

Matrix Theory

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Spring 2024

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Homework 5

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2024.4.13

1. 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & c & c \\ c & 0 & c \\ c & c & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ($c \in \mathbb{R}$), 讨论 c 取何值时, A 为收敛矩阵。

解: 根据收敛矩阵的充要条件可得, $\rho(A) < 1$, 故:

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & c & c \\ c & -\lambda & c \\ c & c & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda - 2c)(\lambda + c)^2$$

因此 $\rho(A) = \max_i |\lambda_i| = 2|c| < 1$, 故 $-\frac{1}{2} < c < \frac{1}{2}$

2. 证明: 若 A 为实反对称矩阵 ($A^T = -A$), 则 e^A 为正交矩阵。

解, 由题可得: \because 对 $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 有 $(A^k)^T = (A^T)^k$

因此, 根据矩阵指数函数公式可得:

$$\begin{aligned} (e^A)^T &= (I + A + \frac{1}{2!}A^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!}(A^k))^T \\ &= I + A^T + \frac{1}{2!}(A^2)^T + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!}(A^k)^T \\ &= I + A^T + \frac{1}{2!}(A^T)^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!}(A^T)^k \\ &= e^{A^T} = e^{-A} \end{aligned}$$

因此有 $(e^A)^T \cdot e^A = e^{-A} \cdot e^A = e^0 = I$, 故 e^A 为正交矩阵, 证毕。

3. 设 $f(z) = \ln Z$, 求 $f(A)$, 这里 A 为:

$$(1) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2) A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

解: (1) 由题可得: 对矩阵 A 进行 *Jordan* 标准化

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^4 = 0$$

因此 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 1$, 又 $\therefore d_1(\lambda) = 1, d_2(\lambda) = 1, d_3(\lambda) = 1, d_4(\lambda) = (1 - \lambda)^4$, 因此矩阵 A 只有一个 *Jordan* 块:

$$J_1 = J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

接下来求可逆矩阵 P 使得 $A = PJP^{-1}$, 根据 *Jordan* 矩阵可得下列方程组和解:

$$\begin{cases} (A - I)x_1 = 0 \\ (A - I)x_2 = x_1 \\ (A - I)x_3 = x_2 \\ (A - I)x_4 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此可逆矩阵 P 及其逆矩阵 P^{-1} 为:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此可得:

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) &= Pf(J)P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由题可得：对矩阵 A 进行 $Jordan$ 标准化

$$|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)^2 = 0$$

因此 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 2$, 因此矩阵 A 有两个 $Jordan$ 块, 其 $Jordan$ 矩阵和 $Jordan$ 块分别为:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

接下来求可逆矩阵 P 使得 $A = PJP^{-1}$, 根据 $Jordan$ 矩阵可得下列方程组和解:

$$\begin{cases} (A-I)x_1 = 0 \\ (A-I)x_2 = x_1 \\ (A-2I)x_3 = 0 \\ (A-2I)x_4 = x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, x_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因此可逆矩阵 P 及其逆矩阵 P^{-1} 为:

$$P = P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此可得:

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) &= P \begin{bmatrix} f(J_1) & 0 \\ 0 & f(J_2) \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ln 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ln 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \ln 2 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ln 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$