

复线性系统的向后误差

刘玉玲

西北师范大学数学与统计学院, 甘肃 兰州

收稿日期: 2023年5月19日; 录用日期: 2023年6月20日; 发布日期: 2023年6月28日

摘要

本文研究了复数域上的一类广义鞍点系统的结构化向后误差, 并延伸了其中的两种特殊情况, 推导出了向后误差的计算公式。通过数值例子表明, 我们的结果可以方便地检验实际算法的稳定性, 推导出的新的结构化向后误差比常用的更为合适和有效。

关键词

向后误差, 复数域, 强稳定

Backward Error of Complex Linear System

Yuling Liu

College of Mathematics and Statistics, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou Gansu

Received: May 19th, 2023; accepted: Jun. 20th, 2023; published: Jun. 28th, 2023

Abstract

In this paper, the structured backward error of a class of generalized saddle-point systems in complex number field is studied, and two special cases are extended, and the calculation formula of backward error is derived. Numerical examples show that our results can easily test the stability of the actual algorithm, and the new structured backward error is more suitable and effective than the common one.

Keywords

Backward Error, Complex Number Field, Strong Stability

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1. 引言

考虑复数域上的 2×2 块线性系统 $\mathcal{H}z = d$ 的结构化向后误差分析, 其中 $\mathcal{H} = A + iB$, $z = x + iy$, $d = u + iv$. 其中 A, B 是 $n \times n$ 的实矩阵, x, y, f, g 是 $n \times 1$ 的实向量, $i = \sqrt{-1}$ 是虚数单位. $\mathcal{H}z = d$ 可以表示为

$$\mathcal{H}z = \begin{bmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = d, \quad (1.1)$$

A 为复对称矩阵, (1.1) 这个系统被称为广义鞍点系统, 我们考虑 $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$ 且 $A \neq A^T, B \neq B^T$ 时的结构化向后误差, 并考虑当 $x = 0$ 或 $y = 0$ 时的以下结构: (i) $A \neq A^T, B \neq B^T$; (ii) $A = A^T, B = B^T$; (iii) $B = B^T$; (iv) $A = A^T$. 向后误差在数值分析中非常重要, 它可以回答实际解决的问题与我们想要解决的问题有多接近, 并揭示了数值方法的稳定性. 近年来, 许多作者对实数域上的广义鞍点问题的结构化向后误差的发展作出了贡献, 这类问题在许多科学和工程领域中都有很重要的应用 [1-7]. 本文在前人的基础上, 进行计算复数域上的广义鞍点问题的结构化向后误差. 假设 $\tilde{z} = (\tilde{x}^T, \tilde{y}^T)^T$ 是线性系统(1.1)的计算解, 由于扰动 $\Delta\mathcal{H}$ 和 Δd 使得 \tilde{z} 成为了扰动线性系统 $\mathcal{H} + \Delta\mathcal{H} = d + \Delta d$ 的准确解. 为了测量扰动系统和原始系统之间的最近距离, 向后误差理论被发现并且广泛应用 [8], 它可以用来测试算法的稳定性. 在本文中, 对于非结构化线性系统(1.1), 向后误差的定义为

$$\eta(\tilde{z}) = \min_{\Delta\mathcal{H}, \Delta d} \left\{ \left\| \left(\frac{\|\Delta\mathcal{H}\|_F}{\|\mathcal{H}\|_F}, \frac{\|\Delta d\|_2}{\|d\|_2} \right) \right\|_2 \right\}.$$

或

$$\eta(\tilde{z}) = \frac{\|\mathcal{H}\tilde{z} - d\|_2}{\sqrt{\|\mathcal{H}\|_F^2 \|\tilde{z}\|_2^2 + \|d\|_2^2}},$$

其中 $\|\cdot\|_F, \|\cdot\|_2$ 分别表示 F -范数, 2 -范数. 如果 $\eta(\tilde{z})$ 很小, 我们就说算法是向后稳定的. 然而, 值得注意的是, 如果系数矩阵 \mathcal{H} 有特殊结构, 扰动系数矩阵 $\mathcal{H} + \Delta\mathcal{H}$ 也会保持同样的结构. 因此, 我们需要计算结构化向后误差. 对于结构化向后误差, 前人已经做了大量的研究并得到了具体的表达式, 详细见 [9-15].

设 $\tilde{z} = (\tilde{x}^\top, \tilde{y}^\top)^\top$ 为通过某一算法求得的广义鞍点系统(1.1) 的计算解, 定义其结构向后误差为

$$\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = \min_{(\Delta A, \Delta B, \Delta u, \Delta v) \in \mathcal{F}_1} \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \|\Delta A\|_F & \theta_2 \|\Delta B\|_F \\ \lambda \|\Delta u\|_F & \mu \|\Delta v\|_F \end{bmatrix} \right\|_F, \quad (1.2)$$

其中

$$\mathcal{F}_1 = \left\{ (\Delta A, \Delta B, \Delta u, \Delta v) : \begin{bmatrix} A + \Delta A & -(B + \Delta B) \\ B + \Delta B & A + \Delta A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u + \Delta u \\ v + \Delta v \end{bmatrix} \right\}, \quad (1.3)$$

其中 $\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu$ 表示正参数. 一个重要选择是, 当 A, B, u, v 都不等于零时,

$$\tilde{\theta}_1 = \frac{1}{\|A\|_F}, \tilde{\theta}_2 = \frac{1}{\|B\|_F}, \lambda = \frac{1}{\|u\|_2}, \mu = \frac{1}{\|v\|_2},$$

从而导出相对的结构化向后误差

$$\eta_{s_1}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = \eta_{s_1}^{(\tilde{\theta}_1, \tilde{\theta}_2, \tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\mu})}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}). \quad (1.4)$$

2. 预备知识

引理 2.1 [1] 设 $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 和 $v \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 已知. 定义

$$\mathcal{Y} = \{Y \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} : Yu = v\}.$$

则, $\mathcal{Y} \neq \emptyset$ 当且仅当 $vu^\dagger u = v$, 且在此情况下, 任意 $Y \in \mathcal{Y}$ 可表示为

$$Y = vu^\dagger + T(I_m - uu^\dagger), T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}.$$

引理 2.2 [8, 16] 设 $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 已知. 定义

$$\mathcal{F} = \{F \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} : Fa = b, F^\top = F\}.$$

则, $\mathcal{F} \neq \emptyset$ 当且仅当 $ba^\dagger b = a$, 且在此情况下, 任意 $F \in \mathcal{F}$ 可表示为

$$F = ba^\dagger + (a^\dagger)^\top b^\top (I_n - aa^\dagger) + (I_n - aa^\dagger)Z(I_n - aa^\dagger).$$

其中 $Z \in \mathbb{S}\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$.

3. 主要结果

在这部分, 我们将计算上述情况中的结构化向后误差 $\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}$. 在此之前, 我们需要先考虑部

分结构向后误差 $\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})}$, 即

$$\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})} = \min_{(\Delta A, \Delta B) \in \mathcal{F}_1^0} \|(\theta_1 \|\Delta A\|_F, \theta_2 \|\Delta B\|_F)^\top\|_2, \tag{3.1}$$

其中

$$\mathcal{F}_1^0 = \left\{ (\Delta A, \Delta B) : \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \Delta A & \theta_2 \Delta B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1}(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}) \\ \frac{1}{\theta_2}(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}) \end{bmatrix} = r_u + r_v \right\}. \tag{3.2}$$

定理 3.1 设 $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})^\top$ 是线性系统(1.1) 的一个计算解, 且 $\tilde{x} \neq 0, \tilde{y} \neq 0$. 我们有

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})}]^2 = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} \|r_u + r_v\|_2^2,$$

其中

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\theta_1^2} \|\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{\theta_2^2} \|\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}\|_2^2, \\ r_u = u - A\tilde{x} + B\tilde{y}, r_v = v - B\tilde{x} - A\tilde{y}.$$

证明: 由式(3.2) 知, $(\Delta A, \Delta B) \in \mathcal{F}_1^0$ 当且仅当 $\Delta A, \Delta B$ 满足

$$\Delta A\tilde{x} = r_u + \Delta B\tilde{y}, \Delta B\tilde{x} = r_v - \Delta A\tilde{y}. \tag{3.3}$$

将引理2.1 应用于(3.4), 则对于任意的 $\Delta B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, 可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \Delta A & \theta_2 \Delta B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (r_u + r_v) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1}(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}) \\ \frac{1}{\theta_2}(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}) \end{bmatrix}^\dagger + Z \left(I_n - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1}(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}) \\ \frac{1}{\theta_2}(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1}(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}) \\ \frac{1}{\theta_2}(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}) \end{bmatrix}^\dagger \right) \tag{3.4}$$

其中 $Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. 经计算

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1}(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}) \\ \frac{1}{\theta_2}(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}) \end{bmatrix}^\dagger &= \left(\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1}(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y})^\top & \frac{1}{\theta_2}(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y})^\top \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1}(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}) \\ \frac{1}{\theta_2}(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}) \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1}(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y})^\top & \frac{1}{\theta_2}(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y})^\top \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\theta_1^2} \|\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{\theta_2^2} \|\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}\|_2^2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1}(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y})^\top & \frac{1}{\theta_2}(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y})^\top \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

将(3.5) 代入(3.4) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \theta_1 \Delta A & \theta_2 \Delta B \end{bmatrix} &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\theta_1^2} \|\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{\theta_2^2} \|\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}\|_2^2} \begin{bmatrix} (r_u + r_v) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1}(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y})^\top & \frac{1}{\theta_2}(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y})^\top \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ Z \left(I_n - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\theta_1^2} \|\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{\theta_2^2} \|\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}\|_2^2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1}(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}) \\ \frac{1}{\theta_2}(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1}(\tilde{x} + \tilde{y})^\top & \frac{1}{\theta_2}(\tilde{x} - \tilde{y})^\top \end{bmatrix} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

考虑到 $\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$ 的定义(3.1), 结合(3.5), (3.6), 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} [\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 &= \min_{\substack{Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \\ (\Delta A, \Delta B) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}}} (\theta_1^2 \|\Delta A\|_F^2 + \theta_2^2 \|\Delta B\|_F^2) \\ &= \min_{\Delta A, \Delta B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} p(\Delta A, \Delta B), \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} P(\Delta A, \Delta B) &= \left\| \begin{bmatrix} (r_u + r_v) \\ \frac{1}{\theta_1} \|\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{\theta_2} \|\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}\|_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1} (\tilde{x} + \tilde{y})^\top & \frac{1}{\theta_1} (\tilde{x} - \tilde{y})^\top \end{bmatrix} \right\|_F^2 \\ &+ \left\| Z \left(I - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\theta_1} \|\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{\theta_2} \|\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}\|_2^2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1} (\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}) \\ \frac{1}{\theta_2} (\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta_1} (\tilde{x} + \tilde{y})^\top & \frac{1}{\theta_2} (\tilde{x} - \tilde{y})^\top \end{bmatrix} \right) \right\|_F^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\theta_1} \|\tilde{x} + \tilde{y}\|_2^2 + \frac{1}{\theta_2} \|\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}\|_2^2} \|r_u + r_v\|_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

即为定理3.1的表达式.

定理 3.2 假设定理3.1 中的条件成立. 由(1.2), (1.4), 得

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_1} - \alpha_2\right) \|r_u\|_2^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_1} - \alpha_2\right) \|r_v\|_2^2 - \left(\frac{2}{\alpha_1} + 2\alpha_2\right) r_u^\top r_v, \quad (3.7)$$

其中

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{\mu^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^4 \mu^2}.$$

证明: 由定义(1.2) 和定理3.1 的表达式, 可知

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \min_{\Delta f \in \mathbb{R}^m, \Delta g \in \mathbb{R}^n} \hat{\mathcal{X}}(\Delta u, \Delta v), \quad (3.8)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{X}}(\Delta u, \Delta v) &= \frac{1}{\alpha_1} \|(r_u + \Delta u) + (r_v + \Delta v)\|_2^2 + \lambda^2 \|\Delta u\|_2^2 + \mu^2 \|\Delta v\|_2^2 \\ &= [\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha_1} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta u^\top & \Delta v^\top \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^2 I_n & I_n \\ I_n & \mu^2 I_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta u \\ \Delta v \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \frac{2}{\alpha_1} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta u^\top & \Delta v^\top \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r_u + r_v \\ r_u + r_v \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

容易证明 $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda^2 I_n & I_n \\ I_n & \mu^2 I_n \end{bmatrix}$ 是实对称正定矩阵. 则当

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta u \\ \Delta v \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^2 I_n & I_n \\ I_n & \mu^2 I_n \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} r_u + r_v \\ r_u + r_v \end{bmatrix}$$

时, (3.9) 取得最小值.

相应地, 经过一系列复杂的计算, 我们推出

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_1} - \alpha_2\right) \|r_u\|_2^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_1} - \alpha_2\right) \|r_v\|_2^2 - \left(\frac{2}{\alpha_1} + 2\alpha_2\right) r_u^\top r_v,$$

定理的证明完成.

4. $\tilde{x} \neq 0, \tilde{y} = 0$ 的第一种情况

接下来的部分我们将讨论当 $\tilde{x} \neq 0, \tilde{y} = 0$ 时第一种情况下的的结构化向后误差 $\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}$. 同样的, 我们需要先计算部分结构向后误差 $\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$, 即

$$\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = \min_{(\Delta A, \Delta B) \in \mathcal{F}_1^1} \|(\theta_1 \|\Delta A\|_F, \theta_2 \|\Delta B\|_F)^\top\|_2, \quad (4.1)$$

其中

$$\mathcal{F}_1^1 = \left\{ (\Delta A, \Delta B) : \begin{bmatrix} A + \Delta A & -(B + \Delta B) \\ B + \Delta B & A + \Delta A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} \right\}. \quad (4.2)$$

定理 4.1 设 $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})^\top$ 是线性系统(1.1) 的一个计算解, 且 $\tilde{x} \neq 0, \tilde{y} = 0$. 我们有

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \frac{\theta_1^2 \|r_{u_1}\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} + \frac{\theta_2^2 \|r_{v_1}\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2},$$

其中

$$r_{u_1} = u - A\tilde{x}, r_{v_1} = v - B\tilde{x}. \quad (4.3)$$

证明: 由(4.2) 得

$$\Delta A\tilde{x} = r_{u_1}, \Delta B\tilde{x} = r_{v_1},$$

将引理2.1 用于(4.3) 可得

$$\Delta A = r_{u_1}\tilde{x}^\dagger + Z_1(I_n - \tilde{x}\tilde{x}^\dagger), \Delta B = r_{v_1}\tilde{x}^\dagger + Z_2(I_n - \tilde{x}\tilde{x}^\dagger).$$

其中 $Z_1, Z_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. 我们可以得出

$$\|\Delta A\|_F^2 = \frac{\|r_{u_1}\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} + \|Z_1(I - \tilde{x}\tilde{x}^\dagger)\|_F^2, \quad (4.4)$$

$$\|\Delta B\|_F^2 = \frac{\|r_{v_1}\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} + \|Z_2(I - \tilde{x}\tilde{x}^\dagger)\|_F^2. \quad (4.5)$$

考虑到 $\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$ 的定义(4.1), 结合(4.4), (4.5), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} [\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 &= \min_{\substack{Z_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, Z_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \\ \Delta A, \Delta B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}}} (\theta_1^2 \|\Delta A\|_F^2 + \theta_2^2 \|\Delta B\|_F^2) \\ &= \frac{\theta_1^2 \|r_{u_1}\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} + \frac{\theta_2^2 \|r_{v_1}\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

即定理的证明完成.

定理 4.2 假设定理4.1 中的条件成立, 由(1.2), (1.4), 得

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \frac{\lambda^2 \theta_1^2}{\beta_1} \|r_{u_1}\|_2^2 + \frac{\mu^2 \theta_2^2}{\beta_2} \|r_{v_1}\|_2^2, \quad (4.7)$$

其中

$$\beta_1 = \lambda^2 \|\tilde{x}\|_2^2 + \theta_1^2, \beta_2 = \mu^2 \|\tilde{x}\|_2^2 + \theta_2^2.$$

证明:由定义(1.2) 和定理4.1 的表达式, 可知

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \min_{\Delta u \in \mathbb{R}^n, \Delta v \in \mathbb{R}^n} \hat{\mathcal{X}}(\Delta u_1, \Delta v_1), \quad (4.8)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{X}}(\Delta u_1, \Delta v_1) &= \frac{\theta_1^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} \|r_{u_1} + \Delta u_1\|_2^2 + \frac{\theta_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} \|r_{v_1} + \Delta v_1\|_2^2 \\ &= [\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 + \Delta u_1^\top \left(\frac{\theta_1^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} I_n + \lambda^2 I_n \right) \Delta u_1 + 2\Delta u_1^\top \frac{\theta_1^2 r_{u_1}}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} \\ &\quad + \Delta v_1^\top \left(\frac{\theta_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} I_n + \mu^2 I_n \right) \Delta v_1 + 2\Delta v_1^\top \frac{\theta_2^2 r_{v_1}}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2}. \end{aligned}$$

容易证明 $\frac{\theta_1^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} I_n + \lambda^2 I_n$, $\frac{\theta_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} I_n + \mu^2 I_n$ 是实对称正定矩阵, 则当

$$\Delta u = -\left(\frac{\theta_1^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} I_n + \lambda^2 I_n \right)^{-1} \frac{\theta_1^2 r_{u_1}}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2},$$

$$\Delta v = -\left(\frac{\theta_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} I_n + \mu^2 I_n \right)^{-1} \frac{\theta_2^2 r_{v_1}}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2}$$

时, 上式取得最小值. 相应地, 经过一系列复杂的计算, 我们推出

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \frac{\lambda^2 \theta_1^2}{\beta_1} \|r_{u_1}\|_2^2 + \frac{\mu^2 \theta_2^2}{\beta_2} \|r_{v_1}\|_2^2,$$

则定理的证明完成.

5. $\tilde{x} \neq 0, \tilde{y} = 0$ 的第二种情况

接下来的部分我们将讨论当 $\tilde{x} \neq 0, \tilde{y} = 0$ 时第二种情况下的结构化向后误差 $\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}$. 同样的, 我们需要先计算部分结构向后误差 $\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})}$, 即

$$\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = \min_{(\Delta A, \Delta B) \in \mathcal{F}_1^2} \|(\theta_1 \|\Delta A\|_F, \theta_2 \|\Delta B\|_F)^\top\|_2, \tag{5.1}$$

其中

$$\mathcal{F}_1^2 = \left\{ (\Delta A, \Delta B) : \begin{bmatrix} A + \Delta A & -(B + \Delta B) \\ B + \Delta B & A + \Delta A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x} \\ \tilde{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} : \Delta A = \Delta A^\top, \Delta B = \Delta B^\top \right\}. \tag{5.2}$$

定理 5.1 设 $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})^\top$ 是线性系统(1.1) 的一个计算解, 且 $\tilde{x} \neq 0, \tilde{y} = 0, A = A^\top, B = B^\top$. 我们有

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \frac{2\theta_1^2 \|r_{u_1}\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} + \frac{2\theta_2^2 \|r_{v_1}\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} - \frac{\theta_1^2 (r_{u_1}^\top \tilde{x})^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4} - \frac{\theta_2^2 (r_{v_1}^\top \tilde{x})^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4}.$$

证明: 由(5.2) 得

$$\Delta A \tilde{x} = r_{u_1}, \Delta B \tilde{x} = r_{v_1}. \tag{5.3}$$

将引理2.2 用于(5.3) 可得

$$\Delta A = r_{u_1} \tilde{x}^\dagger + (\tilde{x}^\dagger)^\top r_{u_1}^\top (I_n - \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\dagger) + (I_n - \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\dagger) Z_3 (I_n - \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\dagger),$$

$$\Delta B = r_{v_1} \tilde{x}^\dagger + (\tilde{x}^\dagger)^\top r_{v_1}^\top (I_n - \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\dagger) + (I_n - \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\dagger) Z_4 (I_n - \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\dagger).$$

其中 $Z_3, Z_4 \in \mathbb{S}\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, 我们可以得到

$$\|\Delta A\|_F^2 = \frac{\|r_u\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} + \|(\tilde{x}^\dagger)^\top r_{u_1}^\top (I_n - \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\dagger)\|_F^2 + \|(I_n - \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\dagger) Z_3 (I_n - \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\dagger)\|_F^2, \tag{5.4}$$

$$\|\Delta B\|_F^2 = \frac{\|r_v\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} + \|(\tilde{x}^\dagger)^\top r_{v_1}^\top (I_n - \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\dagger)\|_F^2 + \|(I_n - \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\dagger) Z_4 (I_n - \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\dagger)\|_F^2. \tag{5.5}$$

考虑到 $\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$ 的定义(5.1), 结合(5.4), (5.5), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} [\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 &= \min_{\substack{Z_3 \in \mathbb{S}\mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, Z_4 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \\ \Delta A, \Delta B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}}} (\theta_1^2 \|\Delta A\|_F^2 + \theta_2^2 \|\Delta B\|_F^2) \\ &= \min_{\Delta A, \Delta B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}} p(\Delta A, \Delta B), \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$P(\Delta A, \Delta B) = \frac{2\theta_1^2 \|r_{u_1}\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} - \frac{\theta_1^2 (r_{u_1}^\top \tilde{x})^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4} + \frac{2\theta_2^2 \|r_{v_1}\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} - \frac{\theta_2^2 (r_{v_1}^\top \tilde{x})^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4},$$

即为定理4.3的表达式.

定理 5.2 假设定理5.1 中的条件成立. 由(1.2), (1.4), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} [\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 &= \frac{2\theta_1^2\beta_{11} + 4\theta_1^2}{\beta_{11}\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} \|r_{u_1}\|_2^2 - \frac{\theta_1^2\beta_1\beta_{11} + 3\theta_1^4\beta_1 - \theta_1^6}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4\beta_1\beta_{11}} (r_{u_1}^\top \tilde{x})^2 \\ &+ \frac{2\theta_2^2\beta_{22} + 4\theta_2^2}{\beta_{22}\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} \|r_{v_1}\|_2^2 - \frac{\theta_2^2\beta_2\beta_{22} + 3\theta_2^4\beta_2 - \theta_2^6}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4\beta_2\beta_{22}} (r_{v_1}^\top \tilde{x})^2, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\beta_{11} = 2\theta_1^2 + \lambda^2\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2, \beta_{22} = 2\theta_2^2 + \mu^2\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2.$$

证明: 由定义(1.2) 和定理5.1 的表达式, 可知

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \min_{\Delta u \in \mathbb{R}^n, \Delta v \in \mathbb{R}^n} \hat{\mathcal{X}}(\Delta u_1, \Delta v_1),$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{X}}(\Delta u_1, \Delta v_1) &= \frac{2\theta_1^2\|r_{u_1} + \Delta u_1\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} - \frac{\theta_1^2((r_{u_1} + \Delta u_1)^\top \tilde{x})^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4} + \lambda^2\|\Delta u_1\|_2^2 \\ &+ \frac{2\theta_2^2\|r_{v_1} + \Delta v_1\|_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} - \frac{\theta_2^2((r_{v_1} + \Delta v_1)^\top \tilde{x})^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4} + \mu^2\|\Delta v_1\|_2^2 \\ &= [\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 + \Delta u^\top \left(\frac{2\theta_1^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} I_n + \lambda^2 I_n - \frac{\theta_1^2 \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\top}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4} \right) \Delta u + 2\Delta u^\top \left(\frac{2\theta_1^2 r_u}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} - \frac{\theta_1^2 (\tilde{x}^\top r_u) \tilde{x}}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4} \right) \\ &+ \Delta v^\top \left(\frac{2\theta_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} I_n + \mu^2 I_n - \frac{\theta_2^2 \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\top}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4} \right) \Delta v + 2\Delta v^\top \left(\frac{2\theta_2^2 r_v}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} - \frac{\theta_2^2 (\tilde{x}^\top r_v) \tilde{x}}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4} \right). \quad (5.6) \end{aligned}$$

容易证明 $\frac{2\theta_1^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} I_n + \lambda^2 I_n - \frac{\theta_1^2 \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\top}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4}$, $\frac{2\theta_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} I_n + \mu^2 I_n - \frac{\theta_2^2 \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\top}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4}$ 是实对称正定矩阵, 则当

$$\Delta u = - \left(\frac{2\theta_1^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} I_n + \lambda^2 I_n - \frac{\theta_1^2 \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\top}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{2\theta_1^2 r_u}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} - \frac{\theta_1^2 (\tilde{x}^\top r_u) \tilde{x}}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4} \right),$$

$$\Delta v = - \left(\frac{2\theta_2^2}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} I_n + \mu^2 I_n - \frac{\theta_2^2 \tilde{x} \tilde{x}^\top}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{2\theta_2^2 r_v}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} - \frac{\theta_2^2 (\tilde{x}^\top r_v) \tilde{x}}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4} \right)$$

时, (5.6) 取得最小值, 经过一系列复杂的计算, 我们推出

$$\begin{aligned} [\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 &= \frac{2\theta_1^2\beta_{11} + 4\theta_1^2}{\beta_{11}\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} \|r_{u_1}\|_2^2 - \frac{\theta_1^2\beta_1\beta_{11} + 3\theta_1^4\beta_1 - \theta_1^6}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4\beta_1\beta_{11}} (r_{u_1}^\top \tilde{x})^2 \\ &+ \frac{2\theta_2^2\beta_{22} + 4\theta_2^2}{\beta_{22}\|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} \|r_{v_1}\|_2^2 - \frac{\theta_2^2\beta_2\beta_{22} + 3\theta_2^4\beta_2 - \theta_2^6}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4\beta_2\beta_{22}} (r_{v_1}^\top \tilde{x})^2. \end{aligned}$$

即定理得证.

接下来两种情况的证明与上面的相似, 故省略.

推论 1 设 $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})^\top$ 是线性系统(1.1) 的一个计算解, 且 $\tilde{x} \neq 0, \tilde{y} = 0, B = B^\top$, 我们有

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \frac{\lambda^2 \theta_1^2}{\beta_1} \|r_{u_1}\|_2^2 + \frac{2\theta_2^2 \beta_{22} + 4\theta_2^2}{\beta_{22} \|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} \|r_{v_1}\|_2^2 - \frac{\theta_2^2 \beta_2 \beta_{22} + 3\theta_2^4 \beta_2 - \theta_2^6}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4 \beta_2 \beta_{22}} (r_{v_1}^\top \tilde{x})^2.$$

推论 2 设 $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})^\top$ 是线性系统(1.1) 的一个计算解, 且 $\tilde{x} \neq 0, \tilde{y} = 0, A = A^\top$, 我们有

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \frac{2\theta_1^2 \beta_{11} + 4\theta_1^2}{\beta_{11} \|\tilde{x}\|_2^2} \|r_{u_1}\|_2^2 - \frac{\theta_1^2 \beta_1 \beta_{11} + 3\theta_1^4 \beta_1 - \theta_1^6}{\|\tilde{x}\|_2^4 \beta_1 \beta_{11}} (r_{u_1}^\top \tilde{x})^2 + \frac{\mu^2 \theta_2^2}{\beta_2} \|r_{v_1}\|_2^2.$$

6. $\tilde{x} = 0, \tilde{y} \neq 0$ 的情况

接下来讨论 $\tilde{x} = 0, \tilde{y} \neq 0$ 的情况, 证明与上面的相似, 故省略. **定理 6.1** 设 $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})^\top$ 是线性系统(1.1) 的一个计算解, 且 $\tilde{x} = 0, \tilde{y} \neq 0$. 我们有

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \frac{\lambda^2 \theta_1^2}{\omega_1} \|r_{v_2}\|_2^2 + \frac{\mu^2 \theta_2^2}{\omega_2} \|r_{u_2}\|_2^2,$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} r_{u_2} &= u + B\tilde{y}, r_{v_2} = v - A\tilde{y}, \\ \omega_1 &= \theta_1^2 + \lambda^2 \|\tilde{y}\|_2^2, \omega_2 = \theta_2^2 + \mu^2 \|\tilde{y}\|_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

定理 6.2 设 $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})^\top$ 是线性系统(1.1) 的一个计算解, 且 $\tilde{x} = 0, \tilde{y} \neq 0, A = A^\top, B = B^\top$. 我们有

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \frac{2\theta_1^2 \omega_{11} + 4\theta_1^2}{\omega_{11} \|\tilde{y}\|_2^2} \|r_{v_2}\|_2^2 - \frac{\theta_1^2 \omega_1 \omega_{11} + 3\theta_1^4 \omega_1 - \theta_1^6}{\|\tilde{y}\|_2^4 \omega_1 \omega_{11}} (r_{v_2}^\top \tilde{y})^2 \quad (6.1)$$

$$+ \frac{2\theta_2^2 \omega_{22} + 4\theta_2^2}{\omega_{22} \|\tilde{y}\|_2^2} \|r_{u_2}\|_2^2 - \frac{\theta_2^2 \omega_2 \omega_{22} + 3\theta_2^4 \omega_2 - \theta_2^6}{\|\tilde{y}\|_2^4 \omega_2 \omega_{22}} (r_{u_2}^\top \tilde{y})^2, \quad (6.2)$$

其中

$$\omega_{11} = 2\theta_1^2 + \lambda^2 \|\tilde{y}\|_2^2, \omega_{22} = 2\theta_2^2 + \mu^2 \|\tilde{y}\|_2^2.$$

定理 6.3 设 $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})^\top$ 是线性系统(1.1) 的一个计算解, 且 $\tilde{x} = 0, \tilde{y} \neq 0, B = B^\top$. 我们有

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \frac{\lambda^2 \theta_1^2}{\omega_1} \|r_{v_2}\|_2^2 + \frac{2\theta_2^2 \omega_{22} + 4\theta_2^2}{\omega_{22} \|\tilde{y}\|_2^2} \|r_{u_2}\|_2^2 - \frac{\theta_2^2 \omega_2 \omega_{22} + 3\theta_2^4 \omega_2 - \theta_2^6}{\|\tilde{y}\|_2^4 \omega_2 \omega_{22}} (r_{u_2}^\top \tilde{y})^2.$$

定理 6.4 设 $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})^\top$ 是线性系统(1.1) 的一个计算解, 且 $\tilde{x} = 0, \tilde{y} \neq 0, A = A^\top$. 我们有

$$[\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})]^2 = \frac{2\theta_1^2 \omega_{11} + 4\theta_1^2}{\omega_{11} \|\tilde{y}\|_2^2} \|r_{v_2}\|_2^2 - \frac{\theta_1^2 \omega_1 \omega_{11} + 3\theta_1^4 \omega_1 - \theta_1^6}{\|\tilde{y}\|_2^4 \omega_1 \omega_{11}} (r_{v_2}^\top \tilde{y})^2 + \frac{\mu^2 \theta_2^2}{\omega_2} \|r_{u_2}\|_2^2.$$

7. 应用

在这部分, 我们将用详细的数值例子去证明定理3.1, 3.2, 并且计算出详细的数据. 其余定理的验证类似, 故省略. 所有数值计算都在MATLAB R2016a 中以机器精度 2.2204×10^{-16} 进行.

我们考虑线性系统(1.1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & -B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}.$$

其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -8 & 0 & 1 \\ -5 & 0 & -4 & 5 \\ 4 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 6 & -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 & 1 \\ 10^{-3} & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} 10^6 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} 10^{-6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

使用部分选主元的Gauss消去法, 我们得到了一个计算解 $\tilde{z} = (\tilde{x}^\top, \tilde{y}^\top)^\top$, 其中

$$\tilde{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -2.550948811691706 \times 10^4 \\ -8.103528926046949 \times 10^4 \\ -5.127357916480393 \times 10^4 \\ 7.085379024155514 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \tilde{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.111396285339100 \times 10^5 \\ 1.416787831660810 \times 10^4 \\ 2.818042030869885 \times 10^4 \\ -1.894433357643171 \times 10^5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

将上述结果代入定理3.1, 3.2, 我们可以得到

$$\eta(\tilde{z}) = 2.767658843372967 \times 10^{-17},$$

$$\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = 1.207459273255117 \times 10^{-33},$$

$$\eta_{s_1}^{(\theta_1, \theta_2, \lambda, \mu)}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = 1.185846126215313 \times 10^4.$$

从上面的结果中可以看出, 部分选主元的Gauss消去法是向后稳定的, 但不是强稳定的. 结果表明, 该结果导出的结构性向后误差的表达式对于检验实际广义鞍点问题的算法稳定性是有用的. 其他定理的验证与上面相似, 在这里我们不再验证.

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