第七章 函数矩阵与矩阵微分方程

函数矩阵

定义: 以实变量 x 的函数为元素的矩阵

$$A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}(x) & a_{12}(x) & \cdots & a_{1n}(x) \\ a_{21}(x) & a_{22}(x) & \cdots & a_{2n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}(x) & a_{m2}(x) & \cdots & a_{mn}(x) \end{bmatrix}$$

称为函数矩阵, 其中所有的元素

$$a_{ij}(x), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

都是定义在闭区间 [a,b] 上的实函数。

函数矩阵与数字矩阵一样也有加法,数乘,乘法,转置等几种运算,并且运算法则完全相同。

例: 已知

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - x & \sin x \\ e^x & 1 + x \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + x & \cos x \\ e^x & 1 - x \end{bmatrix}$$

计算 A+B, AB, A^{T} , $2^{x}(A-B)$

定义:设 A(x) 为一个n 阶函数矩阵,如果存在 n 阶函数矩阵 B(x) 使得对于任何 $x \in [a,b]$ 都有

$$A(x)B(x) = B(x)A(x) = I$$

那么我们称 A(x) 在区间 [a,b] 上是可逆的。 称 B(x) 是 A(x) 的逆矩阵,一般记为 $A^{-1}(x)$

函数矩阵对纯量的导数和积分

定义: 如果 $A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))_{m \times n}$ 的所有各元素

 $a_{ij}(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处有极限,即

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} a_{ij}(x) = a_{ij} \qquad (i = 1, \dots, m; j = 1, \dots, n)$$

其中 a_{ij} 为固定常数。则称 A(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 处有极限,且记为

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} A(x) = A$$

如果 A(x) 的各元素 $a_{ij}(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续,即

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} a_{ij}(x) = a_{ij}(x_0) \qquad (i = 1, \dots, m; j = 1, \dots, n)$$

则称 A(x) 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续,且记为

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} A(x) = A(x_0)$$

其中

$$A(x_0) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}(x_0) & a_{12}(x_0) & \cdots & a_{1n}(x_0) \\ a_{21}(x_0) & a_{22}(x_0) & \cdots & a_{2n}(x_0) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1}(x_0) & a_{m2}(x_0) & \cdots & a_{mn}(x_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

容易验证下面的等式是成立的:

设
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} A(x) = A, \quad \lim_{x \to x_0} B(x) = B$$

则
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} (A(x) \pm B(x)) = A \pm B$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \to x_0} (kA(x)) = kA$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{x \to x_0} (A(x)B(x)) = AB$$

定义: 如果 $A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))_{m \times n}$ 的所有各元素 $a_{ij}(x)(i=1,\dots,m;j=1,\dots,n)$ 在点 $x=x_0$ 处(或在区间 [a,b] 上)可导,便称此函数矩阵 A(x) 在点 $x=x_0$ 处(或在区间 [a,b] 上)可导,并且记为

$$A'(x_0) = \frac{dA(x)}{dx}\Big|_{x=x_0} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{A(x_0 + \Delta x) - A(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a'_{11}(x_0) & a'_{12}(x_0) & \cdots & a'_{1n}(x_0) \\ a'_{21}(x_0) & a'_{22}(x_0) & \cdots & a'_{2n}(x_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a'_{m1}(x_0) & a'_{m2}(x_0) & \cdots & a'_{mn}(x_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

函数矩阵的导数运算有下列性质:

(1) A(x) 是常数矩阵的充分必要条件是

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}A(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = 0$$

(2) 设
$$A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))_{m \times n}, B(x) = (b_{ij}(x))_{m \times n}$$

均可导,则

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[A(x) + B(x)] = \frac{\mathrm{d}A(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{\mathrm{d}B(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

(3) 设 k(x) 是 x 的纯量函数, A(x) 是函数矩阵, k(x)与 A(x)均可导,则

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[k(x)A(x)] = \frac{\mathrm{d}k(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}A(x) + k(x)\frac{\mathrm{d}A(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

特别地, 当 k(x) 是常数 k 时有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[kA(x)] = k \frac{\mathrm{d}A(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

(4) 设 A(x), B(x) 均可导,且 A(x) 与 B(x)是 可乘的,则

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}[A(x)B(x)] = \frac{\mathrm{d}A(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}B(x) + A(x)\frac{\mathrm{d}B(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

因为矩阵没有交换律,所以

$$\frac{d}{dx}A^{2}(x) \neq 2A(x)\frac{dA(x)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}A^{3}(x) \neq 3A^{2}(x)\frac{dA(x)}{dx}$$

(5) 设 A(x) 为矩阵函数, x = f(t) 是 t 的纯量函数, A(x) 与 f(t) 均可导,则

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}A(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}A(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}f'(t) = f'(t)\frac{\mathrm{d}A(x)}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

定义: 如果函数矩阵 $A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))_{m \times n}$ 的所有各

元素 $a_{ij}(x)(i=1,\dots,m;j=1,\dots,n)$ 在 [a,b]上可积,则称 A(x) 在 [a,b]上可积,且

$$\int_{a}^{b} A(x) dx = \begin{bmatrix}
\int_{a}^{b} a_{11}(x) dx & \int_{a}^{b} a_{12}(x) dx & \cdots & \int_{a}^{b} a_{1n}(x) dx \\
\int_{a}^{b} a_{21}(x) dx & \int_{a}^{b} a_{22}(x) dx & \cdots & \int_{a}^{b} a_{2n}(x) dx \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
\int_{a}^{b} a_{m1}(x) dx & \int_{a}^{b} a_{m2}(x) dx & \cdots & \int_{a}^{b} a_{mn}(x) dx
\end{bmatrix}$$

函数矩阵的定积分具有如下性质:

$$\int_{a}^{b} kA(x)dx = k \int_{a}^{b} A(x)dx \qquad k \in R$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} [A(x) + B(x)]dx = \int_{a}^{b} A(x)dx + \int_{a}^{b} B(x)dx$$

例 1: 已知函数矩阵

$$A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x^2 \\ x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

试计算

(1)
$$\frac{d}{dx}A(x), \frac{d^2}{dx^2}A(x), \frac{d^3}{dx^3}A(x)$$

(2)
$$\frac{d}{dx}|A(x)|$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{d}{dx}A^{-1}(x)$$

解:

$$\frac{d}{dx}A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2x \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \frac{d^2}{dx^2}A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d^3}{dx^3}A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

由于
$$|A(x)| = -x^3$$
,所以

$$\frac{d}{dx}|A(x)| = -3x^2$$

下面求 $A^{-1}(x)$ 。由伴随矩阵公式可得

$$A^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{|A(x)|}A^*(x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x^{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -x^{2} \\ -x & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{1}{x^{2}} & -\frac{1}{x^{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

再求
$$\frac{d}{dx}A^{-1}(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{d}A^{-1}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{x^2} \\ -\frac{2}{x^3} & \frac{3}{x^4} \end{bmatrix}$$

例 2: 已知函数矩阵

$$A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin x & \cos x & x \\ \frac{\sin x}{x} & e^x & x^2 \\ 1 & 0 & x^3 \end{bmatrix}$$

试求 (1) $\lim_{x\to 0} A(x)$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} A(x) \qquad \left\lceil \sin x \right\rceil$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} A(x)$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} |A(x)|$$

(5)
$$\left| \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} A(x) \right|$$

(3) $\frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}}A(x)$ $(4) \frac{d}{dx}|A(x)|$ $|\frac{\sin x}{x} \cos x \quad x$ $\frac{\sin x}{x} \quad e^{x} \quad x^{2}$ $1 \quad 0 \quad x^{3}$

例 3: 已知函数矩阵

$$A(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{bmatrix}$$

试求

$$\int_0^x A(x)dx, \quad \left(\int_0^{x^2} A(x)dx\right)'$$

解:

$$\int_0^x A(x)dx = \begin{bmatrix} \int_0^x \sin x dx & -\int_0^x \cos x dx \\ \int_0^x \cos x dx & \int_0^x \sin x dx \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & 1 - \cos x \end{bmatrix}$$

同样可以求得

$$\left(\int_0^{x^2} A(x)dx\right)' = 2x \begin{bmatrix} \sin x^2 & -\cos x^2 \\ \cos x^2 & \sin x^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

线性向量微分方程

定理:设A是一个n阶常数矩阵,则微分方程组

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t)$$

满足初始条件 $x(t_0) = x_0$ 的解为

$$x = e^{A(t-t_0)} x_0$$

定理:设 A是一个 n 阶常数矩阵,则微分方程组

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + f(t)$$

满足初始条件 $x(t_0) = x_0$ 的解为

$$x = e^{A(t-t_0)}x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-\tau)}f(\tau)d\tau$$

补充:实值函数相对于实向量(矩阵)的导数 (不在考试范围)

f(x) 为实值函数, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)^T$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \equiv \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_m}\right)^T$$

称为f(x) 的梯度向量. (反应了f的最大变化率)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x^{T}} \equiv \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1}}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{2}}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{m}}\right)$$

判断某个点 x^* 是否为目标函数 的局部极小点,

$$\frac{\partial f(x^*)}{\partial x} \Big(\nabla_x f(x^*) \Big),$$
和Hessian 矩阵
$$\nabla_x^2 f(x^*)$$

f(x) 的 Hessian 矩阵

f(X) 为实值函数, $X = [x_{ij}]_{m \times n}$

$$\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial X} = \left[\frac{\partial f(X)}{\partial x_{ij}} \right]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1n}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{m1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{X})}{\partial X} = I$$

 $(m \times n)$

$$y(x) = [y_1(x), y_2(x), \dots y_n(x)]^T$$
 实向量函数
$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)^T$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x^{T}} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial x_{m}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_{n}}{\partial x_{1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial y_{n}}{\partial x_{m}} \end{bmatrix} \qquad (n \times m)$$

y(x) 的 Jacobian 矩阵

$$y(x) = [y_1(x), y_2(x), \dots y_n(x)]^T$$
 实向量函数
$$x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m)^T$$

$$\frac{\partial y^T}{\partial x} = (\frac{\partial y}{\partial x^T})^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_m} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_m} \end{bmatrix} \quad (m \times n)$$

$$\frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_m} & \dots & \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial x_m}$$
 $y(x)$ 的 Gradient (梯度) 矩阵

梯度的性质:

(1)
$$x (m \times 1), c \in R,$$
 (常数): $\frac{\partial c}{\partial x} = 0_{m \times 1}$

(2) $x(m \times 1), f(x), g(x)$ 为实值函数, $c_1, c_2 \in R$,

$$\frac{\partial \left(c_1 f(x) + c_2 g(x)\right)}{\partial x} = c_1 \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} + c_2 \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x)g(x)}{\partial x} = f(x)\frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x} + g(x)\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x}$$

(3) $x(m \times 1), y(x)(n \times 1), f(y)$ 为实值函数:

$$\frac{\partial f(y(x))}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y^{T}(x)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f(y)}{\partial y}$$

(4)
$$x (m \times 1)$$
: $\frac{\partial x^T}{\partial x} = I$

(5)
$$x, a \ (m \times 1)$$
: $\frac{\partial a^T x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x^T a}{\partial x} = a$

(6)
$$x (m \times 1); a, y(x) (n \times 1): \frac{\partial a^T y(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y^T (x)}{\partial x} a$$

(7)
$$x (m \times 1), A (m \times m)$$
: $\frac{\partial x^T A x}{\partial x} = (A + A^T) x$

(8)
$$x (m \times 1), y(x) (n \times 1), A (n \times n)$$
:

$$\frac{\partial y^{T}(x)Ay(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y^{T}(x)}{\partial x}(A + A^{T})y(x)$$

(9)
$$x (m \times 1), y(x) (n \times 1), z(x) (p \times 1), A (n \times p)$$
:

$$\frac{\partial y^{T}(x)Az(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y^{T}(x)}{\partial x}Az(x) + \frac{\partial z^{T}(x)}{\partial x}A^{T}y(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial y^{T}(x)Az(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y^{T}(x)}{\partial x}Az(x) + \frac{\partial z^{T}(x)}{\partial x}A^{T}y(x)$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial y^{T}(x)Az(x)}{\partial x}\right]_{k} = \frac{\partial \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{p}a_{ij}y_{i}(x)z_{j}(x)\right)}{\partial x_{k}}$$

$$=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{p}a_{ij}\frac{\partial(y_{i}(x))}{\partial x_{k}}z_{j}(x)+\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{p}a_{ij}y_{i}(x)\frac{\partial(z_{j}(x))}{\partial x_{k}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial y^{T}(x)}{\partial x} A z(x) + \frac{\partial z^{T}(x)}{\partial x} A^{T} y(x) \right]_{k}$$