

# SEVEN-DIAGONAL AND NINE-DIAGONAL SIP ALGORITHMS\*

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## § 1. Introduction

It is well-known that the SIP method<sup>[1, 2]</sup> is one of the best methods for solving systems of linear algebraic equations, but the convergence and the convergence rate of the method are a difficult problem. Moreover, till now only the case of five-diagonal matrix has been considered. In this paper we present the SIP algorithm for the case of seven-diagonal, nine-diagonal and more-diagonal matrices and consider its convergence and the rate of convergence. When the coefficient matrix is a diagonally dominant matrix.

## § 2. SIP Algorithm

Consider the matrix equation

$$Ax = f, \quad (1)$$

where

$$x = (x_{11}, \dots, x_{1n}, \dots, x_{m1}, \dots, x_{mn})^T, \quad (2)$$

$$f = (f_{11}, \dots, f_{1n}, \dots, f_{m1}, \dots, f_{mn})^T, \quad (3)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & C_1 & & & \\ A_2 & B_2 & C_2 & & \\ \cdots & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & B_m \end{bmatrix}, \quad (4)$$

$$A_i = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_{i1} & \zeta_{i1} & & & \\ \xi_{i2} & \eta_{i2} & \zeta_{i2} & & \\ \cdots & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \eta_{in} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_i = \begin{bmatrix} b_{i1} & c_{i1} & & & \\ a_{i2} & b_{i2} & c_{i2} & & \\ \cdots & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & a_{in} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (5)$$

$$C_i = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{i1} & \gamma_{i1} & & & \\ \alpha_{i2} & \beta_{i2} & \gamma_{i2} & & \\ \cdots & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \alpha_{in} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \beta_{in}$$

Let

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ K_2 & & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & & \ddots & \\ & & & & L_m \end{bmatrix}, \quad U = \begin{bmatrix} U_1 & V_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & V_{m-1} \\ & & & & U_m \end{bmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

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where

$$L_i = \begin{bmatrix} l_{i1} & & & \\ m_{i2} & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & m_{in} & l_{in} \end{bmatrix}, K_i = \begin{bmatrix} e_{i1} & f_{i1} & & \\ d_{i2} & e_{i2} & f_{i2} & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ & & & d_{in} & e_{in} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$U_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u_{i1} & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & u_{in-1} & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}, V_i = \begin{bmatrix} w_{i1} & t_{i1} & & \\ s_{i2} & w_{i2} & t_{i2} & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ & & & s_{in} & w_{in} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

Therefore

$$LU = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 U_1 & L_1 V_1 & & \\ K_2 U_1 & K_2 V_1 + L_2 U_2 & L_2 V_2 & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ K_m U_{m-1} & K_m V_{m-1} + L_m U_m & & \end{bmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

where

$$K_i U_{i-1} = \begin{bmatrix} e_{i1} & e_{i1}u_{i-1,1} + f_{i1} & f_{i1}u_{i-1,2} & \\ d_{i2} & d_{i2}u_{i-1,1} + e_{i2} & e_{i2}u_{i-1,2} + f_{i2} & f_{i2}u_{i-1,3} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ & & & d_{in} & d_{in}u_{i-1,n-1} + e_n \end{bmatrix},$$

$$L_i V_i = \begin{bmatrix} l_{i1}w_{i1} & l_{i1}t_{i1} & & \\ m_{i2}w_{i1} + l_{i2}s_{i2} & m_{i2}t_{i1} + l_{i2}w_{i2} & l_{i2}t_{i2} & \\ m_{i3}w_{i2} + l_{i3}s_{i3} & m_{i3}t_{i2} + l_{i3}w_{i3} & l_{i3}t_{i3} & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ m_{in}s_{in-1} & m_{in}w_{in-1} + l_{in}s_{in} & m_{in}t_{in-1} + l_{in}w_{in} & \end{bmatrix},$$

$$K_i V_{i-1} = \begin{bmatrix} e_{i1}w_{i-1,1} + f_{i1}s_{i-1,2} & e_{i1}t_{i-1,1} + f_{i1}w_{i-1,2} & f_{i1}t_{i-1,2} & \\ d_{i2}w_{i-1,1} + e_{i2}s_{i-1,2} & d_{i2}t_{i-1,1} + e_{i2}w_{i-1,2} + f_{i2}s_{i-1,3} & e_{i2}t_{i-1,2} + f_{i2}w_{i-1,3} & \\ d_{i3}s_{i-1,2} & d_{i3}w_{i-1,2} + e_{i3}s_{i-1,3} & d_{i3}t_{i-1,3} + e_{i3}w_{i-1,3} + f_{i3}s_{i-1,4} & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ & & & d_{in}s_{i-1,n-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

$$f_{i2}t_{i-1,3}$$

$$e_{i3}t_{i-1,3} + f_{i3}w_{i-1,4} \quad f_{i3}t_{i-1,4}$$

$$\dots$$

$$d_{in}t_{i-1,n-1} + e_{in}w_{i-1,n}$$

$$d_{in}w_{i-1,n-1} + e_{in}s_{i-1,n}$$

$$L_i U_i = \begin{bmatrix} l_{i1} & l_{i1}u_{i1} & & \\ m_{i2} & m_{i2}u_{i1} + l_{i2} & l_{i2}u_{i2} & \\ m_{i3} & m_{i3}u_{i2} + l_{i3} & l_{i3}u_{i3} & \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \\ m_{in} & m_{in}u_{in-1} + l_{in} & & \end{bmatrix}.$$