

第五章 矩阵分析

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§ 5.1 矩阵的极限

定义：任给 $m \times n$ 矩阵序列 $\{A_l\}$, 其中

$$A_l = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(l)} & a_{12}^{(l)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(l)} \\ a_{21}^{(l)} & a_{22}^{(l)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(l)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1}^{(l)} & a_{m2}^{(l)} & \cdots & a_{mn}^{(l)} \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_l = \left(a_{ij}^{(l)} \right)_{m \times n}$$

如果当 $l \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $m \times n$ 个序列 $\{a_{ij}^{(l)}\}$ 都收敛, 且分别收敛于 a_{ij} , ($i = 1, 2, \cdots, m; j = 1, 2, \cdots, n$)

则称矩阵序列 $\{A_l\}$ 收敛于矩阵:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}.$$

并称 A 是序列 $\{A_l\}$ 在 $l \rightarrow \infty$ 时的**极限**, 记作 $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} A_l = A$.

例:已知

$$A_l = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{l} & \frac{2l^2 - 1}{3l^2 + 4} \\ \left(1 + \frac{1}{l}\right)^l & \cos \frac{1}{l^3} \end{bmatrix},$$

求 A_l 在 $l \rightarrow \infty$ 时的极限.

解: 令 $A = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} A_l$, 则

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{l} & \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2l^2 - 1}{3l^2 + 4} \\ \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{l}\right)^l & \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{1}{l^3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{3} \\ e & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

定理: 已知 $A_l, B_l, A, B \in C^{n \times n}, a_l, b_l, a, b \in C, \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} A_l = A,$

$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} B_l = B, \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} a_l = a, \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} b_l = b$, 则

- (1) $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} (a_l A_l + b_l B_l) = aA + bB;$
- (2) $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} (A_l B_l) = AB.$

证明: (1) 令矩阵 $C_l = a_l A_l + b_l B_l$, 则 $C_l = (C_{ij}^{(l)})$,
 $C_{ij}^{(l)} = a_l a_{ij}^{(l)} + b_l b_{ij}^{(l)}$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} C_{ij}^{(l)} &= \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} a_l \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} a_{ij}^{(l)} + \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} b_l \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} b_{ij}^{(l)} \\ &= a a_{ij} + b b_{ij} \quad \therefore \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} C_l = aA + bB.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 令 $C_l = A_l B_l$, $C_l = (C_{ij}^{(l)})$, $C_{ij}^{(l)} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}^{(l)} b_{kj}^{(l)}$

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} C_{ij}^{(l)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} a_{ik}^{(l)} \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} b_{kj}^{(l)} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} C_l = AB.$$

定理: 已知 $P, Q, A_l, A \in C^{n \times n}$, $\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} A_l = A$, 则

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} P A_l Q = P A Q.$$

§ 5.2 函数矩阵的微分与积分

$$A(t) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & \cdots & a_{1n}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & \cdots & a_{2n}(t) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1}(t) & a_{m2}(t) & \cdots & a_{mn}(t) \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

为关于实变量 t 的函数矩阵, 所有元素 $a_{ij}(t)$ 定义在 $[a, b]$ 上, 函数矩阵 $A(t)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有界 (有极限、连续、可微、可积) 定义为其中 $m \times n$ 个元素 $a_{ij}(t)$ 同时在 $[a, b]$ 上有界 (有极限、连续、可微、可积).

$$\frac{d}{dt} A(t) = \left[\frac{d}{dt} a_{ij}(t) \right]_{m \times n}$$

$$\int A(t) dt = \left[\int a_{ij}(t) dt \right]_{m \times n}$$

$$\int_a^b A(t) dt = \left[\int_a^b a_{ij}(t) dt \right]_{m \times n}$$

例：已知 $A(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin t & 2t^3 \\ 2\sqrt{t} & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$ 求 $\frac{d}{dt} A(t)$.

$$\frac{d}{dt} A(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \sin t & \frac{d}{dt} 2t^3 \\ \frac{d}{dt} 2\sqrt{t} & \frac{d}{dt} e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & 6t^2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} & 2e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

定理： (1) 若 $A(t), B(t)$ 为同阶可微矩阵，则

$$\frac{d}{dt}(A(t) + B(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}A(t) + \frac{d}{dt}B(t)$$

(2) 若 $A(t), B(t)$ 分别为 $m \times n, n \times l$ 阶可微矩阵，则

$$\frac{d}{dt}(A(t)B(t)) = \left(\frac{d}{dt}A(t)\right)B(t) + A(t)\left(\frac{d}{dt}B(t)\right)$$

(3) 若 $A(t)$ 与 $A^{-1}(t)$ 皆可微，则

$$\frac{d}{dt}(A^{-1}(t)) = -A^{-1}(t)\left(\frac{d}{dt}A(t)\right)A^{-1}(t)$$

证明： (1) $A(t) + B(t) = (a_{ij}(t) + b_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}$

$$(2) \quad A(t)B(t) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}(t)b_{kj}(t)\right)_{m \times l}$$

(3) $\because A(t)A^{-1}(t) = E$, 两边对 t 求导, 由(2)得

$$\left(\frac{d}{dt}A(t)\right)A^{-1}(t) + A(t)\left(\frac{d}{dt}A^{-1}(t)\right) = O.$$

在上式两边同时左乘 $A^{-1}(t)$, 则有

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(A^{-1}(t)\right) = -A^{-1}(t)\left(\frac{d}{dt}A(t)\right)A^{-1}(t).$$

例: 设函数矩阵 $A(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} & te^t & 1 \\ e^{-t} & 2e^{2t} & 0 \\ 3t & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

求: $\int A(t)dt, \int_0^1 A(t)dt.$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}\int A(t)dt &= \int \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} & te^t & 1 \\ e^{-t} & 2e^{2t} & 0 \\ 3t & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} dt \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} & (t-1)e^t & t \\ -e^{-t} & e^{2t} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}t^2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + (c_{ij})_{3 \times 3} \cdot \\ \int_0^1 A(t)dt &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1) & 1 & 1 \\ 1 - e^{-1} & e^2 - 1 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

§ 5.3 矩阵的幂级数

定义: 设 $\{A_m \in C^{n \times n}, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ 为一个矩阵序列,

称 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_m$ 为**方阵级数**. 令 $S_N = \sum_{m=0}^N A_m$, 若方阵序列 $\{S_N\}$ 收敛, 且 $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N = S$, 则称方阵级数 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_m$ 是**收敛的**, 级数和为 **S** , 记作 $S = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_m$. 否则, 称**不收敛的**级数是**发散的**.

注: 方阵级数 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A_m$ 收敛 \iff 对应的 n^2 个数值级数 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_{ij}^{(m)} (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 都收敛.

定义： 设 A 为 n 阶方阵， $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ ，定义 $A^0 = E_{n \times n}$ ，

A 的特征值模的最大值称为 A 的**谱半径**，记作 $\rho(A)$ 。

引理1： 设 r 阶方阵

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则当 } m \geq r \text{ 时, } H^m = O;$$

当 $m < r$ 时, $H^m =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{0 \ \dots \ 0}^{m \uparrow} & 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & & \ddots & \dots \\ & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

证明(1): 当 $m < r$ 时, 用归纳法证明.

当 $m=1$ 时, 显然成立.

假设 $m=k-1$ 时, 结论成立,

即有

$$H^{k-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{0 \cdots 0}^{k-1 \text{个}} & 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & & & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H^k = H^{k-1}H = \begin{bmatrix} e_k^T \\ e_{k+1}^T \\ \vdots \\ e_r^T \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & e_1 & e_2 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & e_{r-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\because e_i^T e_j = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad \therefore H^k = \begin{matrix} \overbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}^{k \uparrow} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & & \mathbf{0} \\ & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \mathbf{1} \\ & & & \ddots & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ & \mathbf{0} & & & \ddots & \cdots \\ & & & & & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

由归纳法有 $m < r$ 时, $H^m =$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \textcolor{red}{m} \uparrow \\
 \left[\begin{array}{cccccc}
 \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & & \mathbf{0} \\
 & \ddots & & \ddots & \ddots & \\
 & & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \\
 & & & \ddots & \cdots & \mathbf{1} \\
 & & & & \ddots & \mathbf{0} \\
 & \mathbf{0} & & & \ddots & \cdots \\
 & & & & & \mathbf{0}
 \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}$$

若 $m = r$ 时, $H^r = ?$, 由上面的结论, 我们有

$$H^{r-1} = \left[\begin{array}{cccc}
 \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\
 \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\
 \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
 \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}
 \end{array} \right]$$

$$H^r = H^{r-1}H = \begin{bmatrix} e_r^T \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & e_1 & e_2 & \cdots & e_{r-1} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{O}$$

即有 $m \geq r$ 时, $H^m = \mathbf{O}$.

推论: 设 r 阶方阵,

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & 1 & & \mathbf{O} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ \mathbf{O} & & & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}_{r \times r}$$

则有方阵级数

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m H^m = \sum_{m=0}^{r-1} a_m H^m = a_0 E + a_1 H + \cdots + a_{r-1} H^{r-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{r-1} \\ & a_0 & a_1 & \cdots & a_{r-2} \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & \ddots & a_1 \\ & & & & a_0 \end{bmatrix}_{r \times r}$$

引理2: 若 $f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m z^m$, 则有

$$\frac{1}{s!} f^{(s)}(z) \Big|_{z=\lambda} = \sum_{m=s}^{\infty} C_m^s a_m \lambda^{m-s}$$

证明: $\frac{d}{dz} z^m = m z^{m-1} \quad (m \geq 1)$

$$\frac{d^2}{dz^2} z^m = m(m-1) z^{m-2}$$

\vdots

$$\frac{d^s}{dz^s} z^m = m(m-1)(m-2) \cdots (m-s+1) z^{m-s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s!} f^{(s)}(z) = \sum_{m=s}^{\infty} a_m \frac{m(m-1) \cdots (m-s+1)}{s!} z^{m-s}$$

$$\frac{1}{s!} f^{(s)}(z) \Big|_{z=\lambda} = \sum_{m=s}^{\infty} C_m^s a_m \lambda^{m-s}.$$

定理1: 设幂级数 $f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m z^m$ 的收敛半径为 R , J 为对角线元素为 λ 的 r 阶若当块, 即

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & 0 \\ & \lambda & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & & \lambda \end{bmatrix}_{r \times r}$$

则当 $|\lambda| < R$ 时, 矩阵幂级数 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m J^m$ 收敛, 且级数和为

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m J^m = \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda) & f'(\lambda) & \frac{1}{2!} f''(\lambda) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(r-1)!} f^{(r-1)}(\lambda) \\ & f(\lambda) & f'(\lambda) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(r-2)!} f^{(r-2)}(\lambda) \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & f(\lambda) & f'(\lambda) \\ 0 & & & & f(\lambda) \end{bmatrix}$$

证明:

$$J = \lambda E + H, \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & & \mathbf{O} \\ & \mathbf{0} & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{O} & & & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}_{r \times r}$$

$J^m = (\lambda E + H)^m$, $\because EH = HE \therefore$ 可用二项式展开.

$$= \lambda^m E + C_m^1 \lambda^{m-1} H + \cdots + C_m^{m-1} \lambda H^{m-1} + H^m$$

$m \geq r$ 时, $H^m = \mathbf{0}$

$$m < r \text{ 时, } H^m = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & & \mathbf{O} \\ & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \mathbf{1} \\ & & & \ddots & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ & \mathbf{O} & & & \ddots & \cdots \\ & & & & & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\overbrace{\quad\quad\quad}^{m \uparrow}$

$$J^m = \lambda^m E + C_m^1 \lambda^{m-1} H + \cdots + C_m^{r-1} \lambda^{m-r+1} H^{r-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^m & C_m^1 \lambda^{m-1} & \cdots & C_m^{r-1} \lambda^{m-r+1} \\ & \lambda^m & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & C_m^1 \lambda^{m-1} \\ O & & & \lambda^m \end{bmatrix}_{r \times r}$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m J^m = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m \lambda^m & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m C_m^1 \lambda^{m-1} & \cdots & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m C_m^{r-1} \lambda^{m-r+1} \\ & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m \lambda^m & \ddots & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m C_m^{r-2} \lambda^{m-r+2} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ O & & & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m \lambda^m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{由引理2} \\ |\lambda| < R \end{array} \right\} \sum_{m=s}^{\infty} a_m C_m^s \lambda^{m-s} = \frac{1}{s!} f^{(s)}(z) \Big|_{z=\lambda} \quad (s = 1, \dots, r-1)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m J^m = \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda) & f'(\lambda) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(r-1)!} f^{(r-1)}(\lambda) \\ & f(\lambda) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(r-2)!} f^{(r-2)}(\lambda) \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & f(\lambda) \end{bmatrix}$$

定理2: 设复变数幂级数 $f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m z^m$ 的收敛半径

为 R , A 的谱半径为 $\rho(A)$, (即 A 的特征值模的最大值),

则当 $\rho(A) < R$ 时, 方阵幂级数 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m A^m$ 收敛.

证明:

设复矩阵 A 的 Jordan 标准形为

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_S \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } J_i = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & \\ & \lambda_i & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix}, 1 \leq i \leq S,$$

即存在变换矩阵 P 使得 $A = PJP^{-1}$, 于是

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m A^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m P J^m P^{-1} = P \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m J^m \right) P^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m A^m &= P \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m J_1^m & & & \\ & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m J_2^m & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m J_S^m \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} \\
 &= P \begin{bmatrix} f(J_1) & & & \\ & f(J_2) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & f(J_S) \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\because \rho(A) < R$ 时 4 对 $i=1, 2, \dots, S$, 都有 $|\lambda_i| < R$, 由定理1知 $f(J_i)$ 收敛, 因而方阵幂级数 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m A^m$ 收敛, 其和为

$$P \begin{bmatrix} f(J_1) & & & \\ & f(J_2) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & f(J_s) \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}$$

例1: 设

$$f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{4} \right)^m, \text{ 求 } \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^m} J^m, \text{ 其中}$$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & & \\ & 3 & 1 & \\ & & 3 & 1 \\ & & & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

解： $f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{4}\right)^m = \left(1 - \frac{z}{4}\right)^{-1}$ ，其收敛半径 $R=4$. 因 J 的

特征值 3 落在有 $f(z)$ 的收敛域内，所以由定理 1 可知

$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{J}{4}\right)^m$ 是收敛的且

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{J}{4}\right)^m = \begin{bmatrix} f(3) & f'(3) & \frac{1}{2!} f''(3) & \frac{1}{3!} f^{(3)}(3) \\ & f(3) & f'(3) & \frac{1}{2!} f''(3) \\ & & f(3) & f'(3) \\ & & & f(3) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore f'(z) = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{z}{4}\right)^{-2}, f''(z) = \frac{1}{8} \left(1 - \frac{z}{4}\right)^{-3},$$

$$f^{(3)}(z) = \frac{3}{32} \left(1 - \frac{z}{4}\right)^{-4}$$

$$\therefore f(3) = 4, f'(3) = 4, f''(3) = 8, f^{(3)}(3) = 24.$$

$$\therefore \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^m} J^m = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ & & 4 & 4 \\ & & & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

例2: 设 $f(z) = 2 - z + 2z^3$, 求 $2E - A + 2A^3$, 其中

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & & & \\ & 1 & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & & & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

解: 可将 $f(z)$ 看作幂级数 $f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m z^m$, 其中 $a_0 = 2$,
 $a_1 = -1, a_2 = 0, a_3 = 2, a_m = 0 (m > 3)$, 则其收敛半径为
 ∞ , A 的特征值 1, 2 在收敛域内, $\therefore \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m A^m$ 收敛.

$$\text{又 } f'(z) = -1 + 6z^2, f''(z) = 12z,$$

$$\therefore f(1) = 3, \quad f(2) = 16, \quad f'(1) = 5, \quad f''(1) = 12, \\ f'(2) = 23, \quad f''(2) = 24$$

$$\therefore 2 - A + 2A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 & & & \\ & 3 & 5 & & & \\ & & 3 & & & \\ & & & 16 & 23 & 12 \\ & & & & 16 & 23 \\ & & & & & 16 \end{bmatrix}.$$

§ 5.4 矩阵函数

定义： 设 $f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m z^m$ 是复变数幂级数，若矩阵

幂级数 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m A^m$ 收敛，则定义**矩阵函数** $f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m A^m$

由 § 5.3 中定理2的证明，我们有

$$f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m A^m = P \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m J^m \right) P^{-1}$$
$$= P \begin{bmatrix} f(J_1) & & & \\ & f(J_2) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & f(J_s) \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}, \text{其中 } f(J_i) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m J_i^m, \quad i = 1, \dots, s$$

在复变函数论中已知的结论:

$$e^z = 1 + z + \frac{1}{2!}z^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!}z^k + \cdots = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^m}{m!}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin z &= z - \frac{1}{3!}z^3 + \frac{1}{5!}z^5 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(2k-1)!}z^{2k-1} + \cdots \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \frac{z^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos z &= 1 - \frac{1}{2!}z^2 + \frac{1}{4!}z^4 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!}z^{2k} + \cdots \\ &= 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{z^{2m}}{(2m)!}\end{aligned}$$

在整个复平面上都收敛，由 § 5.3 中的定理2, $\forall A \in C^{n \times n}$,
下列各方阵幂级数

$$E + A + \frac{1}{2!} A^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{k!} A^k + \cdots = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^m}{m!}$$

$$A - \frac{1}{3!} A^3 + \frac{1}{5!} A^5 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(2k-1)!} A^{2k-1} + \cdots = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \frac{A^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!}$$

$$E - \frac{1}{2!} A^2 + \frac{1}{4!} A^4 + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} A^{2k} + \cdots = E + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{A^{2m}}{(2m)!}$$

都收敛，它们的和分别用记号 $e^A, \sin A, \cos A$ 来表示，
并分别称为矩阵A的**指数函数**、**正弦函数**和**余弦函数**.
这三类函数是常用的矩阵函数.

例1: 试证明 $\frac{d}{dt}e^{-At} = -e^{-At}A$

证明:

$$e^{-At} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} (-At)^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} (-A)^m t^m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}e^{-At} &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} (-A)^m m t^{m-1} \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(m-1)!} (-At)^{m-1} (-A) \\ &= - \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (-At)^n \right) A \\ &= -e^{-At}A \end{aligned}$$

例2: 已知 n 阶方阵 A 是零矩阵, 求 e^A

解: $f(z) = e^z = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^m}{m!}$ 在整个复平面上都收敛. A 的

特征值为0. 落在 e^z 的收敛域内, 由 § 5.3 中定理1有

$e^A = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^m}{m!}$ 收敛, 且

$$\begin{aligned} e^A &= \begin{bmatrix} f(0) & & & \\ & f(0) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & f(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^0 & & & \\ & e^0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & e^0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= E_{n \times n} \end{aligned}$$

例3: 若 n 阶方阵 A 与 B 可交换, 即 $AB=BA$, 试证

$$(1) \left(e^A\right)^{-1}=e^{-A}; \quad (2) e^A e^B = e^B e^A = e^{A+B}.$$

证: (2) 因为 $AB=BA$

所以由二项式定理, 有 $(A+B)^m = \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k A^{m-k} B^k$.

$$\begin{aligned} e^{A+B} &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} (A+B)^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k A^{m-k} B^k \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{1}{k!(m-k)!} A^{m-k} B^k = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^i}{i!} \right) \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{B^j}{j!} \right) = e^A e^B \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } \because e^{B+A} = e^B e^A, B+A=A+B \therefore e^A e^B = e^B e^A = e^{A+B}.$$

$$(1) \text{ 令 } B=-A, \text{ 有 } e^A e^{-A} = E = e^{-A} e^A$$

从而有 $\left(e^A\right)^{-1}=e^{-A}$. 即只要 A 是 n 阶方阵,
则 e^A 必是可逆矩阵, 且其逆矩阵为 e^{-A} .

证:

$$e^{At} B = \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} A^m t^m \right) B = B \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} A^m t^m = B e^{At} \quad (1)$$

同理可证 $e^{Bt} A = A e^{Bt}$ (2)

$$\therefore e^{(A+B)t} A = A e^{(A+B)t}$$

$$e^{(A+B)t} B = B e^{(A+B)t}$$

令 $C(t) = e^{(A+B)t} e^{-At} e^{-Bt}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} C(t) &= (A+B) e^{(A+B)t} e^{-At} e^{-Bt} + e^{(A+B)t} (-A) e^{-At} e^{-Bt} \\ &\quad + e^{(A+B)t} e^{-At} (-B) e^{-Bt} = O \end{aligned}$$

即 $C(t)$ 与 t 无关, $C(1) = C(0)$

又 $C(0) = E$, $C(1) = e^{A+B} e^{-A} e^{-B}$

$$\therefore e^{A+B} e^{-A} e^{-B} = E \quad (*)$$

令 $B=-A$, 有 $e^A e^{-A} = E$, 即 $(e^A)^{-1} = e^{-A}$

在(*) 两边右乘 $e^B e^A$, 有 $e^{A+B} = e^B e^A$

交换 A 与 B 的位置得 $e^{B+A} = e^A e^B$

矩阵函数的第一种计算方法: $f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m A^m$

1. A 是否为若当标准形, 若是则转第2步, 否则求 A 的若当标准形 J 及相似变换矩阵 P 和 P^{-1} , 使得

$$P^{-1}AP = J = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & & & \\ & J_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & J_s \end{bmatrix}.$$

其中 J_i 是特征值为 λ_i 的 r_i 阶若当块.

2.若 J 中若当块的最高阶为 l , 即 $l = \max\{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_s\}$,

则依次求出: $f'(x), f''(x), \dots, f^{(l-1)}(x)$;

3.对 $i=1, 2, \dots, s$ 依次计算

$$f(J_i) = \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda_i) & f'(\lambda_i) & \frac{1}{2!} f''(\lambda_i) & \dots & \frac{1}{(r_i-1)!} f^{(r_i-1)}(\lambda_i) \\ & f(\lambda_i) & f'(\lambda_i) & \dots & \frac{1}{(r_i-2)!} f^{(r_i-2)}(\lambda_i) \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & 0 & & f(\lambda_i) & f'(\lambda_i) \\ & & & & f(\lambda_i) \end{bmatrix}$$

4. ①若 A 是若当标准形, $A = J = \begin{bmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & J_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & J_s \end{bmatrix}$, 则

$$f(A) = f(J) = \begin{bmatrix} f(J_1) & & \\ & f(J_2) & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & f(J_s) \end{bmatrix}$$

②若 A 不是若当标准形, $P^{-1}AP = J$, 则有

$$f(A) = Pf(J)P^{-1} = P \begin{bmatrix} f(J_1) & & \\ & f(J_2) & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & f(J_s) \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}.$$

例: 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 求矩阵函数 $A^{20}, e^A, \sin A, e^{At}$

解: A 不是若当标准形, 故首先求 A 的若当标准形.

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda-3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-r_3} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 2-\lambda \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{c_3+c_2} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda-2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_1(\lambda) = 1, \quad D_2(\lambda) = \lambda - 2, \quad D_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^3$$

$$d_1(\lambda) = 1, \quad d_2(\lambda) = \lambda - 2, \quad d_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2$$

$$\lambda E - A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \lambda - 2 & \\ & & (\lambda - 2)^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{即} \quad A \sim J = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & 1 \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } P = (P_1, P_2, P_3), \quad AP = PJ$$

$$A(P_1, P_2, P_3) = (P_1, P_2, P_3) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & 1 \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} (A - 2E)P_1 = 0 \\ (A - 2E)P_2 = 0 \\ (A - 2E)P_3 = P_2 \end{cases}$$

解 $(A - 2E)X = 0$ 得到两个线性无关的解向量:

$$\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad \text{于是它的通解为: } k_1\alpha + k_2\beta = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 \\ k_1 + k_2 \\ k_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

要使 $(A - 2E)P_3 = P_2$ 有解, 必须使增广矩阵的秩等于系数矩阵的秩.

系数矩阵 $A - 2E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 的秩为1.

$$\text{增广矩阵} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & k_1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & k_1 + k_2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & k_1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & k_1 + k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -k_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

的秩为1. $\therefore k_1 = 0, k_2 \neq 0$, 不妨取 $k_2 = 1$

取 $P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 得 $P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 取 $P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$,

即 $P = (P_1, P_2, P_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

记 $f_1(A) = A^{20}$, $f_2(A) = e^A$, $f_3(A) = \sin A$, $f_4(A) = e^{At}$

因为 J 的若当块最高阶数为 2.

$$\therefore f_1(x) = x^{20}, f_1'(x) = 20x^{19}$$

$$f_1(2) = 2^{20}, f_1'(2) = 20 \times 2^{19}$$

$$f_1(J) = \begin{bmatrix} 2^{20} & & \\ & 2^{20} & 20 \times 2^{19} \\ & & 2^{20} \end{bmatrix} = 2^{20} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & 10 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$f_1(A) = Pf_1(J)P^{-1} = 2^{20} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 10 & -9 & 10 \\ 10 & -10 & 11 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$f_2(x) = e^x, f_2'(x) = e^x$$

$$f_2(2) = e^2, f_2'(2) = e^2$$

$$f_2(J) = \begin{bmatrix} e^2 & & \\ & e^2 & e^2 \\ & & e^2 \end{bmatrix} = e^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$f_2(A) = Pf_2(J)P^{-1} = e^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$f_3(x) = \sin x, f_3'(x) = \cos x$$

$$f_3(2) = \sin 2, f_3'(2) = \cos 2$$

$$f_3(J) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin 2 & & \\ & \sin 2 & \cos 2 \\ & & \sin 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_3(A) = Pf_3(J)P^{-1} = \sin 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \cos 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_4(x) = e^{xt}, f_4'(x) = te^{xt}$$

$$f_4(2) = e^{2t}, f_4'(2) = te^{2t}$$

$$f_4(J) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} & & \\ & e^{2t} & te^{2t} \\ & & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_4(A) = Pf_4(J)P^{-1} = e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ t & \mathbf{1} - t & t \\ t & -t & \mathbf{1} + t \end{bmatrix}$$

例： 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 求矩阵函数 $e^A, \sin A, \cos A$

解： $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)$ 故 A 的特征值有 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$.

$$\therefore A \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \lambda_1 = 1, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{令 } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\therefore A = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1},$$

$$\therefore e^A = P \begin{bmatrix} e & 0 \\ 0 & e^2 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} e & -e + e^2 \\ 0 & e^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sin A = P \begin{bmatrix} \sin 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin 2 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin 1 & -\sin 1 + \sin 2 \\ 0 & \sin 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cos A = P \begin{bmatrix} \cos 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 2 \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 1 & -\cos 1 + \cos 2 \\ 0 & \cos 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

注： 如果A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots$ ， 则有

e^A 的特征值为 $e^{\lambda_1}, e^{\lambda_2}, \dots$;

$\sin A$ 的特征值为 $\sin \lambda_1, \sin \lambda_2, \dots$;

$\cos A$ 的特征值为 $\cos \lambda_1, \cos \lambda_2, \dots$

矩阵函数的第二种计算方法:

定义: 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_t$ 是矩阵 A 的谱(即 A 的互异特征值全体). A 的最小多项式为 m 次多项式 $m_A(\lambda)$,

$$m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{m_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_t)^{m_t}$$

其中 $m = m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_t$, 记 $l = \max \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_t\}$.

设 $f(\lambda)$ 是一个给定的具有 $l-1$ 阶导数的函数, 则我们把下列 m 个值

$$\begin{aligned} & f(\lambda_1), f'(\lambda_1), \dots, f^{(m_1-1)}(\lambda_1) \\ & f(\lambda_2), f'(\lambda_2), \dots, f^{(m_2-1)}(\lambda_2) \\ & \dots\dots\dots \\ & f(\lambda_t), f'(\lambda_t), \dots, f^{(m_t-1)}(\lambda_t) \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

称为 $f(\lambda)$ 关于矩阵 A 的谱上的值. 如果这些值均存在, 则称 $f(\lambda)$ 在 A 的谱上有定义.

对于给定的矩阵 A , $f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m A^m = Q f(J) Q^{-1}$

J_i 为 m_i 阶若当块

$$f(A) = Q \begin{bmatrix} f(J_1) & & & \\ & f(J_2) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & f(J_t) \end{bmatrix} Q^{-1}$$

$$f(J_i) = \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda_i) & f'(\lambda_i) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(m_i-1)!} f^{(m_i-1)}(\lambda_i) \\ & f(\lambda_i) & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & f'(\lambda_i) \\ & & & f(\lambda_i) \end{bmatrix}_{m_i \times m_i} \quad (2)$$

即 $f(A)$ 仅由 $f(\lambda)$ 关于矩阵 A 的谱上的值即(1)式所确定.若(1)式中某个 $f^{(j)}(\lambda_i)$ 无意义, 则 $f(A)$ 不存在.

当多项式的次数不高时, 计算矩阵多项式是比较简单的, 为此我们试图把计算一般的矩阵函数转化成计算矩阵的多项式, 构造多项式 $P(\lambda)$, 使得

令 $P(\lambda)$ 为如下 $m-1$ 次多项式 $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda + \cdots + a_{m-1}\lambda^{m-1}$
 $P(\lambda)$ 共有 m 个待定系数 $a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_{m-1}$ 而 (3) 式正是这
 m 个待定系数的方程.可以证明这个线性方程的系数矩
阵的行列式不为零, 因此有唯一解, 从而 $a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_{m-1}$
可以唯一确定, 有了 $P(\lambda)$ 可以算出 $P(A)$, 从而 $f(A) = P(A)$
也就得到了.

矩阵函数的第二种计算方法:

1. 计算 A 的最小多项式 $m_A(\lambda)$, 确定次数 m 及根与根的重数;
2. 设多项式 $P(\lambda)$ 为 $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda + \cdots + a_{m-1}\lambda^{m-1}$,
由(3)式确定出系数 $a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_{m-1}$
3. 计算 $P(A)$ 从而得到 $f(A)$.

例1: 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 求矩阵函数 e^{At}

解: (1) 先求A的最小多项式

法1:

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & \lambda-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_1(\lambda) = 1, \quad D_2(\lambda) = 1,$$

$$D_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$$

$$d_1(\lambda) = 1, \quad d_2(\lambda) = 1,$$

$$d_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$$

$$\therefore \lambda E - A \cong \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{即 } m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$$

法2:

$|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$, 直接验证知 $(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)$ 不是 A 的零化多项式

$$m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$$

$m_A(\lambda)$ 的最高次数为3, 根为1, 2, 重数分别为1, 2.

(2) 设 $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda + a_2\lambda^2$, ($a_2 \neq 0$)

$f(\lambda) = e^{\lambda t}$, 则 $f(A) = e^{At}$,

$$\begin{aligned} P(1) = f(1) &\Leftrightarrow a_0 + a_1 + a_2 = e^t \\ P(2) = f(2) &\Leftrightarrow a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 = e^{2t} \\ P'(2) = f'(2) &\Leftrightarrow a_1 + 4a_2 = te^{2t} \end{aligned} \quad \text{得} \quad \begin{cases} a_0 = 4e^t - 3e^{2t} + 2te^{2t} \\ a_1 = -4e^t + 4e^{2t} - 3te^{2t} \\ a_2 = e^t - e^{2t} + te^{2t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(\lambda) &= 4e^t - 3e^{2t} + 2te^{2t} + (-4e^t + 4e^{2t} - 3te^{2t})\lambda \\ &\quad + (e^t - e^{2t} + te^{2t})\lambda^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\lambda) = e^t (4 - 4\lambda + \lambda^2) + e^{2t} (-3 + 4\lambda - \lambda^2) + te^{2t} (2 - 3\lambda + \lambda^2)$$

$$(3) f(A) = P(A) = e^t (4E - 4A + A^2) + e^{2t} (-3E + 4A - A^2) + te^{2t} (2E - 3A + A^2)$$

计算得到

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

例2: 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a \\ -a & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 试证 $e^A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos a & \sin a \\ -\sin a & \cos a \end{bmatrix}$

解: (1) $a \neq 0$

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & -a \\ a & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} D_1(\lambda) &= 1, & D_2(\lambda) &= \lambda^2 + a^2, \\ \lambda_1 &= ai, & \lambda_2 &= -ai \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore m_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + a^2 = (\lambda + ai)(\lambda - ai)$$

设 $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda$, 则

$$\begin{cases} P(\lambda_1) = e^{\lambda_1} \\ P(\lambda_2) = e^{\lambda_2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 ai = e^{ai} \\ a_0 + a_1(-ai) = e^{-ai} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{1}{2ai}(e^{ai} - e^{-ai}) = \frac{1}{a}\sin a \\ a_0 = e^{ai} - \frac{i}{2i}(e^{ai} - e^{-ai}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{ai} + e^{-ai}) = \cos a \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P(\lambda) = \cos a + \frac{1}{a} \sin a \lambda$$

$$P(A) = e^A = (\cos a)E + \frac{1}{a} \sin a \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a \\ -a & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos a & \sin a \\ -\sin a & \cos a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad a = 0$$

$$A = O_{2 \times 2}, \quad e^A = E_{2 \times 2}$$

例3: 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma & \omega \\ -\omega & \sigma \end{bmatrix}$ 求 e^A

解: $A = \sigma E + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \omega \\ -\omega & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 令 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \omega \\ -\omega & 0 \end{bmatrix} = B$, 则 $e^B = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \omega & \sin \omega \\ -\sin \omega & \cos \omega \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = \sigma E + B, \quad e^A = e^{\sigma E + B} = e^{\sigma E} e^B$$

$$\lambda E - \sigma E = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - \sigma & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - \sigma \end{bmatrix} \quad e^{\sigma E} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\sigma} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore e^A = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\sigma} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \omega & \sin \omega \\ -\sin \omega & \cos \omega \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^{\sigma} \cos \omega & e^{\sigma} \sin \omega \\ -e^{\sigma} \sin \omega & e^{\sigma} \cos \omega \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= e^{\sigma} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \omega & \sin \omega \\ -\sin \omega & \cos \omega \end{bmatrix}.$$

§ 5.5 矩阵函数与微分方程组的解

设一阶线性常系数常微分方程组的初值问题为:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = a_{11}x_1(t) + a_{12}x_2(t) + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n(t) + f_1(t), \\ \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = a_{21}x_1(t) + a_{22}x_2(t) + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n(t) + f_2(t), \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \frac{dx_n(t)}{dt} = a_{n1}x_1(t) + a_{n2}x_2(t) + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n(t) + f_n(t). \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_1(t)\Big|_{t=0} = x_1(0), \quad x_2(t)\Big|_{t=0} = x_2(0), \cdots, \quad x_n(t)\Big|_{t=0} = x_n(0).$$

设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t) \end{bmatrix}, f(t) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(t) \end{bmatrix},$$

则上面的两式可写成如下矩阵形式：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + f(t) \\ x(t)|_{t=0} = x(0) \end{cases}$$

定理5.5.1 一阶线性常系数常微分方程组的初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + f(t) \\ x(t)|_{t=0} = x(0) \end{cases}$$

的解为 $x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-Au} f(u) du.$

证明: $\because \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + f(t)$ 等式两边同时乘以 e^{-At}
 $\therefore e^{-At} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = e^{-At} Ax(t) + e^{-At} f(t)$

在 § 5.4 中我们讲过例1有 $\frac{d}{dt}(e^{-At}) = e^{-At}(-A)$, 从而

$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{-At}x(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}(e^{-At})x(t) + e^{-At} \frac{d}{dt}x(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(e^{-At} x(t) \right) = -e^{-At} A x(t) + e^{-At} \frac{d}{dt} x(t)$$

即

$$\frac{d}{dt} (e^{-At} x(t)) = e^{-At} f(t).$$

$$\int_0^t \frac{d}{du} (e^{-Au} x(u)) du = \int_0^t e^{-Au} f(u) du$$

$$\therefore e^{-At} x(t) - x(0) = \int_0^t e^{-Au} f(u) du.$$

在上式两边同时左乘 e^{At} , 又 $\because e^{At} e^{-At} = e^{0_{n \times n}} = E,$

$$\therefore x(t) = e^{At} x(0) + e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-Au} f(u) du.$$

注: 当 $f(t)=0$ 时, 可得线性常系数**齐次**常微分方程组的

初值问题 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) \\ x(t)|_{t=0} = x(0) \end{cases}$ 的解为 $x(t) = e^{At} x(0).$

例1: 求常系数线性齐次微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) \\ x(t)|_{t=0} = x(0) \end{cases}$$

的解, 其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

解: 由定理知方程组的解为 $x(t) = e^{At}x(0)$.
下面求矩阵函数 e^{At} .

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda + 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_3} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda \\ 1 & 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{c_3+c_2} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda-2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+r_3} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & \lambda-1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{c_3-c_1} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & \lambda-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d_1(\lambda) = D_1(\lambda) = 1,$$

$$d_2(\lambda) = D_2(\lambda) = \lambda - 1,$$

$$D_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)^3$$

$$d_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)^2$$

$$\therefore \lambda E - A \cong \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \lambda-1 & \\ & & (\lambda-1)^2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\therefore A \sim J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

方法一：

$$E - A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } P = (P_1, P_2, P_3),$$
$$A(P_1, P_2, P_3) = (P_1, P_2, P_3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P_2 = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (E - A, -P_2) &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 & -k_1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & -k_2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & -(k_1 + 2k_2) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -(k_1 + k_2) \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & -k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -(k_1 + k_2) \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$k_1 + k_2 = 0$, 不妨取 $k_1 = 1$, $k_2 = -1$,

$$\text{有 } P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

即相似变换矩阵 $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$,

$$x(t) = e^{At} x(0) = P e^{Jt} P^{-1} x(0),$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^t & & \\ & e^t & te^t \\ & & e^t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^t \\ e^t \\ 3e^t \end{bmatrix}$$

方法二: $m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)^2$,

设 $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda$, $P'(\lambda) = a_1$,

$$\begin{cases} P(1) = e^t \\ P'(1) = te^t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 = e^t \\ a_1 = te^t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = e^t(1-t) \\ a_1 = te^t \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P(\lambda) = e^t(1-t) + te^t\lambda,$$

$$\therefore e^{At} = P(A) = e^t(1-t)E + te^t \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$= e^t \begin{bmatrix} t+1 & 2t & -t \\ -t & 1-2t & t \\ -t & -2t & t+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = e^{At}x(0) = e^t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t \\ e^t \\ 3e^t \end{bmatrix}$$

例：求矩阵微分方程组的解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + f(t) \\ x(t)|_{t=0} = x(0) \end{cases}$$

其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $f(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$, $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

解：方程组的解为 $x(t) = e^{At}x(0) + e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-Au} f(u) du$
下面先求 e^{At}

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 \leftrightarrow c_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda - 3 & -1 \\ \lambda & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & \lambda - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[c_3+c_1]{c_2+c_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda-2 & \lambda+1 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ \lambda-1 & 0 & \lambda+1 \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_1(\lambda) = 1, \quad D_2(\lambda) = 1, \quad D_3(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)$$

所以A有三个不同的特征值 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$,
与特征值相应的三个线性无关的特征向量为

$$P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{于是 } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$P^{-1} = -\frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -3 & 9 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$e^{At}x(0) = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{2t} \\ e^{3t} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -1 + 3e^{2t} - 8e^{3t} \\ -5 + 3e^{2t} - 4e^{3t} \\ -2 - 4e^{3t} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$e^{A(t-u)}f(u) = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{2(t-u)} \\ e^{3(t-u)} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -e^{2u} + 9e^{2t} - 8e^{3t-u} \\ -5e^{2u} + 9e^{2t} - 4e^{3t-u} \\ -2e^{2u} - 4e^{3t-u} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-Au} f(u) du = \int_0^t e^{A(t-u)} f(u) du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \left(9t + \frac{15}{2}\right)e^{2t} - 8e^{3t} \\ \frac{5}{2} + \left(9t + \frac{3}{2}\right)e^{2t} - 4e^{3t} \\ 1 + 3e^{2t} - 8e^{3t} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\therefore x(t) = -\frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} + \left(9t + \frac{21}{2}\right)e^{2t} - 16e^{3t} \\ -\frac{5}{2} + \left(9t + \frac{9}{2}\right)e^{2t} - 8e^{3t} \\ -1 + 3e^{2t} - 8e^{3t} \end{bmatrix}.$$