dots\}, Z = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}.$$

$$N_1 = \{i \in N : 0 < |a_{ii}| < R_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}\}, N_2 = \{i \in N : |a_{ii}| = R_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}\}, N_3 = \{i \in N : |a_{ii}| > R_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}\},$$

$$N'_1 = \{i \in N : 0 < |a_{ii}| \leq R_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}\}, N = N_1 \cup N_2 \cup N_3.$$

将  $N_1$  进一步划分为

$$N_1 = N_1^{(1)} \cup N_1^{(2)} \cup \dots \cup N_1^{(m)},$$

其中  $m$  是任意正整数, 且

$$N_1^{(1)} = \left\{ i \in N : 0 < |a_{ii}| < \frac{1}{m} R_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha} \right\},$$

$$N_1^{(k)} = \left\{ i \in N : \frac{k-1}{m} R_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha} \leq |a_{ii}| < \frac{k}{m} R_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha} \right\}, k = 2, 3, \dots, m.$$

这里的  $N_1^{(k)}$  可能为空集。

定义 1 [2] 设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$ , 如果  $|a_{ii}| > R_i (i \in N)$ , 则称  $A$  为严格对角占优矩阵, 记作  $A \in D$ 。若存在正对角矩阵  $X$ , 使得  $AX \in D$ , 则称  $A$  为广义严格对角占优矩阵, 记作  $A \in D^*$ 。

定义 2 [2] 设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ , 如果  $|a_{ii}| > R_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}$  ( $i \in N$ ), 则称  $A$  为  $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵, 记作  $A \in D^\alpha$ . 若存在正对角矩阵  $X$ , 使得  $AX \in D^\alpha$ , 则称  $A$  为广义严格  $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵, 记作  $A \in \tilde{D}^\alpha$ .

定义 3 [2] 设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$ ,  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ , 如果  $|a_{ii}| \geq R_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}$  ( $i \in N$ ), 且上式中至少有一个严格不等式成立. 若  $A$  不可约, 则称  $A$  为不可约  $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵. 若对每一个以等式成立的下标  $i$ , 存在非零元素链  $a_{ij_1} a_{j_1 j_2} \cdots a_{j_{k-1} j_k}$ , 使得  $k \in \{i \in N : |a_{ii}| > R_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}\} \neq \emptyset$ , 则称  $A$  为具有非零元素链的  $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵.

引理 1 [2] 设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$ , 若  $A \in \tilde{D}^\alpha$ , 则称  $A$  广义严格对角占优矩阵.

引理 2 [3] 设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$ , 若  $A$  为不可约  $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵, 则  $A \in D^*$ .

引理 3 [3] 设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$ , 若  $A$  为具有非零元素链的  $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵, 则  $A \in D^*$ .

若  $N_3(A) = \emptyset$  或存在  $i_0 \in N$  使得对角元  $a_{i_0 i_0} = 0$ , 则  $A \notin \tilde{D}^\alpha$ . 当某个  $R_i = 0$  或  $C_i = 0$  时, 判别  $A$  是否为非奇异  $H$ -矩阵可转化为对  $A$  的主子矩阵的判别. 因此, 本文总假设  $|a_{ii}| \neq 0$ ,  $R_i \neq 0$ ,  $C_i \neq 0$  ( $i \in N$ ) 且规定  $\sum_{t \in \emptyset} \cdot = 0$ .

文献[1]给出如下主要结果:

定理 1 设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$ , 若存在  $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ , 使得

$$\omega_l = \sum_{i \in N'_1} \frac{\left( \sum_{t \in N'_1, t \neq i} |a_{it}| \tilde{x}_t + g_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| (\delta_{l+1, t} + \varepsilon) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (\tilde{x}_i)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \tilde{x}_i^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \left( \sum_{t \in N'_1, t \neq i} |a_{it}| \tilde{x}_t \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (\tilde{x}_i)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}} < 1,$$

其中

$$\tilde{x}_i = \frac{|a_{ii}|}{R_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}} (\forall i \in N'_1), \quad \tilde{r}_0 = 1, \quad \delta_{l+1, i} = \frac{\left( \sum_{t \in N'_1} |a_{it}| \tilde{x}_t + \tilde{r}_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}} (\forall i \in N_3),$$

$$\tilde{r}_{l+1} = \max_{i \in N_3} \delta_{l+1, i}, \quad g_l = \max_{i \in N_3} \frac{\left( \max_{i \in N'_1} |a_{it}| \tilde{x}_t \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \delta_{l+1, i} - \left( \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| \delta_{l+1, t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}} (l \in Z),$$

这里  $\varepsilon$  是充分小的正数, 则  $A \in D^*$ .

## 2. 主要结果

进一步引进下面记号:

对于  $i \in N_1$ , 记

$$\beta_i = \sum_{t \in N_1, t \neq i} |a_{it}| + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}|, \quad \gamma_i = \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}|,$$

$$x_i = \begin{cases} \frac{|a_{ii}| - \beta_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}}{\gamma_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}}, & |a_{ii}| > \beta_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}, \\ \frac{|a_{ii}| - \gamma_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}}{\beta_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}}, & |a_{ii}| > \gamma_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}, \\ \frac{|a_{ii}|}{R_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}}, & |a_{ii}| \leq \min \{ \beta_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha}, \gamma_i^\alpha C_i^{1-\alpha} \}, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } x_{ii}^{(k)} = \frac{k}{m} \min(x_i), \quad i \in N_1^{(k)}, \quad k=1,2,\dots,m$$

$$x_{3i} = \frac{R_i C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \quad i \in N_3,$$

$$x_{2i} = \max_{i \in N_2} \left( \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| x_{3t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \left( \sum_{t \in N_2, t \neq i} |a_{it}| \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}} \right), \quad r_0 = 1,$$

$$r_{l+1} = \max_{i \in N_3} \left( \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + r_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{3t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{3i}} \right), \quad i \in N_3, l \in Z,$$

$$M_{l+1,i} = \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + r_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{3t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{3i}}, \quad i \in N_3, l \in Z,$$

$$f_{l+1,i} = \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| M_{l+1,i} x_{3t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}, \quad i \in N_3, l \in Z,$$

$$h_l = \max_{i \in N_3} \frac{\left( \max_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} f_{l+1,i} - \left( \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}, \quad i \in N_3, l \in Z.$$

### 2.1. 定理 2

设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$ ,  $\alpha \in (0,1]$ , 若存在  $l \in Z$ , 使得

$$\tau = \sum_{i \in N_1^{(k)}} \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| (f_{l+1,t} + \varepsilon) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (x_{ii}^{(k)})^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} (x_{ii}^{(k)})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (x_{ii}^{(k)})^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}} < 1, \quad (1)$$

$$i \in N_1^{(k)}, k=1,2,\dots,m.$$

且对于  $\forall i \in N_2$ , 存在  $t \in N_1 \cup N_3$ , 使得  $|a_{it}| \neq 0$ , 这里  $\varepsilon$  是充分小的正数, 则  $A \in D^*$ .

**证明**

对于  $\forall i \in N_1^{(k)}$  ( $k=1,2,\dots,m$ ), 有  $0 < x_{1i}^{(k)} < 1$ 。对于  $\forall i \in N_3$ , 有  $0 < x_{3i} < 1$ 。则根据  $x_{2i}$  表达式可知  $0 < x_{2i} < 1$ 。

对于  $\forall i \in N_3$ , 由于  $r_0 = 1$ ,  $x_{3i} = \frac{R_i C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}$  有

$$|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{3i} = R_i C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}},$$

$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + r_0 \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{3t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} < R_i C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}},$$

可得

$$\frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + r_0 \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{3t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{3i}} < 1,$$

由  $M_{1,i}, r_1$  的定义, 可知  $0 < M_{1,i} \leq r_1 < r_0 = 1$ , 根据  $r_2$  的定义, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + r_1 \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{3t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\ & < \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + r_0 \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{3t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \end{aligned}$$

根据  $M_{2,i}, r_2$  的定义, 有

$$M_{2,i} \leq r_2 \leq r_1 < r_0 = 1$$

假设当  $l = s$  时, 有  $M_{s+1,i} \leq r_{s+1} \leq r_s < 1$  成立, 则可知

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + r_{s+1} \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{3t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\ & < \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + r_s \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{3t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \end{aligned}$$

根据  $M_{s+2,i}, r_{s+2}$  的定义有  $M_{s+2,i} \leq r_{s+2} \leq r_{s+1} < 1$  成立, 故由数学归纳法可知

$$M_{l+1,i} \leq r_{l+1} \leq r_l \leq \dots \leq r_1 < r_0 = 1, i \in N_3, l \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

对于  $\forall i \in N_3$ , 有  $0 < x_{3i} < 1$ , 则

$$M_{l+1,i} x_{3i} \leq r_{l+1} x_{3i} < 1, i \in N_3, l \in \mathbb{Z},$$

由  $x_{3i}, f_{l+1,i}$  的定义知

$$f_{l+1,i} \leq M_{l+1,i} x_{3i} \leq r_{l+1} x_{3i} < 1, \quad i \in N_3, \quad l \in Z. \tag{2}$$

由  $h_l$  和  $f_{l+1,i}$  的表达式, 以及上式可知

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < h_l &\leq \max_{i \in N_3} \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} f_{l+1,i} - \left( \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}} \\ &= \max_{i \in N_3} \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| (M_{l+1,t} x_{3i} - f_{l+1,t}) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}} \\ &\leq 1, \end{aligned}$$

由定理假设知  $0 < \tau < 1$ , 记

$$d_i = \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| (f_{l+1,t} + \varepsilon) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (x_{1i}^{(k)})^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} (x_{1i}^{(k)})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (x_{1i}^{(k)})^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}} + \frac{1-\tau}{n_1}, \tag{3}$$

$$i \in N_1^{(k)}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m,$$

其中  $n_1$  是  $N_1^{(k)}$  ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ) 中所含元素的个数, 则  $\sum_{i \in N_1^{(k)}} d_i = 1$ , 从而  $0 < d_i \leq 1$  ( $i \in N_1^{(k)}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ). 由

(3)式易知

$$\begin{aligned} |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} (x_{1i}^{(k)})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} d_i &> \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| (f_{l+1,t} + \varepsilon) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (x_{1i}^{(k)})^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\ &\quad - d_i \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (x_{1i}^{(k)})^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\ &\geq \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| (f_{l+1,t} + \varepsilon) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (x_{1i}^{(k)})^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}, \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

构造正对角矩阵  $X = \text{diag}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ , 并记  $B = AX = (b_{ij})$ , 其中

$$x_i = \begin{cases} d_i x_{1i}^{(k)}, & i \in N_1^{(k)}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ x_{2i}, & i \in N_2, \\ h_l (f_{l+1,i} + \varepsilon), & i \in N_3. \end{cases}$$

1) 对任意的  $i \in N_1^{(k)}$  ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ), 由(4)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - R_i(B) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(B) \\
 &= |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(x_{1i}^{(k)} d_i\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t\right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_t \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| (f_{l+1,t} + \varepsilon)\right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left(x_{1i}^{(k)} d_i\right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &= \left(|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(x_{1i}^{(k)}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} d_i - \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t\right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_t \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| (f_{l+1,t} + \varepsilon)\right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left(x_{1i}^{(k)}\right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}\right) d_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &> 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

2) 对任意的  $i \in N_2$ , 由  $x_{2i}$  的定义可知

$$|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i} > \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)}\right) + \sum_{t \in N_2, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| x_{3t}\right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}},$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - R_i(B) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(B) \\
 &= |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t\right) + \sum_{t \in N_2, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_t \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| (f_{l+1,t} + \varepsilon)\right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} x_{2i}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &= \left(|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i} - \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t\right) + \sum_{t \in N_2, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_t \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| (f_{l+1,t} + \varepsilon)\right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}\right) x_{2i}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &> 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

3) 对任意的  $i \in N_3$ , 由  $h_t$  的表达式可得

$$\left(\max_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_t \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t}\right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \leq |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} h_t f_{l+1,i},$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t\right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2i} + h_t \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t}\right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 & \leq \left(\max_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} d_t + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2i} + h_t \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t}\right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 & = \left(\max_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2i} + h_t \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t}\right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 & \leq |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} h_t f_{l+1,i},
 \end{aligned}$$

故对任意的  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 有

$$h_t \varepsilon > \frac{\left(\sum_{k=1}^m \left(\sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t\right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2i} + h_t \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t}\right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} - |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} h_t f_{l+1,i}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}},$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - R_i(B)C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(B) \\
 &= |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} h_l^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} (f_{l+1,i} + \varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| (f_{l+1,t} + \varepsilon) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} h_l^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (f_{l+1,i} + \varepsilon)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &= \left( |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} h_l (f_{l+1,i} + \varepsilon) - \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| (f_{l+1,t} + \varepsilon) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right) h_l^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (f_{l+1,i} + \varepsilon)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &= \left( \varepsilon \left( |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} h_l - h_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right) + |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} h_l f_{l+1,i} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right) h_l^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (f_{l+1,i} + \varepsilon)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &> 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

综上所述，我们有  $|b_{ii}| > R_i(B)C_i^{1-\alpha}(B) (i \in N)$ ，所以则  $A \in D^*$ ，证毕。

**注** 本文定理 2 推广了文献[1]中定理 1 的条件。通过将  $N$  划分三个区间，并将其中非占优指标集进一步细分为  $N_1 = N_1^{(1)} \cup N_1^{(2)} \cup \dots \cup N_1^{(m)}$ ，并结合迭代得到广义严格对角占优矩阵的新判据。事实上， $0 < x_{1i}^{(k)} = \frac{k}{m} \min(x_i) \leq \tilde{x}_i < 1 (\forall i \in N_1^{(k)}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ ， $0 < x_{2i} < 1 (\forall i \in N_2)$ ，则本文定理 2 在迭代判定时相比文献[1]中的定理 1 的判定范围更广，后面的数值算例可以详细说明。

### 2.2. 定理 3

设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$  且不可约， $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ ，若存在  $l \in Z$ ，使得

$$\tau = \sum_{i \in N_1^{(k)}} \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (x_i^{(k)})^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} (x_i^{(k)})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (x_i^{(k)})^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}} \leq 1, \quad i \in N_1^{(k)}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (5)$$

且上式不等式中至少有一个严格不等式成立，则  $A \in D^*$ 。

**证明**

由  $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$  且不可约知，对于  $\forall i \in N_1^{(k)} (k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ ，有  $0 < x_{1i}^{(k)} < 1$ 。对于  $\forall i \in N_3$ ，有  $0 < x_{3i} < 1$ 。则根据  $x_{2i}$  表达式可知  $0 < x_{2i} < 1$ 。对于  $\forall i \in N_3$ ，有  $0 < h_l \leq 1$ ， $0 < h_l f_{l+1,i} < 1$ 。

由定理假设知  $0 < \tau \leq 1$ ，记

$$d_i = \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (x_i^{(k)})^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} (x_i^{(k)})^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} (x_i^{(k)})^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}} + \frac{1-\tau}{n_1}, \quad i \in N_1^{(k)}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \quad (6)$$

其中  $n_1$  是  $N_1^{(k)} (k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$  中所含元素的个数，则  $\sum_{i \in N_1^{(k)}} d_i = 1$ ，从而  $0 < d_i \leq 1 (i \in N_1^{(k)}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ 。由

(6)式易知

$$\begin{aligned}
 |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(x_{1i}^{(k)}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} d_i &> \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left(x_{1i}^{(k)}\right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &\quad - d_i \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left(x_{1i}^{(k)}\right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &\geq \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left(x_{1i}^{(k)}\right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}},
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

对任意的  $i \in N_2$ , 由  $x_{2i}$  的定义及(2)式可知

$$|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i} - \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \geq 0, \tag{8}$$

构造正对角矩阵  $X = \text{diag}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ , 并记  $B = AX = (b_{ij})$ , 其中

$$x_i = \begin{cases} d_i x_{1i}^{(k)}, & i \in N_1^{(k)}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m, \\ x_{2i}, & i \in N_2, \\ h_l f_{l+1,i}, & i \in N_3. \end{cases}$$

1) 对任意的  $i \in N_1^{(k)} (k = 1, 2, \dots, m)$ , 由(7)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 &|b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - R_i(B) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(B) \\
 &= |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(x_{1i}^{(k)} d_i\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left(x_{1i}^{(k)} d_i\right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &= \left( |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(x_{1i}^{(k)}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} d_i - \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left(x_{1i}^{(k)}\right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right) d_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &\geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

2) 对任意的  $i \in N_2$ , 由(8)式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 &|b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - R_i(B) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(B) \\
 &= |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} x_{2i}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &= \left( |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} x_{2i} - \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right) x_{2i}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\
 &\geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

3) 对任意的  $i \in N_3$ , 由  $h_l$  的表达式可得

$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \max_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \leq |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} h_l f_{l+1,i},$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\ & \leq \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \left( \max_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\ & = \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \max_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\ & \leq |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} h_l f_{l+1,i}, \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} & |b_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - R_i(B) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}(B) \\ & = |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} h_l^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} f_{l+1,i}^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} - \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} h_l^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} f_{l+1,i}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\ & = \left( |a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} h_l f_{l+1,i} - \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} d_t \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3, t \neq i} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \right) h_l^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} f_{l+1,i}^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \\ & \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

综上所述，我们有  $|b_{ii}| \geq R_i^\alpha(B) C_i^{1-\alpha}(B) (i \in N)$ ，且由假设知至少有一个严格不等式成立。由矩阵  $A$  不可约知矩阵  $B$  不可约，则为不可约  $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵。由引理 2 知  $A \in D^*$ ，证毕。

### 2.3. 定理 4

设  $A = (a_{ij}) \in C^{n \times n}$ ， $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ ，若存在  $l \in Z$ ，使得

$$\tau = \sum_{i \in N_1^{(k)}} \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{it}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{it}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left( x_{1i}^{(k)} \right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{ii}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left( x_{1i}^{(k)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq i} |a_{it}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) \right) C_i^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left( x_{1i}^{(k)} \right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}} \leq 1, \quad i \in N_1^{(k)}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m. \quad (9)$$

且对上式不等式成立的  $i$ ，都存在非零元素链  $a_{i_1} a_{i_1 i_2} \dots a_{i_r j}$  满足

$$\tau = \sum_{j \in N_1^{(k)}} \frac{\left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq j} |a_{jt}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) + \sum_{t \in N_2} |a_{jt}| x_{2t} + h_l \sum_{t \in N_3} |a_{jt}| f_{l+1,t} \right) C_j^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left( x_{1j}^{(k)} \right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}}{|a_{jj}|^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left( x_{1j}^{(k)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + \left( \sum_{k=1}^m \left( \sum_{t \in N_1^{(k)}, t \neq j} |a_{jt}| x_{1t}^{(k)} \right) \right) C_j^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}} \left( x_{1j}^{(k)} \right)^{\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}}} \leq 1, \quad j \in N_1^{(k)}, k = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

则  $A \in D^*$ 。

### 3. 数值算例

例 1 设矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 6.5 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 5.3 & 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 8 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 20 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 23 \end{pmatrix},$$

在判定矩阵  $A$  是否为广义严格对角占优矩阵时, 利用文献[1]中的记号, 取  $\alpha = 0.5$ ,  $\varepsilon = 0.0001$  时, 有  $N_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ ,  $N_2 = \{5, 6\}$ , 则当  $k = 2$  时, 有  $\omega_1 = 1.3144 > 1$ , 故无法用文献[1]中的定理 1 来判定。利用文献[4]的记号有  $N_{11} = \emptyset$ , 所以不能用文献[4]定理 1 判定。同理利用文[5] [6]中记号, 均可验证不满足文[5] [6]的判定条件。

由于

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{\max_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|}{|a_{ii}| + \max_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|} = 1.5645 > 1,$$

故矩阵  $A$  不满足文献[7]中定理 1 的条件, 所以不能用文献[7]来判定。使用文献[8]中记号, 有

$$\sigma_1 = \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{R_i + C_i}{2|a_{ii}| + R_i + C_i} = 2.6688 > 1,$$

$$\sigma_\infty = \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{\max_{j \neq i} (|a_{ij}| + |a_{ji}|)}{2|a_{ii}| + \max_{j \neq i} (|a_{ij}| + |a_{ji}|)} = 1.0623 > 1.$$

可知不满足文献[8]中定理 3 和定理 4 的条件, 所以不能用文献[8]定理 3 或 4 来判定。同理, 使用文献[9]的记号, 通过计算可知无论如何选取  $N_1$  和  $N_2$ , 矩阵  $A$  都不满足文献[9]定理 2 的条件, 故无法用文献[9]的定理 2 来判定矩阵  $A$  是否为广义严格对角占优矩阵。

取  $\alpha = 0.5$ ,  $m = 1$ , 则  $N_1 = N_1^{(1)} = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $N_2 = \{4\}$ ,  $N_3 = \{5, 6\}$ , 令  $\varepsilon = 0.0001$ ,  $l = 0$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x_{11}^{(1)} &= 0.3464, & x_{12}^{(1)} &= 0.3354, \\ x_{13}^{(1)} &= 0.3052, & x_{24} &= 0.1906, \\ f_{1,5} &= 0.0114, & f_{1,6} &= 0.0148, & h_0 &= 0.9903, \end{aligned}$$

计算得  $\tau = 0.8300 < 1$ 。故本文定理 1 可判定矩阵  $A$  为广义严格对角占优矩阵。事实上, 取正对角矩阵  $X = \text{diag}\{0.1106, 0.0629, 0.0987, 0.1906, 0.0114, 0.0148\}$ , 有  $AX \in D^*$ , 则矩阵  $A$  为广义严格对角占优矩阵。

**例 2** 设矩阵

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 8.9 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 11.6 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 8.9 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 30 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 32 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 35 \end{pmatrix},$$

在判定矩阵  $B$  是否为广义严格对角占优矩阵时, 在文献[1]中, 取  $\alpha = 0.5$ ,  $\varepsilon = 0.0001$  时, 有  $N_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ ,  $N_2 = \{5, 6, 7\}$ , 则当  $k = 2$  时, 有  $\omega_1 = 1.1848 > 1$ , 故无法用文献[1]中的定理 1 来判定。同

理利用文[4] [5] [6]中记号, 均可验证不满足文[4] [5] [6]的判定条件。

使用文献[10]中的记号有:

$$N'_1 = \{i \in N : 0 < |a_{ii}| \leq R_i\}, \quad N'_2 = \{i \in N : |a_{ii}| > R_i\},$$

$$N_+ = \{i \in N'_2 : |a_{ii}| \leq C_i\},$$

则对该矩阵有  $N'_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ ,  $N'_2 = \{5, 6, 7\}$ ,  $N_+ = \emptyset$ , 不满足文献[10]中定理 1 的条件。又对任意  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ , 有

$$\frac{[|a_{15}| + |a_{16}| + |a_{17}| + |a_{12}|]^\alpha C_1^{1-\alpha}}{|a_{11}| - C_1^{1-\alpha}} + \frac{[|a_{25}| + |a_{26}| + |a_{27}| + |a_{24}|]^\alpha C_2^{1-\alpha}}{|a_{22}| - C_2^{1-\alpha}}$$

$$+ \frac{[|a_{35}| + |a_{36}| + |a_{37}| + |a_{34}|]^\alpha C_3^{1-\alpha}}{|a_{33}| - C_3^{1-\alpha}} + \frac{[|a_{45}| + |a_{46}| + |a_{47}| + |a_{42}|]^\alpha C_4^{1-\alpha}}{|a_{44}| - C_4^{1-\alpha}} > 1.$$

可见也不满足文献[10]中定理 2 的条件, 所以不能用文献[10]来判定。

而在本文定理 1 的条件上, 取  $\alpha = 0.5$ ,  $m = 2$ , 则  $N_1 = N_1^{(1)} \cup N_1^{(2)}$ ,  $N_1^{(1)} = \emptyset$ ,  $N_1^{(2)} = \{1, 2, 4\}$ ,  $N_2 = \{3\}$ ,  $N_3 = \{5, 6, 7\}$ , 令  $\varepsilon = 0.0001$ ,  $l = 1$  时, 有

$$x_{11}^{(2)} = 0.2580, \quad x_{12}^{(2)} = 0.3538,$$

$$x_{14}^{(2)} = 0.3486, \quad x_{23} = 0.2936,$$

$$f_{2,5} = 0.0103, \quad f_{2,6} = 0.0210,$$

$$f_{2,7} = 0.0119, \quad h_1 = 0.9869,$$

计算得  $\tau = 0.9049 < 1$ 。故本文定理 1 可判定矩阵  $B$  为广义严格对角占优矩阵。事实上, 取正对角矩阵  $X = \text{diag}\{0.0738, 0.1105, 0.2936, 0.1070, 0.0103, 0.0208, 0.0118\}$ , 有  $BX \in D^*$ , 则矩阵  $B$  为广义严格对角占优矩阵。

#### 4. 结论

通过数值算例表明, 在细分区间的基础下, 本文的迭代判定条件比文献[1]定理 1 判定条件更好, 且相比文献[4]-[9]的判定范围更广。因此, 本文给出的广义严格  $\alpha$ -链对角占优矩阵的细分迭代新判据, 不仅拓宽了广义严格对角占优矩阵的判定范围, 而且判定更有效率。

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