

矩阵分析与应用

第十讲 矩阵分析及其应用之二

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本讲主要内容

- 矩阵函数的值的计算（续）
- 矩阵函数的一般定义
- 矩阵函数的性质
- 矩阵的微分和积分

2. 数项级数求和法。

利用首一多项式 $\psi(\lambda)$, 且满足 $\psi(A) = 0$, 即

$$A^m + b_1 A^{m-1} + \cdots + b_{m-1} A + b_m I = 0$$

或者 $A^m = k_0^{(0)} I + k_1^{(0)} A + \cdots + k_{m-1}^{(0)} A^{m-1}$ ($k_i^{(0)} = -b_{m-i}$)

可以求出 $A^{m+1} = A^m A = k_0^{(1)} I + k_1^{(1)} A + \cdots + k_{m-1}^{(1)} A^{m-1}$

$$\vdots$$
$$A^{m+l} = k_0^{(l)} I + k_1^{(l)} A + \cdots + k_{m-1}^{(l)} A^{m-1}$$

$$\vdots$$

于是 $f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k = \left(c_0 I + c_1 A + \cdots + c_{m-1} A^{m-1} \right) +$
 $c_m \left(k_0^{(0)} I + k_1^{(0)} A + \cdots + k_{m-1}^{(0)} A^{m-1} \right) + \cdots$

$$= \left(c_0 + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_{m+l} k_0^{(l)} \right) I + \left(c_1 + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_{m+l} k_1^{(l)} \right) A + \cdots + \left(c_{m-1} + \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} c_{m+l} k_{m-1}^{(l)} \right) A^{m-1}$$

例7： $A = \begin{bmatrix} \pi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & -\pi & 0 & 0 \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 求 $\sin A$

解： $\varphi(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A| = \lambda^4 - \pi^2 \lambda^2$, 取 $\psi(\lambda) = \varphi(\lambda)$

$\psi(A) = 0 \Rightarrow A^4 = \pi^2 A^2, A^5 = \pi^2 A^3, A^7 = \pi^4 A^3, \dots$

$\sin A = A - \frac{1}{3!} A^3 + \frac{1}{5!} A^5 - \frac{1}{7!} A^7 + \dots$

$= A + \left[-\frac{1}{3!} + \frac{\pi^2}{5!} - \frac{\pi^4}{7!} + \dots \right] A^3$

$= A + \frac{1}{\pi^3} [\sin \pi - \pi] A^3 = A - \frac{1}{\pi^2} A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\because A^3 = \text{diag}(\pi^3, -\pi^3, 0, 0)$

3. 对角阵法

设 $P^{-1}AP = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = \Lambda$, 则 $A^k = P\Lambda^k P^{-1}$,

且有

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=0}^N c_k A^k &= P \sum_{k=0}^N c_k \Lambda^k P^{-1} \\ &= P \text{diag} \left(\sum_{k=0}^N c_k \lambda_1^k, \dots, \sum_{k=0}^N c_k \lambda_n^k \right) P^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k = P \cdot \text{diag}(f(\lambda_1), \dots, f(\lambda_n)) \cdot P^{-1}$$

例8 : $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$:

$$e^A = P \cdot \text{diag}\left(e^{\lambda_1}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n}\right) \cdot P^{-1}$$

$$e^{tA} = P \cdot \text{diag}\left(e^{\lambda_1 t}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t}\right) \cdot P^{-1}$$

$$\sin A = P \cdot \text{diag}\left(\sin \lambda_1, \dots, \sin \lambda_n\right) \cdot P^{-1}$$

4.Jordan标准型法

设 $P^{-1}AP = J = \text{diag}(J_1, \dots, J_s)$, $J_i = \lambda_i I + I^{(1)}$

易证 $I^{(k)} I^{(1)} = I^{(1)} I^{(k)} = I^{(k+1)}, I^{(m_i)} = O$

$$k \leq m_i - 1: J_i^k = \lambda_i^k I + C_k^1 \lambda_i^{k-1} I^{(1)} + \dots + C_k^{k-1} \lambda_i I^{(k-1)} + I^{(k)}$$

$$k \geq m_i: J_i^k = \lambda_i^k I + C_k^1 \lambda_i^{k-1} I^{(1)} + \dots + C_k^{m_i-1} \lambda_i^{k-m_i+1} I^{(m_i-1)}$$

$$f(J_i) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k J_i^k = f(\lambda_i) I + \frac{f'(\lambda_i)}{1!} I^{(1)} + \dots + \frac{f^{(m_i-1)}(\lambda_i)}{(m_i-1)!} I^{(m_i-1)}$$

$$f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k = P \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k J^k \cdot P^{-1} = P \cdot \text{diag}(f(J_1), \dots, f(J_s)) \cdot P^{-1}$$

三、矩阵函数的一般定义

展开式 $f(z) = \sum c_k z^k$, $(|z| < r, r > 0)$, 要求

(1) $f^{(k)}(0)$ 存在 $(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

(2) $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f^{(k+1)}(\xi)}{(k+1)!} z^{k+1} = 0 \quad (|z| < r)$

对于一元函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ 等, 还不能定义矩阵函数。

基于矩阵函数值的Jordan标准形算法, 拓宽定义

矩阵函数的一般定义

设 $P^{-1}AP = J = \text{diag}(J_1, \dots, J_s)$, $J_i = \lambda_i I + I^{(1)}$

如果 $f(z)$ 在 λ_i 处有 $m_i - 1$ 阶导数, 令

$$f(J_i) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k J_i^k = f(\lambda_i) I + \frac{f'(\lambda_i)}{1!} I^{(1)} + \dots + \frac{f^{(m_i-1)}(\lambda_i)}{(m_i-1)!} I^{(m_i-1)}$$

$$f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k = P \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k J^k \cdot P^{-1} = P \cdot \text{diag}(f(J_1), \dots, f(J_s)) \cdot P^{-1}$$

称 $f(A)$ 为对应于 $f(z)$ 的矩阵函数

[注] 拓宽定义不要求 $f(z)$ 能展为“ z ”的幂级数，
但要求在 A 的特征值 λ_i （重数为 m_i ）处有
 $m_i - 1$ 阶导数，后者较前者弱！

当能够展为“ z ”的幂级数时，矩阵函数的拓宽
定义与级数原始定义是一致的。

例9 : $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & & \\ & 2 & 1 & \\ & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & 2 \end{bmatrix}, f(z) = \frac{1}{z}, \text{ 求 } f(A)$

解 : $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}, f'(z) = -z^{-2}, f''(z) = 2z^{-3}, f'''(z) = -6z^{-4}$

$$f(A) = f(J)$$

$$= f(2) \cdot I + f'(2) \cdot I^{(1)} + \frac{f''(2)}{2!} \cdot I^{(2)} + \frac{f'''(2)}{3!} \cdot I^{(3)}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.25 & 0.125 & -0.0625 \\ & 0.5 & -0.25 & 0.125 \\ & & 0.5 & -0.25 \\ & & & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

例10 : $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $f(z) = \sqrt{z}$, 求 $f(A)$

解 : $f(z) = \sqrt{z}, f'(z) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}}$

$$J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix} : f(J_1) = f(1) \cdot I + f'(J_1) \cdot I^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 \\ & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_2 = [2] : f(J_2) = f(2) \cdot I = [\sqrt{2}]$$

$$f(A) = f(J) = \begin{bmatrix} f(J_1) & & \\ & f(J_2) & \\ & & \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 0 \\ & 1 & 0 \\ & & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

四、矩阵函数的性质

级数定义或拓宽定义给出的矩阵函数具有下列性质：

$$(1) \quad f(z) = f_1(z) + f_2(z) \Rightarrow f(A) = f_1(A) + f_2(A)$$

$$f^{(l)}(\lambda_i) = f_1^{(l)}(\lambda_i) + f_2^{(l)}(\lambda_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(l)}(J_i) = f_1^{(l)}(J_i) + f_2^{(l)}(J_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) &= P \cdot \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} f_1(J_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & f_1(J_s) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} f_2(J_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & f_2(J_s) \end{bmatrix} \right\} \cdot P^{-1} \\ &= f_1(A) + f_2(A) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad f(z) = f_1(z) \bullet f_2(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(A) = f_1(A) \bullet f_2(A) = f_2(A) \bullet f_1(A)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(J_i) \bullet f_2(J_i) &= \left[f_1 \bullet I + f_1' \bullet I^{(1)} + \frac{f_1''}{2!} \bullet I^{(2)} + \dots + \frac{f_1^{(m_i-1)}}{(m_i-1)!} \bullet I^{(m_i-1)} \right] \bullet \\ &\quad \left[f_2 \bullet I + \frac{f_2'}{1!} \bullet I^{(1)} + \frac{f_2''}{2!} \bullet I^{(2)} + \dots + \frac{f_2^{(m_i-1)}}{(m_i-1)!} \bullet I^{(m_i-1)} \right] \\ &= (f_1 f_2) \bullet I + \frac{f_1' f_2 + f_1 f_2'}{1!} \bullet I^{(1)} + \frac{f_1'' f_2 + 2 f_1' f_2' + f_1 f_2''}{2!} \bullet I^{(2)} + \dots \\ &= (f_1 f_2) \bullet I + \frac{(f_1 f_2)'}{1!} \bullet I^{(1)} + \frac{(f_1 f_2)''}{2!} \bullet I^{(2)} + \dots + \frac{(f_1 f_2)^{(m_i-1)}}{(m_i-1)!} \bullet I^{(m_i-1)} \\ &= f(J_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(A) = P \begin{bmatrix} f(J_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & f(J_s) \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{bmatrix} f_1(J_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & f_1(J_s) \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} \cdot P \begin{bmatrix} f_2(J_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & f_2(J_s) \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= f_1(A) \cdot f_2(A)$$

4、矩阵的微分和积分

定义: 如果矩阵 $A(t) = (a_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}$, 的每一个元素 $a_{ij}(t)$ 是变量 t 的可微函数, 则 $A(t)$ 关于 t 的导数(微商)定义为

$$\frac{dA(t)}{dt} = (a'_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}, \text{ 或者 } A'(t) = (a'_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}$$

定理8：设 $A(t), B(t)$ 可导，则有

$$(1) \frac{d}{dt}[A(t) + B(t)] = \frac{d}{dt}A(t) + \frac{d}{dt}B(t)$$

$$(2) A_{m \times n}, f(t) \text{ 可导 } \frac{d}{dt}[f(t)A(t)] = f'(t)A(t) + f(t)A'(t)$$

$$(3) A_{m \times n}, A_{n \times l} : \frac{d}{dt}[A(t)B(t)] = A'(t)B(t) + A(t)B'(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明：} (3) \text{ 左} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_k a_{ik}(t) b_{kj}(t) \right)_{m \times l} \\ &= \left(\sum_k a'_{ik}(t) b_{kj}(t) + \sum_k a_{ik}(t) b'_{kj}(t) \right)_{m \times l} \\ &= \left(\sum_k a'_{ik}(t) b_{kj}(t) \right)_{m \times l} + \left(\sum_k a_{ik}(t) b'_{kj}(t) \right)_{m \times l} = \text{右} \end{aligned}$$

定理9：设 $A_{n \times n}$ 为数量矩阵，则有

$$(1) \quad \frac{d}{dt} e^{tA} = A e^{tA} = e^{tA} A$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \cos(tA) = -A \cdot \sin(tA) = -\sin(tA) \cdot A$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \sin(tA) = A \cdot \cos(tA) = \cos(tA) \cdot A$$

证明：(1) $e^{tA} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (tA)^n$ 绝对收敛

$$(e^{tA})_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + \frac{t}{1!} (A)_{ij} + \frac{t^2}{2!} (A^2)_{ij} + \cdots + \frac{t^k}{k!} (A^k)_{ij} + \cdots \text{绝对收敛}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(e^{tA} \right)_{ij} = \mathbf{0} + (A)_{ij} + \frac{t}{1!} (A^2)_{ij} + \cdots + \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} (A^k)_{ij} + \cdots$$

绝对收敛

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^{tA} = A + \frac{t}{1!} A^2 + \cdots + \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^k + \cdots$$

绝对收敛

$$= \begin{cases} A \left[I + \frac{t}{1!} A + \cdots + \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^{k-1} + \cdots \right] & = A e^{tA} \\ \left[I + \frac{t}{1!} A + \cdots + \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^{k-1} + \cdots \right] A & = e^{tA} A \end{cases}$$

定义: 如果矩阵 $A(t) = (a_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}$ 的每一个元素 $a_{ij}(t)$

在 $[t_0, t]$ 上可积, 称 $A(t)$ 可积, 记为

$$\int_{t_0}^t A(\tau) d\tau = \left(\int_{t_0}^t a_{ij}(\tau) d\tau \right)_{m \times n}$$

$$(1) \int_{t_0}^t [A(\tau) + B(\tau)] d\tau = \int_{t_0}^t A(\tau) d\tau + \int_{t_0}^t B(\tau) d\tau$$

$$(2) A \text{ 为常数矩阵} : \int_{t_0}^t [A \cdot B(\tau)] d\tau = A \cdot \left[\int_{t_0}^t B(\tau) d\tau \right]$$

$$B \text{ 为常数矩阵} : \int_{t_0}^t [A(\tau) \cdot B] d\tau = \left[\int_{t_0}^t A(\tau) d\tau \right] \cdot B$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } a_{ij}(t) \in C[t_0, t_1], a \in [t_0, t_1] \text{ 则 } : \frac{d}{dt} \int_a^t A(\tau) d\tau = A(t)$$

$$(4) \text{ 设 } a'_{ij}(t) \in C[t_0, t_1], \text{ 则 } : \int_{t_0}^{t_1} A'(\tau) d\tau = A(t_1) - A(t_0)$$

其它微分概念

函数对矩阵的导数(包括向量)

定义: 设 $X = (\xi_{ij})_{m \times n}$, mn 元函数

$$f(X) = f(\xi_{11}, \xi_{12}, \dots, \xi_{1n}, \dots, \xi_{m \times n})$$

定义 $f(X)$ 对矩阵 X 的导数为

$$\frac{df}{dX} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{ij}} \right)_{m \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{11}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{1n}} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{m1}} & \dots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

例11: $x = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n \end{bmatrix} : f(x) = f(\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n) \quad \frac{df}{dx} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_n} \end{bmatrix}$

例12: $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, x = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n \end{bmatrix} : f(x) = x^T A x, \text{ 求 } \frac{df}{dx}$

$$f(x) = \xi_1 \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \xi_j + \dots + \xi_k \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} \xi_j + \dots + \xi_n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} \xi_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_k} &= \xi_1 a_{1k} + \dots + \xi_{k-1} a_{k-1,k} + \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} \xi_j + \xi_k a_{kk} \right) \\ &\quad + \xi_{k+1} a_{k+1,k} + \dots + \xi_n a_{nk} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} \xi_j + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik} \xi_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{df}{dx} = (A + A^T)x$$

如果 $A = A^T$, 有 $\frac{df}{dx} = 2Ax$

例13: $X = (\xi_{ij})_{m \times n} : f(X) = [\text{tr}(X)]^2$ 求 $\left. \frac{df}{dX} \right|_{X=I_n}$

解: $f(X) = (\xi_{11} + \xi_{22} + \cdots + \xi_{nn})^2$

$$\frac{df}{dX} = 2(\xi_{11} + \xi_{22} + \cdots + \xi_{nn}) I_n$$

$$\left. \frac{df}{dX} \right|_{X=I_n} = 2nI_n$$

例14: $A \in R^{m \times n}, b \in R^m$, 若 $x \in R^n$ 使得 $\|Ax - b\|_2 = \min$,

则 $A^T Ax = A^T b$

解: $f(x) = \|Ax - b\|_2^2 = (Ax - b)^T (Ax - b)$

$$= x^T A^T Ax - 2b^T Ax + b^T b$$

$$g(x) = b^T Ax = b_1 \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \xi_j + \cdots + b_m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{mj} \xi_j$$

$$\frac{dg}{dx} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \xi_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial \xi_n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 a_{11} + \cdots + b_m a_{m1} \\ \vdots \\ b_1 a_{1n} + \cdots + b_m a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = A^T b$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = 2A^T Ax - 2A^T b = 0 \Rightarrow A^T Ax = A^T b$$

【注】 $r(A^T A) = r(A) \Rightarrow r(A^T A | A^T b) = r(A^T A) \Rightarrow A^T Ax = A^T b$ 有解

5、函数矩阵对矩阵的导数

定义: 设 $X = (\xi_{ij})_{m \times n}$, $f_{kl}(X) = f_{kl}(\xi_{11}, \xi_{12}, \dots, \xi_{1n}, \dots, \xi_{m \times n})$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} f_{11} & \cdots & f_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_{r1} & \cdots & f_{rs} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi_{ij}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial \xi_{ij}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{1s}}{\partial \xi_{ij}} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{r1}}{\partial \xi_{ij}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{rs}}{\partial \xi_{ij}} \end{bmatrix},$$

定义 $\frac{dF}{dX} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi_{1n}} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi_{m1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi_{mn}} \end{bmatrix}$

■ 可表示为

$$\frac{dF}{dX} = \left(\frac{1}{dX} \right) \otimes dF$$

例15: $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n \end{bmatrix}$, $F(\mathbf{x}) = [f_1(\mathbf{x}), f_2(\mathbf{x}), \dots, f_l(\mathbf{x})]$

$$\frac{dF}{d\mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \xi_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_l}{\partial \xi_1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \xi_n} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_l}{\partial \xi_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

例16: $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n \end{bmatrix}$

$$A\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \xi_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} \xi_j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d(A\mathbf{x})}{d\mathbf{x}^T} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = A$$

作业

- **P163 : 1、 2、 5、 6**
- **P170 : 4、 5、 6**