

矩阵(2)

方阵的幂

例1. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

方阵幂的性质

设 A 为方阵, k_1, k_2 为非负整数, 则

$$\textcircled{1} A^{k_1} A^{k_2} = A^{k_1+k_2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (A^{k_1})^{k_2} = A^{k_1 k_2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} (lA)^k = l^k A^k \quad (l \text{ 为常数}, k \text{ 为正整数})$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{若矩阵 } A, B \text{ 可交换 } (AB=BA),$$

$$\text{则有 } A^2 - B^2 = (A+B)(A-B) = (A-B)(A+B)$$

$$(A+B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$$

$$(A-B)^2 = A^2 - 2AB + B^2$$

$$A^3 - B^3 = (A-B)(A^2 + AB + B^2)$$

$$A^3 + B^3 = (A+B)(A^2 - AB + B^2)$$

$$(AB)^k = A^k B^k \quad \star$$

若 A, B 不可交换, 则不成立, 一般有

$$(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 + BA - AB - B^2$$

$$(A+B)^2 = A^2 + AB + BA + B^2$$

$$(A-B)^2 = A^2 - AB - BA + B^2$$

$$(AB)^2 = AB \cdot AB$$

⑤ 关于单位矩阵 (可直接用)

$$A^2 - E = (A+E)(A-E)$$

$$(A+E)^2 = A^2 + 2A + E$$

$$(A-E)^2 = A^2 - 2A + E$$

$$A^3 - E = (A-E)(A^2 + A + E)$$

$$A^3 + E = (A+E)(A^2 - A + E)$$

⑥ 方阵多项式:

$$\text{设 } f(x) = a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0,$$

$$\text{则 } f(A) = a_m A^m + a_{m-1} A^{m-1} + \cdots + a_1 A + a_0 E$$

例 2. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 8 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (AB)^2 &= AB \cdot AB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 4 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

例3. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

.....

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2^n & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

例4. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 1}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}_{1 \times 3}$,
求 $(AB)^n$.

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = -2$$

$$(AB)^n = A \underbrace{(BABA \cdots BA)}_{n-1 \text{ times}} B$$

$$= (-2)^{n-1} AB$$

$$= (-2)^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

例5. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -6 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 8 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A^{100} .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ -3) \quad (\text{反向构造})$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \beta^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A^{100} &= \alpha (\beta^T \alpha \beta^T \alpha \dots \beta^T \alpha) \beta^T \\ &= \alpha \beta^T \times (-8)^{99} \\ &= -8^{99} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -6 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 8 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

例6. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $n \geq 2$ 且 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, 求 $A^n - 2A^{n-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2A \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A^n - 2A^{n-1} = A^{n-2}(A^2 - 2A)$$

$$\text{又} \because A^2 = 2A \Rightarrow A^2 - 2A = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 0$$