

高代进阶 第十二周作业

1. pf: 先证 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|A_k\| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k = 0$

$$\forall i, j \quad |(a_k)_{ij}| \leq \max_{i, j} |(a_k)_{ij}| = \|A_k\| \quad \text{而} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|A_k\| = 0$$

$$\text{由夹逼定理} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |(a_k)_{ij}| = 0$$

$$\text{而} \quad -|(a_k)_{ij}| \leq (a_k)_{ij} \leq |(a_k)_{ij}|$$

$$\text{由夹逼定理} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (a_k)_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall i, j$$

$$\text{因此} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k = 0$$

$$\text{再证} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|A_k\| = 0$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (a_k)_{ij} = 0 \quad \forall i, j$$

绝对值函数连续, 因而 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |(a_k)_{ij}| = 0 \quad \forall i, j$

$$\text{考虑到} \quad 0 \leq \|A_k\| = \max_{i, j} |(a_k)_{ij}| \leq \sum_i \sum_j |(a_k)_{ij}|$$

$$\text{而} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_i \sum_j |(a_k)_{ij}| = \sum_i \sum_j \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |(a_k)_{ij}| = 0$$

$$\text{则由夹逼定理} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|A_k\| = 0$$

2. pf: (1) 证 $Af(A) = f(A)A$, 设 $F(x)$ 是 $f(A)$ 的定义多项式

先证 $\alpha f(x)$ 与 $\alpha F(x)$ 在 A 的谱上有相同值, 设 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ 是 A 的特征值, 设 $m_A(x) = (x - \lambda_1)^{d_1} \dots (x - \lambda_s)^{d_s}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq s, 0 \leq j \leq d_i - 1 \quad (x f(x))^{(j)} \Big|_{x=\lambda_i} &= (f(x)^{(j)} + x f(x)^{(j-1)}) \Big|_{x=\lambda_i} \\ &= f(\lambda_i)^{(j)} + \lambda_i f(\lambda_i)^{(j-1)} = F(\lambda_i)^{(j)} + \lambda_i F(\lambda_i)^{(j-1)} \\ &= (\alpha F(x))^{(j)} \Big|_{x=\lambda_i} \end{aligned}$$

则 $\alpha f(x)$ 与 $\alpha F(x)$ 在 A 谱上有相同值, $Af(A) = AF(A)$

同理: $f(A)A = F(A)A$

又因为 $F(x)$ 是多项式 $AF(A) = F(A)A$

因此 $Af(A) = AF(A) = F(A)A = f(A)A$

(2) 证 $f(A) = g(A) + h(A)$, 设 F, G, H 分别为 f, g, h 的定义多项式

设 $m_A(x) = (x - \lambda_1)^{d_1} \dots (x - \lambda_s)^{d_s}$

$$\text{则} \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq s, 0 \leq j \leq d_i - 1 \quad (G(x) + H(x))^{(j)} \Big|_{x=\lambda_i} = G^{(j)}(\lambda_i) + H^{(j)}(\lambda_i) = g^{(j)}(\lambda_i) + h^{(j)}(\lambda_i)$$

$$= (g(x) + h(x))^{(j)} \Big|_{x=\lambda_i} = f^{(j)}(\lambda_i) = F^{(j)}(\lambda_i)$$

则 $F(x)$ 与 $G(x) + H(x)$ 谱上值相同 $\Rightarrow F(A) = G(A) + H(A)$

而由定义 $f(A) = F(A)$, $g(A) = G(A)$, $h(A) = H(A)$

$$\text{有} \quad f(A) = g(A) + h(A)$$

(3) 证 $f(A) = g(A)h(A)$, 设 F, G, H 是 f, g, h 的定义多项式

设 $m_A(x) = (x-\lambda_1)^{d_1} \cdots (x-\lambda_s)^{d_s}$

$\forall 1 \leq i \leq s, 0 \leq j \leq d_i - 1$

$$(G(x)H(x))^{(j)}|_{x=\lambda_i} = \sum_{k=0}^j \binom{j}{k} G^{(k)}(\lambda_i) H^{(j-k)}(\lambda_i) = \sum_{k=0}^j \binom{j}{k} g^{(k)}(\lambda_i) h^{(j-k)}(\lambda_i)$$

$$= (g(x)h(x))^{(j)}|_{x=\lambda_i} = f^{(j)}(\lambda_i) = F^{(j)}(\lambda_i)$$

即 F 和 GH 在 A 谱上的值相同 $\Rightarrow F(A) = G(A)H(A)$

由定义 $f(A) = F(A), g(A) = G(A), h(A) = H(A)$

有 $f(A) = g(A)h(A)$

(4) 证 $f(A) = (f(A_1), \dots, f(A_s))$, 设 F 是 f 的定义多项式

设 $m_{A_i}(x) = (x-\lambda_{i1})^{d_{i1}} \cdots (x-\lambda_{it_i})^{d_{it_i}}$, 并设 $m_A(x) = (x-\lambda_1)^{d_1} \cdots (x-\lambda_t)^{d_t}$

由 $m_{A_i}(x) | m_A(x)$ 知 $\{\lambda_{i1}, \dots, \lambda_{it_i}\} \subseteq \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_t\}$ 且对应次数相等或更低

因此 $\forall 1 \leq i \leq s, 1 \leq j \leq t_i, 0 \leq k \leq d_{it_i} - 1$

$$f^{(k)}(\lambda_j) = F^{(k)}(\lambda_j)$$

因此 f 和 F 在 A_i 谱上有相同值, 有 $f(A_i) = F(A_i)$

考虑到 $F(A) = \begin{pmatrix} F(A_1) & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & F(A_s) \end{pmatrix}$ (待证明) 又有 $f(A) = F(A)$

$$\text{则 } f(A) = F(A) = \begin{pmatrix} F(A_1) & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & F(A_s) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f(A_1) & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & f(A_s) \end{pmatrix}$$

附证 $F(A) = \begin{pmatrix} F(A_1) & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & F(A_s) \end{pmatrix}$, 设 $F(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m \alpha_i x^i$

先归纳证 $A^k = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^k & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & A_s^k \end{pmatrix}$ $k=1$ 时 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & A_s \end{pmatrix}$ 显然成立

设 $k=n$ 时 $A^k = A^n = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^n & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & A_s^n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{则 } k=n+1 \text{ 时 } A^{n+1} = A^n A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^n & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & A_s^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & A_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{n+1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & A_s^{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{因此 } F(A) = \sum_{i=0}^m \alpha_i A^i = \sum_{i=0}^m \alpha_i \begin{pmatrix} A_1^i & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & A_s^i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum \alpha_i A_1^i & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \sum \alpha_i A_s^i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F(A_1) & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & F(A_s) \end{pmatrix}$$

3.

$$\lambda I - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda-1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \det(\lambda I - A) = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-1)\lambda + (\lambda-1) = (\lambda-1)^3$$

$$\text{则 } m_A(x) | (x-1)^3 \quad A - I = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (A-I)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (A-I)^3 = 0, \text{ 故 } m_A = (x-1)^3$$

$$e^x = e + \frac{e}{1!}(x-1) + \frac{e}{2!}(x-1)^2 + 0(x-1)^3 \text{ 则 } e^A \text{ 的定义多项式为 } e + e(x-1) + \frac{e}{2}(x-1)^2$$

$$e^A = eI + e(A-I) + \frac{e}{2}(A-I)^2 = e \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = e \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sin x = \sin 1 + \frac{\cos 1}{1!}(x-1) - \frac{\sin 1}{2!}(x-1)^2 + 0(x-1)^3 \text{ 则 } \sin x \text{ 定义多项式为 } \sin 1 + \cos 1(x-1) - \frac{\sin 1}{2}(x-1)^2$$

$$\sin A = \sin 1 I + \cos 1(A-I) - \frac{\sin 1}{2}(A-I)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sin 1 & \sin 1 & \sin 1 \\ \sin 1 & \sin 1 & \sin 1 \\ \sin 1 & \sin 1 & \sin 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \cos 1 & 0 & -\cos 1 \\ \cos 1 & 0 & -\cos 1 \\ \cos 1 & 0 & -\cos 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin 1 + \cos 1 & \sin 1 - \cos 1 & \sin 1 - \cos 1 \\ \sin 1 + \cos 1 & \sin 1 - \cos 1 & \sin 1 - \cos 1 \\ \sin 1 + \cos 1 & \sin 1 - \cos 1 & \sin 1 - \cos 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos x = \cos 1 - \frac{\sin 1}{1!}(x-1) - \frac{\cos 1}{2!}(x-1)^2 + 0(x-1)^3 \text{ 则 } \cos x \text{ 定义多项式为 } \cos 1 - \sin 1(x-1) - \frac{\cos 1}{2}(x-1)^2$$

$$\cos A = \cos 1 I - \sin 1(A-I) - \frac{\cos 1}{2}(A-I)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 1 & \cos 1 & \cos 1 \\ \cos 1 & \cos 1 & \cos 1 \\ \cos 1 & \cos 1 & \cos 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sin 1 & 0 & \sin 1 \\ \sin 1 & 0 & \sin 1 \\ \sin 1 & 0 & \sin 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 1 + \sin 1 & \cos 1 - \sin 1 & \cos 1 - \sin 1 \\ \cos 1 + \sin 1 & \cos 1 - \sin 1 & \cos 1 - \sin 1 \\ \cos 1 + \sin 1 & \cos 1 - \sin 1 & \cos 1 - \sin 1 \end{pmatrix}$$