

2025-04-11 第四次作业 SY2406410 郭冠男

1. 求下述矩阵的 e^A 和约当标准形.

1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 为单阵, 先计算 A 的谱分解

$A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 降秩说明 A 的特征值. 对 $(A - I)$ 做高秩分解.

$A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩高秩降非零特征值不变

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $B + 2I = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

故 $\lambda(B + 2I) = \{ \text{tr}(B + 2I), 0 \} = \{ 3, 0 \}$

故 $\lambda(B) = \{ 1, -2 \}$ 故 $\lambda(A - I) = \{ 1, -2, 0 \}$ 故 $\lambda(A) = \{ 2, 1, -1 \}$

验证:

$A - 2I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 降秩; $A + I = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 降秩. 故 $\lambda(A) = \{ 2, 1, -1 \}$

设 $A = 2G_1 + 1 \cdot G_2 + (-1) \cdot G_3$

其中 $G_1 = \frac{(A - 1)(A + 1)}{(2 - 1)(2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{3}(A^2 - I)$ 其中 $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$G_2 = \frac{(A - 2)(A + 1)}{(1 - 2)(1 + 1)} = -\frac{1}{2}(A^2 - A - 2I)$

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

$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

2025-04-11 第四次作业 SY2406410 李路男 $\xrightarrow{A^2-3A} A^2-3A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$G_3 = \frac{(A-2)(A-1)}{(-1-2)(-1-1)} = \frac{1}{6}(A^2-3A+2)$$

$$I = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

验证: ① $G_1 + G_2 + G_3 = I$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

② $G_1^2 = G_1, G_2^2 = G_2, G_3^2 = G_3$

$$G_1^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, G_2^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, G_3^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

故 $e^{tA} = e^t \cdot G_1 + e^t \cdot G_2 + e^t \cdot G_3$. 由于 A 是幂阵 A 的标准型为 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ Jordan

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & \frac{2}{3}e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2}e^t - \frac{1}{6}e^{-t} & \frac{1}{3}e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2}e^t + \frac{1}{6}e^{-t} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}e^t + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} & \frac{1}{2}e^t - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2}e^t - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} & \frac{1}{2}e^t + \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 设 $f(A) = f(1)G_1 + f(2)G_2 + f'(2) \cdot D_1$

① 代入 $f(x) = (x-1)$ 则 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = G_2 + D_1 = A - I$

② 代入 $f(x) = (x-2)$ 则 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = -G_1 + D_1 = A - 2I$

③ 代入 $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)$ 则 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = D_1$
 $= x^2 - 3x + 2$

$f'(x) = 2x - 3$

$f'(2) = 1$

解得: $G_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 12 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $G_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -12 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $D_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

对 $f(x) = e^{tx}$ 则:

$f(A) = e^{tA} = e^t \cdot G_1 + e^{2t} \cdot G_2 + t e^{2t} \cdot D_1$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & 12e^t - 12e^{2t} + 13te^{2t} & -4e^t + 4e^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & -3e^t + 3e^{2t} & e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 求 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的约当标准型. 特征值 $\lambda(A) = \{2, 2, 1\}$

$$A - 2I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \text{rank}(A - 2I) = 2. \text{ 这说明 } \lambda=2 \text{ 只有一个线性无关}$$

特征向量与之对应

故 A 的约当标准型为 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

补充题1: 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, A 正定, $A^H = A$, 设 $\|x\| = \sqrt{x^H A x}$ 其中 $x \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

求证 $\|\cdot\|$ 是 \mathbb{C}^n 上的范数

① 正性: 由于 A 正定, 所以对 $\forall x \neq 0$, $x^H A x > 0$.

故 $x^H A x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$.

② 齐性: $\|kx\| = \sqrt{k^H \cdot x^H A \cdot kx} = \sqrt{k^H \cdot k} \cdot \sqrt{x^H A x} = |k| \cdot \|x\|$

③ 三角不等式: 由于 $A > 0$, 故存在 $A = B^H B$. 且 Hermite. 现 $\|x\| = \sqrt{x^H B^H B x} = \|Bx\|_2$.
 (注: $B^H B = \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n$)

故 $\|x+y\| = \|B(x+y)\|_2 \leq \|Bx\|_2 + \|By\|_2 = \|x\| + \|y\|$ 得证.