# 第八讲矩阵函数与矩阵微分方程

# 一、矩阵的微分和积分

1. 矩阵导数定义: 若矩阵 $A(t) = (a_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}$  的每一个元素 $a_{ij}(t)$  是变量 t 的可微函数,则称A(t) 可微,其导数定义为

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = A'(t) = \left(\frac{da_{ij}}{dt}\right)_{m \times n}$$

由此出发,函数可以定义高阶导数,类似地,又可以定义偏导数。

2. 矩阵导数性质: 若 A(t), B(t) 是两个可进行相应运算的可微矩阵,则

(1) 
$$\frac{d}{dt}[A(t)\pm B(t)] = \frac{dA}{dt}\pm \frac{dB}{dt}$$

(2) 
$$\frac{d}{dt}[A(t)B(t)] = \frac{dA}{dt}B + A\frac{dB}{dt}$$

(3) 
$$\frac{d}{dt}[a(t)A(t)] = \frac{da}{dt}A + a\frac{dA}{dt}$$

(4) 
$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{tA}) = Ae^{tA} = e^{tA}A \qquad \frac{d}{dt}(\cos(tA)) = -A\sin(tA)$$
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\sin(tA)) = A\cos(tA)$$

对
$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{tA}) = Ae^{tA} = e^{tA}$$
 加以证明。

证明:

$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{tA}) = \frac{d}{dt}(I + tA + \frac{1}{2!}t^2A^2 + \frac{1}{3!}t^3A^3 + \cdots) = A + tA^2 + \frac{1}{2!}t^2A^3 + \cdots$$

$$= A(I + tA + \frac{1}{2!}t^2A^2 + \cdots) = Ae^{tA}$$

$$= (I + tA + \frac{1}{2!}t^2A^2 + \cdots)A = e^{tA}A$$

[证毕]

**3.** 矩阵积分定义: 若矩阵 $A(t) = (a_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}$  的每个元素 $a_{ij}(t)$ 都是区间[ $t_0,t_1$ ]上的可积函数,则称A(t)在区间[ $t_0,t_1$ ]上可积,并定义A(t)在[ $t_0,t_1$ ]上的积分为

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} A(t)dt = \left(\int_{t_0}^{t_1} a_{ij}(t)dt\right)_{m \times n}$$

4. 矩阵积分性质

(1) 
$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} [A(t) \pm B(t)] dt = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} A(t) dt \pm \int_{t_0}^{t_1} B(t) dt$$

(2) 
$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} [A(t)B]dt = \left(\int_{t_0}^{t_1} A(t)dt\right)B$$
,  $\int_{t_0}^{t_1} [AB(t)]dt = A\left(\int_{t_0}^{t_1} B(t)dt\right)$ 

(3) 
$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_a^t A(s)ds = A(t), \quad \int_a^b A'(t)dt = A(b) - A(a)$$

## 二、一阶线性常系数齐次微分方程组

设有一阶线性常系数齐次微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = a_{11}x_1(t) + a_{12}x_2(t) + \dots + a_{1n}x_n(t) \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} = a_{21}x_1(t) + a_{22}x_2(t) + \dots + a_{2n}x_n(t) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} = a_{n1}x_1(t) + a_{n2}x_2(t) + \dots + a_{nn}x_n(t) \end{cases}$$

式中 t 是自变量,  $x_i = x_i(t)$  是 t 的一元函数  $(i=1,2,\cdots,n), a_{ij}(i,j=1,2,\cdots,n)$  是常系数。令

$$x(t) = [x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

## 则原方程组变成如下矩阵方程

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax(t)$$

其解为

$$x(t) = e^{tA}x(0) = e^{tA}c$$
  $\underline{\text{y-kh}}$   $x(t) = e^{(t-t_0)A}x(t_0)$ 

对该解求导,可以验证

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ae^{tA}c = Ax(t)$$
  $\exists t = 0 \exists t, x(t) = e^{0A}c = Ic = c = x(0)$ 

表明 x(t)确为方程的解。

例 1. 求解微分方程组  $\begin{cases} \frac{d\xi_1}{dt} = \xi_2 \\ \frac{d\xi_2}{dt} = -\xi_1 \end{cases}$  初始条件为 $x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1(0) \\ \xi_2(0) \end{pmatrix}$ 

1° 求出 
$$A$$
 的特征多项式, $\varphi(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda^2 + 1) = (\lambda - j)(\lambda + j)$ ,  $\lambda_1 = j, m_1 = 1; \lambda_2 = -j, m_2 = 1$ 

- $2^{\circ}$  定义待定系数的多项式  $g(\lambda) = c_0 + c_1 \lambda$
- 3° 解方程  $g(\lambda_1) = f(\lambda_1) = e^{jt} = \cos t + j \sin t = c_0 + jc_1$  $g(\lambda_2) = f(\lambda_2) = e^{-jt} = \cos t j \sin t = c_0 jc_1$  $\begin{cases} c_0 = \cos t \\ c_1 = \sin t \end{cases}$

$$4^{\circ} g(A) = c_0 I + c_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & 0 \\ 0 & \cos t \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sin t \\ -\sin t & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= f(A) = e^{tA}$$
$$x(t) = e^{tA} x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1(0) \\ \xi_2(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1(0) \cos t + \xi_2(0) \sin t \\ -\xi_1(0) \sin t + \xi_2(0) \cos t \end{bmatrix}$$

# 三、一阶线性非齐次常系数微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = a_{11}x_1(t) + a_{12}x_2(t) + \dots + a_{1n}x_n(t) + b_1(t) \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} = a_{21}x_1(t) + a_{22}x_2(t) + \dots + a_{2n}x_n(t) + b_2(t) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_n}{dt} = a_{n1}x_1(t) + a_{n2}x_2(t) + \dots + a_{nn}x_n(t) + b_n(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(t) = [x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)]^T$$

$$b(t) = [b_1(t), b_2(t), \dots, b_n(t)]^T$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

方程组化为矩阵方程 $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + b$ 

设x为该方程的一个特解,则

$$\frac{d}{dt}(x-\widetilde{x}) = A(x-\widetilde{x})$$

$$\text{III } x - \widetilde{x} = e^{tA}c \Rightarrow x = e^{tA}c + \widetilde{x}$$

采用常系数变易法求 $\tilde{x}$ ,即设 $\tilde{x} = e^{tA}c(t)$ ,代入方程得:

$$\frac{d\tilde{x}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(e^{tA})c(t) + e^{tA}\frac{dc}{dt} = Ae^{tA}c(t) + e^{tA}\frac{dc}{dt}$$
$$= A\tilde{x} + e^{tA}\frac{dc}{dt} = A\tilde{x} + b \Rightarrow \frac{dc}{dt} = e^{-tA}b(t)$$

$$c(t) = \int_{t_0}^t e^{-sA}b(s)ds$$

•• 
$$x = e^{tA}c + \tilde{x} = e^{tA}c + e^{tA}\int_{t_0}^t e^{-sA}b(s)ds = e^{tA}\left[c + \int_{t_0}^t e^{-sA}b(s)ds\right]$$

### 例 2. 求解非齐次微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\xi_1}{dt} = \xi_2 + 1\\ \frac{d\xi_2}{dt} = -\xi_1 + 2 \end{cases}$$
初始条件为 $x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1(0)\\ \xi_2(0) \end{pmatrix}$ 

解: 
$$e^{(t-s)A} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t-s) & \sin(t-s) \\ -\sin(t-s) & \cos(t-s) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} e^{(t-s)A} b(s) ds = \int_{0}^{t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t-s) & \sin(t-s) \\ -\sin(t-s) & \cos(t-s) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} ds$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \int_{0}^{t} (\cos(t-s) + 2\sin(t-s)) ds \\ \int_{0}^{t} (-\sin(t-s) + 2\cos(t-s)) ds \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin t - 2\cos t + 2 \\ \cos t + 2\sin t - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 所以微分方程组的解为:

$$x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1(0) \\ \xi_2(0) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sin t - 2\cos t + 2 \\ \cos t + 2\sin t - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1(0)\cos t + \xi_2(0)\sin t + \sin t - 2\cos t + 2 \\ -\xi_1(0)\sin t + \xi_2(0)\cos t + \cos t + 2\sin t - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

说明: 高阶常微分方程常可以化为一阶常微分方程组来处理,

如: 
$$a\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + b\frac{dy}{dt} + cy = f$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 = y, x_2 = \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad \text{则可待}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1}{dt} = x_2 \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} = \frac{1}{a}(f - cx_1 - bx_2) = -\frac{c}{a}x_1 - \frac{b}{a}x_2 + \frac{f}{a} \end{cases}$$

一般地,n 阶常微分方程可以化为 n 个一阶常微分方程组成的方程组。

作业: p170-171 5、9; p177 3、4