

第五章

矩阵分析

1 矩阵序列与矩阵级数

设 $m \times n$ 型矩阵序列为 $\{A^{(k)}\}$, 其中

$$A^{(k)} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{(k)} & a_{12}^{(k)} & \cdots & a_{1n}^{(k)} \\ a_{21}^{(k)} & a_{22}^{(k)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(k)} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1}^{(k)} & a_{m2}^{(k)} & \cdots & a_{mn}^{(k)} \end{bmatrix}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots,$$

定义 1: $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{ij}^{(k)} = a_{ij} \iff \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^{(k)} = A$

定理 1: 设 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} A^{(k)} = A, \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} B^{(k)} = B, \alpha, \beta \in C$, 则

- (1) $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} (\alpha A^{(k)} + \beta B^{(k)}) = \alpha A + \beta B$;
- (2) $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} A^{(k)} B^{(k)} = AB$;
- (3) 当 $A^{(k)}$ 与 A 都可逆时, $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} (A^{(k)})^{-1} = A^{-1}$.

定理 2: 设 $\|\bullet\|$ 是 $C^{m \times n}$ 上任一矩阵范数, $C^{m \times n}$ 中矩阵序列 $\{A^{(k)}\}$ 收敛于 A 的充要条件是

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|A^{(k)} - A\| = 0$$

定义 2: 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$, 若 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^k = 0$ (k 为正整数), 则称 A 为收敛矩阵.

定理 3 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$, 则 A 为收敛矩阵的充要条件是 $r(A) < 1$.

Proof: (1) 充分性: $A \in C^{n \times n} \implies$

$$P^{-1}AP = J = \text{diag}(J_{r_1}(\lambda_1), J_{r_2}(\lambda_2), \dots, J_{r_s}(\lambda_s))$$

$$\implies A^k = PJ^kP^{-1} \implies A^k \rightarrow 0 \iff J^k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\implies J_{r_i}^k(\lambda_i) \rightarrow 0$$

(2) 必要性: $A^k \rightarrow 0 \implies J_{r_i}^k(\lambda_i) \rightarrow 0 \implies$

$$\lambda_i^k \rightarrow 0 \implies |\lambda_i| < 1$$

推论: 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}, \forall \varepsilon > 0$, 则存在与 A, ε 有关的常数 c , 使得

$$|(A^k)_{ij}| \leq c[r(A) + \varepsilon]^k, k = 1, 2, \dots; i, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$J_{r_i}^k(\lambda_i) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_i^k & C_k^1 \lambda_i^{k-1} & \cdots & C_k^{r_i-1} \lambda_i^{k-r_i+1} \\ & \lambda_i^k & \cdots & C_k^{r_i-2} \lambda_i^{k-r_i+2} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & \lambda_i^k \end{bmatrix}, k > r_i$$

$$|\lambda_i| < 1 \implies C_k^l \lambda_i^{k-l+1} \rightarrow 0 \quad (l = 1, \dots, r_i - 1)$$

$$\implies J_{r_i}^k(\lambda_i) \rightarrow 0 \implies J^k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\implies A^k \rightarrow 0$$

定义3: 设 $\{A^{(k)}\}$ 是 $C^{m \times n}$ 的矩阵序列, 称

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A^{(k)} = A^{(1)} + A^{(2)} + \cdots + A^{(k)} + \cdots$$

为矩阵级数. 称 $S^{(N)} = \sum_{k=1}^N A^{(k)}$ 为矩阵级数的部分和. 如果 $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S^{(N)} = S$, 则称 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A^{(k)}$ 收敛.

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定义4: 如果 mn 个数项级数

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{ij}^{(k)}, i=1,2,\dots,m; j=1,2,\dots,n$$

都绝对收敛, 则称矩阵级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A^{(k)}$ 绝对收敛.

定理4 在 $C^{n \times n}$ 中, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A^{(k)}$ 绝对收敛的充要条件是正项级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|A^{(k)}\|$ 收敛.

Proof: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A^{(k)}$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^N |a_{ij}^{(k)}| \leq M \Rightarrow$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \|A^{(k)}\|_{m_1} = \sum_{k=1}^N \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}^{(k)}| \right) \leq mnM$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|A^{(k)}\|_{m_1} \text{收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|A^{(k)}\| \text{收敛}$$

$$\text{必要性: } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|A^{(k)}\| \text{收敛} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \|A^{(k)}\|_{m_1} \text{收敛}$$

$$\frac{|a_{ij}^{(k)}| \leq \|A^{(k)}\|_{m_1}}{\rightarrow} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_{ij}^{(k)}| \text{绝对收敛}$$

定理5(Neumann定理) 方阵 A 的Neumann级数

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k = I + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^k + \cdots$$

收敛的充要条件是 $r(A) < 1$, 且收敛时, 其和为 $(I - A)^{-1}$.

Proof: 充分性: $r(A) < 1 \Rightarrow I - A$ 可逆 \Rightarrow

$$(I + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^k)(I - A) = I - A^{k+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$I + A + \cdots + A^k = (I - A)^{-1} - A^{k+1}(I - A)^{-1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r(A) < 1} I + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^k \rightarrow (I - A)^{-1}$$

$$\text{必要性: } \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k \text{收敛} \Rightarrow$$

$$\delta_{ij} + (A)_{ij} + (A^2)_{ij} + \cdots + (A^k)_{ij} + \cdots \text{收敛} \Rightarrow$$

$$(A^k)_{ij} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow A^k = ((A^k)_{ij}) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$r(A) < 1$$

定理6 设幂级数

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k z^k$$

收敛半径为 r , 如果方阵 A 满足 $r(A) < r$, 则矩阵幂级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k$ 绝对收敛; 如果 $r(A) < r$, 则矩阵幂级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k$ 发散.

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2 矩阵函数

一、矩阵函数的定义

定义 设幂级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k z^k$ 收敛半径为 r , 且当

$|z| < r$ 时, 幂级数收敛于 $f(z)$, 即

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

如果 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 满足 $r(A) < r$, 则称收敛的矩阵幂级

数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k A^k$ 的和为矩阵函数, 记为 $f(A)$, 即

$$f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k,$$

把 $f(A)$ 的方阵 A 换为 At , t 为参数, 则得到

$$f(At) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k (At)^k.$$

常用的矩阵函数:

$$(1) e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} A^k, \quad A \in C^{n \times n}$$

$$(2) \sin A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} A^{2k+1}, \quad A \in C^{n \times n}$$

$$(3) \cos A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k)!} A^{2k}, \quad A \in C^{n \times n}$$

$$(4) (E - A)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k, \quad r(A) < 1$$

$$(5) \ln(E + A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k+1} A^{k+1}, \quad r(A) < 1$$

二、矩阵函数值的计算

1、利用相似对角化:

$$\text{设 } P^{-1}AP = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n) = D \implies$$

$$f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k (PDP^{-1})^k = P \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k D^k \right) P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k \lambda_1^k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k \lambda_n^k \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & f(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

同理

$$f(At) = P \text{diag}(f(\lambda_1 t), f(\lambda_2 t), \dots, f(\lambda_n t)).$$

例1

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } e^{At}.$$

$$\text{解: } 1) \det(\lambda E - A) = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2 \implies$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$$

2) 对应的特征向量:

$$\lambda_1 = -2: \xi_1 = (-1, 1, 1)^T$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1: \xi_2 = (-2, 1, 0)^T, \xi_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T \Rightarrow$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$e^{At} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & & \\ & e^t & \\ & & e^t \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2e^t - e^{-2t} & 2e^t - 2e^{-2t} & 0 \\ e^{2t} - e^{-t} & 2e^{-2t} - e^t & 0 \\ e^{-2t} - e^t & 2e^{-2t} - 2e^t & e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

2、Jordan 标准形法:

$$\text{设 } P^{-1}AP = J = \text{diag}(J_1, J_2, \dots, J_s) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(J_i) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k J_i^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i^k & C_k^1 \lambda_i^{k-1} & \dots & C_k^{m_i-1} \lambda_i^{k-(m_i-1)} \\ & \lambda_i^k & & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & C_k^1 \lambda_i^{k-1} \\ & & & \lambda_i^k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda_i) & \frac{1}{1!} f'(\lambda_i) & \dots & \frac{1}{(m_i-1)!} f^{(m_i-1)}(\lambda_i) \\ & f(\lambda_i) & \dots & \frac{1}{(m_i-2)!} f^{(m_i-2)}(\lambda_i) \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & f(\lambda_i) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k P J^k P^{-1} = P \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k J^k \right) P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k J_1^k & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k J_s^k \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

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

例 2 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $\sin A$.

解: 1) 化为 Jordan 标准形

$$A \Rightarrow J_1 = 1, J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2) 计算 $\sin J_i$

$$\sin J_1 = \sin 1, \sin J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sin 1 & \frac{1}{1!} \cos 0 \\ 0 & \sin 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \sin A = \begin{pmatrix} \sin 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin 1 & \cos 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \sin 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3、数项级数求和法:

哈密尔顿-凯莱定理: 设 A 是数域 P 上的一个 $n \times n$ 矩阵, $f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A|$ 是 A 的特征多项式, 则

$$f(A) = A^n - b_{n-1}A^{n-1} - \cdots - b_1A - b_0E = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^n = b_{n-1}A^{n-1} + \cdots + b_1A + b_0E$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A^{n+1} = b_{n-1}^{(1)}A^{n-1} + \cdots + b_1^{(1)}A + b_0^{(1)}E \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ A^{n+l} = b_{n-1}^{(l)}A^{n-1} + \cdots + b_1^{(l)}A + b_0^{(l)}E \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k A^k = (c_0E + c_1A + \cdots + c_nA^n) + c_{n+1}(b_{n-1}A^{n-1} + \cdots + b_0E) + \cdots$$

$$= (c_0 + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} c_{n+l}b_0^{(l)})E + (c_1 + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} c_{n+l}b_1^{(l)})A + \cdots + (c_{n-1} + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} c_{n+l}b_{n-1}^{(l)})A^{n-1}$$

三、矩阵函数的一些性质

性质 1: 如果 $AB = BA$, 则 $e^A e^B = e^B e^A = e^{A+B}$.

性质 2: 如果 $AB = BA$, 则

$$(1) \quad \cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$(2) \quad \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

5.3 矩阵的微分和积分

§ 1. 函数矩阵的微分积分

定义1. 矩阵 $A = (a_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}$ 称为函数矩阵, 如果 $a_{ij}(t)$ 是以变量 t 的函数.

定义2. 如果 $a_{ij}(t)$ 在 $t \in [a, b]$ 上连续, 可微, 可积, 则称矩阵 $A = (a_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 可微, 可积.

规定:

$$A'(t) = (a_{ij}'(t))_{m \times n}$$

$$\int_a^b A(t)dt = (\int_a^b a_{ij}(t)dt)$$



例: 求函数矩阵

$$A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t & \sin t & 4 & t^2 \\ \cos t & e^t & \ln t & a^t \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的导数.}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{d}{dt} A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cos t & 0 & 2t \\ -\sin t & e^t & \frac{1}{t} & a^t \ln a \end{pmatrix}$$

性质: 设 $A(t), B(t) \in C^{m \times n}$ 是两个可微函数, 则

$$(1) \quad \frac{d}{dt}(A(t) + B(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}A(t) + \frac{d}{dt}B(t)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{d}{dt}(A(t)B(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}A(t) \cdot B(t) + A(t) \frac{d}{dt}B(t)$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{d}{dt}(a(t)A(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}a(t) \cdot A(t) + a(t) \frac{d}{dt}A(t)$$

性质2: 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 是常数矩阵, 则

- (1) $\frac{d}{dt} e^{tA} = A e^{tA} = e^{tA} A;$
- (2) $\frac{d}{dt} \cos(tA) = -A \sin(tA) = -\sin(tA) A;$
- (3) $\frac{d}{dt} \sin(tA) = A \cos(tA) = \cos(tA) A;$

性质3: 设 $A(t), B(t) \in C^{m \times n}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 则

- (1) $\int_a^b (A(t) \pm B(t)) dt = \int_a^b A(t) dt \pm \int_a^b B(t) dt$
- (2) $\int_a^b \lambda A(t) dt = \lambda \int_a^b A(t) dt;$
- (3) $\int_a^b (A(t)B) dt = \int_a^b A(t) dt \cdot B;$
 $\int_a^b (AB(t)) dt = A \int_a^b B(t) dt.$

二. 数量函数对矩阵变量的导数

定义: 设 $X = (x_{ij}) \in C^{m \times n}$, $f(X)$ 是以 X 为

自变量的 $m n$ 元函数, 且 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}}$ 都存在, 则

f 对 X 的导数为

$$\frac{df}{dX} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{1n}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{m1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

例2. 设 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T$, $f(x) = x^T x$, 求 $\frac{df}{dx}, \frac{df}{dx^T}$.

解: $f(x) = x^T x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2,$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = 2x_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = 2x = 2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T,$$

$$\frac{df}{dx^T} = 2x^T = 2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n).$$

例3. 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 为常数矩阵, $f(X) = \text{tr}(AX)$, 求 $\frac{df}{dX}$.

解: $f(X) = \text{tr}(AX) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_{ji}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ji}} = a_{ji}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}} = a_{ij},$$

$$\frac{df}{dX} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}} \right)_{n \times n} = A^T.$$

$$A = I \quad \frac{df}{dX} = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}} \right) = I.$$

三. 矩阵值函数对矩阵变量的导数

def: 设 $X = (x_{st}) \in C^{m \times n}$, $f_{ij}(X)$ 是 $m n$ 元函数

$i = 1, \dots, r; j = 1, \dots, s; F(X) = (f_{ij}(X)) \in C^{r \times s}$

则 $F(X)$ 对矩阵 X 的导数为

$$\frac{dF}{dX} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_{11}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_{1n}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_{m1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_{mn}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{其中} \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_{ij}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_{11}}{\partial x_{ij}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{1s}}{\partial x_{ij}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{r1}}{\partial x_{ij}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_{rs}}{\partial x_{ij}} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\frac{dx^T}{dx}, \frac{dx}{dx^T}?$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dx^T}{dx} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x^T}{\partial x_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x^T}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dx^T} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

[illegible]

满足初始条件 $x_i(t_0) = c_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + f(t) \\ x(t_0) = c \end{cases}$$

其中, $A=(a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $x(t)=(x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T$,
 $c=(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)^T$, $f(t)=(f_1(t), f_2(t), \dots, f_n(t))^T$,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(e^{-At}x(t)) = e^{-At}(-A)x(t) + e^{-At} \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

$$= e^{-At} \left(\frac{dx(t)}{dt} - Ax(t) \right) = e^{-At} f(t) \quad \text{在 } [t_0, t] \text{ 上积分}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-At}x(t) - e^{-At_0}x(t_0) = \int_{t_0}^t e^{-A\tau}f(\tau)d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)}c + e^{At} \int_{t_0}^t e^{-A\tau} f(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = -x_1(t) - 2x_2(t) + 6x_3(t) - e^t \\ \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = -x_1(t) + 3x_3(t) \\ \frac{dx_3(t)}{dt} = -x_1(t) - x_2(t) + 4x_3(t) + e^t \\ x_1(0) = 1, x_2(0) = 0, x_3(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 6 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, c = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, f(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -e^t \\ 0 \\ e^t \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

$$e^{At} = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1-2t & -2t & 6t \\ -t & 1-t & 3t \\ -t & -t & 1+3t \end{pmatrix},$$

$$e^{At} c = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1-2t \\ -t \\ -t \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \int_0^t e^{-A\tau} f(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} -1-8\tau \\ -4\tau \\ 1-4\tau \end{pmatrix} d\tau \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^t e^{-A\tau} f(\tau) d\tau = \begin{pmatrix} -t-4t^2 \\ -2t^2 \\ t-2t^2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-A\tau} f(\tau) d\tau = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 4t^2-1 \\ 2t^2 \\ 2t^2+2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)}c + e^{At} \int_{t_0}^t e^{-A\tau} f(\tau) d\tau$$

$$x(t)=e^{At}c+e^{At}\int_0^te^{-A\tau}f(\tau)d\tau=e^t\begin{pmatrix}1-3t+4t^2\\-t+2t^2\\2t^2\end{pmatrix}$$

定义 设 A 是 n 阶常系数矩阵, 如果对任意的 t_0 和 x_0 , 初值问题

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

的解 $x(t)$ 满足 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t) = 0$, 则称 $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t)$ 的解是渐进稳定的.

定理 对任意的 t_0 和 x_0 , 初值问题

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t), x(t_0) = x_0$$

的解 $x(t)$ 是渐进稳定的充要条件是 A 的特征值都有负实部.

证: 必要性: $A\xi_1 = \lambda_1\xi_1$ ($\lambda_1 = \alpha_1 + i\beta_1, \alpha_1 \geq 0$) \Rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t), x(0) = \xi_1 \text{ 的解为 } x(t) &= e^{At} \xi_1 \\ &= e^{\lambda_1 t} \xi_1 = e^{\alpha_1 t} (\cos \beta_1 t + i \sin \beta_1 t) \xi_1 \quad t \rightarrow \infty. \end{aligned}$$

$x(t)$ 不收敛(矛盾)

充分性: 对任意的 t_0 和 x_0 , 初值问题 $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t)$,

$x(t_0) = x_0$ 的解为 $x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)} x_0$ $\lambda(A)$ 都有负实部

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} x(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{A(t-t_0)} x_0 = 0$$