

# 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

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

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  $a_{ij}$ , ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ )

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

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

$$(2) \quad \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} (A_l B_l) = AB.$$

**证明:**(1) 令矩阵  $C_l = a_l A_l + b_l B_l$ , 则  $C_l = \begin{pmatrix} C_{ij}^{(l)} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$C_{ij}^{(l)} = a_l a_{ij}^{(l)} + b_l b_{ij}^{(l)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} PA_l Q = PAQ.$$

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

(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

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

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：

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

$$\int_0^1 A(t)dt = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1) & 1 & 1 \\ 1 - e^{-1} & e^2 - 1 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

## § 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  $\Leftrightarrow$  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， $A \in C^{n \times n}$ ，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

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

*m个*

当  $m < r$  时,  $H^m =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & & O \\ & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \cdots & \\ & & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & \cdots & 0 \\ & & & & \ddots & \cdots \\ & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

**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

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

*k-1个*

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

$\because e_i^T e_j = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad \therefore H^k =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & & o \\ \ddots & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ & & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & \cdots \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

*m个*

$$由归纳法有m < r时, H^m = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & & o \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \cdots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & & \ddots & \cdots \\ & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

若  $m = r$  时,  $H^r = ?$ , 由上面的结论, 我们有

$$H^{r-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

即有  $m \geq r$  时,  $H^m = O$ .

**推论:** 设  $r$  阶方阵,

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

则有方阵级数

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m H^m = \sum_{m=0}^{r-1} a_m H^m = a_0 E + a_1 H + \cdots + a_{r-1} H^{r-1}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{r-1} \\ a_0 & a_1 & \cdots & a_{r-2} & \\ \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ & \ddots & a_1 & & \\ & & a_0 & & \end{bmatrix}_{r \times r}$$

**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：**

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

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

⋮

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

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

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

**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  $\lambda$  的  $r$  阶若当块, 即

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

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

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

证明：

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

$J^m = (\lambda E + H)^m$ ,  $\because EH = HE \therefore$  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,  $H^m = 0$

$$m < r \text{ 时, } H^m = \begin{bmatrix} \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{m \text{ 个}} & 1 & & O \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \\ O & & & \ddots & \dots \\ & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

**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

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

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

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

$\because \rho(A) < R$  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  $f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{4}\right)^m$ , 求  $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^m} J^m$ , 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  
 $\infty$ ,  $A$  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

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

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

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：**

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

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

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

$$= - \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (-At)^n \right) A$$

$$= -e^{-At} A$$

**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

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

$$e^A = \begin{bmatrix} f(\mathbf{0}) & & & \\ & f(\mathbf{0}) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & f(\mathbf{0}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^0 & & & \\ & e^0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & e^0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= E_{n \times n}$$

**例3:** 若 $n$ 阶方阵 $A$ 与 $B$ 可交换, 即 $AB=BA$ , 试证

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

**证:** (2) 因为  $AB=BA$

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

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

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) 令 $B=-A$ , 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:**  $e^{At}B = \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} A^m t^m \right) B = B \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} A^m t^m = Be^{At}$  (1)

同理可证  $e^{Bt}A = Ae^{Bt}$  (2)

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore e^{(A+B)t}A &= A e^{(A+B)t} \\ e^{(A+B)t}B &= B e^{(A+B)t}\end{aligned}$$

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  $\lambda_i$  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

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

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{C_3 + C_2} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

令  $P = (P_1, P_2, P_3)$ ,  $AP = PJ$

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

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

解  $(A - 2E)X = \mathbf{0}$  得到两个线性无关的解向量：

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

要使  $(A - 2E)\mathbf{P}_3 = \mathbf{P}_2$  有解, 必须使增广矩阵的秩等于系数矩阵的秩.

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

$$\text{增广矩阵 } \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & k_1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & k_1 + k_2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & k_2 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 0 & k_1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & k_1 + k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -k_1 \end{array} \right]$$

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

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

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

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

因为  $J$  的若当块最高阶数为 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$ .

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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

$$f(\lambda_1), f'(\lambda_1), \dots, f^{(m_1-1)}(\lambda_1)$$

$$f(\lambda_2), f'(\lambda_2), \dots, f^{(m_2-1)}(\lambda_2) \quad (1)$$

.....

$$f(\lambda_t), f'(\lambda_t), \dots, f^{(m_t-1)}(\lambda_t)$$

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  $A$ ,  $f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m A^m = Qf(J)Q^{-1}$

$J_i$  为  $m_i$  阶若当块

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

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

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

即函数 $f(\lambda)$ 与多项式 $P(\lambda)$ 关于矩阵 $A$ 的谱上的值相同，设 $A=QJQ^{-1}$ ,其中 $J$ 为 $A$ 的若当标准形,  $Q$ 是相似变换矩阵, 由(2)知 $f(J)=P(J)$ .

$$f(A) = Qf(J)Q^{-1} = QP(J)Q^{-1} = P(QJQ^{-1}) = P(A)$$

$\because$ 矩阵A的最小多项式 $m_A(\lambda)$ 是m次多项式, 故对任一多项式 $g(\lambda)$ , 存在次数小于m的多项式 $P(\lambda)$ , 使得 $g(A)=P(A)$ .

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  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-1}$  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  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-1}$  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  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m-1}$
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：

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

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

$$D_1(\lambda) = 1, \quad D_2(\lambda) = 1, \\ D_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2 \\ d_1(\lambda) = 1, \quad d_2(\lambda) = 1, \\ d_3(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)  $a \neq 0$

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

$$\lambda_1 = ai, \quad \lambda_2 = -ai$$

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

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：

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

设

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

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  $\because e^{At} e^{-At} = e^{O_{n \times n}} = E$ ,

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

**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  $e^{At}$ .

$$\lambda E - A = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda + 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \lambda - 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda \\ 1 & 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{array} \right]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

方法一：

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

令  $P = (P_1, P_2, P_3)$ ,

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

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

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

→

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -(k_1 + k_2) \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & -k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -(k_1 + k_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{设 } P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1 \lambda, \quad P'(\lambda) = a_1,$$

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

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

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

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

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

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  $e^{At}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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