矩阵理论与方法

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- □课程信息
- □课程介绍
- □ 矩阵理论与方法

- ■矩阵序列
- ■矩阵级数
- ■矩阵函数

■矩阵序列

定理1: 设 $A^{(k)}, A \in C^{m \times n}$,则

$$(1) \lim_{k \to \infty} A^{(k)} = 0 \qquad \longleftrightarrow \forall \left\| \bullet \right\|, \lim_{k \to \infty} \left\| A^{(k)} \right\| = 0$$

(2)
$$\lim_{k \to \infty} A^{(k)} = A$$
 $\forall \| \bullet \|, \lim_{k \to \infty} \| A^{(k)} - A \| = 0$

定义: 若 $A_{n\times n}$ 满足 $\lim_{k\to\infty} A^k = 0_{n\times n}$, 称A为收敛矩阵

$$\rho(A) < 1$$

■矩阵级数

幂级数: 对函数 $f(z) = \sum c_k z^k, (|z| < r)$ 方阵 $A_{n \times n}$,构造矩阵幂级数 $f(A) = \sum c_k A^k$

定理6: (1)
$$\rho(A) < r \Rightarrow \sum c_k A^k$$
 绝对收敛
$$(2) \rho(A) > r \Rightarrow \sum c_k A^k$$
 发散

- 矩阵序列
- ■矩阵级数
- ■矩阵函数

定义:设一元函数f(z)能展开为z的幂级数

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k z^k \quad (|z| < r, r > 0)$$

其中r>0表示该幂级数的收敛半径。当n阶矩阵A的 谱半径 $\rho(A) < r$ 时,把收敛的矩阵幂级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k$ 的和 为f(A),即 $f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k$

例1:

$$e^{z} = 1 + \frac{1}{1!}z + \dots + \frac{1}{k!}z^{k} + \dots \quad (r = +\infty)$$

$$e^A = I + \frac{1}{1!}A + \dots + \frac{1}{k!}A^k + \dots \quad (\forall A_{n \times n})$$

$$\sin z = z - \frac{1}{3!}z^3 + \dots + \left(-1\right)^k \frac{1}{(2k+1)!}z^{(2k+1)} + \dots \quad \left(r = +\infty\right)$$

$$\sin A = A - \frac{1}{3!}A^3 + \dots + \left(-1\right)^k \frac{1}{(2k+1)!}A^{(2k+1)} + \dots \quad \left(\forall A_{n \times n}\right)$$

$$|\nabla ||_{2} : f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{k} \quad (|z| < 1), \quad f(A) = \frac{1}{1-A} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^{k} \quad (\rho(A) < 1)$$

$$|5|2: f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{k} \quad (|z| < 1), \quad f(A) = \frac{1}{1-A} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^{k} \quad (\rho(A) < 1)$$

例3:
$$\forall A_{n \times n}, e^{jA} = \cos A + j \sin A \quad (j = \sqrt{-1})$$

 $\cos A = \frac{1}{2} (e^{jA} + e^{-jA}), \quad \cos(-A) = \cos A$
 $\sin A = \frac{1}{2} (e^{jA} - e^{-jA}), \quad \sin(-A) = -\sin A$

$$|5|2: f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{k} \quad (|z| < 1), \quad f(A) = \frac{1}{1-A} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^{k} \quad (\rho(A) < 1)$$

例3:
$$\forall A_{n \times n}, e^{jA} = \cos A + j \sin A \quad (j = \sqrt{-1})$$

 $\cos A = \frac{1}{2} (e^{jA} + e^{-jA}), \quad \cos(-A) = \cos A$
 $\sin A = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{jA} - e^{-jA}), \quad \sin(-A) = -\sin A$

证明:在 e^{jA} 中,视"jA"为整体,并按奇偶次幂分开

$$e^{jA} = \left[I + \frac{1}{2!} (jA)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} (jA)^4 + \dots \right] + \left[\frac{1}{1!} (jA) + \frac{1}{3!} (jA)^3 + \dots \right]$$
$$= \cos A + j \sin A \quad \left(j = \sqrt{-1} \right)$$

注意:

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

$$e^{A}e^{B} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2} & -(e-1)^{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, e^{B}e^{A} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2} & (e-1)^{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{A+B} \neq e^A e^B \neq e^B e^A$$

定理7:
$$A_{n\times n}, B_{n\times n}, AB = BA \implies e^{A+B} = e^A e^B = e^B e^A$$

注明:
$$e^{A}e^{B} = \left[I + \frac{1}{1!}A + \frac{1}{2!}A^{2} + \cdots\right]\left[I + \frac{1}{1!}B + \frac{1}{2!}B^{2} + \cdots\right]$$

 $= I + (A + B) + \frac{1}{2!}(A^{2} + 2AB + B^{2}) + \frac{1}{3!}(A^{3} + 3AB^{2} + 3A^{2}B^{2} + B^{3}) + \cdots$
 $= I + (A + B) + \frac{1}{2!}(A + B)^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}(A + B)^{3} + \cdots$
 $= e^{A + B}$

同理:
$$e^B e^A = e^{B+A} = e^{A+B}$$

注: (1)
$$e^A e^{-A} = e^o = I \Rightarrow (e^A)^{-1} = e^{-A} \quad \forall A$$

(2) $(e^A)^m = e^{mA} \quad m = 2, 3, \cdots$

例5:
$$A_{n \times n}, B_{n \times n}, AB = BA$$

 $\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$
 $\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$

证明: $\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B =$

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{1}{2} \Big[e^{jA} + e^{-jA} \Big] \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Big[e^{jB} + e^{-jB} \Big] - \frac{1}{2j} \Big[e^{jA} - e^{-jA} \Big] \cdot \frac{1}{2j} \Big[e^{jB} - e^{-jB} \Big] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \Big[e^{j(A+B)} + \dots + e^{-j(A+B)} \Big] + \frac{1}{4} \Big[e^{j(A+B)} - \dots + e^{-j(A+B)} \Big] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \Big[e^{j(A+B)} + e^{-j(A+B)} \Big] \\ &= \cos \left(A + B \right) \end{split}$$

- 1 待定系数法
- 2数项级数求和法
- 3对角形法
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1.**待定系数法**:设n阶矩阵A 的特征多项式 $\varphi(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A)$

如果首1多项式
$$\psi(\lambda) = \lambda^m + a_1 \lambda^{m-1} + ... + a_{m-1} \lambda + a_m (1 \le m \le n)$$

满足 $\psi(\lambda)|\varphi(\lambda)$,分解

$$\psi(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{m_s} \quad \lambda_i \neq \lambda_j, \sum m_i = m$$

因为 λ_i 是A的特征值,所以 $|\lambda_i| \leq \rho(A) < r$,从而

$$f(\lambda_i) = \sum c_k \lambda_i^k$$
 绝对收敛。

设
$$f(z) = \sum c_k z^k = \psi(z)g(z) + r(z)$$

$$r(z) = b_0 + b_1 z + \dots + b_{m-1} z^{m-1}$$

曲
$$\psi(\lambda_i) = 0, \psi^{(1)}(\lambda_i) = 0, \dots, \psi^{(m_i-1)}(\lambda_i) = 0$$
 可得
$$r(\lambda_i) = f(\lambda_i) \qquad \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, s$$

$$r'(\lambda_i) = f'(\lambda_i) \qquad \qquad \dots$$

$$r^{(m_i-1)}(\lambda_i) = f^{(m_i-1)}(\lambda_i)$$

解此方程组得出 b_0, b_1, \dots, b_{m-1} 。 因为 $\psi(A) = 0$ 所以

$$f(A) = \sum c_k A^k = \psi(A)g(A) + r(A) = r(A)$$

$$\exists I \qquad f(A) = b_0 I + b_1 A + \dots + b_{m-1} A^{m-1}$$

例6:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 e^A, e^{tA} $(t \in R)$

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
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解:
$$\varphi(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = (\lambda - 2)^3$$

$$(A - 2I) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, (A - 2I)^2 = O$$
取 $\psi(\lambda) = m(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2$

例6:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 e^{A}, e^{tA} $(t \in R)$
解: $\varphi(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = (\lambda - 2)^{3}$
 $(A - 2I) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, (A - 2I)^{2} = O$
取 $\psi(\lambda) = m(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^{2}$
 $(1) \ f(\lambda) = e^{\lambda} = \psi(\lambda)g(\lambda) + (a + b\lambda)$
 $f'(\lambda) = e^{\lambda} = [\psi(\lambda)g(\lambda)]' + b$
 $f(2) = e^{2} : (a + 2b) = e^{2}$
 $f'(2) = e^{2} : b = e^{2}$
 $e^{A} = e^{2}(A - I) = e^{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

例6:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 e^A, e^{tA} $(t \in R)$

(2)
$$f(\lambda) = e^{t\lambda} = \psi(\lambda)g(\lambda) + (a+b\lambda)$$

$$f'(\lambda) = te^{t\lambda} = \left[\psi(\lambda)g(\lambda)\right]' + b$$

$$f(2) = e^{2t} : (a+2b) = e^{2t}$$

$$f'(2) = te^{2t} : b = te^{2t}$$

$$b = te^{2t}$$

$$f'(2) = te^{2t} : b = te^{2t}$$

$$a = (1-2t)e^{2t}$$

$$b = te^{2t}$$

$$e^{tA} = e^{2t} [(1-2t)I + tA] = e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ t & 1-t & t \\ t & -t & 1+t \end{bmatrix}$$

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2. 数项级数求和法。

利用首一多项式
$$\psi(\lambda)$$
 ,且满足 $\psi(A)=0$,即
$$A^{m}+b_{1}A^{m-1}+\cdots+b_{m-1}A+b_{m}I=0$$
 或者 $A^{m}=k_{0}^{(0)}I+k_{1}^{(0)}A+\cdots+k_{m-1}^{(0)}A^{m-1}$ $\left(k_{i}^{(0)}=-b_{m-i}\right)$ 可以求出 $A^{m+1}=A^{m}A=k_{0}^{(1)}I+k_{1}^{(1)}A+\cdots+k_{m-1}^{(1)}A^{m-1}$:
$$A^{m+l}=k_{0}^{(l)}I+k_{1}^{(l)}A+\cdots+k_{m-1}^{(l)}A^{m-1}$$
 :
$$\vdots$$
 于是 $f(A)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}c_{k}A^{k}=\left(c_{0}I+c_{1}A+\cdots+c_{m-1}A^{m-1}\right)+c_{m}\left(k_{0}^{(0)}I+k_{1}^{(0)}A+\cdots+k_{m-1}^{(0)}A^{m-1}\right)+\cdots$
$$=\left(c_{0}+\sum_{l=0}^{\infty}c_{m+l}k_{0}^{(l)}\right)I+\left(c_{1}+\sum_{l=0}^{\infty}c_{m+l}k_{1}^{(l)}\right)A+\cdots+\left(c_{m-1}+\sum_{l=0}^{\infty}c_{m+l}k_{m-1}^{(l)}\right)A^{m-1}$$

例 3.6 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \pi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\pi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,求 $\sin \mathbf{A}$.

例 3.6 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \pi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\pi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,求 sinA.

解
$$\varphi(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^4 - \pi^2 \lambda^2$$
. 由于 $\varphi(A) = O$,所以 $A^4 = \pi^2 A^2$, $A^5 = \pi^2 A^3$, $A^7 = \pi^4 A^3$, 于是有 $\sin A = A - \frac{1}{3!} A^3 + \frac{1}{5!} A^5 - \frac{1}{7!} A^7 + \frac{1}{9!} A^9 - \cdots = A - \frac{1}{3!} A^3 + \frac{1}{5!} \pi^2 A^3 - \frac{1}{7!} \pi^4 A^3 + \frac{1}{9!} \pi^6 A^3 - \cdots = A + \left(-\frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} \pi^2 - \frac{1}{7!} \pi^4 + \frac{1}{9!} \pi^6 - \cdots\right) A^3 = A + \frac{\sin \pi - \pi}{\pi^3} A^3 = A - \pi^{-2} A^3 =$

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3. 对角阵法

设
$$P^{-1}AP = \operatorname{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = \Lambda$$
 , 则 $A^k = P\Lambda^k P^{-1}$,

且有
$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} c_k A^k = P \sum_{k=0}^{N} c_k \Lambda^k P^{-1}$$

$$= P \operatorname{diag} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{N} c_k \lambda_1^k, \dots, \sum_{k=0}^{N} c_k \lambda_n^k \right) P^{-1}$$

于是

$$f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k = P \cdot \operatorname{diag}(f(\lambda_1), \dots, f(\lambda_n)) \cdot P^{-1}$$

例8: $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$:

$$e^A = P \cdot \operatorname{diag}(e^{\lambda_1}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n}) \cdot P^{-1}$$

$$e^{tA} = P \cdot \operatorname{diag}\left(e^{\lambda_1 t}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t}\right) \cdot P^{-1}$$

$$\sin A = P \cdot \operatorname{diag}(\sin \lambda_1, \dots, \sin \lambda_n) \cdot P^{-1}$$

例 3.7 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 $e^{\mathbf{A}}$, $e^{\mathbf{A}}$ ($t \in \mathbf{R}$) 及 $\cos \mathbf{A}$.

例 3.7 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 $\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{A}}$, $\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{A}}$ ($t \in \mathbf{R}$) 及 $\cos \mathbf{A}$.

解 $\varphi(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2$. 对应 $\lambda_1 = -2$ 的特征向量 $p_1 = (-1, 1, 1)^T$; 对应 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 的两个线性无关的特征向量 $p_2 = (-2, 1, 0)^T$, $p_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$. 构造矩阵

$$\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

则有

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

$$\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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4. Jordan 标准形法

设 A 的 Jordan 标准形为 J,则有可逆矩阵 P,使得

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

其中

可求得

$$f(\boldsymbol{J}_{i}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_{k} \boldsymbol{J}_{i}^{k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_{k} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_{i}^{k} & C_{k}^{1} \lambda_{i}^{k-1} & \cdots & C_{k}^{m_{i}-1} \lambda_{i}^{k-m_{i}+1} \\ & \lambda_{i}^{k} & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & C_{k}^{1} \lambda_{i}^{k-1} \\ & & & \lambda_{i}^{k} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda_i) & \frac{1}{1!}f'(\lambda_i) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(m_i-1)!}f^{(m_i-1)}(\lambda_i) \\ & f(\lambda_i) & \ddots & \vdots \\ & \ddots & \frac{1}{1!}f'(\lambda_i) \\ & & f(\lambda_i) \end{bmatrix}$$

4.Jordan标准型法

设
$$P^{-1}AP = J = \text{diag}(J_1, \dots, J_s), J_i = \lambda_1 I + I^{(1)}$$

易证
$$I^{(k)}I^{(1)} = I^{(1)}I^{(k)} = I^{(k+1)}, I^{(m_i)} = 0$$

$$k \le m_i - 1: J_i^k = \lambda_i^k I + C_k^1 \lambda_i^{k-1} I^{(1)} + \dots + C_k^{k-1} \lambda_i^k I^{(k-1)} + I^{(k)}$$

$$k \ge m_i : J_i^k = \lambda_i^k I + C_k^1 \lambda_i^{k-1} I^{(1)} + \dots + C_k^{m_i-1} \lambda_i^{k-m_i+1} I^{(m_i-1)}$$

$$f(J_i) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k J_i^k = f(\lambda_i) I + \frac{f'(\lambda_i)}{1!} I^{(1)} + \dots + \frac{f^{(m_i-1)}(\lambda_i)}{(m_i-1)!} I^{(m_i-1)}$$

$$f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k = P \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k J^k \cdot P^{-1} = P \cdot diag(f(J_1), \dots, f(J_s)) \cdot P^{-1}$$

例 3.6 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \pi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\pi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,求 $\sin \mathbf{A}$.

例 3.6 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \pi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\pi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,求 $\sin \mathbf{A}$.

例如,例 3.6 中的矩阵 A 是一个 Jordan 标准形,它的三个 Jordan 块为

$$J=\pi$$
, $J_2=-\pi$, $J_3=\begin{bmatrix}0&1\\0&0\end{bmatrix}$

根据式(3.3.16),求得

$$\sin \mathbf{J}_1 = \sin \pi = 0$$

$$\sin \mathbf{J}_2 = \sin(-\pi) = 0$$

例 3.6 设
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \pi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\pi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,求 $\sin \mathbf{A}$.

例如,例 3.6 中的矩阵 A 是一个 Jordan 标准形,它的三个 Jordan 块为

$$J_1 = \pi$$
, $J_2 = -\pi$, $J_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

根据式(3.3.16),求得

$$\sin \mathbf{J}_1 = \sin \pi = 0$$

$$\sin \mathbf{J}_2 = \sin(-\pi) = 0$$

也可用待定

系数法计算

$$\sin \mathbf{J}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \sin 0 & \frac{1}{1!} \cos 0 \\ 0 & \sin 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$sin \mathbf{J}_1 = \sin \pi = 0$$

$$sin \mathbf{J}_2 = \sin(-\pi) = 0$$

$$sin \mathbf{J}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \sin 0 & \frac{1}{1!} \cos 0 \\ 0 & \sin 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

再由式(3.3.17),可得(取P = I)

$$f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k = P \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k J^k \cdot P^{-1} = P \cdot diag(f(J_1), \dots, f(J_s)) \cdot P^{-1}$$

四、矩阵函数的性质

(1)
$$f(z) = f_1(z) + f_2(z) \Rightarrow f(A) = f_1(A) + f_2(A)$$

 $f^{(l)}(\lambda_i) = f_1^{(l)}(\lambda_i) + f_2^{(l)}(\lambda_i)$
 $\Rightarrow f^{(l)}(J_i) = f_1^{(l)}(J_i) + f_2^{(l)}(J_i)$
 $f(A) = P \cdot \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} f_1(J_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & f_1(J_s) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} f_2(J_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & f_2(J_s) \end{bmatrix} \right\} \cdot P^{-1}$
 $= f_1(A) + f_2(A)$

$$(2) \quad f(z) = f_{1}(z) \cdot f_{2}(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(A) = f_{1}(A) \cdot f_{2}(A) = f_{2}(A) \cdot f_{1}(A)$$

$$f_{1}(J_{i}) \cdot f_{2}(J_{i}) = \left[f_{1} \cdot I + f_{1}' \cdot I^{(1)} + \frac{f_{1}''}{2!} \cdot I^{(2)} + \dots + \frac{f_{1}^{(m_{i}-1)}}{(m_{i}-1)!} \cdot I^{(m_{i}-1)} \right]$$

$$\left[f_{2} \cdot I + \frac{f'}{1!} \cdot I^{(1)} + \frac{f_{2}''}{2!} \cdot I^{(2)} + \dots + \frac{f_{2}^{(m_{i}-1)}}{(m_{i}-1)!} \cdot I^{(m_{i}-1)} \right]$$

$$= (f_{1}f_{2}) \cdot I + \frac{f_{1}'f_{2} + f_{1}f_{2}'}{1!} \cdot I^{(1)} + \frac{f_{1}''f_{2} + 2f_{1}'f' + f_{1}f_{2}''}{2!} \cdot I^{(2)} + \dots$$

$$= (f_{1}f_{2}) \cdot I + \frac{(f_{1}f_{2})'}{1!} \cdot I^{(1)} + \frac{(f_{1}f_{2})''}{2!} \cdot I^{(2)} + \dots + \frac{(f_{1}f_{2})^{(m_{i}-1)}}{(m_{i}-1)!} \cdot I^{(m_{i}-1)}$$

$$= f(J_{i})$$

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

$$=P\begin{bmatrix}f_1(J_1)\\ \ddots\\ f_1(J_s)\end{bmatrix}P^{-1}\bullet P\begin{bmatrix}f_2(J_1)\\ \ddots\\ f_2(J_s)\end{bmatrix}P^{-1}$$

$$= f_1(A) \cdot f_2(A)$$

作业 (第五版)

- 1、定义: 3.7
- 2、定理: 3.7
- 3、例题: 3.3-3.5、3.7
- 4、习题3.3:5、6

作业 (第三版)

- 1、定义: 3.7
- 2、定理: 3.7
- 3、例题: 3.3-3.5、3.7
- 4、习题3.3:5、6

下课,谢谢大家!