



GPA: 基于多面体网格几何并行性的矩阵特征 多项式异步因式分解器

纪念我国现代计算数学的开拓者之一周毓麟先生诞辰 100 周年

孙家昶

中国科学院软件研究所并行软件与计算科学实验室, 北京 100080

E-mail: jiachang@iscas.ac.cn

收稿日期: 2023-01-03; 接受日期: 2023-02-02; 网络出版日期: 2023-04-27

中国科学院软件研究所高性能计算基础计划资助项目

摘要 满足高次方程 $G^m = I$ 的几何网格矩阵 G , 可在复数范围内进行因式分解, 并且 G 与偏微分方程 (partial differential equation, PDE) 离散后的刚度矩阵 A 和质量矩阵 B 之间的乘法存在互易性: $AG = GA$, $BG = GB$, 从而利用几何不变性可以将 A 正交分解为 m -块对角块矩阵 ($m \ll N = \dim(A)$). 本文在作者前期工作的基础上, 继续深入研究求解数学物理方程离散特征值问题的几何网格异步因式分解算法 (geometry pre-processing asynchronous algorithm, GPA), 针对非规则的二维单元和典型三维单元 (如六面体、四面体和十二面体单元等), 提出计算 PDE 离散特征值问题的高效异步并行预处理降阶算法, 给出相关的理论证明及数值计算实例. 通过研究得到“三维几何网格预变换的并行度主要与多面体的面数成正比”的结论, 并进一步揭示“几何网格矩阵与刚度矩阵的互易性对于特征值并行计算降阶算法的特殊重要性”.

关键词 三维数理方程离散特征值 互易算子 几何块预处理子 特征值问题因式分解 异步并行算法

MSC (2020) 主题分类 65F15, 65N25, 65N30, 65Y05

1 序言

20 世纪 80 年代初, 耶鲁大学计算机系数值分析团队提出了求解线性方程组的预条件子方法^[5,6], 其基本思想是, 在求解原始 $Au = f$ 前引入预条件子 B , 改为求解与其等价的方程 $B \cdot Au = Bf$, 以期从本质上改善原始方程组的条件数 $\kappa(B \cdot A) \ll \kappa(A)$, 从而达到迭代收敛数量级加速的效果. 这里预条件子扮演了类似化学中“催化剂”的角色, 其作用是以较低的额外代价找到矩阵的“近似逆”换取迭代次数和求解时间的大幅降低.

英文引用格式: Sun J C. Construction of intrinsic schemes for eigen-computation based on the polyhedron grid matrix in 3-D (in Chinese). Sci Sin Math, 2023, 53: 859–894, doi: 10.1360/SSM-2023-0002

随着我国 E- 级高性能计算系统与应用的发展, 求解超大规模数学物理离散方程性能效率低下的瓶颈已日益凸显. 求解线性方程组预条件子算法已在求解偏微分方程 (PDE) 的离散代数系统高性能计算中取得巨大成功. 相比之下, 作者认为, PDE 特征值高性能算法研究相对迟缓, 远不能满足 E- 级高性能计算应用的需求 (参见文献 [1,3,4,7]). 大型 PDE 特征值高效并行计算在数学上要用到分析、代数及几何等多学科的知识, 单靠现有的线性代数软件高效求解大型 PDE 特征值问题已出现瓶颈 (参见文献 [8–10]).

如何找到 PDE 离散特征值问题的“催化剂”? 估计矩阵的“近似逆”只需要控制与条件数有关的两端特征值, 而特征值问题则要复杂得多. 在物理上则反映谱分布, 在特定条件下, 计算时可用到多变量 Fourier 变换 (参见文献 [12]). 在经典计算数学学科中, 特征值计算属于代数高次方程求根的范畴, 如何准确估计与高阶特征值的重数及分离度历来是计算数学中的一个本质困难 (参见文献 [11]). 然而, 基于椭圆偏微分方程特征值问题^[2]的数学原理, 构造有特色的高效并行算法满足高性能计算应用需求是有可能的, 这也是作者多年的愿望 (参见文献 [14]).

结合我们在预条件子及区域分解等高效求解器的研究经验 (参见文献 [13,15,16,21]), 我们对 Jordan 标准型所依据的代数基本定理进行了再思考, 通过分析块矩阵所代表的子空间之间的耦合关系, 根据问题需要, 尽量将大块矩阵之间的特征值问题通过因式分解解耦到各相关的子块, 不必直接调用“ n 次实多项式分解为一次多项式乘积的常规数学库函数”, 可以先分解为一批低阶矩阵特征值问题, 然后异步并行再调用相应的函数, 有望整体实现高效并行计算.

文献 [18] 基于对平面多边形网格 (三角形、四边形、六边形及一般 m - 正多边形) 的几何不变性的研究, 提出了相应本性的异步并行算法. 本文重点研究空间三维多面体网格中相应本性的异步并行算法, 提出通过几何 (G) 网格 (G) 作预变换 (P), 将大型 PDE (P) 特征值矩阵 (A) 化为若干块对角子问题的异步 (A) 并行算法 (简称 GPA 算法^[18]).

用高性能计算机求解稳态的数学物理方程主要分为以下几个步骤:

- (1) 首先要在该特定几何体上建立离散网格 $\mathcal{G}_h$;
- (2) 在该离散网格 $\mathcal{G}_h$ 上根据方程与边界条件推导出相应的离散方程组 $L(\mathcal{G}_h)$ 或右端项 $f(\mathcal{G}_h)$;
- (3.1) 调用高效库函数并行求解大型离散代数方程组 $L(\mathcal{G}_h)u(\mathcal{G}_h) = f(\mathcal{G}_h)$;
- (3.2) 调用高效库函数并行求解特征值问题 $L(\mathcal{G}_h)u(\mathcal{G}_h) = \lambda u(\mathcal{G}_h)$.

目前常用的矩阵预处理算法主要是通过构造近似逆改善原始矩阵的条件数, 采用的算法与该矩阵之间紧耦合. 本文提出的几何网格矩阵预处理算法则不同, 首要关心构成该矩阵的几何环境 (如离散网格的对称性质和群表示等) 对于整体算法的影响.

本文采用特色记号 $L(\mathcal{G}_h)$ 和 $u(\mathcal{G}_h)$. 与只依赖网格尺度的一般记号 $L(h)$ 和 $u(h)$ 不同, 本文强调了它们是与几何离散网格 $\mathcal{G}_h$ 直接相关的信息.

对于平面及空间结构化网格, 我们直接关心的不只是网格尺度 h , 更关注离散网格的整体几何信息, 特别是各种对称性在坐标变换下的几何不变性, 并力图利用这些内在的几何不变量构造该离散系统的几何预处理子框架, 形成适用于某些大型稳态数学物理方程求解的异步并行算法^[23]. 特别地, 对于大型离散网格特征值问题, 我们通过因式分解 (实数域或复数域), 尽量将离散的高阶广义特征值问题直接解耦分解为一批低阶问题异步并行计算求解 (参见文献 [19,20]).

对于一个给定的网格剖分, 我们将自由度的两个不同排序之间的置换矩阵 G_h (每行、每列有一个元素为 1 其余元素均为 0 的方阵) 称为几何网格矩阵.

本文提出的块对角预处理算法 (geometry pre-processing asynchronous algorithm, GPA) 的基本思想是, 通过几何对称性构造几何网格矩阵, 实现与原矩阵几何对称规模相应的特征多项式异步并行因

式分解算法.

给定几何网格 $\mathcal{G}_h$, 用 Ω_h 表示定义在上面的一个离散空间 (如有限元), 用 $\dim(\Omega_h)$ 表示该空间的自由度.

(A_h, B_h) 分别表示原始偏微分方程离散后所对应的刚度矩阵和质量矩阵, 离散问题化为相应的广义矩阵特征值问题, 矩阵阶数 $R^N = \dim(\Omega_h)$,

$$A_h u(\mathcal{G}_h) = \lambda B_h u(\mathcal{G}_h). \quad (1.1)$$

定义 1.1 离散矩阵 A_h 和网格矩阵 G_h 称为互易, 是指两者的矩阵乘法可交换:

$$A_h \cdot G_h = G_h \cdot A_h. \quad (1.2)$$

引理 1.1 互易的两个矩阵 A_h 和 G_h 必有公共的特征向量^[17].

利用 $\mathcal{G}_h$ 的某些已知几何性质 (如对称性和群表示) 可分步构造互易预处理算法如下:

- 引入块酉正交变换 P , 例如, 对于方形网格, 按需取 P 为方阵或长方形 (如行数为列数的一半或四分之一). 记号 P^* 表示 P 的共轭转置, $u(\mathcal{G}_h) = P^* v(\mathcal{G}_h)$, $P \cdot P^* = I$.

- 引入几何网格块预处理算子 $QA_h = P \cdot A_h \cdot P^*$ 和 $QB_h = P \cdot B_h \cdot P^*$.

- 如果 QA_h 和 QB_h 同时为具有相同块结构的分块矩阵 (当 G_h 同时与 A_h 和 B_h 互易时, 可以利用 G_h 构造满足上述条件的 P), 那么原始高阶广义特征值问题 (1.1) 通过广义相似变换简化为块对角矩阵问题: $QA_h v(\mathcal{G}_h) = \lambda QB_h v(\mathcal{G}_h)$.

与文献 [18] 讨论的二维结构化网格不同, 本文第 2 节以中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院 Logo 网格为例, 利用 $GA = AG$ 基本关系构造因式分解算法. 随后在第 3–6 节分别研究三维六面体网格、四面体网格及十二面体网格广义特征多项式的因式分解算法.

下一步本文提出的 GPA 算法将在国产并行机上使用, 结合应用进一步优化程序及算法. 若条件具备, 即可通过与国内著名高性能计算软件平台 (如 PHG (parallel hierarchical grid)^[22]) 合作研制相应的数学库函数.

2 二维非结构化网格应用实例: 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院 Logo 引发的思考

例 2.1 中国科学院数学与系统科学研究院院徽 (Logo), 这幅赵爽弦图是中国古代数学家证明勾股定理的历史鉴证, 被定为 2002 年国际数学家大会的会标. 在传统意义下该图可视为是简单的一组二维非传统的规则网格, 至少有两种不同排序, 如图 1 所示. 12 个节点按几何位置可分为三组: 节点组 I: (1, 3, 12, 10); 节点组 II: (2, 9, 11, 4); 节点组 III: (5, 6, 8, 7).

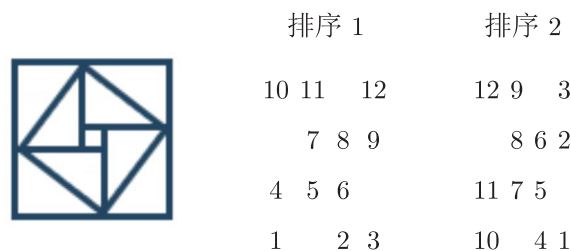


图 1 (网络版彩图) Logo 节点排序

排序 1 与 2 之间的置换矩阵

$$G_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.1)$$

满足 4 阶幂等公式 $G_{12} \cdot G_{12} \cdot G_{12} \cdot G_{12} = I_{12}$. 在实数域有三项因式分解 $(I_{12} - G_{12}) \cdot (I_{12} + G_{12}) \cdot (I_{12} + G_{12} \cdot G_{12}) = 0$. 在复数域则有四项因式分解 $(I_{12} - G_{12}) \cdot (I_{12} + G_{12}) \cdot (i \cdot I_{12} - G_{12}) \cdot (-i \cdot I_{12} - G_{12}) = 0$. 不难找到置换矩阵 G_{12} 的本征展开, 问题是如何应用到相关矩阵的本征多项式计算.

首先考虑满足互易关系

$$G_{12} \cdot B_{12} = B_{12} \cdot G_{12}, \quad G_{12} \cdot A_{12} = A_{12} \cdot G_{12} \quad (2.2)$$

的一组带三参数 $\{b_0, b_1, b_2\}$ 的质量矩阵

$$B_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} b_0 & 0 & 0 & b_1 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_0 & b_1 & 0 & b_2 & b_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_1 & b_0 & 0 & 0 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1 & 0 & 0 & b_0 & b_1 & 0 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_2 & b_2 & 0 & b_1 & b_0 & b_1 & b_1 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_1 & b_2 & 0 & b_1 & b_0 & b_2 & b_1 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b_2 & b_1 & b_2 & b_0 & b_1 & 0 & b_2 & b_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_2 & b_1 & b_1 & b_0 & b_1 & 0 & b_2 & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_2 & 0 & b_1 & b_0 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & b_0 & b_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_1 & b_2 & 0 & b_1 & b_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_2 & b_1 & 0 & 0 & b_0 \end{pmatrix},$$

及带三参数 $\{a_0, a_1, a_2\}$ 的刚度矩阵

$$A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_0 & -a_1 & 0 & -a_2 & -a_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_1 & a_0 & 0 & 0 & -a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & a_0 & -a_1 & 0 & -a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2 & -a_2 & 0 & -a_1 & a_0 & -a_1 & -a_1 & -a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & 0 & -a_1 & a_0 & -a_2 & -a_1 & -a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -a_2 & -a_1 & -a_2 & a_0 & -a_1 & 0 & -a_2 & -a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -a_2 & -a_1 & -a_1 & a_0 & -a_1 & 0 & -a_2 & -a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -a_2 & 0 & -a_1 & a_0 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -a_2 & 0 & 0 & a_0 & -a_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -a_1 & -a_2 & 0 & -a_1 & a_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -a_2 & -a_1 & 0 & 0 & a_0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

分别通过四个 3 阶特征向量的计算可以得到 G_{12} 的 12 阶特征向量矩阵

$$P_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & i & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -i & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -i & i & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -i & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & i & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & i & -i & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.3)$$

相应的刚度矩阵和质量矩阵均与网格矩阵 G_{12} 乘法互易, 特征向量矩阵在质量矩阵和刚度矩阵意义下均为块正交:

$$\text{PAP} := P_{12} \cdot A_{12} \cdot P_{12}^*,$$

$$\text{PBP} := P_{12} \cdot B_{12} \cdot P_{12}^*$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} b_0 & b_1 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1 & b_0 & b_1 + b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_2 & b_1 + b_2 & b_0 + 2b_1 + b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b_0 & -b_1 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -b_1 & b_0 & b_2 - b_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b_2 & b_2 - b_1 & b_0 - 2b_1 + b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_0 & ib_1 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -ib_1 & b_0 & b_2 - ib_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_2 & ib_1 + b_2 & b_0 - b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_0 & -ib_1 & b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & ib_1 & b_0 & ib_1 + b_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_2 & b_2 - ib_1 & b_0 - b_2 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2.4)$$

命题 2.1 12 阶广义特征多项式 $\det(A_{12} - \lambda B_{12})$ 可因式分解为四个 3 次特征多项式的乘积

$$\det(A_{12} - \lambda B_{12}) = \det(P_3 A - \lambda P_3 B) \cdot \det(J_3 A - \lambda J_3 B) \cdot \det(F_3 A - \lambda F_3 B)^2, \quad (2.5)$$

其中 $P_3 A$ 、 $J_3 A$ 和 $F_3 A$ 为 PAP 的前三个对角块矩阵, $P_3 B$ 、 $J_3 B$ 和 $F_3 B$ 为 PBP 的前三个对角块矩阵.

3 六面体网格排列矩阵的幂等性与相应矩阵特征值并行计算格式

3.1 模型问题: $h = \frac{1}{3}$, 内节点数 $= 2^3 = 8$

六面体八节点的两种排序如图 2 所示. 原节点 $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ 与新节点 $q_8 = \{5, 1, 6, 2, 7, 3, 8, 4\}$ 两排列之间的 8 阶置换矩阵为

$$G_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.1)$$

引理 3.1 置换矩阵 (3.1) 满足 6 阶幂等条件: 矩阵 G_8 的 6 次幂恒等于 8 阶单位矩阵, 即

$$G_8^6 = G_8 \cdot G_8 \cdot G_8 \cdot G_8 \cdot G_8 \cdot G_8 = I_8. \quad (3.2)$$

矩阵 G_8 的 6 次幂等性质反映了该六面体中六个面的内在几何不变性.

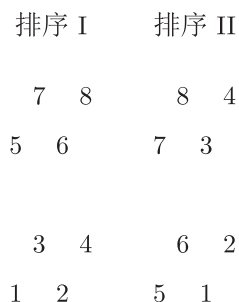


图 2 六面体八节点排序

推论 3.1 $I_8 - G_8^6$ 在实数域及复数域中可分别因式分解为

$$I_8 - G_8^6 = (I_8 - G_8) \cdot (I_8 + G_8) \cdot (I_8 + I_8 \cdot G_8 + G_8^2) \cdot (I_8 - I_8 \cdot G_8 + G_8^2) \quad (3.3)$$

及

$$I_8 - G_8^6 = (I_8 - G_8) \cdot (I_8 + G_8) \cdot (I_8 - e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} G_8) \cdot (I_8 - e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} G_8) \cdot (I_8 - e^{-\frac{i\pi}{3}} G_8) \cdot (I_8 - e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{3}} G_8). \quad (3.4)$$

引理 3.2 可直接写出 G_8 的一组本征分解

$$\begin{aligned} G_8 &= (\text{WG}_8)^{-1} \cdot \text{Diag}_8 \cdot \text{WG}_8, \\ \text{Diag}_8 &= \text{diag}\{-1, -1, 1, 1, e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}}, e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{3}}, e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}, e^{-\frac{i\pi}{3}}\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

其中,

$$\text{WG}_8 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} & 0 & e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} & e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} & 0 & -e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} & 1 \\ 1 & e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} & 0 & -e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} & -e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} & 0 & e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} & 1 \\ -1 & e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} & 0 & e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} & -e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} & 0 & e^{-\frac{i\pi}{3}} & 1 \\ -1 & -e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} & 0 & e^{-\frac{i\pi}{3}} & e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}} & 0 & e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WG}_8 \cdot \text{WG}_8^* &= \text{diag}\{6, 2, 6, 2, 6, 6, 6, 6\}, \\ \text{WG}_8^* \cdot \text{WG}_8 &= \text{diag}\{6, 6, 2, 6, 6, 2, 6, 6\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

值得注意的是, 矩阵 G_8 的分解 (3.6) 中非零元素只用到单位圆上均匀分布的六个点. WG_8 为酉矩阵, $\text{WG}_8 \cdot \text{WG}_8^*$ 和 $\text{WG}_8^* \cdot \text{WG}_8$ 均为对角型矩阵 (但两者对角线元素的排序按节点序而定). 相应的计算量小, 这对用 G_8 作矩阵预变换子是重要的前提.

定义 3.1 同一个六面体网格上任意矩阵 M 称为与置换矩阵 G 乘法可交换, 是指两者乘法互易:

$$M \cdot G = G \cdot M. \quad (3.8)$$

例如, 六面体网格上 Laplace 离散七点格式的刚度矩阵和质量矩阵

$$A_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 6 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 6 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.9)$$

$$B_8 = 12I_8 - A_8 \quad (3.10)$$

分别满足与置换矩阵 G_8 互易的条件 (3.8).

3.2 符号矩阵特征值问题的异步因式分解

利用置换矩阵 G_8 计算如下带有四参数 $\{c1, c2, c3, c4\}$ 符号矩阵的特征值问题:

$$CC_8 = \begin{pmatrix} c1 & c2 & c2 & c4 & c2 & c4 & c4 & c3 \\ c2 & c1 & c4 & c2 & c4 & c2 & c3 & c4 \\ c2 & c4 & c1 & c2 & c4 & c3 & c2 & c4 \\ c4 & c2 & c2 & c1 & c3 & c4 & c4 & c2 \\ c2 & c4 & c4 & c3 & c1 & c2 & c2 & c4 \\ c4 & c2 & c3 & c4 & c2 & c1 & c4 & c2 \\ c4 & c3 & c2 & c4 & c2 & c4 & c1 & c2 \\ c3 & c4 & c4 & c2 & c4 & c2 & c2 & c1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.11)$$

- 先作共轭变换化简:

$$WG_8 \cdot CC_8 \cdot WG_8^*/6$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} c1 - 2c2 - c3 + 2c4 & c2 - c4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c2 - c4 & \frac{c1-c3}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c1 + 2c2 + c3 + 2c4 & c2 + c4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c2 + c4 & \frac{c1+c3}{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c1 - c2 + c3 - c4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c1 - c2 + c3 - c4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c1 + c2 - c3 - c4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c1 + c2 - c3 - c4 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$WG_8 \cdot WG_8^*/6 = \text{diag}\left\{1, \frac{1}{3}, 1, \frac{1}{3}, 1, 1, 1, 1\right\}.$$

- 分别计算各对角块的特征多项式:

$$\psi_{12\lambda} = \det \left(\begin{pmatrix} c1 - 2c2 - c3 + 2c4 & c2 - c4 \\ c2 - c4 & \frac{c1-c3}{3} \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_{34\lambda} &= \det \left(\begin{pmatrix} c1 + 2c2 + c3 + 2c4 & c2 + c4 \\ c2 + c4 & \frac{c1+c3}{3} \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \right), \\ \psi_{5\lambda} &= \psi_{6\lambda} = c1 - c2 + c3 - c4 - \lambda, \\ \psi_{7\lambda} &= \psi_{8\lambda} = c1 + c2 - c3 - c4 - \lambda.\end{aligned}$$

- 特征多项式 $\det(\text{CC}_8 - \lambda I_8)$ 自此已因式分解为六项子特征多项式:

$$\det(\text{CC}_8 - \lambda I_8) = \psi_{12\lambda} \cdot \psi_{34\lambda} \cdot \psi_{5\lambda} \cdot \psi_{6\lambda} \cdot \psi_{7\lambda} \cdot \psi_{8\lambda}.$$

考虑到六面体区域上利用求解积分方程的需要, 现在寻找定义在六面体网格上与置换矩阵 (3.1) 乘法互易矩阵的通解.

引理 3.3 与 6 次幂等置换矩阵 (3.1) 乘法互易的 8 阶矩阵 MC_8 满足

$$G_8 \cdot \text{MC}_8 = \text{MC}_8 \cdot G_8, \quad (3.12)$$

其中

$$\text{MC}_8 = \begin{pmatrix} c1 & c2 & c3 & c4 & c5 & c6 & c7 & c8 \\ c5 & c1 & c6 & c2 & c7 & c3 & c8 & c4 \\ c9 & c10 & c11 & c9 & c10 & c12 & c9 & c10 \\ c7 & c5 & c3 & c1 & c8 & c6 & c4 & c2 \\ c2 & c4 & c6 & c8 & c1 & c3 & c5 & c7 \\ c10 & c9 & c12 & c10 & c9 & c11 & c10 & c9 \\ c4 & c8 & c3 & c7 & c2 & c6 & c1 & c5 \\ c8 & c7 & c6 & c5 & c4 & c3 & c2 & c1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.13)$$

有 12 个自由度 (矩阵总自由度为 64).

3.3 六面体网格 ($h = \frac{1}{4}$, $\dim(\Omega_h) = 27$)

六面体二十七节点的两种排序如图 3 所示. 可直接写出置换向量 (排序 I 中的节点号在排序 II 中的位置)

$$gg_{27} = \{19, 10, 1, 20, 11, 2, 21, 12, 3, 22, 13, 4, 23, 14, 5, 24, 15, 6, 25, 16, 7, 26, 17, 8, 27, 18, 9\} \quad (3.14)$$

对应的置换矩阵 G_{27} , 满足 6 阶幂等关系

$$G_{27} \cdot G_{27} \cdot G_{27} \cdot G_{27} \cdot G_{27} \cdot G_{27} = I_{27}. \quad (3.15)$$

推论 3.2 以上的幂等关系可进行如下的因式分解:

$$(I_{27} - G_{27}) \cdot (I_{27} + G_{27}) \cdot (I_{27} - e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} G_{27}) \cdot (I_{27} + e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}} G_{27}) \cdot (I_{27} - e^{-\frac{i\pi}{3}} G_{27}) \cdot (I_{27} + e^{-\frac{i\pi}{3}} G_{27}) = 0. \quad (3.16)$$

排序 I	排序 II
25 26 27	27 18 9
22 23 24	26 17 8
19 20 21	25 16 7
16 17 18	24 15 6
13 14 15	23 14 5
10 11 12	22 13 4
7 8 9	21 12 3
4 5 6	20 11 2
1 2 3	19 10 1

图 3 六面体二十七节点排序

不难分别写出对应四个实数域的零空间如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_6 &= \text{NullSpace}(I_{27} - G_{27}) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.17)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_5 &= \text{NullSpace}(I_{27} + G_{27}) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.18)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 FI_8 &= \text{NullSpace}(I_{27} - G_{27} + G_{27} \cdot G_{27}) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.19)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{FII}_8 &= \text{NullSpace}(I_{27} + G_{27} + G_{27} \cdot G_{27}) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.20)
\end{aligned}$$

记 $\omega = e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}$, 类似可推导出复数域中的表达式, 如

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{FI}_4 &= \text{NullSpace}(I_{27} - \omega G_{27}) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -\omega & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega & 0 & 0 & \omega & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 & \omega & 0 & -\omega & 0 & -\omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.21)
\end{aligned}$$

对于六面体网格上众所周知的 Laplace 三线性 27 点质量矩阵 B_{27} 及刚度矩阵

$$A_{27} = 12 I_{27} - B_{27}. \quad (3.22)$$

容易验证, B_{27} 和 A_{27} 均与置换矩阵 G_{27} 乘法互易. 进而

$$\text{PA}_{27} := P_6 \cdot A_{27} \cdot P'_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 6 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 6 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 6 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{PB}_{27} := P_6 \cdot B_{27} \cdot P'_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.23)$$

$$P_{6AB\lambda} := \det(\text{PA}_{27} - \lambda \text{PB}_{27}) = 4(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 1)(17\lambda^2 - 38\lambda + 17)^2, \quad (3.24)$$

$$\text{JA}_{27} := J_5 \cdot A_{27} \cdot J'_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 6 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{JB}_{27} := J_5 \cdot B_{27} \cdot J'_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.25)$$

$$J_{5AB\lambda} = \det(\text{JA}_{27} - \lambda \text{JB}_{27}) = 288(1 - \lambda)^3(7\lambda^2 - 22\lambda + 7), \quad (3.26)$$

$$\text{FI}_4 A_{27} := \text{FI}_4 \cdot A_{27} \cdot \text{FI}'_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & \frac{1}{2}\text{i}(3\text{i} + \sqrt{3}) & -1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}\text{i}(-3\text{i} + \sqrt{3}) & 6 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}\text{i}(3\text{i} + \sqrt{3}) \\ -1 & 0 & 6 & \frac{1}{2}\text{i}(1 + \sqrt{3}) \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2}\text{i}(-3\text{i} + \sqrt{3}) - \frac{1}{4}(\text{i} + \sqrt{3})^2 & 6 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.27)$$

$$\text{FI}_4 B_{27} := \text{FI}_4 \cdot B_{27} \cdot \text{FI}'_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & \frac{1}{2}(3 - \text{i}\sqrt{3}) & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(3 + \text{i}\sqrt{3}) & 6 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(3 - \text{i}\sqrt{3}) \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & \frac{1}{2}(1 - \text{i}\sqrt{3}) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}(3 + \text{i}\sqrt{3}) & \frac{1}{2}(1 + \text{i}\sqrt{3}) & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.28)$$

$$\text{FI}_{4AB\lambda} = \det(\text{FI}_4 A_{27} - \lambda \text{FI}_4 B_{27}) = 144(\lambda - 1)^2(7\lambda^2 - 22\lambda + 7). \quad (3.29)$$

同理, 记 $\omega = e^{\frac{\text{i}\pi}{3}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FII}_4 &= \text{NullSpace}(I_{27} + \omega G_{27}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\omega & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 & -\omega & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.30)$$

$$\text{FIB}_{27} := \text{FI}_8 \cdot B_{27} \cdot \text{FI}'_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 12 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 & 12 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ -1 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 6 & 2 & 0 & 12 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 6 & -1 & 1 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.31)$$

$$\text{FI}_{8AB\lambda} := \det(\text{FI}_8 A_{27} - \lambda \text{FIB}_{27}) = 288(1 - \lambda)^3(7\lambda^2 - 22\lambda + 7), \quad (3.32)$$

$$\text{FIIA}_{27} = \text{FII}_8 \cdot A_{27} \cdot \text{FII}'_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 3 & -6 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 & 0 & 3 \\ -6 & 0 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 3 & 2 & -6 \\ -3 & -6 & 3 & 0 & 3 & 12 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 6 & 2 & 0 & 12 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & -6 & -3 & -1 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.33)$$

$$\text{FIIB}_{27} = \text{FII}_8 \cdot B_{27} \cdot \text{FII}'_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -3 & -6 & -1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 & 0 & -3 \\ -6 & 0 & 12 & -1 & 0 & -3 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 12 & -1 & 0 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 12 & -3 & -2 & -6 \\ 3 & -6 & -3 & 0 & -3 & 12 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 6 & -2 & 0 & 12 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & -1 & -6 & 3 & 1 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.34)$$

$$\text{FII}_{8AB\lambda} := \det((\text{FIIA}_{27} - \lambda \text{FIIB}_{27})/2) = 1296(17\lambda^2 - 38\lambda + 17)^4. \quad (3.35)$$

命题 3.1 27 阶广义特征多项式 $\det(A_{27} - \lambda B_{27})$ 在实数域可因式分解为四个低阶 (6 阶、5 阶、8 阶、8 阶) 特征多项式因子的乘积:

$$\det(A_{27} - \lambda B_{27}) = C_0 \cdot P_{6AB\lambda} \cdot J_{5AB\lambda} \cdot \text{FI}_{8AB\lambda} \cdot \text{FII}_{8AB\lambda}, \quad (3.36)$$

其中 C_0 表示常数. 从而, 与六面体网格矩阵协调的三线性质量矩阵和刚度矩阵的特征值计算均可直接因式分解到四个低阶子空间异步并行求解.

命题 3.2 27 阶广义特征多项式 $\det(A_{27} - \lambda B_{27})$ 在复数域可因式分解为六个低阶 (6 阶、5 阶、4 阶、4 阶、4 阶、4 阶) 特征多项式因子的乘积:

$$\det(A_{27} - \lambda B_{27}) = C_0 \cdot P_{6AB\lambda} \cdot J_{5AB\lambda} \cdot (\text{FI}_{4AB\lambda} \cdot \text{FIII}_{4AB\lambda})^2. \quad (3.37)$$

从而, 与六面体网格矩阵协调的三线性质量矩阵和刚度矩阵的特征值计算均可直接因式分解到六个低阶子空间异步并行求解.

3.4 六面体网格 ($h = \frac{1}{5}$, $\dim(\Omega_h) = 64$)

六面体六十四节点的两种排序如图 4 所示. 这两种排序所对应的置换矩阵 G_{64} 按列顺序非零元素的 64 个行指标可用矩阵按行逐个压缩表示为

$$\text{GM} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 & 12 & 16 & 20 & 24 & 28 & 32 & 36 & 40 & 44 & 48 & 52 & 56 & 60 & 64 \\ 3 & 7 & 11 & 15 & 19 & 23 & 27 & 31 & 35 & 39 & 43 & 47 & 51 & 55 & 59 & 63 \\ 2 & 6 & 10 & 14 & 18 & 22 & 26 & 30 & 34 & 38 & 42 & 46 & 50 & 54 & 58 & 62 \\ 1 & 5 & 9 & 13 & 17 & 21 & 25 & 29 & 33 & 37 & 41 & 45 & 49 & 53 & 57 & 61 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.38)$$

顺便指出, 置换矩阵 G_{64} 列非零元素按行排序的稀疏压缩矩阵形式对于一般步长 h 也适用.

不难证明如下引理:

引理 3.4 置换矩阵 G_{64} 满足如下的因式分解:

$$I_{64} - G_{64}^6 = (I_{64} - G_{64}) \cdot (I_{64} + G_{64}) \cdot (I_{64} + G_{64} + G_{64}^2) \cdot (I_{64} - G_{64} + G_{64}^2) = 0. \quad (3.39)$$

记 $P_{12} = \text{NullSpace}(I_{64} - G_{64})$, $J_{12} = \text{NullSpace}(I_{64} - G_{64})$, $\text{FI}_{20} = \text{NullSpace}(I_{64} - G_{64} + G_{64}^2)$, $\text{FII}_{20} = \text{NullSpace}(I_{64} + G_{64} + G_{64}^2)$. 对于六面体网格的 Laplace 三线性 64 点质量矩阵 B_{64} 和刚度矩阵 A_{64} , 容易验证, B_{64} 和 A_{64} 均与置换矩阵 G_{64} 乘法互易.

直接计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PA}_{64} &:= P_{12} \cdot A_{64} \cdot P'_{12}, & \text{PB}_{64} &:= P_{12} \cdot B_{64} \cdot P'_{12}, \\ \text{JA}_{64} &:= J_{12} \cdot A_{64} \cdot J'_{12}, & \text{JB}_{64} &:= J_{12} \cdot B_{64} \cdot J'_{12}, \\ \text{FIA}_{64} &:= \text{FI}_{20} \cdot A_{64} \cdot \text{FI}'_{20}, & \text{FIB}_{64} &:= \text{FI}_{20} \cdot B_{64} \cdot \text{FI}'_{20}, \\ \text{FIIA}_{64} &:= \text{FII}_{20} \cdot A_{64} \cdot \text{FII}'_{20}, & \text{FIIB}_{64} &:= \text{FII}_{20} \cdot B_{64} \cdot \text{FII}'_{20}, \\ P_{12AB\lambda} &= \det(\text{PA}_{64} - \lambda \text{PB}_{64}), \\ J_{12AB\lambda} &= \det(\text{JA}_{64} - \lambda \text{JB}_{64}), \\ \text{FI}_{20AB\lambda} &= \det(\text{FIA}_{64} - \lambda \text{FIB}_{64}), \\ \text{FII}_{20AB\lambda} &= \det(\text{FIIA}_{64} - \lambda \text{FIIB}_{64}). \end{aligned}$$

命题 3.3 64 阶广义特征多项式 $\det(A_{64} - \lambda B_{64})$ 与分块子矩阵特征多项式 $P_{12AB\lambda}$ 、 $J_{12AB\lambda}$ 、 $\text{FI}_{20AB\lambda}$ 和 $\text{FII}_{20AB\lambda}$ 满足如下的关系:

$$\frac{\det(A_{64} - \lambda B_{64})}{P_{12AB\lambda} \cdot J_{12AB\lambda} \cdot \text{FI}_{20AB\lambda} \cdot \text{FII}_{20AB\lambda}} = C_0. \quad (3.40)$$

排序 I	排序 II
61 62 63 64	64 48 32 16
57 58 59 60	63 47 31 15
53 54 55 56	62 46 30 14
49 50 51 52	61 45 29 13
45 46 47 48	60 44 28 12
41 42 43 44	59 43 27 11
37 38 39 40	58 42 26 10
33 34 35 36	57 41 25 9
29 30 31 32	56 40 24 8
25 26 27 28	55 39 23 7
21 22 23 24	54 38 22 6
17 18 19 20	53 37 21 5
13 14 15 16	52 36 20 4
9 10 11 12	51 35 19 3
5 6 7 8	50 34 18 2
1 2 3 4	49 33 17 1

图 4 六面体六十四节点排序

命题 3.4 64 阶广义特征多项式 $\det(A_{64} - \lambda B_{64})$ 在实数域可因式分解为四项低阶 (12 阶、12 阶、20 阶、20 阶) 特征多项式因子的乘积:

$$\det(A_{64} - \lambda B_{64}) = C_0 \cdot P_{12AB\lambda} \cdot J_{12AB\lambda} \cdot \text{FI}_{20AB\lambda} \cdot \text{FII}_{20AB\lambda}. \quad (3.41)$$

作为特例, 与六面体均匀网格矩阵协调的三线性质量矩阵和刚度矩阵的矩阵计算 (如线性方程组求解、逆矩阵及特征值计算) 均可直接因式分解到四个低阶子空间异步并行求解.

命题 3.5 64 阶广义特征多项式 $\det(A_{64} - \lambda B_{64})$ 在复数域可因式分解为六项低阶 (12 阶、12 阶、10 阶、10 阶、10 阶、10 阶) 特征多项式因子的乘积:

$$\det(A_{64} - \lambda B_{64}) = C_0 \cdot P_{12AB\lambda} \cdot J_{12AB\lambda} \cdot (\text{FI}_{10AB\lambda} \cdot \text{FII}_{10AB\lambda})^2. \quad (3.42)$$

作为特例, 与六面体均匀网格矩阵协调的三线性质量矩阵和刚度矩阵的矩阵计算 (如线性方程组求解、逆矩阵及特征值计算) 均可直接因式分解到六个低阶子空间异步并行求解 (包括两个相重的 10 阶子空间).

3.5 六面体网格 ($h = \frac{1}{6}$, $\dim(\Omega_h) = 125$)

所对应的两种排序置换矩阵 G_{125} 按列顺序非零元素的 125 个行指标可按行逐个压缩表示满足 6 阶幂等关系

$$\text{GM}_{125} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 10 & 15 & 20 & 25 & 30 & 35 & 40 & 45 & 50 & 55 & 60 & 65 & 70 & 75 & 80 & 85 & 90 & 95 & 100 & 105 & 110 & 115 & 120 & 125 \\ 4 & 9 & 14 & 19 & 24 & 29 & 34 & 39 & 44 & 49 & 54 & 59 & 64 & 69 & 74 & 79 & 84 & 89 & 94 & 99 & 104 & 109 & 114 & 119 & 124 \\ 3 & 8 & 13 & 18 & 23 & 28 & 33 & 38 & 43 & 48 & 53 & 58 & 63 & 68 & 73 & 78 & 83 & 88 & 93 & 98 & 103 & 108 & 113 & 118 & 123 \\ 2 & 7 & 12 & 17 & 22 & 27 & 32 & 37 & 42 & 47 & 52 & 57 & 62 & 67 & 72 & 77 & 82 & 87 & 92 & 97 & 102 & 107 & 112 & 117 & 122 \\ 1 & 6 & 11 & 16 & 21 & 26 & 31 & 36 & 41 & 46 & 51 & 56 & 61 & 66 & 71 & 76 & 81 & 86 & 91 & 96 & 101 & 106 & 111 & 116 & 121 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.43)$$

G_{125} 满足 6 阶幂等关系

$$G_{125} \cdot G_{125} \cdot G_{125} \cdot G_{125} \cdot G_{125} \cdot G_{125} = I_{125}. \quad (3.44)$$

容易验证, 此时相应的三维刚度矩阵和质量矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} A_{125} &= I_5 \otimes (I_5 \otimes A_5 + A_5 \otimes I_5) + A_5 \otimes I_{25}, \\ B_{125} &= I_5 \otimes (I_5 \otimes B_5 + B_5 \otimes I_5) + B_5 \otimes I_{25} \end{aligned} \quad (3.45)$$

分别与幂等矩阵 G_{125} 乘法互易, $G_{125} \cdot A_{125} = A_{125} \cdot G_{125}$, $G_{125} \cdot B_{125} = B_{125} \cdot G_{125}$, 其中 A_5 和 B_5 为相应一维格式的刚度矩阵和质量矩阵.

记

$$\begin{aligned} P_{23} &= \text{NullSpace}(I_{125} - G_{125}), \\ J_{22} &= \text{NullSpace}(I_{125} + G_{125}), \\ \text{FI}_{40} &= \text{NullSpace}(I_{125} + G_{125} + G_{125}^2), \\ \text{FII}_{40} &= \text{NullSpace}(I_{125} - G_{125} + G_{125}^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{23}A_{125} &= P_{23} \cdot A_{125} \cdot P'_{23}, & P_{23}B_{125} &= P_{23} \cdot B_{125} \cdot P'_{23}, \\
 J_{22}A_{125} &= J_{22} \cdot A_{125} \cdot J'_{22}, & J_{22}B_{125} &= J_{22} \cdot B_{125} \cdot J'_{22}, \\
 FIA_{125} &= FI_{40} \cdot A_{125} \cdot FI'_{40}, & FIB_{125} &= FI_{40} \cdot B_{125} \cdot FI'_{40}, \\
 FIIA_{125} &= FII_{40} \cdot A_{125} \cdot FII'_{40}, & FIIB_{125} &= FII_{40} \cdot B_{125} \cdot FII'_{40}, \\
 P_{23AB\lambda} &= \det(P_{23}A_{125} - \lambda P_{23}B_{125}), \\
 J_{22AB\lambda} &= \det(J_{22}A_{125} - \lambda J_{22}B_{125}), \\
 FI_{40AB\lambda} &= \det(FI_{40}A_{125} - \lambda FI_{40}B_{125}), \\
 FII_{40AB\lambda} &= \det(FII_{40}A_{125} - \lambda FII_{40}B_{125}).
 \end{aligned}$$

命题 3.6 125 阶广义特征多项式 $\det(A_{125} - \lambda B_{125})$ 在实数域已因式分解为四项低阶 (23 阶、22 阶、40 阶、40 阶) 特征多项式因子的乘积:

$$\det(A_{125} - \lambda B_{125}) = C_0 \cdot P_{23AB\lambda} \cdot J_{22AB\lambda} \cdot FI_{40AB\lambda} \cdot FII_{40AB\lambda}. \quad (3.46)$$

4 四面体网格排列矩阵的幂等性与相应矩阵特征值的内在并行计算格式

4.1 模型问题

对于零边界的三维四面体, 采用均匀剖分 $h = \frac{1}{4}$, 在重心坐标下三层六条边 10 个内点函数值 (f_{mijk} , m 表示层数, ijk 为重心坐标) 可表示为

$$\begin{array}{c}
 f_{3111} \\
 \\
 f_{2211} \\
 f_{2121} \quad f_{2112} \\
 \\
 f_{1311} \\
 f_{1221} \quad f_{1212} \\
 f_{1131} \quad f_{1122} \quad f_{1113}.
 \end{array}$$

可以有很多种排列方式. 容易写出任意两组排列之间的变换矩阵. 例如, 记

$$\{111, 211, 121, 112, 311, 221, 212, 131, 122, 113\}$$

为排列 1, 记

$$\{113, 112, 212, 122, 111, 211, 121, 311, 221, 131\}$$

为排列 2. 容易直接写出两排列之间的置换矩阵

$$G_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.1)$$

引理 4.1 置换矩阵 (4.1) 满足 4 阶幂等条件: 矩阵 G_{10} 的 4 次幂恒等于 10 阶单位矩阵, 即

$$G_{10}^4 = G_{10} \cdot G_{10} \cdot G_{10} \cdot G_{10} = I_{10}. \quad (4.2)$$

矩阵 G_{10} 的 4 次幂等性质反映了该四面体中四个面内在的一种几何不变性.

推论 4.1 $I_{10} - G_{10}^4$ 在实域及复数域中可分别因式分解为

$$I_{10} - G_{10}^4 = (I_{10} - G_{10}) \cdot (I_{10} + G_{10}) \cdot (I_{10} + G_{10}^2) \quad (4.3)$$

及

$$I_{10} - G_{10}^4 = (I_{10} + G_{10}) \cdot (I_{10} - G_{10}) \cdot (i \cdot I_{10} - G_{10}) \cdot (-i \cdot I_{10} - G_{10}). \quad (4.4)$$

引理 4.2 进而, 不难直接推导出 G_{10} 的一组本征分解:

$$\begin{aligned} G_{10} &= (WG_{10})^{-1} \cdot \text{Diag}_{10} \cdot WG_{10}, \\ \text{Diag}_{10} &= \text{diag}\{1, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -i, -i, i, i\}, \\ WG_{10} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & i & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -i & 0 & i & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -i & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & i & 0 & -i & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

$$\mathbf{W}\mathbf{G}_{10} \cdot \mathbf{W}\mathbf{G}_{10}^* = \text{diag}\{4, 4, 2, 4, 4, 2, 4, 4, 4, 4\}. \quad (4.6)$$

值得注意的是, 矩阵 $\mathbf{G}_{10}$ 的分解 (4.5) 中只用到单位圆 $(1, -1, i, -i)$ 上四个非零元素, $\mathbf{W}\mathbf{G}_{10}$ 是复正交阵, 说明 $\mathbf{G}_{10}$ 的计算量小, 这对用它作矩阵预变换子是重要的前提.

首先关注定义在四面体网格上与置换矩阵 (4.1) 乘法互易的矩阵的通解.

考虑到四面体区域上利用求解一般数学物理方程包括积分方程的需要, 引入以下引理:

引理 4.3 与 4 次幂等置换矩阵 (4.1) 乘法互易的 10 阶矩阵 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}_{10}$ 通解有 26 个自由度 (大约占矩阵总自由度的四分之一),

$$\mathbf{G}_{10} \cdot \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}_{10} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}_{10} \cdot \mathbf{G}_{10} \quad (4.7)$$

通解可表示成 (前 26 个系数可视为自由度)

$$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & b_{14} & b_{15} & b_{16} & b_{17} & b_{18} & b_{19} & b_{1a} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} & b_{24} & b_{25} & b_{26} & b_{27} & b_{28} & b_{29} & b_{2a} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} & b_{34} & b_{35} & b_{34} & b_{37} & b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{35} \\ b_{25} & b_{26} & b_{27} & b_{22} & b_{28} & b_{29} & b_{23} & b_{2a} & b_{24} & b_{21} \\ b_{1a} & b_{14} & b_{17} & b_{19} & b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & b_{15} & b_{16} & b_{18} \\ b_{2a} & b_{24} & b_{27} & b_{29} & b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} & b_{25} & b_{26} & b_{28} \\ b_{35} & b_{34} & b_{37} & b_{32} & b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} & b_{35} & b_{34} & b_{31} \\ b_{18} & b_{19} & b_{13} & b_{16} & b_{1a} & b_{14} & b_{17} & b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{15} \\ b_{28} & b_{29} & b_{23} & b_{26} & b_{2a} & b_{24} & b_{27} & b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{25} \\ b_{15} & b_{16} & b_{17} & b_{12} & b_{18} & b_{19} & b_{13} & b_{1a} & b_{14} & b_{11} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.8)$$

进而, 有如下引理:

引理 4.4 与 4 次幂等置换矩阵 (4.1) 乘法互易的 10 阶对称矩阵 $\mathbf{C}\mathbf{C}_{10}$ 满足

$$\mathbf{G}_{10} \cdot \mathbf{C}\mathbf{C}_{10} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{C}_{10} \cdot \mathbf{G}_{10} \quad (4.9)$$

的自由度等于 16, 其通解可写成

$$\mathbf{C}\mathbf{C}_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} & c_{14} & c_{15} & c_{16} & c_{17} & c_{18} & c_{19} & c_{15} \\ c_{12} & c_{22} & c_{23} & c_{24} & c_{14} & c_{24} & c_{27} & c_{19} & c_{29} & c_{16} \\ c_{13} & c_{23} & c_{33} & c_{27} & c_{17} & c_{27} & c_{37} & c_{13} & c_{23} & c_{17} \\ c_{14} & c_{24} & c_{27} & c_{22} & c_{19} & c_{29} & c_{23} & c_{16} & c_{24} & c_{12} \\ c_{15} & c_{14} & c_{17} & c_{19} & c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} & c_{15} & c_{16} & c_{18} \\ c_{16} & c_{24} & c_{27} & c_{29} & c_{12} & c_{22} & c_{23} & c_{14} & c_{24} & c_{19} \\ c_{17} & c_{27} & c_{37} & c_{23} & c_{13} & c_{23} & c_{33} & c_{17} & c_{27} & c_{13} \\ c_{18} & c_{19} & c_{13} & c_{16} & c_{15} & c_{14} & c_{17} & c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{15} \\ c_{19} & c_{29} & c_{23} & c_{24} & c_{16} & c_{24} & c_{27} & c_{12} & c_{22} & c_{14} \\ c_{15} & c_{16} & c_{17} & c_{12} & c_{18} & c_{19} & c_{13} & c_{15} & c_{14} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.10)$$

考虑到四面体中四个面、六条边及四个顶点的对称性, 通解 (4.10) 的自由度可减至八个, 如 $\{c_{11}, c_{12}, c_{15}, c_{16}, c_{22}, c_{23}, c_{29}, c_{37}\}$, 均可在前四行找到. 进而, 结合 2 阶偏微分方程节点系数紧性需求, 自由度可压缩到四面体的四个面: $\{c_{11}, c_{12}, c_{22}, c_{23}\}$, 相应的 10 阶稀疏矩阵

$$C_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{12} & c_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{12} & c_{22} & c_{23} & c_{23} & c_{12} & c_{23} & c_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{12} & c_{23} & c_{22} & c_{23} & 0 & c_{23} & 0 & c_{12} & c_{23} & 0 \\ c_{12} & c_{23} & c_{23} & c_{22} & 0 & 0 & c_{23} & 0 & c_{23} & c_{12} \\ 0 & c_{12} & 0 & 0 & c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & c_{23} & 0 & c_{12} & c_{22} & c_{23} & c_{12} & c_{23} & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & 0 & c_{23} & c_{12} & c_{23} & c_{22} & 0 & c_{23} & c_{12} \\ 0 & 0 & c_{12} & 0 & 0 & c_{12} & 0 & c_{11} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c_{23} & c_{23} & 0 & c_{23} & c_{23} & c_{12} & c_{22} & c_{12} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{12} & 0 & 0 & c_{12} & 0 & c_{12} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.11)$$

特别地, 取 $c_{11} = c_{22} = 12$, $c_{12} = c_{23} = 1$ 时, 四面体 $h = \frac{1}{4}$ 时 (4.11) 为线性元的离散质量矩阵

$$B_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 12 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 12 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 12 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 12 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 12 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.12)$$

满足与 (4.1) 中的矩阵 G_{10} 乘法互易:

$$B_{10} \cdot G_{10} = G_{10} \cdot B_{10}. \quad (4.13)$$

引理 4.5 如果两个矩阵乘法互易, 那么两者的矩阵多项式乘法也互易. 反之不然.

推论 4.2 如果线性元的离散矩阵与矩阵 G_{10} 乘法互易, 那么基于线性元的高次元的离散矩阵也与矩阵 G_{10} 乘法互易.

作为一个应用例子, 我们利用网格矩阵 G_{10} 求解定义在四面体含有四参数 $(c_{11}, c_{12}, c_{22}, c_{23})$ 的 10 阶矩阵 C_{10} 特征值问题.

由因式分解公式 (4.3), 可求得互为正交的三个小规模、不变实子空间

$$P_3 = \text{NullSpace}(I_{10} - G_{10}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.14)$$

$$J_3 = \text{NullSpace}(I_{10} + G_{10}) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.15)$$

$$F_4 = \text{NullSpace}(I_{10} + G_{10}^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.16)$$

由于矩阵乘法互易, 所以三个不变正交实子空间对于 C_{10} 保持正交:

$$\text{norm}(J_3 \cdot C_{10} \cdot P'_3) = \text{norm}(P_3 \cdot C_{10} \cdot F'_4) = \text{norm}(F_4 \cdot C_{10} \cdot J'_3) = 0, \quad (4.17)$$

$$P_3 \cdot C_{10} \cdot P'_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2c_{11} & 4c_{12} & 2c_{12} \\ 4c_{12} & 2(c_{22} + 2c_{23}) & 4c_{23} \\ 2c_{12} & 4c_{23} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.18)$$

$$J_3 \cdot C_{10} \cdot J'_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2c_{11} & 0 & 2c_{12} \\ 0 & 2(c_{22} - 2c_{23}) & 0 \\ 2c_{12} & 0 & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.19)$$

$$F_4 \cdot C_{10} \cdot F'_4 = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & 0 & -c_{12} \\ c_{12} & c_{22} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & c_{12} & c_{11} & c_{12} \\ -c_{12} & 0 & c_{12} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi P_3 \lambda &:= \det((P_3 \cdot C_{10} \cdot P'_3 - \lambda P_3 \cdot P'_3)/2) \\ &= -4(c_{22} - 2c_{23} - \lambda)(-c_{11}c_{22} - 4c_{11}c_{23} + c_{11}\lambda + 6c_{12}^2 + c_{22}\lambda + 4c_{23}\lambda - \lambda^2), \end{aligned} \quad (4.21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi J_3 \lambda &:= \det((J_3 \cdot C_{10} \cdot J'_3 - \lambda J_3 \cdot J'_3)/2) \\ &= -4(c_{22} - 2c_{23} - \lambda)(-c_{11}c_{22} - 4c_{11}c_{23} + c_{11}\lambda + 6c_{12}^2 + c_{22}\lambda + 4c_{23}\lambda - \lambda^2), \end{aligned} \quad (4.22)$$

$$\psi F_4 \lambda := \det((F_4 \cdot C_{10} \cdot F'_4 - \lambda F_4 \cdot F'_4)/2) = (-c_{11}c_{22} + c_{11}\lambda + 2c_{12}^2 + c_{22}\lambda - \lambda^2)^2. \quad (4.23)$$

命题 4.1 (4.11) 中 10 阶矩阵 C_{10} 的特征多项式 $\det(C_{10} - \lambda I_{10})$ 可因式分解为三个低阶 (3 阶、3 阶、4 阶) 矩阵的特征多项式的乘积:

$$\frac{\psi P_3 \lambda \cdot \psi J_3 \lambda \cdot \psi F_4 \lambda}{\det(C_{10} - \lambda I_{10})} = C_0 = \frac{1}{16}. \quad (4.24)$$

现在考察网格矩阵 G_{10} 对于满矩阵通解 (4.10) 中 CC_{10} 特征方程求解的预变换效果.

引理 4.6 CC_{10} 在 3 个正交子空间的投影可化简为

$$\psi \text{CC}_{10} P_3 \lambda = \det(P_3 \cdot \text{CC}_{10} \cdot P'_3 - \lambda P_3 \cdot P'_3) = \psi \text{CC}_{10} P_{30} + \lambda \psi \text{CC}_{10} P_{31} + \lambda^2 \psi \text{CC}_{10} P_{32} - \lambda^3, \quad (4.25)$$

$$\psi \text{CC}_{10} J_3 \lambda = \det(J_3 \cdot \text{CC}_{10} \cdot J'_3 - \lambda J_3 \cdot J'_3) = \psi \text{CC}_{10} J_{30} + \lambda \psi \text{CC}_{10} J_{31} + \lambda^2 \psi \text{CC}_{10} J_{32} - \lambda^3, \quad (4.26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi \text{CC}_{10} F_4 \lambda &= \det(F_4 \cdot \text{CC}_{10} \cdot F'_4 - \lambda F_4 \cdot F'_4) \\ &= ((c_{12} - c_{19})^2 + (c_{14} - c_{16})^2 - (c_{11} - c_{18})(c_{22} - c_{29}) \\ &\quad + \lambda(c_{11} - c_{18} + c_{22} - c_{29} - \lambda^2))^2, \end{aligned} \quad (4.27)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \psi \text{CC}_{10} P_{30} &= 4(c_{13} + c_{17})(c_{12} + c_{14} + c_{16} + c_{19})(c_{23} + c_{27}) - 2(c_{13} + c_{17})^2(c_{22} + 2c_{24} + c_{29}) \\ &\quad - 2(c_{11} + 2c_{15} + c_{18})(c_{23} + c_{27})^2 + (c_{33} + c_{37})(c_{11} + 2c_{15} + c_{18})(c_{22} + 2c_{24} + c_{29}) \\ &\quad - (c_{33} + c_{37})(c_{12} + c_{14} + c_{16} + c_{19})^2, \\ \psi \text{CC}_{10} P_{31} &= (c_{12} + c_{14} + c_{16} + c_{19})^2 + 2(c_{13} + c_{17})^2 + 2(c_{23} + c_{27})^2 \\ &\quad - c_{11}(c_{22} + c_{29} + c_{33} + c_{37} + 2c_{24}) - (c_{18} + c_{33} + 2c_{15})c_{22} - (2c_{15} + c_{18})(c_{29} + 2c_{24}) \\ &\quad - (2c_{15} + c_{18} + c_{29} + 2c_{24})c_{33} - (2c_{15} + c_{18} + c_{22} + 2c_{24})c_{37} - c_{29}c_{37}, \\ \psi \text{CC}_{10} P_{32} &= (c_{11} + 2c_{15} + c_{18}) + (c_{22} + 2c_{24} + c_{29} + c_{33} + c_{37}), \\ \psi \text{CC}_{10} J_{30} &= 4(c_{13} - c_{17})(-c_{12} + c_{14} + c_{16} - c_{19})(c_{23} - c_{27}) + 2(c_{13} - c_{17})^2(c_{22} - 2c_{24} + c_{29}) \\ &\quad + 2(c_{11} - 2c_{15} + c_{18})(c_{23} + c_{27})^2 + (c_{37} - c_{33})(c_{11} - 2c_{15} + c_{18})(c_{22} - 2c_{24} + c_{29}) \\ &\quad - (c_{37} - c_{33})(c_{12} - c_{14} - c_{16} + c_{19})^2, \\ \psi \text{CC}_{10} J_{31} &= 2(c_{13} - c_{17})^2 + (c_{12} - c_{14} - c_{16} + c_{19})^2 + 2(c_{23} - c_{27})^2 \\ &\quad - c_{11}(c_{22} - 2c_{24} + c_{29} + c_{33} - c_{37}) + c_{37}(-2c_{15} + c_{18} + c_{22} - 2c_{24} + c_{29}) \\ &\quad + c_{22}(2c_{15} - c_{18} - c_{33}) + c_{33}(2c_{15} - c_{18} + 2c_{24} - c_{29}) + (c_{18} - 2c_{15})(2c_{24} - c_{29}), \\ \psi \text{CC}_{10} J_{32} &= (c_{11} - 2c_{15} + c_{18}) + (c_{22} - 2c_{24} + c_{29} + c_{33} - c_{37}). \end{aligned}$$

命题 4.2 三个低阶 (3 阶、3 阶、4 阶) 实正交子空间的特征多项式乘积构成了原始 10 阶矩阵 CC_{10} 特征多项式的一组因式分解

$$\det(\text{CC}_{10} - \lambda I_{10}) = C_0 \cdot \psi \text{CC}_{10} P_3 \lambda \cdot \psi \text{CC}_{10} J_3 \lambda \cdot \psi \text{CC}_{10} F_4 \lambda. \quad (4.28)$$

命题 4.3 原始 10 阶矩阵 CC_{10} 特征多项式也可分解为四个低阶 (两个 3 阶实子空间、两个复空间) 正交的特征多项式乘积

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\text{CC}_{10} - \lambda I_{10}) &= C_0 \det(P_3 \cdot \text{CC}_{10} \cdot P'_3 - \lambda I_3) \det(J_3 \cdot \text{CC}_{10} \cdot J'_3 - \lambda I_3) \\ &\quad \times \det(F_I \cdot \text{CC}_{10} \cdot F'_I - \lambda I_2) \det(F_{II} \cdot \text{CC}_{10} \cdot F'_{II} - \lambda I_2), \end{aligned} \quad (4.29)$$

其中

$$F_I = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & i & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -i & 0 & i & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.30)$$

$$F_{II} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -i & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & i & 0 & -i & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.31)$$

引理 4.7 不变实子空间 F_4 的特征多项式可以分为两个复子空间 F_I 及 F_{II} 特征多项式的乘积, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \det(F_4 \cdot CC_{10} \cdot F_4' - \lambda F_4 \cdot F_4') &= \det(F_I \cdot CC_{10} \cdot F_I^* - \lambda F_I \cdot F_I^*) \\ &\quad \times \det(F_{II} \cdot CC_{10} \cdot F_{II}^* - \lambda F_{II} \cdot F_{II}^*). \end{aligned} \quad (4.32)$$

推论 4.3 原始 10 阶矩阵 CC_{10} 特征值问题可化为三个低阶实正交子空间 (3 阶、3 阶、4 阶) 或四个低阶正交子空间 (两个 3 阶实空间、两个 2 阶复空间) 的异步并行计算实现.

上述基于子空间特征多项式的两种因式分解算法都是基于网格对称本性的内在并行算法. 上面提到域矩阵 G_{10} 乘法互易的矩阵包含、但不限于定义在该四面体网格上的质量矩阵或刚度矩阵.

4.2 数值计算实例

矩阵

$$IB_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 11210 & -820 & -820 & -820 & 50 & 110 & 110 & 50 & 110 & 50 \\ -820 & 11402 & -781 & -781 & -820 & -781 & -781 & 110 & 242 & 110 \\ -820 & -781 & 11402 & -781 & 110 & -781 & 242 & -820 & -781 & 110 \\ -820 & -781 & -781 & 11402 & 110 & 242 & -781 & 110 & -781 & -820 \\ 50 & -820 & 110 & 110 & 11210 & -820 & -820 & 50 & 110 & 50 \\ 110 & -781 & -781 & 242 & -820 & 11402 & -781 & -820 & -781 & 110 \\ 110 & -781 & 242 & -781 & -820 & -781 & 11402 & 110 & -781 & -820 \\ 50 & 110 & -820 & 110 & 50 & -820 & 110 & 11210 & -820 & 50 \\ 110 & 242 & -781 & -781 & 110 & -781 & -781 & -820 & 11402 & -820 \\ 50 & 110 & 110 & -820 & 50 & 110 & -820 & 50 & -820 & 11210 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.33)$$

满足矩阵乘法可易条件:

$$IB_{10} \cdot G_{10} = G_{10} \cdot IB_{10}. \quad (4.34)$$

由此可得

$$\begin{aligned} P_3 \cdot IB_{10} \cdot P_3' / 8 &= \begin{pmatrix} 5680 & -710 & -355 \\ -710 & 5041 & -781 \\ -355 & -781 & 2911 \end{pmatrix}, \\ F_I \cdot IB_{10} \cdot F_I^* / 4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 11160 & -930 - 930i \\ -930 + 930i & 11160 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{II} \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot F_{II}^*/4 &= \begin{pmatrix} 11160 & -930 + 930i \\ -930 - 930i & 11160 \end{pmatrix}, \\
\det(P_3 \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot P'_3 - \lambda I_3) \cdot \det(J_3 \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot J'_3 - \lambda I_3) \\
&\times \det(F_I \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot F_I^*/4 - \lambda I_2) \cdot \det(F_{II} \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot F_{II}^*/4 - \lambda I_2) \\
&= C_0 \cdot \det(\text{IB}_{10} - \lambda I_{10}).
\end{aligned}$$

经数值计算可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{eig}(P_3 \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot P'_3, P_3 \cdot P'_3) &= \{13206, 12185.217138719549, 7694.782861280451\}, \\
\text{eig}(J_3 \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot J'_3, J_3 \cdot J'_3) &= \{13206, 12475.218613006979, 9844.781386993021\}, \\
\text{eig}(F_I \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot F_I^*/4) &= \text{eig}(F_{II} \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot F_{II}^*/4) \\
&= \{12475.218613006979, 9844.781386993021\}, \\
\text{eig}(\text{IB}_{10}) &= \{13206, 13206, 12475.218613006979, 12475.218613006979, 12475.218613006979, \\
&12185.217138719549, 9844.781386993021, 9844.781386993021, \\
&9844.781386993021, 7694.782861280451\}.
\end{aligned}$$

命题 4.4 10 阶特征值 $\text{eig}(\text{IB}_{10} - I_{10})$ 的计算可分解为四个低阶 (两个 3 阶、两个 2 阶) 特征值直接计算, 即

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{eig}(\text{IB}_{10}) &= \{\text{eig}(P_3 \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot P'_3, P_3 \cdot P'_3), \text{eig}(J_3 \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot J'_3, J_3 \cdot J'_3), \\
&\text{eig}(F_I \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot F_I^*/4), \text{eig}(F_{II} \cdot \text{IB}_{10} \cdot F_{II}^*/4)\}.
\end{aligned} \quad (4.35)$$

4.3 $h = \frac{1}{5}$

当 $h = \frac{1}{5}$ 时, 四面体的 20 个内重心坐标可表示为

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & & f4111 & & \\
& & & & & & \\
& & & & f3211 & & \\
& & & f3121 & & f3112 & \\
& & & & & & \\
& & & & f2311 & & \\
& & & f2221 & & f2212 & \\
f2131 & & & f2122 & & & f2113 \\
& & & & & & \\
& & & & f1411 & & \\
& & & f1321 & & f1312 & \\
& & & & & & \\
& & f1231 & & f1222 & & f1213 \\
f1141 & & & f1132 & & f1123 & & f1114.
\end{array}$$

这 20 个三维内点有很多种排列方式. 容易写出任意两组排列之间的变换矩阵. 例如, 为书写方便, 记

$$\{111, 211, 121, 112, 311, 221, 212, 131, 122, 113, 411, 321, 312, 231, 222, 213, 114, 132, 123, 114\}$$

为排列 1 , 记

$$\{411, 321, 312, 311, 231, 222, 221, 213, 212, 211, 141, 132, 131, 123, 122, 121, 114, 113, 112, 111\}$$

为排列 2 . 两者之间的置换矩阵为

$$G_{20} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.36)$$

引理 4.8 置换矩阵 (4.36) 满足 4 阶幂等条件: 矩阵 G_{20} 的 4 次幂恒等于 20 阶单位矩阵, 即

$$G_{20}^4 = G_{20} \cdot G_{20} \cdot G_{20} \cdot G_{20} = I_{20}. \quad (4.37)$$

值得注意的是, 这里矩阵 G_{20} 的 4 次幂反映了该四面体中四个面的几何对称不变性. 于是, 矩阵 $I_{20} - G_{20}^4$ 在复数域和实数域中可分别正交分解为

$$I_{20} - G_{20}^4 = (I_{20} - G_{20}) \cdot (I_{20} + G_{20}) \cdot (i \cdot I_{20} - G_{20}) \cdot (-i \cdot I_{20} - G_{20}) \quad (4.38)$$

和

$$I_{20} - G_{20}^4 = (I_{20} - G_{20}) \cdot (I_{20} + G_{20}) \cdot (I_{20} + G_{20}^2). \quad (4.39)$$

容易写出前两个不变零空间

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{520} &= \text{NullSpace}(I_{20} - G_{20}) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.40)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_{520} &= \text{NullSpace}(I_{20} + G_{20}) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.41)
 \end{aligned}$$

类似可写出另外两个复不变零空间

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{FI}_{20} &= \text{NullSpace}(\text{i}I_{20} - G_{20}) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -\text{i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \text{i} & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\text{i} & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \text{i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\text{i} & 0 & \text{i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\text{i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \text{i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \text{i} & -1 & 0 & -\text{i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.42)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{FII}_{20} &= \text{NullSpace}(\text{i}I_{20} + G_{20}) \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} \text{i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\text{i} & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \text{i} & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\text{i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \text{i} & 0 & -\text{i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \text{i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\text{i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\text{i} & -1 & 0 & \text{i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4.43)
 \end{aligned}$$

以及另一个 10 阶不变零空间

$$F_{1020} = \text{NullSpace}(I_{20} + G_{20}^2)$$

$$1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22, 24, 27, 31\}. \quad (4.46)$$

引理 4.10 置换矩阵 G_{35} 满足 4 次幂等公式, 且可分解为四个正交子空间

$$0 = I_{35} - G_{35}^4 = (I_{35} + G_{35}) \cdot (I_{35} - G_{35}) \cdot (i \cdot I_{35} - G_{35}) \cdot (-i \cdot I_{35} - G_{35}), \quad (4.47)$$

其中四个正交子空间的矩阵可分别表示为

$$\text{FI}'_8 = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.48)$$

$$\text{FII}_8 = \text{FI}'_8^*, \quad (4.49)$$

P_{10} 为 $I_{35} - G_{35}$ 的零空间, J_9 为 $I_{35} + G_{35}$ 的零空间.

计算可得

$$P_{10} \cdot A_{35} \cdot P'_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_{10} \cdot B_{35} \cdot P'_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.50)$$

$$J_9 \cdot A_{35} \cdot J'_9 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad J_9 \cdot B_{35} \cdot J'_9 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (4.51)$$

$$J_9 \cdot J'_9 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_{10} \cdot P'_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{10AB\lambda} &= \det \left(\frac{1}{4} (P_{10} \cdot A_{35} \cdot P'_{10} - \lambda P_{10} \cdot B_{35} \cdot P'_{10}) \right) \\ &= 8(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + 6\lambda - 11)(3\lambda^2 + 18\lambda - 1)(3\lambda^4 - 96\lambda^2 - 68\lambda - 7), \end{aligned} \quad (4.52)$$

其中 A_{35} 和 B_{35} 为四面体网格的刚度矩阵和质量矩阵. 类似地, 分别计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} J_{9AB\lambda} &= \det \left(\frac{1}{4} (J_9 \cdot A_{35} \cdot J'_9 - \lambda J_9 \cdot B_{35} \cdot J'_9) \right) \\ &= 524288(3\lambda^2 + 18\lambda - 1)(\lambda^6 + 30\lambda^5 - 365\lambda^4 + 772\lambda^3 - 73\lambda^2 - 226\lambda - 11), \end{aligned} \quad (4.53)$$

$$\begin{aligned} FI_{8AB\lambda} &= \det \left(\frac{1}{4} (FI_8 \cdot A_{35} \cdot FI_8^* - \lambda FI_8 \cdot B_{35} \cdot FI_8^*) \right) \\ &= 4(\lambda^2 + 6\lambda - 11)(\lambda^6 + 30\lambda^5 - 365\lambda^4 + 772\lambda^3 - 73\lambda^2 - 226\lambda - 11). \end{aligned} \quad (4.54)$$

命题 4.5 由此得到 35 阶广义特征多项式的因式分解:

$$\det(A_{35} - \lambda B_{35}) = \frac{1}{4096} P_{10AB\lambda} \cdot J_{9AB\lambda} \cdot (FI_{8AB\lambda})^2. \quad (4.55)$$

5 四面体网格十三点离散系统的本性并行格式

四面体六条线均匀剖分, 网格内点数 $N = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{6}$. 引入重心坐标 $(i, j, k, m) |_{i+j+k+m=N}$ 和零边界条件, 在每个内格点上定义六向十三点离散格式 (对应于线性 Lagrange 有限元)

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^2 f(i, j, k, m) &:= 12f(i, j, k, m) + f(i-1, j, k, m+1) + f(i-1, j, k+1, m) + f(i-1, j+1, k, m) \\ &\quad + f(i, j-1, k, m+1) + f(i+1, j-1, k, m) + f(i+1, j, k-1, m) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + f(i+1, j, k-1, m+1) + f(i+1, j, k, m+1) + f(i, j-1, k+1, m) \\
& + f(i, j, k+1, m-1) + f(i, j+1, k-1, m) + f(i, j+1, k, m-1).
\end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

相应的质量矩阵形成如下的三对角块矩阵:

$$\mathbf{BB}_k = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ B'_{12} & B_{22} & B_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B'_{23} & B_{33} & B_{34} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & B'_{k-2,k-1} & B_{k-1,k-1} & B_{k-1,k} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & B'_{k-1,k} & B_{k,k} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5.2)$$

类似有相应的三对角块矩阵刚度矩阵 $\mathbf{AA}_k$.

例如, 当 $N = 56$ 时, 按行元素为“1”的置换矩阵 (4.46) 的压缩存储列向量

$$\begin{aligned}
q_{56} = \{ & 56, 35, 50, 55, 20, 30, 34, 45, 49, 54, 10, 16, 19, 26, 29, 33, 41, 44, 48, 53, 4, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 23, 25, \\
& 28, 32, 38, 40, 43, 47, 52, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22, 24, 27, 31, 36, 37, 41, 42, 46, 51 \}.
\end{aligned} \quad (5.3)$$

相应地, 有

$$P_{14B} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 13 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 13 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 12 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 15 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5.4)$$

$$J_{14B} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 12 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 13 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 13 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 12 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (5.5)$$

$$F_{I14B} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & i & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & i & 1 & 1 & 0 & i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & i & 0 & 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & i & i & 0 \\ -i & -i & 0 & 1 & 12 & -i & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & i & 12 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & i & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1+i & 0 & 1-i \\ 0 & -i & -i & 1 & 1 & 0 & -i & 1 & 12 & 0 & 0 & 1 & i & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 11 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i & -i & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-i & 1 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 1 & -1-i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -i & -i & -1 & -1 & 0 & -i & -1 & 1 & 1 & 12 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1+i & i & 0 & 0 & -1+i & -1 & 11 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5.6)$$

命题 5.1 综上所述, 可分别得到 56 阶质量矩阵、刚度矩阵及广义特征多项式的因式分解:

$$\det(P_{14B} - \lambda I_{14}) \cdot \det(J_{14B} - \lambda I_{14}) \cdot \det(F_{I14B} - \lambda I_{14})^2 = \det(BB_{56} - \lambda I_{56}), \quad (5.7)$$

$$\det(P_{14A} - \lambda I_{14}) \cdot \det(J_{14A} - \lambda I_{14}) \cdot \det(FI_{14A} - \lambda I_{14})^2 = \det(AA_{56} - \lambda I_{56}), \quad (5.8)$$

$$\det(P_{14A} - \lambda P_{14B}) \cdot \det(J_{14A} - \lambda J_{14B}) \cdot \det(FI_{14A} - \lambda FI_{14B})^2 = C_0 \cdot \det(AA_{56} - \lambda BB_{56}). \quad (5.9)$$

当 $N = 84$ 时, 按行元素为“1”的置换矩阵的 84 列向量为

$$\begin{aligned} q_{84} = \{ & 84, 56, 77, 83, 35, 50, 55, 71, 76, 82, 20, 30, 34, 45, 49, 54, 66, 70, 75, 81, \\ & 10, 16, 19, 26, 29, 33, 41, 44, 48, 53, 62, 65, 69, 74, 80, 4, 7, 9, 13, 15, \\ & 18, 23, 25, 28, 32, 38, 40, 43, 47, 52, 59, 61, 64, 68, 73, 79, 1, 2, 3, 5, \\ & 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 21, 22, 24, 27, 31, 36, 37, 41, 42, 46, 51, 57, 58, 60, 63, 67, 72, 78 \}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

类似地, 可依次计算出四个不变子空间 P_{22} 、 J_{22} 、 FI_{20} 和 FII_{20} . 因篇幅有限, 此处不具体给出.

命题 5.2 根据四个不变子空间, 可得出如下 84 阶质量矩阵特征多项式的因式分解:

$$P\lambda_{22} \cdot J\lambda_{22} \cdot (F\lambda_{20})^2 = \frac{1}{16} \det(\text{BB}_{84} - \lambda I_{84}), \quad (5.11)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} P\lambda_{22} &= \det(P_{22} \cdot \text{BB}_{84} \cdot P'_{22} - \lambda P_{22} \cdot P'_{22}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(\lambda - 2)\lambda(\lambda^5 - 8\lambda^4 + 5\lambda^3 + 29\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 15)(\lambda^6 - 7\lambda^5 + 11\lambda^4 + 4\lambda^3 - 12\lambda^2 + 1) \\ &\quad \times (\lambda^9 - 29\lambda^8 + 311\lambda^7 - 1533\lambda^6 + 3322\lambda^5 - 1306\lambda^4 - 5440\lambda^3 + 6330\lambda^2 - 636\lambda - 612), \\ J\lambda_{22} &= \det(J_{22} \cdot \text{BB}_{84} \cdot J'_{22} - \lambda J_{22} \cdot J'_{22}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(\lambda - 2)\lambda(\lambda + 1)(\lambda^5 - 8\lambda^4 + 5\lambda^3 + 29\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 15) \cdot \phi_{14}(\lambda), \\ F\lambda_{20} &= \det(\text{FI}_{20} \cdot \text{BB}_{84} \cdot \text{FI}_{20}^* - \lambda I_{20}) \\ &= (\lambda^6 - 7\lambda^5 + 11\lambda^4 + 4\lambda^3 - 12\lambda^2 + 1) \cdot \phi_{14}(\lambda), \end{aligned}$$

这里 $\phi_{14}(\lambda) = \lambda^{14} - 33\lambda^{13} + 446\lambda^{12} - 3187\lambda^{11} + 12833\lambda^{10} - 27684\lambda^9 + 21421\lambda^8 + 28758\lambda^7 - 68509\lambda^6 + 32986\lambda^5 + 18016\lambda^4 - 18810\lambda^3 + 3774\lambda^2 + 120\lambda - 4$.

6 三维十二面体网格

十二面体十五节点的一种排序如图 5 所示. 相对于排序 I, 排序 II 的一维序取为

$$q_{15} = \{4, 8, 10, 12, 3, 7, 14, 11, 1, 5, 15, 9, 6, 13, 2\}. \quad (6.1)$$

写成的矩阵形式 G_{15} 满足 12 次幂等条件 $G_{15}^{12} = I_{15}$. 相应实数域五项因式分解

$$I_{15} - G_{15}^{12} = (I_{15} - G_{15}) \cdot (I_{15} + G_{15}) \cdot (I_{15} - G_{15} + G_{15} \cdot G_{15}) \cdot (I_{15} + G_{15} + G_{15} \cdot G_{15}) \cdot (I_{15} + G_{15}^6) \quad (6.2)$$

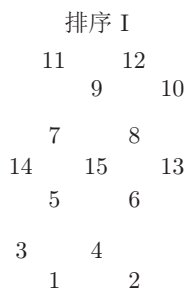


图 5 十二面体十五节点排序

及复数域十二项因式分解.

$I_{15} - G_{15}^{12}$ 在实数域四个零空间分别为

$$P_4 = \text{NullSpace}(I_{15} - G_{15}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6.3)$$

$$J_3 = \text{NullSpace}(I_{15} + G_{15}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6.4)$$

$$F_2 = \text{NullSpace}(I_{15} + G_{15} + G_{15} \cdot G_{15}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6.5)$$

$$F_6 = \text{NullSpace}(I_{15} + G_{15}^6) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (6.6)$$

例 6.1 菱形十二面体离散矩阵

$$\text{BB} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & b & c & b & c & c & c & c & b & c & 0 & c & c & b \\ b & a & c & b & c & b & c & c & c & c & 0 & c & b & c & c \\ b & c & a & b & 0 & c & c & c & b & 0 & c & b & c & c & c \\ c & b & b & a & b & c & c & b & 0 & b & c & c & c & c & c \\ b & c & 0 & b & a & c & c & c & b & 0 & c & b & c & c & c \\ c & b & c & c & c & a & 0 & b & c & c & c & c & 0 & c & c \\ c & c & c & c & c & 0 & a & b & c & c & b & c & c & 0 & c \\ c & c & c & b & c & b & b & a & c & c & c & b & c & c & 0 \\ c & c & b & 0 & b & c & c & c & a & b & b & c & c & c & b \\ b & c & 0 & b & 0 & c & c & c & b & a & c & b & c & c & c \\ c & 0 & c & c & c & c & b & c & b & c & a & b & c & b & c \\ 0 & c & b & c & b & c & c & b & c & b & a & c & c & c & c \\ c & b & c & c & c & 0 & c & c & c & c & c & c & a & 0 & b \\ c & c & c & c & c & c & 0 & c & c & c & b & c & 0 & a & b \\ b & c & c & c & c & c & c & 0 & b & c & c & c & b & b & a \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6.7)$$

$$P_{4BP} = \frac{1}{4}P_4 \cdot \text{BB} \cdot P'_4 = \begin{pmatrix} a+2c & 2(b+c) & 2(b+c) & 3c \\ 2(b+c) & a+c & 4c & 3c \\ 2(b+c) & 4c & a+2c & 3b \\ 3c & 3c & 3b & \frac{3a}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6.8)$$

$$P_{4P} = \frac{1}{4}P_4 \cdot P'_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6.9)$$

$$P_{4B\lambda} = \det(P_{4BP} - \lambda P_{4P}), \quad (6.10)$$

$$J_{3BJ} = \frac{1}{4}J_3 \cdot \text{BB} \cdot J'_3 = \begin{pmatrix} a-2c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a+c & 4c \\ 0 & 0 & a-2c \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6.11)$$

$$J_{3J} = \frac{1}{4}J_3 \cdot J'_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6.12)$$

$$J_{3B\lambda} = \det(J_{3BJ} - \lambda J_{3J}), \quad (6.13)$$

$$F_{2BJ} = F_2 \cdot \text{BB} \cdot F'_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2a & a \\ a & 2a \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6.14)$$

$$F_2 \cdot F'_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6.15)$$

$$F_{2B\lambda} = \det(F_{2BJ} - \lambda F_2 \cdot F'_2), \quad (6.16)$$

$$F_{6BF} = \frac{1}{2}F_6 \cdot \text{BB} \cdot F'_6 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b-c & b-c & c-b & 0 & b-c \\ b-c & a-c & 0 & 0 & b-c & 0 \\ b-c & 0 & a-c & 0 & c-b & 0 \\ c-b & 0 & 0 & a & b-c & 0 \\ 0 & b-c & c-b & b-c & a & b-c \\ b-c & 0 & 0 & 0 & b-c & a \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6.17)$$

$$F_{6B\lambda} = \det(F_{6BF} - \lambda I_6). \quad (6.18)$$

命题 6.1 15 阶矩阵 BB 的特征多项式在实数域可因式分解为四个低阶特征多项式的乘积 (4 阶、3 阶、2 阶、6 阶)

$$\frac{\det(\text{BB} - \lambda I_{15})}{F_{4B\lambda} \cdot J_{3B\lambda} \cdot F_{2B\lambda} \cdot F_{6B\lambda}} = C_0. \quad (6.19)$$

更一般地, 满足命题 6.1 的菱形十二面体矩阵 BB 可以推广到一般带有 23 个参数的平行十二面体

$$BB_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & abc & aac & a9c & aac & ace & acd & acd & a9c & aac & a89 & a49 & a9e & a9e & a9b \\ abc & a & aab & a9b & aab & abe & abd & abf & acd & aab & a8f & a89 & aef & a8d & abf \\ aac & aab & a & aac & a5a & aad & aad & aab & aac & a5a & aab & aac & aad & aad & aab \\ a9c & a9b & aac & a & aac & a9e & ace & abc & a49 & aac & acd & a9c & a9e & acd & a89 \\ aac & aab & a5a & aac & a & aad & aad & aab & aac & a5a & aab & aac & aad & aad & aab \\ ace & abe & aad & a9e & aad & a & ade & aef & acd & aad & a8d & a9e & ade & a7d & abd \\ acd & abd & aad & ace & aad & ade & a & abe & a9e & aad & aef & a9e & a7d & ade & a8d \\ acd & abf & aab & abc & aab & aef & abe & a & a89 & aab & abf & a9b & a8d & abd & a8f \\ a9c & acd & aac & a49 & aac & acd & a9e & a89 & a & aac & a9b & a9c & ace & a9e & abc \\ aac & aab & a5a & aac & a5a & aad & aad & aab & aac & a & aab & aac & aad & aad & aab \\ a89 & a8f & aab & acd & aab & a8d & aef & abf & a9b & aab & a & abc & abd & abe & abf \\ a49 & a89 & aac & a9c & aac & a9e & a9e & a9b & a9c & aac & abc & a & acd & ace & acd \\ a9e & aef & aad & a9e & aad & ade & a7d & a8d & ace & aad & abd & acd & a & ade & abe \\ a9e & a8d & aad & acd & aad & a7d & ade & abd & a9e & aad & abe & ace & ade & a & aef \\ a9b & abf & aab & a89 & aab & abd & a8d & a8f & abc & aab & abf & acd & abe & aef & a \end{pmatrix}. \quad (6.20)$$

命题 6.2 15 阶矩阵 BB_2 的特征多项式在实数域可因式分解为四个低阶特征多项式的乘积 (4 阶、3 阶、2 阶、6 阶), 这是因为该矩阵依然满足与基本排序矩阵的互易关系

$$BB_2 \cdot G_{15} = G_{15} \cdot BB_2. \quad (6.21)$$

致谢 对中国科学院软件研究所高性能计算团队张娅、赵海涛等在本文写作过程中的付出表示感谢。

参考文献

- 1 Auckenthaler T, Blum V, Bungartz H J, et al. Parallel solution of partial symmetric eigenvalue problems from electronic structure calculations. *Parallel Comput*, 2011, 37: 783–794
- 2 Boffi D, Brezzi F, Gastaldi L. On the problem of spurious eigenvalues in the approximation of linear elliptic problems in mixed form. *Math Comp*, 1999, 69: 121–140
- 3 Buffa A, Perugia I. Discontinuous Galerkin approximation of the Maxwell eigenproblem. *SIAM J Numer Anal*, 2006, 44: 2198–2226
- 4 Caorsi S, Fernandes P, Raffetto M. On the convergence of Galerkin finite element approximations of electromagnetic eigenproblems. *SIAM J Numer Anal*, 2000, 38: 580–607
- 5 Chandra R. Conjugate gradient methods for partial differential equations. PhD Thesis. New Haven: Yale University, 1978
- 6 Eisenstat S C, Elman H C, Schultz M H. Variational iterative methods for nonsymmetric systems of linear equations. *SIAM J Numer Anal*, 1983, 20: 345–357
- 7 Han J Q, Lu J F, Zhou M. Solving high-dimensional eigenvalue problems using deep neural networks: A diffusion Monte Carlo like approach. *J Comput Phys*, 2020, 423: 109792
- 8 Hou T Y, Huang D, Lam K C, et al. An adaptive fast solver for a general class of positive definite matrices via energy decomposition. *Multiscale Model Simul*, 2018, 16: 615–678

- 9 Hou T Y, Huang D, Lam K C, et al. A fast hierarchically preconditioned eigensolver based on multiresolution matrix decomposition. *Multiscale Model Simul*, 2019, 17: 260–306
- 10 Johanni R, Marek A, Lederer H, et al. Scaling of eigenvalue solver dominated simulations. In: Mohr B, Frings W, eds. *Technical Report: Jülich Blue Gene/P Extreme Scaling Workshop 2011*. Jülich: Forschungszentrum Jülich, 2011, 27–30
- 11 Sun J C. On the minimum eigenvalue separation for matrices (in Chinese). *Math Numer Sin*, 1985, 7: 309–317 [孙家昶. 矩阵特征值分离度的下界. *计算数学*, 1985, 7: 309–317]
- 12 Sun J C. *Fourier Transforms and Orthogonal Polynomials on Non-traditional Domains* (in Chinese). Hefei: Press of University of Science and Technology of China, 2009 [孙家昶. 非传统区域 Fourier 变换与正交多项式. 合肥: 中国科学技术大学出版社, 2009]
- 13 Sun J C. On pre-transformed methods for eigen-problems, I: Yanghui-triangle transform and 2nd order PDE eigen-problems (in Chinese). *Sci Sin Math*, 2011, 41: 701–724 [孙家昶. 特征值问题的预变换方法 (I): 杨辉三角阵变换与二阶 PDE 特征多项式. *中国科学: 数学*, 2011, 41: 701–724]
- 14 Sun J C. Assumption of mathematical model and new calculation model for PDE eigenproblem (in Chinese). Special Invited Lecture of “New Computing Model” National Basic Research Program of China, 2011.8.20, Mogan Mountain [孙家昶. 有关 PDE 本征问题数学模型与新型计算模式的设想. 国家 973 “新型计算模式” 项目组第一次全体会议大会特邀报告, 2011.8.20, 莫干山]
- 15 Sun J C. Pre-transformed methods for eigen-problems II: Eigen-structure for Laplace eigen-problems over arbitrary triangles (in Chinese). *Math Numer Sin*, 2012, 34: 1–24 [孙家昶. 特征值问题的预变换方法 (II): 任意三角形域 Laplace 特征值的计算分析. *计算数学*, 2012, 34: 1–24]
- 16 Sun J C. Algorithms of double-decoupling subspaces for solving FEM eigen-problems (in Chinese). *J Numer Methods Comput Appl*, 2021, 42: 104–125 [孙家昶. 有限元特征值计算中的子空间二次解耦算法. *数值计算与计算机应用*, 2021, 42: 104–125]
- 17 Sun J C. Notes of Sun Jiachang, 5911 student of the Department of Applied Mathematics, University of Science and Technology of China (in Chinese). (Guan Zhaozhi lectured “Spectral Theory of Linear Operators in Finite Dimensional Space”), 1961. Note: The “Advanced Mathematics Course” (first draft) prepared by Mr. Guan Zhaozhi was published in three volumes from 1959 to 1960, and republished by Higher Education Press, 2021 [孙家昶. 中国科学技术大学应用数学系 5911 学生孙家昶听课笔记. (关肇直讲课 “有穷维空间中线性算子的谱理论”) 1961, 注: 关肇直先生编写的 “高等数学教程” (初稿) 于 1959–1960 年共出版了三册, 高等教育出版社于 2021 年再版]
- 18 Sun J C. On factorization algorithm with geometric preprocessing for discrete eigen-problems in mathematical-physics (in Chinese). *Math Numer Sin*, 2022, 44: 433–465 [孙家昶. 数学物理方程离散特征值问题的几何网格因式分解算法. *计算数学*, 2022, 44: 433–465]
- 19 Sun J C. Geometric mesh genetic algorithm and CAD (in Chinese). Special Invited Lecture of the 14th National Geometric Design and Calculation Conference, 2022.8.20, Qingdao [孙家昶. 几何网格基因算法与 CAD. 第十四届全国几何设计与计算大会特邀报告, 2022.8.20, 青岛]
- 20 Sun J C. Geometric mesh pre-transform for scientific engineering computation (in Chinese). Special Invited Lecture of the Cross-Science Forum on “Foundation of Mathematics and Breakthrough of Software” of the Beijing Natural Fund Committee, 2022.12.15, Beijing [孙家昶. 科学工程计算的几何网格预变换子. 北京市基金委 “数学筑基、软件突围” 交叉科学论坛特邀报告, 2022.12.15, 北京]
- 21 Sun J C, Cao J W, Zhang Y. An analysis on lower bound and upper bound and construction of high accuracy schemes in PDE eigen-computation (in Chinese). *Sci Sin Math*, 2015, 45: 1169–1191 [孙家昶, 曹建文, 张娅. 偏微分方程特征值计算的上下界分析与高精度格式构造. *中国科学: 数学*, 2015, 45: 1169–1191]
- 22 Zhang L B. Parallel Hierarchical Grid. <http://lsec.cc.ac.cn/phg/> [张林波. PHG 平台 Parallel Hierarchical Grid, <http://lsec.cc.ac.cn/phg/>]
- 23 Zhou Y L. Difference schemes with intrinsic parallelism for quasi-linear parabolic systems. *Sci China Ser A*, 1997, 40: 270–278

Construction of intrinsic schemes for eigen-computation based on the polyhedron grid matrix in 3-D

Jiachang Sun

Abstract A geometric asynchronous parallel algorithm for solving large-scale discrete mathematical-physical systems in the 2-D case was recently presented by the author in 2022. Different from the traditional preconditioning, we applied the intrinsic geometric invariance to get the grid matrix G , and required the discrete PDE (partial differential equation) stiff matrix A , and the mass matrices B and G satisfy the reciprocal relations $AG = GA$ and $BG = GB$, where G satisfies $G^m = I$, $m \ll N = \dim(G)$, i.e., large scale system solvers can be transformed to a smaller block-solver as a pre-treatment in real or complex domain. In this paper, we expand our geometry pre-processing asynchronous algorithm (GPA) to the 2-D irregular mesh and the 3-D mathematical-physical discrete eigenvalue problems over more wide polyhedron grids such as hexahedrons, tetrahedrons and dodecahedrons. We give the theory and numerical examples of an efficient asynchronous parallel order reduction algorithm. We obtain the conclusion that “the parallelism of 3-D geometric mesh pre-transformation is mainly proportional to the number of the faces of the polyhedron”, and further find that “the reciprocity of the grid mesh matrix and the stiff matrix is an important basis for the feasibility and reliability of the GPA algorithm”.

Keywords 3-D mathematical-physical discrete eigenvalue problem, reciprocal operator, geometric pre-processing, factorization of eigenvalue problem, parallel algorithm

MSC(2020) 65F15, 65N25, 65N30, 65Y05

doi: 10.1360/SSM-2023-0002