

核心问题: 给定方阵  $A$ , 函数  $f(x)$

何时可定义  $f(A)$ ? 如何定义?

- $f(x)$  多项式,  $f(A)$  可定义

固定  $A$ , 何时  $f(A) = g(A)$ ? 这里要求  $f(x), g(x)$  为多项式

(希望归结到“某些数的取值上”)

$f(x)$  与  $g(x)$  在  $A$  的谱上的值相同时, 则  $f(A) = g(A)$

- $f(x)$  为任意函数, 在  $A$  的谱上有定义时.

利用多项式定义  $f(A)$

$$B = P^{-1}AP \Rightarrow f(B) = P^{-1}f(A)P \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Jordan 标准型} \end{array} \right\} \text{归结 } f(J_n(\lambda)).$$

问: 从级数的角度来理解  $f(A)$ ?

定理: 设复变函数  $f(x)$  在  $|x - \lambda_0| < r$  内可展开成幂级数

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x - \lambda_0)^k$$

则当  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$  的所有特征值都在开圆  $|x - \lambda_0| < r$  内

就有  $f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (A - \lambda_0 I)^k$

证明: 只须考虑  $A$  是 Jordan 块时定理成立即可.

$$J_n(\lambda) = \lambda I + N \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

( $|\lambda - \lambda_0| < r$ )

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} Q_k (x - \lambda_0)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k (x - \lambda)^k \quad b_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(\lambda)}{k!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(J_n(\lambda)) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} f^{(k)}(\lambda) N^k \quad \leftarrow \text{上节课计算结果} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k N^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k (J - \lambda I)^k \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} Q_k (J - \lambda_0 I)^k \end{aligned}$$

□

例:  $P(A)$  表示  $A$  的特征值都在  $P(A)$  为半径的圆内

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} x^k, \quad |x| < \infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{依 } \lambda \text{ 上法定理} \quad e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} A^k$$

应用:  $n$ -阶常系数线性微分方程组

问:  $e^{at}$  满足何种微分方程?  $a$  固定,  $t$  变量.

$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{at}) = a e^{at} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d}{dt} f(t) = a f(t)$$

自然:  $\frac{d}{dt}(e^{At}) = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(e^{At}) &= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (At)^k \right) \stackrel{\text{逐项可导}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} A^k k t^{k-1} \\ &= A \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^k}{k!} = A e^{At} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{At} \text{ 满足 } \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax \quad (A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}))$$

$x$  是关于  $t$  的  $n$  维函数向量

例:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d x_1(t)}{dt} = x_1(t) + x_2(t) \\ \frac{d x_2(t)}{dt} = x_2(t) \\ x_1(0) = 0 \\ x_2(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$x_1(t), x_2(t)$  函数

← 微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d x_2(t)}{dt} = x_2(t) \\ x_2(0) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_2(t) = e^t$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d x_1(t)}{dt} = x_1(t) + e^t \\ x_1(0) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_1(t) = ?$$

$$\frac{d x_1(t)}{dt} = x_1(t) + e^t \Rightarrow \frac{d x_1(t)}{dt} - x_1(t) = e^t$$

$$\left( e^{-t} \frac{d x_1(t)}{dt} - x_1(t) \cdot e^{-t} \right) = 1$$

$$\left| \frac{d (e^{-t} x_1(t))}{dt} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-t} x_1(t) = t + \text{常数}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1(t) = t \cdot e^t$$

矩阵观点:

$$\frac{d \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{d x_1(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{d x_2(t)}{dt} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax \leadsto x = e^{At} \text{ 为 } \uparrow \text{ 解}$$

猜:  $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax \\ x|_{t=0} = x_0 \end{cases}$  的解?  $x(t) = e^{At} x_0$

$(A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}), x_0 \in \mathbb{C}^n)$   $\triangle$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} x \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} \quad x|_{t=0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = e^{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} t} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t e^t \\ e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

定理:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax \\ x|_{t=0} = x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$(A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}), x_0 \in \mathbb{C}^n)$$

解存在且唯一

$$x(t) = e^{At} x_0$$

证明:

① 验证  $x(t)$  为解

② 证明唯一性

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{d(e^{At} x_0)}{dt} = \frac{d(e^{At})}{dt} x_0 = A e^{At} x_0 = A x(t)$$

$$\left( e^{At} x_0 \right|_{t=0} = x_0$$

② 唯一性.  $x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t) \end{pmatrix}$  满足方程 + 初始条件

$$\underline{x'(t) = A x(t)} \quad \underline{x^{(2)}(t) = A^2 x(t)} \quad \dots$$

( $x_i(t)$  各阶导数存在)

$$t=0 \quad \underline{x_i(t)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x_i^{(k)}(0) \frac{t^k}{k!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ii)} \quad A^k x(t) \\ & = x^{(k)}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x(t)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \underline{x^{(k)}(0)} \frac{t^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \underline{(A^k x)(0)} \frac{t^k}{k!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} x(0) = \underline{e^{At} x(0)} \quad \square$$

(线性)  
注: 方程(组)理论  $\begin{cases} \text{解存在} \\ \text{唯一性} \\ \text{计算} \end{cases}$   
 $\swarrow \searrow$   
齐次 非齐次

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + Bu$$

$$\underline{A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})}$$

$$B \in M_{n \times m}(\mathbb{C}), \quad u \quad t \text{ 的 } m \text{ 维向量}$$

一阶常系数非齐次方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + Bu \\ (x|_{t=0} = x_0) \end{cases} \quad \text{解? 唯一性?}$$

唯一解为  $\underline{x(t) = e^{At} x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-z)} B u(z) dz}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \frac{d x(t)}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} (e^{At} x_0) + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \int_0^t e^{A(t-z)} B u(z) dz \right) \\ &= A e^{At} x_0 + \frac{d}{dt} \left( e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-Az} B u(z) dz \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \underline{Ae^{At}x_0} + Ae^{At} \int_0^t e^{-Az} Bu(z) dz \\
 &\quad + \cancel{e^{At}} \left( \underbrace{\cancel{e^{-At}} Bu(t)}_{\hat{z}=t} \right) \\
 &= A \left( \underbrace{e^{At}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{-Az} Bu(z) dz}_{x(t)} + Bu(z) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t)|_{t=0} = e^{A \cdot 0} x_0 + \int_0^0 * = x_0$$

唯一性: 设  $x(t)$  为解

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{\frac{d}{dt}(e^{-At}x(t))} &= e^{-At} \underline{\frac{d}{dt}x(t)} - Ae^{-At}x(t) \\
 &= e^{-At} (\cancel{Ax} + Bu) - Ae^{-At} \cancel{x(t)} = \underline{e^{-At}Bu}
 \end{aligned}$$

同时对  $t$  积分

$$\frac{d}{dz}(e^{-Az}x(z)) = e^{-Az}Bu(z)$$

$$\int_0^t \frac{d}{dz}(e^{-Az}x(z)) dz = \int_0^t e^{-Az}Bu(z) dz$$

$$e^{-At}x(t) \Big|_0^t = \int_0^t e^{-Az}Bu(z) dz$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\underline{e^{-At}x(t) - x_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow x(t) &= e^{At}x_0 \\
 &\quad + \int_0^t e^{A(t-z)} Bu(z) dz
 \end{aligned}$$

□

例:  $\left( \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax \right) \quad A \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$

何时有如下解

$$\underline{x(t) = \alpha(t)e^{At}}$$

$\alpha_i \neq 0$   
 $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \alpha_1 + \cdots + \frac{t}{1!} \alpha_{k-1} + \alpha_k \quad ?$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{dt} x(t) \\ \parallel \\ A x(t) \end{array} \right\} = \frac{\alpha'(t) \cancel{e^{\lambda t}} + \alpha(t) \cdot \lambda \cancel{e^{\lambda t}}}{\cancel{e^{\lambda t}}} \quad \left( \cancel{\frac{d}{dt}} x(t) = \alpha(t) e^{\lambda t} \right)$$

$$= \underline{A(\alpha(t) \cdot \cancel{e^{\lambda t}})} \Rightarrow \alpha'(t) + \lambda \alpha(t) = A \alpha(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\alpha'(t) = (A - \lambda I) \alpha(t)} \quad (*)$$

$$\alpha^{(2)}(t) = ((A - \lambda I) \alpha(t))' = (A - \lambda I) \alpha'(t)$$

$$= (A - \lambda I)^2 \alpha(t) \quad \dots \quad \boxed{\alpha^{(i)}(t) = (A - \lambda I)^i \alpha(t)}$$

$$\underline{\alpha^{(k-1)}(t)} = \alpha_1 \quad \left( \alpha(t) = \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \alpha_1 + \dots + \frac{t}{1!} \alpha_{k-1} + \alpha_k \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha^{(k-1)}(t) = (A - \lambda I)^{k-1} \alpha(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - \lambda I) \alpha_1 = (A - \lambda I) [(A - \lambda I)^{k-1} \alpha(t)]$$

$$= (A - \lambda I)^k \alpha(t) = \alpha^{(k)}(t) = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{(\lambda, \alpha_1) \text{ 为 } A \text{ 的特征对.}}$$

$$\alpha^{(k-2)}(t) \stackrel{?}{=} \underline{t \alpha_1 + \alpha_2} = \left( \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} \alpha_1 + \frac{t^{k-2}}{(k-2)!} \alpha_2 \right)^{(k-2)}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \parallel \\ \alpha^{(k-2)}(t) = (A - \lambda I)^{k-2} \alpha(t) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\boxed{(A - \lambda I)^{k-2} \alpha(t) = t \alpha_1 + \alpha_2}$$

$$(A - \lambda I)(t\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = (A - \lambda I)^{k-1}\alpha(t) = \alpha_1$$

$$\parallel (A - \lambda I)\alpha_1 = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda I)\alpha_2$$

...

$\downarrow$

$\alpha_2$

$\downarrow (A - \lambda I)$

$\alpha_1$

$\downarrow (A - \lambda I)$

0

$\rightarrow$

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$  构成一条  
A 属于  $\lambda$  的 Jordan  
链

定义

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \alpha(t)e^{\lambda t} \\ \alpha(t) = \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k \end{cases}$$

给出  $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax$   
的解

$\parallel$

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$  构成 A 的属于特征值  $\lambda$  的一条  
Jordan 链

注: 给定 A. 由 Jordan 链定义的解称为基本解  
线性组合称为一般解

例  $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix}$

•  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
•  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$x(t) = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^t + k_2 \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} t + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] e^t$$



# 第9讲 张量初步 (一) 基本例子.

回顾:  $V/F$  有限维向量空间

基  $e_1, \dots, e_n$

基  $t_1, \dots, t_n$

$$v = (e_1 \dots e_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v = (t_1 \dots t_n) ?$$

$$(t_1 \dots t_n) = (e_1 \dots e_n) T$$

$$\Rightarrow v = (e_1 \dots e_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{(t_1 \dots t_n) T^{-1}}_{(e_1 \dots e_n)} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$? = T^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$V^* = \text{Hom}(V, F)$   $V$  上所有线性函数构成的空间.

对偶空间

问:  $V^*$  的维数? ( $= \dim_F V$ )

基?

固定  $V$  的一组基  $e_1, \dots, e_n$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{可线性} & V^* & \xrightarrow{\varphi} (F^n) \\ \text{映射} & & \\ \hline & f & \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} f(e_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(e_n) \end{pmatrix} \\ \uparrow & & \\ \text{线性同构} & & \\ (\text{Homomorphism}) & & \end{array}$$

$F^n$  有一组基

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$  线性函数  $f$  s.t.  $f(e_1)=1, f(e_2)=\dots=f(e_n)=0$

$(f \xrightarrow{\varphi} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix})$  记为  $e^1$ ,

$$(e^i(e_j) = \delta_{ij} \quad \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases})$$

同理  $\exists e^i \in V^*$  s.t.  $e^i(e_j) = \delta_{ij}$

结论:  $V$  是  $n$  维  $/ F$   $(e_1 \dots e_n)$  为  $V$  的一组基.

$\Rightarrow V^*$  也是  $n$  维, 存在  $e^i$  s.t.  $(e^i(e_j) = \delta_{ij})$

$e^i$  构成  $V^*$  的一组基. 称为相对于  $(e_1, \dots, e_n)$  的对偶基

$V (e_1, \dots, e_n)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V^* & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & F^n \\ f & \longrightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} f(e_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(e_n) \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} (?) e^1 & \longrightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ ? e^n & \longrightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\}$$

构成  $F^n$  的基

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} e^1(e_1) \\ \vdots \\ e^1(e_n) \\ e^n(e_1) \\ \vdots \\ e^n(e_n) \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$