

**Matrix Theory**

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**Homework 5**

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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  $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}$ , 有  $(A^k)^T = (A^T)^k$

因此, 根据矩阵指数函数公式可得:

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

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:

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