### 10.9

(a)由行列式展开的特点,构成 $s^n$ 的项为

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (s-a_{ii})$$

所以 $s^n$ 的系数为1。

(b)由行列式展开的特点,构成 $s^{n-1}$ 的项为

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (s-a_{ii})$$

所以 $s^{n-1}$ 的系数为

$$-\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} = -\operatorname{Tr} A$$

(c)常数项为s=0时的多项式的值,即

$$\mathcal{X}(0) = \det(-A)$$

(d)第一个等式由定义即可, 所以

$$a_{n-1} = -\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$$
  $a_0 = \prod_{i=1}^n (-\lambda_i)$ 

### 10.11

由条件可得

$$A=P^{-1}\Lambda P=\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k p_k q_k^T$$

(a)

range:

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{R}\left(R_{k}
ight) &= \left\{R_{k}x|x\in \mathrm{C}^{n}
ight\} \ &= \left\{p_{k}q_{k}^{T}x|x\in \mathrm{C}^{n}
ight\} \ &= \left\{lpha p_{k}|lpha\in \mathrm{C}
ight\} \ &= \mathrm{span}\{p_{k}\} \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\operatorname{rank}(R_k) = 1$$

利用正交矩阵的特点可得正交补空间为

$$\mathcal{N}\left(R_{k}
ight)=\operatorname{span}\{p_{i},i
eq k\}$$

(b)因为

$$PQ = QP = I$$

所以

$$q_i^T p_j = \delta_{ij}$$

那么对于 $i \neq j$ 

$$egin{aligned} R_i R_j &= p_i q_i^T p_j q_j^T \ &= p_i (q_i^T p_j) q_j^T \ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

此外

$$egin{aligned} R_i R_i &= p_i q_i^T p_i q_i^T \ &= p_i (q_i^T p_i) q_i^T \ &= p_i q_i^T \ &= R_i \end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$(sI - A)^{-1} = (P^{-1}sIP - P^{-1}\Lambda P)^{-1}$$

$$= P^{-1}(sI - \Lambda)^{-1}P$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{R_k}{s - \lambda_k}$$

(d)因为

$$PQ = QP = I$$

所以

$$\sum_{k=1}^n R_k = \sum_{k=1}^n p_k q_k^T = I$$

(e)特征值为

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
 $\lambda_2 = -2$ 

对应的特征向量为

$$p_1 = rac{1}{\sqrt{10}} egin{bmatrix} 3 \ 1 \end{bmatrix} \ p_2 = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

即

$$P = egin{bmatrix} rac{3}{\sqrt{10}} & 0 \ rac{1}{\sqrt{10}} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以

$$egin{aligned} Q^{-1} &= egin{bmatrix} rac{\sqrt{10}}{3} & 0 \ -rac{1}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \ q_1^T &= egin{bmatrix} rac{\sqrt{10}}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \ q_2^T &= egin{bmatrix} -rac{1}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$R_{1} = p_{1}q_{1}^{T}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{bmatrix} 3\\1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0\\\frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{2} = p_{2}q_{2}^{T}$$

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

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

## 10.19

(a)注意到我们有

$$egin{aligned} y(t) &= Ce^{tA}x(0) \ &= Ce^{tA}\left(x(0) - x_0 + x_0
ight) \ &= Ce^{tA}\left(x(0) - x_0
ight) + Ce^{tA}x_0 \ &= Ce^{tA}\left(x(0) - x_0
ight) + y_{\mathrm{nom}}(t) \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\|x(0)-x_0\|\leq r$$

所以

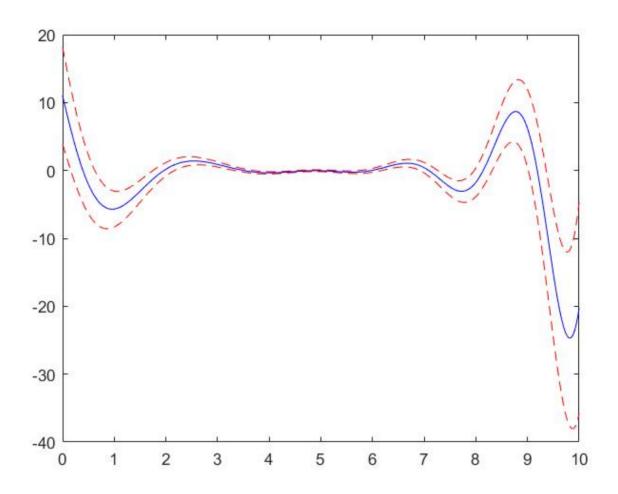
$$-\|Ce^{tA}\|r + y_{\text{nom}}(t) \le y(t) \le \|Ce^{tA}\|r + y_{\text{nom}}(t)$$

即

$$egin{aligned} \overline{y}(t) &= \|Ce^{tA}\|r + y_{ ext{nom}}(t) \ y(t) &= -\|Ce^{tA}\|r + y_{ ext{nom}}(t) \end{aligned}$$

(b)

```
n = 6;
0.8293; 0.2411 -2.3091 -0.0736 -0.6288 0.1439 0.5105; -1.2803 0.4842 0.7187
-0.8074 0.0901 1.3939 ; 1.2931 1.0224 -0.7501 0.0724 0.0088 1.7703 ; 0.5874 -0.4287
0.5852 -1.4978 -1.9009 -0.1749 ];
C = [-10.3166 \quad 3.4759 \quad -0.8583 \quad -2.5407 \quad -3.4990 \quad 8.0032];
x_0 = [-1.2413; 0.5541; -0.3143; 1.0052; -0.0480;
                                                                    -0.2018];
r = 0.5000;
%(b)
N = 1000;
t = linspace(0, 10, N);
y_max = zeros(1, N);
y_{min} = zeros(1, N);
y_nom = zeros(1, N);
for i = 1:N
   ynom = C * expm(A * t(i)) * x_0;
   res = norm(C * expm(A * t(i)) * r);
   y_nom(i) = ynom;
   y_max(i) = ynom + res;
   y_min(i) = ynom - res;
end
plot(t, y_nom, 'b-', t, y_min, 'r--', t, y_max, 'r--')
```



## 11.13

实正规矩阵的形式为

$$S^{-1}AS = ext{diag}igg(\Lambda_r, egin{bmatrix} \sigma_{r+1} & \omega_{r+1} \ -\omega_{r+1} & \sigma_{r+1} \end{bmatrix}, \ldots, egin{bmatrix} \sigma_n & \omega_n \ -\omega_n & \sigma_n \end{bmatrix}igg)$$

其中

$$\lambda_i = \sigma_i + j\omega_i, \quad i = r+1, \ldots, n$$

下面讨论如何得到S,假设

$$S = [s_1 \quad \dots \quad s_n]$$

对于 $1 \leq i \leq r$ , 取 $s_i$ 为对应的特征向量即可。

对于 $i \geq r + 1$ ,假设 $\lambda_i$ 对应的复特征向量为

$$p_i + jq_i$$

那么

$$A(p_i+jq_i) = (\sigma_i+j\omega_i)(p_i+jq_i) \ = (\sigma_i p_i - \omega_i q_i) + j(\omega_i p_i + \sigma_i q_i)$$

对比实部虚部得到

$$egin{aligned} Ap_i &= (\sigma_i p_i - \omega_i q_i) \ Aq_i &= (\omega_i p_i + \sigma_i q_i) \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$A \left[ egin{array}{cc} p_i & q_i \end{array} 
ight] = \left[ egin{array}{cc} p_i & q_i \end{array} 
ight] \left[ egin{array}{cc} \sigma_i & \omega_i \ -\omega_i & \sigma_i \end{array} 
ight]$$

利用上式计算即可:

```
N = 10;
while 1
   A = randn(N);
   %特征值分解
   [S0, Lambda] = eig(A);
   Lambda = diag(Lambda);
   %计算复特征值的数量
   index = imag(Lambda) \sim 0;
    if sum(index) > 0
       break
    end
end
S = zeros(N);
i = 1;
while i <= N
   if index(i)
       S(:, i) = real(SO(:, i));
       S(:, i + 1) = imag(SO(:, i));
       i = i + 2;
    else
       S(:, i) = SO(:, i);
       i = i + 1;
    end
end
S \ A * S
```

ans =								
3.3818	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000
0.0000								
0.0000	1.2037	2.1094	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000								
0.0000	-2.1094	1.2037	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000
0.0000								
0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.4661	2.4649	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000
-0.0000								
-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-2.4649	-0.4661	-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000
0.0000								
-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-2.2108	0.9574	-0.0000	0.0000
0.0000								
0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.9574	-2.2108	0.0000	0.0000
-0.0000								
-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	-1.3388	0.0000
0.0000								
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0193
0.4240								
-0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	0.0000	-0.0000	-0.4240
1.0193								

## 12.1

(a)

设

$$A = egin{bmatrix} a_1^T \ dots \ a_m^T \end{bmatrix}, B = egin{bmatrix} b_1 & \dots & b_p \end{bmatrix}$$

那么

$$egin{align} [AB]_{ij} &= a_i^T b_j = 0 \ AB &= egin{bmatrix} a_1^T B \ dots \ a_m^T B \end{bmatrix} = 0 \ AB &= egin{bmatrix} Ab_1 & \dots & Ab_p \end{bmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

如果A列满秩,那么Ax=0不存在非零解,从而 $b_i=0$ ,因此B=0,这就与题设矛盾,所以A行满秩,即

$$\mathrm{rank}(A) = m \le n$$

因为

$$a_i^T B = 0 \Leftrightarrow B^T a_i = 0$$

所以 $B^T x = 0$ 有m个线性无关的解,因此

$$n-p \ge m \Leftrightarrow n \ge m+p$$

(b)正确,实际上,对于 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{(2k+1) \times (2k+1)}$ ,该结论都成立。

首先由条件可得

$$A = -A^T$$

取行列式可得

$$\det(A) = (-1)^{2k+1} \det(A) = -\det(A)$$

那么

$$\det(A) = 0$$

(c)正确

$$(I-A)\left(\sum_{i=0}^{k-1}A^i
ight)=I$$

(d)不正确, 反例如下:

$$A = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, B = egin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, AB = egin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(e)正确,证明如下:

假设AB的 $\lambda_i$ 的特征值对应的特征向量为 $q_i$ ,那么

$$ABq_i = \lambda_i q_i \Rightarrow BA(Bq_i) = \lambda_i (Bq_i)$$

所以 $\lambda_i$ 也是BA的特征值,反之同理。

(f)不正确,从上题中即可看出

(g)正确,利用反证法,假设A不可对角化,那么A存在阶数大于1的约当块J,不难看出 $J^2$ 无法对角化,与题设矛盾。

#### 13.1

首先

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Ax + B_1 u + B_2 w_1 \\ Fz + G_1 v + G_2 w_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Ax + B_1 u + B_2 H_1 z \\ Fz + G_1 v + G_2 (Cx + D_1 u + D_2 w_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Ax + B_1 u + B_2 H_1 z \\ Fz + G_1 v + G_2 (Cx + D_1 u + D_2 H_1 z) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} Ax + B_2 H_1 z \\ Fz + G_2 Cx + G_2 D_2 H_1 z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 u \\ G_2 D_1 u + G_1 v \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A & B_2 H_1 \\ G_2 C & F + G_2 D_2 H_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & 0 \\ G_2 D_1 & G_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}$$

其次

$$egin{aligned} y &= H_2 z + J w_2 \ &= H_2 z + J \left( C x + D_1 u + D_2 w_1 
ight) \ &= H_2 z + J C x + J D_1 u + J D_2 H_1 z \ &= \left[ J C - H_2 + J D_2 H_1 
ight] egin{bmatrix} x \ z \end{bmatrix} + \left[ J D_1 - 0 
ight] egin{bmatrix} u \ v \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# 补充题

1

因为

$$Av = \lambda v$$

所以

$$egin{aligned} f(A)v &= \sum_{i=0}^\infty a_i A^i v \ &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^\infty a_i \lambda^i
ight) v \ &= f(\lambda)v \end{aligned}$$

代码如下:

```
n = 3;
A = randn(n);
[S1, Lambda1] = eig(A);
Lambda1 = diag(Lambda1);

% method 1
B = (eye(n) + A) / (eye(n) - A);
[S2, Lambda2] = eig(B);
```

```
Lambda2 = diag(Lambda2);

% method 2
Lambda3 = (1 + Lambda1) ./ (1 - Lambda1);

Lambda2
Lambda3
```

```
Lambda2 =

0.1312 + 1.4362i

0.1312 - 1.4362i

0.3422 + 0.0000i

Lambda3 =

0.3422 + 0.0000i

0.1312 + 1.4362i

0.1312 - 1.4362i
```