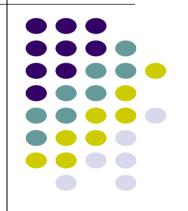
§ 21 特征值在微分方程中的应 用



21.1 引言



回顾: 设矩阵 A 可对角化, 即存在可逆阵 S, 使 $S^{-1}AS = \Lambda$ 为对角阵, 则 $A = S\Lambda S^{-1}$. 于是 $A^k = S\Lambda^k S^{-1}$.

对差分方程
$$\mathbf{u}_{k+1} = A\mathbf{u}_k$$
,解为
$$\mathbf{u}_k = A^k \mathbf{u}_0 = S\Lambda^k S^{-1} \mathbf{u}_0$$

$$= c_1 \lambda_1^k \mathbf{x}_1 + \dots + c_n \lambda_n^k \mathbf{x}_n,$$
 其中 $\mathbf{u}_0 = c_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + \dots + c_n \mathbf{x}_n, A\mathbf{x}_i = \lambda_i \mathbf{x}_i (1 < i < n).$

21.1 引言
问题:设关于
$$t$$
的向量值可导函数 $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} u_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ u_n(t) \end{pmatrix}$ 满足 $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u},$ 其中 $A = (a_{ij})$ 为 n 阶常数矩阵,求解 $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}(t).$

其中 $A = (a_{ij})$ 为 n 阶常数矩阵,求解 $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}(t)$.

若
$$u$$
 为数值函数,
$$\begin{cases} \frac{du}{dt} = au, & (a = const) \\ u(0) = u_0, \end{cases}$$
 的解为 $u(t) = e^{at}u_0.$

21.1 引言

若
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle \mathbf{a} \rangle \qquad \langle \mathbf{a} \rangle$$

$$\iff$$
 $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ e^{\lambda_n t} \end{pmatrix}, c_i =$

这类方程组称为"解耦的"(uncoupled).

怎样对一般矩阵 A, 求解 $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$?



例:求解
$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}$$
.

解: 记
$$\mathbf{u}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y, \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x. \end{cases}$

注意到
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d(x+y)}{dt} = x + y, \\ \frac{d(x-y)}{dt} = -(x-y). \end{cases} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} x + y = e^t c_1, \\ x - y = e^{-t} c_2. \end{cases}$$
 ("解耦的")

$$\Longrightarrow \mathbf{u}(t) = c_1 e^t \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, c_1, c_2 = const.$$





设 $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$ 有形如 $e^{\lambda t}\mathbf{x}$ 的解,其中 λ 为数, \mathbf{x} 为向量,则 $A\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}$.

因此,A 的每个特征值 λ 及其特征向量 \mathbf{x} 会给出 $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$ 的一个解 $\mathbf{u} = e^{\lambda t}\mathbf{x}$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 1$$
$$\Longrightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1.$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, A - \lambda_1 I = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \implies \mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\lambda_2 = -1, A - \lambda_2 I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies \mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$





$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u} \implies \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \Lambda\mathbf{v} \implies \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t c_1 \\ e^{-t} c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \mathbf{u} = S\mathbf{v} = c_1 e^t \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$



一般的,若 $A = S\Lambda S^{-1}$ 可对角化,

类似于求解 $\mathbf{u}_k = A^k \mathbf{u}_0$, 有

$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u} = S\Lambda S^{-1}\mathbf{u} \iff \frac{d(S^{-1}\mathbf{u})}{dt} = \Lambda(S^{-1}\mathbf{u})$$

$$\Longrightarrow S^{-1}\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ e^{\lambda_n t} c_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \mathbf{u}(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \mathbf{x}_1 + \dots + c_n e^{\lambda_n t} \mathbf{x}_n,$$

 $\underline{\mathbb{H}} \mathbf{u}(0) = c_1 \mathbf{x}_1 + \dots + c_n \mathbf{x}_n.$



引理1:设 $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_1(t)$ 和 $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_2(t)$ 是齐次线性微分方程组 $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$ 的解,则它们的线性组合 $\mathbf{u} = c_1\mathbf{u}_1(t) + c_2\mathbf{u}_2(t)$ 也是此方程组的解,其中 c_1 和 c_2 是任意常数.

引理2: $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A_{n \times n} \mathbf{u}$ 的解集是一个 n 维向量空间.

⇒若A可对角化,则 $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$ 的解空间有一组基 $\{e^{\lambda_1 t}\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, e^{\lambda_n t}\mathbf{x}_n\}$. 故方程组的通解为 $\mathbf{u}(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t}\mathbf{x}_1 + \dots + c_n e^{\lambda_n t}\mathbf{x}_n, c_i = const.$

例: 求解初值问题
$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 7 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解:易得 A 的属于特征值 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$ 的特征向量分别为

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

 \Longrightarrow 方程组的通解为 $\mathbf{u}(t) = c_1 e^t \mathbf{x}_1 + c_2 e^{2t} \mathbf{x}_2 + c_3 e^{3t} \mathbf{x}_3$.



而初始值有分解
$$\mathbf{u}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 7 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 2\mathbf{x}_1 + 3\mathbf{x}_2 + 4\mathbf{x}_3,$$

故
$$\mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\implies$$
 初值问题的解为 $\mathbf{u}(t) = 2e^t \mathbf{x}_1 + 3e^{2t} \mathbf{x}_2 + 4e^{3t} \mathbf{x}_3$.



例:设一质点在平面力场作用下运动,其位置向量 u 满足

$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2.9 \\ 2.6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

求解初值问题.

解:可求得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 6, \lambda_2 = -1$,相应特征向量为

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -5\\2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

故方程组的通解为 $\mathbf{u}(t) = c_1 e^{6t} \mathbf{x}_1 + c_2 e^{-t} \mathbf{x}_2$.

由初值条件得 $c_1\mathbf{x}_1 + c_2\mathbf{x}_2 = \mathbf{u}(0)$,

$$\mathbb{P}\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 1\\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1\\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2.9\\ 2.6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\Longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{70} \\ \frac{94}{35} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\implies$$
 初值问题的解为 $\mathbf{u}(t) = -\frac{3}{70}e^{6t}\mathbf{x}_1 + \frac{94}{35}e^{-t}\mathbf{x}_2$.

回顾
$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots$$

设 A为n 阶方阵, 定义

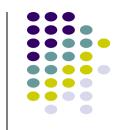
$$e^{At} := I + At + \frac{(At)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(At)^n}{n!} + \dots$$

$$\Longrightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(e^{At}) = A + A^2t + \frac{A^3t^2}{2!} + \cdots$$

$$= A(I + At + \frac{(At)^2}{2!} + \cdots) = Ae^{At}.$$

$$\Longrightarrow \mathbf{u}(t) = e^{At}\mathbf{u}(0) \rtimes \frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u} \text{ in } \mathbf{m}$$





矩阵的指数函数的性质:

(1)若
$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, 则 e^{\Lambda t} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{pmatrix}.$$



(2)若 AB = BA,则 $e^{A+B} = e^A \cdot e^B$. 特别地, $(e^A)^{-1} = e^{-A}$.

(3)若存在可逆阵 P, 使 $A = PBP^{-1}$, 则 $e^{At} = Pe^{Bt}P^{-1}$.



回到 $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$:

若A可对角化,即存在可逆阵S. 使 $S^{-1}AS = \Lambda$ 为对角阵

$$\implies A = S\Lambda S^{-1}.$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$$
 \mathbf{q} \mathbf{m} $\mathbf{u}(t) = e^{At}\mathbf{u}(0) = Se^{\Lambda t}S^{-1}\mathbf{u}(0)$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$$
有解 $\mathbf{u}(t) = e^{At}\mathbf{u}(0) = Se^{\Lambda t}S^{-1}\mathbf{u}(0)$
$$= (\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n) \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ & \ddots \\ & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \mathbf{x}_1 + \dots + c_n e^{\lambda_n t} \mathbf{x}_n$$

其中
$$S^{-1}\mathbf{u}(0) = \mathbf{c}$$
, 即 $\mathbf{u}(0) = S\mathbf{c} = c_1\mathbf{x}_1 + \cdots + c_n\mathbf{x}_n$.



问题: 若 A 不能对角化,则 $e^{At} = ? \frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$ 怎样求解?

例: 求解
$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}$$
.

解:
$$det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 \implies \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$A - I = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies \mathbf{x} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies GM = 1 < 2 = AM$$

$$\Longrightarrow A$$
 不能对角化.

但是仍有
$$\mathbf{u}(t) = e^{At}\mathbf{u}(0)$$
.

注意到

$$A - I = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (A - I)^2 = 0.$$

$$\implies e^{At} = e^{(A-I)t+It} = e^{(A-I)t} \cdot e^{It} = e^{t}(I + (A-I)t)$$
$$= e^{t} \begin{pmatrix} 1-t & t \\ -t & 1+t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \mathbf{u}(t) = e^{At}\mathbf{u}(0) = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 - t & t \\ -t & 1 + t \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}(0)$$



考虑 y'' + ay' + by = 0 (*), 其中 y = y(t) 为未知函数, a, b 为常数. 注意该方程只含未知函数及其导数

$$\Rightarrow$$
 设 $y = e^{\lambda t}$ 是上述方程的解,则代入得 $\lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} + a\lambda e^{\lambda t} + be^{\lambda t} = 0.$ $\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0.$

称其为特征方程.



设 λ_1, λ_2 是 $\lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0$ 的两个根.

若 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, 则 $y_1 = e^{\lambda_1 t}$, $y_2 = e^{\lambda_2 t}$ 是(*)的两个线性无关的解.

注记: y'' + ay' + by = 0 的解集是一个二维向量空间.

(1)若 λ_1, λ_2 为实数,则方程 (*) 的通解为 $y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$.

(2)若 λ_1, λ_2 为共轭复数,即 $\lambda_1 = \alpha + i\beta, \lambda_2 = \alpha - i\beta, 则(*)有通解$ $y = e^{\alpha t}(c_1 \cos \beta t + c_2 \sin \beta t).$



与微分方程组的关系:

$$y'' + ay' + by = 0 \iff \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dt} = y' \\ \frac{dy'}{dt} = -ay' - by \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -b & -a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix},$$

或记为

$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -b & -a \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix}.$$

则
$$det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -b & -a - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + a\lambda + b$$
. (恰好是特征方程)

设其有两相异特征值 $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$,则 $\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 为相应特征向量.

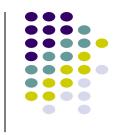
$$\Longrightarrow$$
 通解为 $\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}, c_1, c_2 = const.$

$$\Longrightarrow y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}.$$



注: 此处, A 有相异特征值 \iff A 可对角化.

思考: 求 y''' - 2y'' - y' + 2y = 0 的通解. (解为 $y(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t} + c_3 e^{2t}, c_1, c_2, c_3$ 为任意常数)



若A有相同特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$, 即A不能对角化.

例: 求解 y'' - 2y' + y = 0.

(法一)把 $y = e^{\lambda t}$ 代入方程得 $(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1)e^{\lambda t} = 0$.

$$\Longrightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \implies \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1.$$

则 e^t , te^t 为方程的两个线性无关的解.

故原方程有通解: $y = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t, c_1, c_2 = const.$

于是

$$y(0) = c_1, y'(0) = c_1 + c_2, \implies c_1 = y(0), c_2 = y'(0) - y(0).$$

 $\implies y = y(0)e^t + (y'(0) - y(0))te^t.$



(法二)设
$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} = A\mathbf{u}$.

$$det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2 \implies \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$A - I = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Longrightarrow \mathbf{x} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies GM = 1 < 2 = AM$$

 $\longrightarrow A$ 不可对角化.

由前面例题已求得

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = e^{At}\mathbf{u}(0) = e^{(A-I)t+It}\mathbf{u}(0)$$

$$= e^{t} \begin{pmatrix} 1-t & t \\ -t & 1+t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y(0) \\ y'(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= e^{t} \begin{pmatrix} y(0) \\ y'(0) \end{pmatrix} + te^{t} \begin{pmatrix} y'(0) - y(0) \\ y'(0) - y(0) \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\implies y = y(0)e^{t} + (y'(0) - y(0))te^{t}.$$

21.5 微分方程 $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$ 的稳定性



与差分方程一样, $t \to \infty$ 时, 决定解 $\mathbf{u}(t)$ 状态的是 A 的特征值.

若 A 可对角化,则 $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$ 有通解

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \mathbf{x}_1 + \dots + c_n e^{\lambda_n t} \mathbf{x}_n.$$

- (1)若所有 $Re\lambda_i < 0$,则 $e^{At} \rightarrow 0$,解是稳定的.
- (2)若所有 $Re\lambda_i \leq 0$,则 e^{At} 有界,解是中性稳定的.
- (3)若至少有一个特征值满足 $Re\lambda > 0$, 则 e^{At} 无界,解是不稳定的.

21.5 微分方程 $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$ 的稳定性

例:
$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

$$det(A - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \implies \lambda_1 = i, \lambda_2 = -i.$$

解是中性稳定的.

事实上,
$$e^{At} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$
 是一个旋转矩阵.

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = e^{At}\mathbf{u}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$
 描述了一个做作圆周运动的点.



21.5 微分方程 $\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u}$ 的稳定性

例:
$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = A\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1\\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{u}.$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 3)$$

$$\Longrightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -3.$$

解是稳定的.

事实上,

$$\mathbf{u}(t) = c_1 e^{-t} \mathbf{x}_1 + c_2 e^{-3t} \mathbf{x}_2,$$
$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{0}.$$

