

—(10+10+15+15=50分)、设 $a, b$ 为实数, 且 $a^2 - b^2 \neq 0$ , 令 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$ .

计算: (1) $\rho(A)$ ; (2) $\|A\|_2$ ; (3) $\text{cond}(A)_\infty$ ; (4) $e^A$ .

(1) $|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - a)^2 - b^2 = [\lambda - (a + b)][\lambda - (a - b)]$ .  $A$ 的特征值为:  
 $a + b, a - b$ , 因此 $\rho(A) = \max\{|a + b|, |a - b|\} = |a| + |b|$ .

(2) $A^T A = A^2$ 的两个特征值为 $(a+b)^2, (a-b)^2$ , 因此 $\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)} = \sqrt{\max\{(a+b)^2, (a-b)^2\}} = |a| + |b|$ .

(3) $|A| = a^2 - b^2$ ,  $A^* = \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \frac{1}{a^2 - b^2} \begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}$ .  
 $\|A\|_\infty = |a| + |b|$ ,  $\|A^{-1}\|_\infty = \frac{|a| + |b|}{|a^2 - b^2|}$ ,  $\text{cond}(A)_\infty = \|A^{-1}\|_\infty \|A\|_\infty = \frac{|a| + |b|}{|a| - |b|}$ .

(4)解法一(求Jordan标准形/相似对角化):

1. 对 $A$ 进行(正交)相似对角化, 容易验证 $[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]^T$ 是 $A$ 的特征值 $a + b$ 的一个单位特征向量,  $[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]^T$ 是 $A$ 的特征值 $a - b$ 的一个单位特征向量.

2. 记 $U = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ , 则 $U$ 为正交矩阵, 且 $U^T A U = \begin{bmatrix} a + b & 0 \\ 0 & a - b \end{bmatrix}$ .

3.  $U^T e^A U = U^T \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} U = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(U^T A U)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(a+b)^k}{k!} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(a-b)^k}{k!} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{a+b} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{a-b} \end{bmatrix}$ .

4.  $e^A = U \begin{bmatrix} e^{a+b} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{a-b} \end{bmatrix} U^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}e^{a+b} + \frac{1}{2}e^{a-b} & \frac{1}{2}e^{a+b} - \frac{1}{2}e^{a-b} \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{a+b} - \frac{1}{2}e^{a-b} & \frac{1}{2}e^{a+b} + \frac{1}{2}e^{a-b} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^a \cosh b & e^a \sinh b \\ e^a \sinh b & e^a \cosh b \end{bmatrix}$ .

(备注:  $\cosh b = \frac{e^b + e^{-b}}{2} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{b^{2k}}{(2k)!}$ ,  $\sinh b = \frac{e^b - e^{-b}}{2} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{b^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$  分别称为双曲余弦函数、双曲正弦函数.)

解法二(运用Hamilton-Cayley定理):

1.  $A$ 的特征多项式为 $g(\lambda) = (\lambda - a)^2 - b^2$ , 由Hamilton-Cayley定理可得:  $g(A) = (A - aI)^2 - b^2 I = 0$ ,  $(A - aI)^2 = b^2 I$ .

2. 将 $e^x$ 在 $x = a$ 处Taylor展开, 有:  $e^x = e^a \cdot e^{x-a} = e^a \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(x-a)^k}{k!}$ .

3. 由矩阵函数的矩阵幂级数定义:

$$\begin{aligned} e^A &= e^a \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(A - aI)^k}{k!} = e^a \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(A - aI)^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(A - aI)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \right] \\ &= e^a \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{[(A - aI)^2]^k}{(2k)!} + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{[(A - aI)^2]^k}{(2k+1)!} (A - aI) \right] \\ &= e^a \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{b^{2k}}{(2k)!} I + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{b^{2k}}{(2k+1)!} (A - aI) \right] \\ &= e^a \left[ \cosh b I + \frac{\sinh b}{b} (A - aI) \right] = e^a \begin{bmatrix} \cosh b & \sinh b \\ \sinh b & \cosh b \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

二(50分)、已知:  $J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $A = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & 0 \\ 0 & J_2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $f(t) = [0, 0, 0, 0, e^{2t}]^T$ , 求解非齐次微分方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}x(t) = Ax(t) + f(t) \\ x(0) = [1, 1, 1, 1, 1]^T. \end{cases}$$

1.  $\frac{d}{dt}[e^{-tA}x(t)] = e^{-tA}(-A)x(t) + e^{-tA}\frac{d}{dt}x(t) = e^{-tA}[\frac{d}{dt}x(t) - Ax(t)] = e^{-tA}f(t).$
2.  $J_1$ 的特征多项式为 $|\lambda I - J_1| = (\lambda - 2)^2$ , 由Hamilton-Cayley定理可得:  $(J_1 - 2I)^2 = 0$ ; 同理,  $(J_2 - 3I)^3 = 0$ .
3. 将 $e^{tx}$ 分别在 $x = 2$ 和 $x = 3$ 处Taylor展开, 有:

$$e^{tx} = e^{2t} \cdot e^{t(x-2)} = e^{2t} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^k(x-2)^k}{k!}, \quad e^{tx} = e^{3t} \cdot e^{t(x-3)} = e^{3t} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^k(x-3)^k}{k!}.$$

4.  $e^{tA} = \text{diag}\{e^{tJ_1}, e^{tJ_2}\}$ , 其中:

$$e^{tJ_1} = e^{2t} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} (J_1 - 2I)^k = e^{2t} [I + t(J_1 - 2I)] = e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$e^{tJ_2} = e^{3t} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} (J_2 - 3I)^k = e^{3t} [I + t(J_2 - 3I) + \frac{1}{2}t^2(J_2 - 3I)^2] = e^{3t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t & \frac{1}{2}t^2 \\ 0 & 1 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad \frac{d}{dt}[e^{-tA}x(t)] &= e^{-tA}f(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-tJ_1} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-tJ_2} \end{bmatrix} f(t) \\ &= \left[ \begin{array}{cc|ccc} e^{-2t} & -te^{-2t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & e^{-3t} & -te^{-3t} & \frac{1}{2}t^2e^{-3t} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-3t} & -te^{-3t} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-3t} \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}t^2e^{-t} \\ -te^{-t} \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \quad \text{对上式从0到}t\text{积分:} \quad & e^{-tA}x(t) - x(0) \\ &= [0, 0, \int_0^t \frac{1}{2}t^2e^{-t}dt, -\int_0^t te^{-t}dt, \int_0^t e^{-t}dt]^T \\ &= [0, 0, 1 - (\frac{1}{2}t^2 + t + 1)e^{-t}, -1 + (t + 1)e^{-t}, 1 - e^{-t}]^T. \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \quad \text{解为:} \quad x(t) = e^{tA}[1, 1, 2 - (\frac{1}{2}t^2 + t + 1)e^{-t}, (t + 1)e^{-t}, 2 - e^{-t}]^T$$

$$= \left[ \begin{array}{cc|ccc} e^{2t} & te^{2t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & e^{3t} & te^{3t} & \frac{1}{2}t^2e^{3t} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{3t} & te^{3t} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{3t} \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 - (\frac{1}{2}t^2 + t + 1)e^{-t} \\ (t + 1)e^{-t} \\ 2 - e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (t + 1)e^{2t} \\ e^{2t} \\ (t^2 + 2)e^{3t} - e^{2t} \\ 2te^{3t} + e^{2t} \\ 2e^{3t} - e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}.$$