

9. 广谱公式(补充参考)

(1) 若矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的极小式为 $m(x) = (x-a)^k$, $k > 1$, 则 \mathbf{A} 不是单纯阵, 对任一解析函数 $f(x)$ 有公式:

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

特别, 若 \mathbf{A} 的极小式为 $m(x) = (x-a)^2$, 则 \mathbf{A} 对任意解析函数 $f(x)$ 有公式:

$$f(\mathbf{A}) = f(a)\mathbf{I} + f'(a)(\mathbf{A} - a\mathbf{I})$$

(2) 仅做参考*

若矩阵 \mathbf{A} 有极小式 $m(x) = (x-a)^2(x-b)$, $a \neq b$, 则 \mathbf{A} 不是单纯阵, 对任意解析函数 $f(x)$, 有广谱公式:

$$f(\mathbf{A}) = f(a)\mathbf{G}_1 + f(b)\mathbf{G}_2 + f'(a)\mathbf{G}_{11}, \text{ 其中 } \mathbf{G}_1 + \mathbf{G}_2 = \mathbf{I}, \mathbf{G}_1\mathbf{G}_2 = \mathbf{0}.$$

例 1: $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $e^{t\mathbf{A}}$ 和 $e^{\mathbf{A}}$ 。解: 特征多项式为

$$|x\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & x-1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & x-3 \end{vmatrix} = (x-2)^3, \text{ 因为}$$

$$(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I})^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0}, \text{ 极小式为 } m(x) = (x-2)^2, \mathbf{A} \text{ 不是单阵.}$$

对任意解析函数 $f(x)$ 有: $f(\mathbf{A}) = f(2)\mathbf{I} + f'(2)(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I})$ 。

令 $f(x) = e^{tx}$, 则 $f'(x) = te^{tx}$, 故 $f(2) = e^{2t}$, $f'(2) = te^{2t}$ 。

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

$$\text{令 } t=1 \text{ 可得, } e^{\mathbf{A}} = e^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2: 已知 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 不是单阵, $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = 2$, 计算 $f(\mathbf{A})$

解: 其最小式为 $m(x) = (x-1)^2(x-2)$, 对任意多项式 $f(x)$ 有:

$f(\mathbf{A}) = f(1)\mathbf{G}_1 + f(2)\mathbf{G}_2 + f'(1)\mathbf{G}_{11}$, 其中 $\mathbf{G}_1 + \mathbf{G}_2 = \mathbf{I}$ 。现取不同的多项式求解 $\mathbf{G}_1, \mathbf{G}_2, \mathbf{G}_{11}$ 。

①. 令 $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)$, $f'(x) = (x-1) + (x-2) = 2x-3$, 即有: $f(1) = f(2) = 0$, $f'(1) = -1$, 代入公式得:

$$(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I})(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I}) = -\mathbf{G}_{11}, \quad \text{即} \quad \text{可} \quad \text{求} \quad \text{得} \quad :$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{11} = -(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I})(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I}) = -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

②. 令 $f(x) = (x-1)^2$, $f'(x) = 2(x-1)$, 即有 $f(1) = 0$, $f(2) = 1$, $f'(1) = 0$, 代入公式得: $(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I})^2 = \mathbf{G}_2$,

即可求得:

$$\mathbf{G}_2 = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I})^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{G}_1 = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{G}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

③. 令 $f(x) = x-2$, $f'(x) = 1$, 即有 $f(1) = -1$, $f(2) = 0$, $f'(1) = 1$, 代入公式得:

$$\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I} = -\mathbf{G}_1 + \mathbf{G}_{11}, \quad \text{即} \quad \text{可} \quad \text{求} \quad \text{得} \quad :$$

$$\mathbf{G}_1 = \mathbf{G}_{11} + 2\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}。$$

$$f(\mathbf{A}) = f \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = f(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + f(2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + f'(1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}。$$

$$\text{验证: } \mathbf{A}^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 100 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{100} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 令 } f(x) = x^{100}, f'(x) = 100x^{99}, \text{ 即有 } f(1) = 1, f(2) = 2^{100},$$

$f'(1) = 100$, 代入公式得:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{100} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2^{100} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 100 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 100 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{100} \end{pmatrix}。$$

九. 矩阵函数计算

(1) 矩阵 \mathbf{A} 为单纯阵, 则 $f(\mathbf{A}) = f(\lambda_1)\mathbf{G}_1 + \cdots + f(\lambda_s)\mathbf{G}_s$, 对任意解析函数 $f(x)$ 都成立。

(2) 矩阵 \mathbf{A} 有广谱公式 $f(\mathbf{A}) = f(a)\mathbf{G}_1 + f(b)\mathbf{G}_2 + f'(a)\mathbf{G}_{11}$, 对任意解析函数 $f(x)$ 都成立。

(3) 常见解析函数的泰勒 (Taylor) 级数:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(x) = e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n-1)!}x^{n-1} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!}x^{n-1}, \quad \text{即}$$

$$f(\mathbf{A}) = e^{\mathbf{A}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \mathbf{A}^{n-1}。$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = \sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}, \quad \text{即}$$

$$\sin \mathbf{A} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\mathbf{A}^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}。$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(x) = \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!}, \quad \text{即}$$

$$\cos \mathbf{A} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\mathbf{A}^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!}。$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad f(x) = (1+x)^{-1} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1}x^{n-1}, \quad |x| < 1, \quad \text{即}$$

$$(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A})^{-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \mathbf{A}^{n-1}, \quad \rho(\mathbf{A}) < 1。$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad f(x) = (1-x)^{-1} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots + x^{n-1} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1}, \quad |x| < 1, \quad \text{即}$$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbf{A}^{n-1}, \quad \rho(\mathbf{A}) < 1。$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad f(x) = \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}x^n + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}x^n, \quad |x| < 1, \quad \text{即}$$

$$\ln(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^n, \quad \rho(\mathbf{A}) < 1。$$

例 1: 矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $e^{t\mathbf{A}}$ 和 $e^{\mathbf{A}}$ 。解: 矩阵的特征多项式为:

$$|x\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & x-2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & x-3 \end{vmatrix} = (x-1)^2(x-2), \quad \sigma(\mathbf{A}) = \{1, 1, 2\}, \text{ 验证 } (x-1)(x-2) \text{ 是否为}$$

矩阵的极小多项式。

$$(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I})(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I}) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \neq \mathbf{0}, \text{ 矩阵 } \mathbf{A} \text{ 不是单纯阵,}$$

其极小多项式为 $m(x) = (x-1)^2(x-2)$ 。 $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = 2$, 对任意解析函数 $f(x)$ 有:

$f(\mathbf{A}) = f(1)\mathbf{G}_1 + f(2)\mathbf{G}_2 + f'(1)\mathbf{G}_{11}$, 其中 $\mathbf{G}_1\mathbf{G}_2 = \mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{G}_1 + \mathbf{G}_2 = \mathbf{I}$ 。现取不同的多项式

来求解 $\mathbf{G}_1, \mathbf{G}_2, \mathbf{G}_{11}$ 。

①. 令 $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)$, $f'(x) = (x-1) + (x-2) = 2x-3$, 即有: $f(1) = f(2) = 0$, $f'(1) = -1$, 代入公式得:

$$(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I})(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I}) = -\mathbf{G}_{11}, \quad \text{即} \quad \text{可} \quad \text{求} \quad \text{得} \quad :$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{11} = -(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I})(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I}) = -\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

②. 令 $f(x) = (x-1)^2$, $f'(x) = 2(x-1)$, 即有 $f(1) = 0$, $f(2) = 1$, $f'(1) = 0$, 代入公式

得: $(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I})^2 = \mathbf{G}_2$,

$$\text{即} \quad \text{可} \quad \text{求} \quad \text{得} \quad : \quad \mathbf{G}_2 = (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{I})^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\mathbf{G}_1 = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{G}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix});$$

③. 令 $f(x) = x-2$, $f'(x) = 1$, 即有 $f(1) = -1$, $f(2) = 0$, $f'(1) = 1$, 代入公式得:

$$\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I} = -\mathbf{G}_1 + \mathbf{G}_{11}, \quad \text{即} \quad \text{可} \quad \text{求} \quad \text{得} \quad :$$

$$\mathbf{G}_1 = \mathbf{G}_{11} + 2\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

令 $f(x) = e^{tx}$, 则 $f'(x) = te^{tx}$, 故 $f(1) = e^t$, $f(2) = e^{2t}$, $f'(1) = te^t$ 。

$$f(\mathbf{A}) = e^{t\mathbf{A}} = f(1)\mathbf{G}_1 + f(2)\mathbf{G}_2 + f'(1)\mathbf{G}_{11} = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + te^t \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^t - 2te^t & 0 & te^t \\ e^t - e^{2t} + 2te^t & e^{2t} & e^{2t} - e^t - te^t \\ -4te^t & 0 & e^t + 2te^t \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 令 } t=1, \text{ 则 } e^{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{pmatrix} -e & 0 & e \\ 3e - e^2 & e^2 & e^2 - 2e \\ -4e & 0 & 3e \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 2: 矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $e^{t\mathbf{A}}$ 。解: 矩阵的特征多项式为:

$$|x\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x-2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & x-2 \end{vmatrix} = (x-2)^3, \text{ 矩阵 } \mathbf{A} \text{ 不是单纯阵},$$

$$(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I})^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \mathbf{0}, \text{ 极小多项式为 } m(x) = (x-2)^3. \text{ 对任}$$

意解析函数 $f(x)$ 有: $f(\mathbf{A}) = f(2)\mathbf{I} + f'(2)(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I}) + 0.5f''(2)(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I})^2$ 。令 $f(x) = e^{tx}$,

则 $f'(x) = te^{tx}$, $f''(x) = t^2e^{tx}$, 故 $f(2) = e^{2t}$, $f'(2) = te^{2t}$, $f''(2) = t^2e^{2t}$ 。故:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{t\mathbf{A}} &= e^{2t}\mathbf{I} + te^{2t}(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I}) + 0.5t^2e^{2t}(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I})^2 \\ &= e^{2t}[\mathbf{I} + t(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I}) + 0.5t^2(\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{I})^2] = e^{2t} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + 0.5t^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right] = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & 0.5t^2 \\ 0 & 1 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

。

例 3: 矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $e^{t\mathbf{A}}$ 。解: 特征多项式为:

$$|x\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 4 \\ 3 & x-2 \end{vmatrix} = (x-5)(x+2), \quad \sigma(\mathbf{A}) = \{5, -2\},$$

\mathbf{A} 为单阵。对任解析函数 $f(x)$ 有谱公式: $f(\mathbf{A}) = f(5)\mathbf{G}_1 + f(-2)\mathbf{G}_2$, 其中 $\mathbf{G}_1\mathbf{G}_2 = \mathbf{0}$,

$$\mathbf{G}_1 + \mathbf{G}_2 = \mathbf{I}。$$

$$\mathbf{G}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{A} - \lambda_2\mathbf{I}}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{G}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{A} - \lambda_1\mathbf{I}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} = -\frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 4 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}。令 f(x) = e^{tx},$$

$$则 f'(x) = te^{tx}, \quad 故 f(5) = e^{5t}, \quad f(-2) = e^{-2t}。$$

$$e^{t\mathbf{A}} = e^{5t}\mathbf{G}_1 + e^{-2t}\mathbf{G}_2 = \frac{e^{5t}}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{e^{-2t}}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 3e^{5t} + 4e^{-2t} & 4e^{5t} - 4e^{-2t} \\ 3e^{5t} - 3e^{-2t} & 4e^{5t} + 3e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}。$$

例 4: $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $e^{t\mathbf{A}}$ 。解: 可知知, \mathbf{A} 是单纯阵, $\lambda_1 = 1$ 二重根, $\lambda_2 = -2$ 。

$$f(\mathbf{A}) = e^{t\mathbf{A}} = f(1)\mathbf{G}_1 + f(-2)\mathbf{G}_2 = e^t\mathbf{G}_1 + e^{-2t}\mathbf{G}_2, \text{ 代入 } \mathbf{G}_1 \text{ 和 } \mathbf{G}_2 \text{ 得:}$$

$$e^{t\mathbf{A}} = e^t\mathbf{G}_1 + e^{-2t}\mathbf{G}_2 = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^t - e^{-2t} & 2e^t - 2e^{-2t} & 0 \\ e^{-2t} - e^t & 2e^{-2t} - e^t & 0 \\ e^{-2t} - e^t & 2e^{-2t} - 2e^t & e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

例 5: 矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $e^{t\mathbf{A}}$ 。解: 矩阵的特征多项式为: $|x\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ -1 & x \end{vmatrix} = x^2 + 1,$

$$\lambda_1 = i, \lambda_2 = -i, \text{ 矩阵 } \mathbf{A}$$

是单纯阵, 对任意解析函数 $f(x)$ 有: $f(\mathbf{A}) = f(i)\mathbf{G}_1 + f(-i)\mathbf{G}_2$ 。令 $f(x) = e^{tx}$, 故 $f(i) = e^{it}$, $f(-i) = e^{-it}$ 。

$$\mathbf{G}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{A} - \lambda_2\mathbf{I}}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} = \frac{1}{2i} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ -1 & i \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{G}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{A} - \lambda_1\mathbf{I}}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} = -\frac{1}{2i} \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ -1 & -i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2i} \begin{pmatrix} i & -1 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}。$$

$$e^{t\mathbf{A}} = e^{it}\mathbf{G}_1 + e^{-it}\mathbf{G}_2 = \frac{e^{it}}{2i} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ -1 & i \end{pmatrix} + \frac{e^{-it}}{2i} \begin{pmatrix} i & -1 \\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2} & \frac{e^{it} - e^{-it}}{2i} \\ \frac{e^{-it} - e^{it}}{2i} & \frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

(4) 矩阵的指数函数和三角函数:

$$\text{规定: } e^{\mathbf{A}t} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \mathbf{A}^{n-1} t^{n-1}, \quad \sin \mathbf{A}t = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{(2n-1)!} \mathbf{A}^{2n-1} t^{2n-1},$$

$$\cos \mathbf{A}t = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{(2n-2)!} \mathbf{A}^{2n-2} t^{2n-2}.$$

定理：下列公式成立

$$\textcircled{1}. e^{\mathbf{A}\mu} e^{\mathbf{A}v} = e^{\mathbf{A}(\mu+v)}, \quad e^{\mathbf{A}t} = e^t \mathbf{I}, \quad e^0 = \mathbf{I}; \quad \textcircled{2}. \quad e^{it\mathbf{A}} = \cos t\mathbf{A} + i \sin t\mathbf{A},$$

$$\sin^2 \mathbf{A} + \cos^2 \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I};$$

$$\textcircled{3}. \text{对任意矩阵 } \mathbf{A}, \quad e^{\mathbf{A}} \text{ 总是可逆, } (e^{\mathbf{A}})^{-1} = e^{-\mathbf{A}}; \quad \textcircled{4}. \quad \cos(-\mathbf{A}) = \cos \mathbf{A},$$

$$\sin(-\mathbf{A}) = -\sin \mathbf{A};$$

$$\textcircled{5}. \quad \frac{d}{dt} e^{t\mathbf{A}} = (e^{t\mathbf{A}})'_t = \mathbf{A} e^{t\mathbf{A}} = e^{t\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{A}, \quad \det(e^{t\mathbf{A}}) = e^{\text{tr}(t\mathbf{A})}; \quad \textcircled{6}. \quad \cos t\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{2}(e^{it\mathbf{A}} + e^{-it\mathbf{A}}),$$

$$\sin t\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{it\mathbf{A}} - e^{-it\mathbf{A}});$$

$$\textcircled{7}. \quad \frac{d}{dt} \cos t\mathbf{A} = -\mathbf{A} \sin t\mathbf{A} = -(\sin t\mathbf{A})\mathbf{A}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \sin t\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A} \cos t\mathbf{A} = (\cos t\mathbf{A})\mathbf{A};$$

$$\textcircled{8}. \text{若方阵 } \mathbf{A}_{n \times n} \text{ 和 } \mathbf{B}_{n \times n} \text{ 可交换: } \mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{BA} \text{ 则 } e^{\mathbf{A}} e^{\mathbf{B}} = e^{\mathbf{B}} e^{\mathbf{A}}; \text{ 且有公式:}$$

$$\sin(\mathbf{A} \pm \mathbf{B}) = \sin \mathbf{A} \cos \mathbf{B} \pm \cos \mathbf{A} \sin \mathbf{B}, \quad \cos(\mathbf{A} \pm \mathbf{B}) = \cos \mathbf{A} \cos \mathbf{B} \mp \sin \mathbf{A} \sin \mathbf{B}.$$

例 1: 证明: $\det(e^{\mathbf{A}}) = e^{\text{tr}(\mathbf{A})}$ 。证: 设 $\sigma(\mathbf{A}) = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, 则 $\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}) = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$,

且 $\sigma(e^{\mathbf{A}}) = \{e^{x_1}, e^{x_2}, \dots, e^{x_n}\}$, 故 $\det(e^{\mathbf{A}}) = |e^{\mathbf{A}}| = e^{x_1} e^{x_2} \dots e^{x_n} = e^{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n} = e^{\text{tr}(\mathbf{A})}$

由此可知 $|e^{\mathbf{A}}| \neq 0$, 故为 $e^{\mathbf{A}}$ 可逆阵。

$$\text{例 2: 设 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } \det(e^{\mathbf{A}}). \text{ 解: } \det(e^{\mathbf{A}}) = e^{\text{tr}(\mathbf{A})} = e^7.$$

$$\text{例 3: 矩阵 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } \det(e^{t\mathbf{A}}). \text{ 解: } \det(e^{t\mathbf{A}}) = e^{\text{tr}(t\mathbf{A})} = e^0 = 1;$$

$$\det(e^{t\mathbf{A}}) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1.$$

$$\text{例 4: 已知: } e^{t\mathbf{A}} = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ t & 1-t & t \\ t & -t & 1+t \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } \mathbf{A}. \text{ 解: 两边对 } t \text{ 求导, 左边为}$$

$$\mathbf{A} e^{t\mathbf{A}} = 2e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ t & 1-t & t \\ t & -t & 1+t \end{pmatrix} + e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{右边为 } 2e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ t & 1-t & t \\ t & -t & 1+t \end{pmatrix} + e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{又有:}$$

$$\left(e^{t\mathbf{A}}\right)^{-1}=e^{-t\mathbf{A}}=e^{-2t}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0 & 0 \\ -t & 1+t & -t \\ -t & t & 1-t\end{pmatrix},$$

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

$$=\begin{pmatrix}2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2t+1 & 1-2t & 2t+1 \\ 2t+1 & -2t-1 & 2t+3\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0 & 0 \\ -t & 1+t & -t \\ -t & t & 1-t\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3\end{pmatrix}.$$

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十. 向量和矩阵的范数