

3 个矩阵函数(续)—— 利用幂 0 条件与 Taylor 公式求 $f(A)$

3 个矩阵函数 $e^{tA}, \cos(tA), \sin(tA)$ 定义如下:

$$e^{tA} = I + tA + \frac{t^2 A^2}{2} + \frac{t^3 A^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{t^k A^k}{k!} + \cdots$$

$$\sin(tA) = tA - \frac{t^3 A^3}{3!} + \frac{t^5 A^5}{5!} - \frac{t^7 A^7}{7!} + \cdots$$

$$\cos(tA) = I - \frac{t^2 A^2}{2!} + \frac{t^4 A^4}{4!} - \frac{t^6 A^6}{6!} + \cdots$$

幂 0 阵定义: 若 $A^k = 0$ ($k \geq 2$), A 称为**幂 0 阵**

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备注(幂 0 公式 1): 若 $A^k = 0$ ($k \geq 2$), $f(x)$ 为任一解析函数, 则有公式

$$f(A) = f(0)I + f'(0)A + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}A^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(k-1)}(0)}{(k-1)!}A^{k-1}$$

证明: 利用 Taylor 级数, 可写 $f(x)$ 为

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!}x^k + \cdots$$

代入 $x = A$, 利用 $A^k = 0$ 可知

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) &= f(0)I + f'(0)A + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}A^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!}A^k + \cdots \\ &= f(0)I + f'(0)A + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}A^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(k-1)}(0)}{(k-1)!}A^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } f(A) = f(0)I + f'(0)A + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}A^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(k-1)}(0)}{(k-1)!}A^{k-1} \quad \text{证毕}$$

备注(幂 0 公式 2). 若 $(A - aI)^k = 0$ ($k \geq 2$), $f(x)$ 为任一解析函数, 则有公式

$$f(A) = f(a)I + f'(a)(A - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(A - a)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(k-1)}(a)}{(k-1)!}(A - a)^{k-1}$$

证: 利用 Taylor 级数, 可写 $f(x)$ 为

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!}(x-a)^k + \cdots$$

代入 $x=A$, 利用 $(A-aI)^k=0$ 可知

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) &= f(a)I + f'(a)(A-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(A-a)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(k)}(a)}{k!}(A-a)^k + \cdots \\ &= f(a)I + f'(a)(A-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(A-a)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(k-1)}(a)}{(k-1)!}(A-a)^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

故 $f(A) = f(a)I + f'(a)(A-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(A-a)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(k-1)}(a)}{(k-1)!}(A-a)^{k-1}$ 证毕

例: (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 e^{tA} , $\cos(tA)$

解: (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\lambda(A) = \{0, 0\}$, $|xI - A| = x^2$ 由 Cayley 公式可知 $A^2 = 0$

或直接验证 $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$, 由幂 0 公式 ($k=2$) 可得公式

$$f(A) = f(0)I + f'(0)A, \quad f(x) \text{ 为任一解析函数}$$

令 $f(x) = e^{tx}$, $f'(x) = te^{tx}$, $f(0) = 1$, $f'(0) = t$ 可得

$$\Rightarrow e^{tA} = I + tA = \begin{pmatrix} 1+t & -t \\ t & 1-t \end{pmatrix},$$

令 $f(x) = \cos(tx)$, $f'(x) = -t \sin(tx)$, $f(0) = 1$, $f'(0) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(tA) = I + 0A = I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 e^{tA} , $\sin(tA)$

解: 可知, 根谱 $\lambda(A) = \{2, 2, 2\}$

验: $(A-2)^2 = (A-2)(A-2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ (不是单阵)

由于特式 $|xI - A| = (x-2)^3$, 根据 Cayley 公式 $\Rightarrow (A-2)^3 = 0$

由幂 0 公式 2, 可写公式如下

$$f(A) = f(2)I + f'(2)(A-2) + \frac{f''(2)(A-2)^2}{2}, \quad f(x) \text{ 为解析函数}$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = e^{tx}, \Rightarrow f'(x) = te^{2t}, f''(x) = t^2 e^{2t}, f(2) = e^{2t}, f'(2) = te^{2t}, f''(2) = t^2 e^{2t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow e^{tA} &= e^{2t}I + te^{2t}(A-2) + \frac{1}{2}t^2 e^{2t}(A-2)^2 = e^{2t} \left[I + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{t^2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] \\ &= e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & \frac{t^2}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

再令 $f(x) = \sin(tx)$, 可知

$$f'(x) = t \cos(tx), f''(x) = -t^2 \sin(tx), f(2) = \sin(2t), f'(2) = t \cos(2t), f''(2) = -t^2 \sin(2t)$$

$$\text{代入公式: } f(A) = f(2)I + f'(2)(A-2) + \frac{f''(2)(A-2)^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(tA) &= \sin(2t)I + t \cos(2t)(A-2) - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \sin(2t)(A-2)^2 \\ &= \sin(2t)I + t \cos(2t) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{t^2}{2} \sin(2t) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \sin(2t) & t \cos(2t) & -\frac{t^2}{2} \sin(2t) \\ 0 & \sin(2t) & t \cos(2t) \\ 0 & 0 & \sin(2t) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 求 } e^{tA}, \sin(tA)$$

$$\text{解: } |xI - A| = (x-2)^3, \text{ 根 } \lambda(A) = \{2, 2, 2\}$$

$$\text{验: } (A-2)^2 = (A-2)(A-2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (A \text{ 不是单阵})$$

$$\text{由 } (A-2)^2 = 0 \text{ 可得公式: } f(A) = f(2)I + f'(2)(A-2), \quad f(x) \text{ 为解析函数}$$

令 $f(x) = e^{tx}, \Rightarrow f'(x) = te^{tx}, f(2) = e^{2t}, f'(2) = te^{2t}$

代入公式: $f(A) = f(2)I + f'(2)(A-2)$

$$\Rightarrow e^{tA} = e^{2t}I + te^{2t}(A-2) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & & \\ & e^{2t} & \\ & & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} + e^{2t}t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{tA} = e^{2t} \left[I + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ t & 1-t & t \\ t & -t & 1+t \end{pmatrix}$$

再令 $f(x) = \sin(tx)$, 知 $f'(x) = t \cos(tx), f(2) = \sin(2t), f'(2) = t \cos(2t)$

代入公式: $f(A) = f(2)I + f'(2)(A-2)$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(tA) = \sin(2t)I + t \cos(2t)(A-2) = \sin(2t)I + t \cos(2t) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 6 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 e^{tA} 与 $(e^{tA})^{-1}$

解: $A-I = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 6 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 为秩 1, 可知 $\lambda(A-I) = \{\text{tr}(A-I), 0, 0\} = \{0, 0, 0\}$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(A) = \{0+1, 0+1, 0+1\} = \{1, 1, 1\}$$

$$\text{且 } (A-I)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 6 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 6 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

由 $(A-I)^2 = 0$ 可写公式: $f(A) = f(1)I + f'(1)(A-I)$, $f(x)$ 为解析函数

令 $f(x) = e^{tx}, \Rightarrow f'(x) = te^{tx}, f(1) = e^t, f'(1) = te^t$

代入公式 $f(A) = f(1)I + f'(1)(A-I)$

$$\Rightarrow e^{tA} = e^t I + te^t(A - I) = e^t[I + t(A - I)] = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1-2t & -2t & 6t \\ -t & 1-t & 3t \\ -t & -t & 1+3t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } t = (-t), \text{ 可得逆阵 } (e^{tA})^{-1} = e^{-tA} = e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1+2t & 2t & -6t \\ t & 1+t & -3t \\ t & t & 1-3t \end{pmatrix}$$

习题 Ex: 求 e^{tA} 与 $(e^{tA})^{-1}$

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, A - 3I = ?$$

备注(若当块): n 阶上三角 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & & 0 \\ & a & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & a \end{pmatrix}_{n,n}$ 叫 n 阶 Jordan 块

可知 $\lambda = a$ 为 n 重根. 若 $a = 0$, 可得 n 阶 0 根 Jordan 块:

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n,n} = (0, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{n-1}), e_j \text{ 为单位阵 } I \text{ 的各列},$$

$$\text{可知 } A - aI = D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ & 0 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

备注(引理) 设 n 阶 0 根 Jordan 块

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n,n} = (0, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{n-1})$$

则有公式

$$D^2 = D(0, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{n-1}) = (0, 0, e_1, \dots, e_{n-2}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^3 = DD^2 = D(0, 0, e_1, \dots, e_{n-2}) = (0, 0, 0, e_1, \dots, e_{n-3}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$D^{n-1} = DD^{n-2} = D(0, 0, \dots, e_1, e_2) = (0, 0, \dots, 0, e_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D^n = DD^{n-1} = D(0, 0, \dots, 0, e_1) = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

且 $D^{n+1} = 0$

定理: n 阶 Jordan 块 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & & 0 \\ & a & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & a \end{pmatrix}$ 对任一解析函数 $f(x)$ 有公式

$$f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} f(a) & f'(a) & \frac{1}{2!} f''(a) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a) \\ & f(a) & f'(a) & \cdots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \frac{1}{2!} f''(a) \\ & & & f(a) & f'(a) \\ & & & & f(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{或 } f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} f(a) & \frac{1}{1!}f'(a) & \frac{1}{2!}f''(a) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(n-1)!}f^{(n-1)}(a) \\ & f(a) & \frac{1}{1!}f'(a) & \cdots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \frac{1}{2!}f''(a) \\ & & & f(a) & \frac{1}{1!}f'(a) \\ & & & & f(a) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{证: 可知 } A - aI = D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ & 0 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 且 } (A - aI)^n = D^n = 0$$

由幂 0 公式可知, 对任一解析函数 $f(x)$ 必有:

$$f(A) = f(a)I + f'(a)(A - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(A - a)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(a)}{(n-1)!}(A - a)^{n-1}$$

$$= f(a)I + f'(a)D + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}D^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(a)}{(n-1)!}D^{n-1}$$

$$= f(a)I + f'(a) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ & 0 & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(a)}{(n-1)!} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ & 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 & 0 \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} f(a) & f'(a) & \frac{1}{2!}f''(a) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(n-1)!}f^{(n-1)}(a) \\ & f(a) & f'(a) & \cdots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \frac{1}{2!}f''(a) \\ & & & f(a) & f'(a) \\ & & & & f(a) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{证毕.}$$

$$\text{记住公式: 若 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & & 0 \\ & a & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & & a \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为 } k \text{ 阶 Jordan 块, 则有公式}$$

$$f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} f(a) & f'(a) & \frac{1}{2!}f''(a) & \cdots & \frac{f^{(k-1)}(a)}{(k-1)!} \\ & f(a) & f'(a) & \cdots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \frac{1}{2!}f''(a) \\ & & & f(a) & f'(a) \\ & & & & f(a) \end{pmatrix}, \quad f(x) \text{ 为解析函数}$$

Remark. 引入参数, 用 tx 代替 x , 可得 $f(tx), f(tA)$ 的公式

$$f(At) = \begin{pmatrix} f(at) & \frac{t}{1!}f'(at) & \cdots & \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}f^{(k-1)}(at) \\ & f(at) & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \frac{t}{1!}f'(at) \\ & & & f(at) \end{pmatrix}$$

例如 3 阶若当块 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 可得 $\sin(tA) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin(2t) & t \cos(2t) & -\frac{t^2}{2} \sin(2t) \\ 0 & \sin(2t) & t \cos(2t) \\ 0 & 0 & \sin(2t) \end{pmatrix}$

特别, 取 $f(tx) = e^{tx}, f(tA) = e^{tA}$, 可得

$$f(tA) = e^{tA} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{at} & te^{at} & \cdots & \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!}e^{at} \\ & e^{at} & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & te^{at} \\ & & & e^{at} \end{pmatrix}$$

例如, 3 阶 Jordan 块 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 代入上面公式可得

$$e^{tA} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} & \frac{t^2}{2}e^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{2t} & te^{2t} \\ 0 & 0 & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & \frac{t^2}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{与前面例子结论相同.}$$

思考题：若 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & & & \\ 1 & a & & \\ & 1 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ 0 & & & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$ 为 k 阶下若当块， $f(x)$ 为解析函数

写出公式 $f(A) = ?$, $f(tA) = ?$

补充题：1. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $(A - 2I = ?)$, 求根 $\lambda(A)$, 求 e^{tA}

2. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 e^{tA} 与 $(e^{tA})^{-1}$, 3. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 e^{tA} 与 $(e^{tA})^{-1}$

求下面 4 个矩阵的 e^{tA} ：

$$4.A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, 5.A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, 6.A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, 7.A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

备注(分块公式)：设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则有分块公式 $f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} f(A_1) & 0 \\ 0 & f(A_2) \end{pmatrix}$

其中 $f(x)$ 为解析函数

例 用分块公式求下列矩阵 A 的 $f(A)$ 公式, 求 e^{tA} , $A^{100} = ?$,

$$(1)A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, (2)A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, (3)A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

解 (1)可写 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为若当块, $A_2 = (2)$,

可知 $f(A_1) = \begin{pmatrix} f(1) & f'(1) \\ 0 & f(1) \end{pmatrix}$, $f(A_2) = f(2)$,

可得公式 $f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} f(A_1) & 0 \\ 0 & f(A_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f(1) & f'(1) & 0 \\ 0 & f(1) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f(2) \end{pmatrix}$

令 $f(x) = e^{tx}, \Rightarrow f'(x) = te^{tx}, f(1) = e^t, f'(1) = te^t$

可知 $e^{tA} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & te^t & 0 \\ 0 & e^t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$

令 $f(x) = x^{100}, \Rightarrow f'(x) = 100x^{99}, f(1) = 1, f'(1) = 100$

可知 $A^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 100 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{100} \end{pmatrix}$

(2)可写 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 为若当块

可得公式 $f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} f(A_1) & 0 \\ 0 & f(A_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f(1) & f'(1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f(1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f(2) & f'(2) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & f(2) \end{pmatrix}$

$f(x) = e^{tx}, \Rightarrow f'(x) = te^{tx}, f''(x) = t^2 e^{tx}$ 可得

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

令 $f(x) = x^{100}, \Rightarrow f'(x) = 100x^{99},$

可得 $A^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 100 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{100} & 100 \times 2^{99} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2^{100} \end{pmatrix}$

$$(3)A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{pmatrix}, A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 若当块, } A_2 = (2)$$

$$\text{可得公式 } f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} f(A_1) & 0 \\ 0 & f(A_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f(0) & f'(0) & \frac{1}{2}f''(0) & 0 \\ 0 & f(0) & f'(0) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f(0) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & f(2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{可知 } e^{tA} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & \frac{1}{2}t^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}, A^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2^{100} \end{pmatrix}$$

补充题： 写出下列矩阵 A 的 $f(A)$ 公式，求 e^{tA} ， $A^{100} = ?$

$$(1)A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, (2)A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (3)A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (4)A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(5)A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, (6)A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$