## 本节主要内容:矩阵函数求导公式

设 $m \times n$ 矩阵 $A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))_{m \times n}$ 的元素都是x的可导函数,

定义 A(x) 关于 x 的**求导为**:

$$A'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} A(x) = \left(\frac{d}{dx} a_{ij}(x)\right)_{m \times n}$$

同样,若 $A(x) = (a_{ii}(x))_{m \times n}$ 元素都在区间[a,b]连续,它在区间[a,b]的积分记为

$$\int_a^b A(x)dx = \left(\int_a^b a_{ij}(x)dx\right)_{m \times n}$$

例如, 
$$A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x & 2x & 0 \\ e^x & 1/x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x^2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 关于 $x$ 的**求导为**

$$A'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin x & 2 & 0 \\ e^x & -1/x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2x \end{pmatrix};$$

且 A(x) 在区间 [a,b], (0 < a < b) 的积分为

$$\int_{a}^{b} A(x)dx = \left(\int_{a}^{b} a_{ij}(x)dx\right)_{3\times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} \int_{a}^{b} \cos x dx & \int_{a}^{b} 2x dx & 0\\ \int_{a}^{b} e^{x} dx & \int_{a}^{b} 1/x dx & 0\\ 0 & \int_{a}^{b} 1 dx & \int_{a}^{b} x^{2} dx \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sin b - \sin a & (b^{2} - a^{2}) & 0\\ e^{b} - e^{a} & \ln b - \ln a & 0\\ 0 & b - a & (b^{3} - a^{3})/3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**备注(引理):**  $A'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}A(x) \equiv 0(恒为0) \Leftrightarrow A(x) = D(常数矩阵)$ 

定理 设 $A(x) = (a_{ij}(x))_{n \times n}$ ,  $B(x) = (b_{ij}(x))_{n \times n}$ 在区间[a,b]可导,则有

1). 
$$\frac{d}{dx}(A(x) + B(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}A(x) + \frac{d}{dx}B(x) = A'(x) + B'(x)$$
.

2). 
$$\frac{d}{dx}(A(x) \cdot B(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}A(x) \cdot B(x) + A(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}B(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(A(x) \cdot B(x)) = A'(x) \cdot B(x) + A(x) \cdot B'(x)$$

特别若函数 f(x) 可导,则有

$$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)A(x)) = f'(x)A(x) + f(x)A'(x).$$

3). 若x = g(t) 关于参数t 可导,则

$$\frac{d}{dt}(A(x)) = g'(t) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} A(g(t)).$$

4). 
$$\int_{a}^{b} (A(x) + B(x))dx = \int_{a}^{b} A(x)dx + \int_{a}^{b} B(x)dx,$$
$$\coprod \int_{a}^{b} \lambda A(x)dx = \lambda \int_{a}^{b} A(x)dx.$$

6). 若 A(x) 在 [a,b] 连续,则

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\int_a^x A(t)dt) = A(x), \quad x \in (a,b)$$

7).若 A'(x) 在 [a,b] 连续,则有  $\int_a^b A'(x)dx = A(b) - A(a)$  (N--L公式)

8).若
$$A^{-1}(x)$$
可导,则  $\frac{d}{dx}(A^{-1}(x)) = -A^{-1}(x)(\frac{d}{dx}A(x))A^{-1}(x)$ 

**Pf证.** 1)---7)(显然成立) 略,只证 8).

8).:: $A(x) \cdot A^{-1}(x) = I$ , 利用公式 2)可知

$$A'(x) \cdot A^{-1}(x) + A(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(A^{-1}(x)) = 0$$
.

即有 
$$\frac{d}{dx}(A^{-1}(x)) = -A^{-1}(x)(\frac{d}{dx}A(x))\cdot A^{-1}(x)$$
.

.....

备注:对于含参数 t 的矩阵 A(t), B(t) 有如下记号与法则.

定义:元素 $a_{ij}$ (t)以t为变元的矩阵 $A(t)=(a_{ij}(t))_{m\times n}$ 称为函数矩阵,若每个 $a_{ij}$ (t)在[a,b]上是连续,可导,可积时,则称A(t)在[a,b]上。连续,可导,可积. 定义

A'(t)=
$$\frac{d}{dt}$$
A(t)= $(a'_{ij}(t))_{m\times n}$ ;  $\int_{a}^{b}$ A(t) $dt$ = $(\int_{a}^{b} a_{ij}(t)dt)_{m\times n}$ .

命题1. 设A(t), B(t)为适当阶的可导矩阵,则

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

$$2)\frac{d}{dt}(A(t)B(t)) = \left(\frac{dA(t)}{dt}\right)B(t) + A(t)\frac{d}{dt}B(t);$$

特别, 
$$\lambda(t)$$
为可导函数, 则 $\frac{d}{dt}(\lambda(t)A(t)) = \frac{d\lambda(t)}{dt}A(t) + \lambda(t)\frac{d}{dt}A(t)$ 

3)
$$\mathbf{u} = f(t)$$
可导时, $\frac{d}{d\mathbf{t}}(\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{u})) = f'(t)\frac{d}{du}\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{u});$ 

4) 
$$\int_{a}^{b} A'(t)dt = A(b) - A(a) \text{ (N-L公式)}.$$

.....

## 常见 3 个矩阵函数(含有参数 t): $f(At) = e^{tA}$ , $\cos(tA)$ , $\sin(tA)$

定理 设方阵 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ ,则

$$1)\frac{d}{dt}e^{At} = Ae^{At} = e^{At}A;$$

2) 
$$\frac{d}{dt}$$
 sin At = AcosAt=(cosAt)A;

3) 
$$\frac{d}{dt}\cos At = -A\sin At = -(\sin At)A;$$

可写求导公式: 
$$\frac{d}{dt}e^{tA} = Ae^{tA} = e^{tA}A;$$
  $\frac{d}{dt}(\cos tA) = -A\sin tA$   $\frac{d}{dt}(\sin tA) = A\cos tA$ 

**备注 1**: 在公式  $\frac{d}{dt}e^{tA} = Ae^{tA} = e^{tA}A$ 中,用(-A)代替A可得:

$$\frac{d}{dt}e^{-tA} = -Ae^{tA} = -e^{tA}A$$

**备注 2:** : 
$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{-tA}X(t)) = -Ae^{-tA}X(t) + e^{-tA}X'(t) = e^{-tA}(X'(t) - AX(t))$$
可得

常用公式: 
$$e^{-tA}(X'(t) - AX(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}(e^{-tA}X(t))$$

证: 只证1),由
$$e^{At} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} A^k$$
得

$$\frac{d}{dt}e^{At} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} A^k\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^k = A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^{k-1} = A e^{At} = e^{At} A \quad \text{if } = \frac{1}{2} \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^{k-1} = A e^{At} = A$$

备注: 也可写: 
$$\frac{d}{dt}e^{t\mathbf{A}} = (e^{t\mathbf{A}})'_{t} = \mathbf{A}e^{t\mathbf{A}} = e^{t\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{A}$$

$$:: \sin t\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{2\mathbf{i}} \left( e^{\mathbf{i}t\mathbf{A}} - e^{-\mathbf{i}t\mathbf{A}} \right), \quad \cos t\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{2} \left( e^{\mathbf{i}t\mathbf{A}} + e^{-\mathbf{i}t\mathbf{A}} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\sin t\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{2i}\left(e^{it\mathbf{A}} - e^{-it\mathbf{A}}\right)' = \frac{1}{2i}\left(i\mathbf{A}e^{it\mathbf{A}} + i\mathbf{A}e^{-it\mathbf{A}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{A}\left(e^{it\mathbf{A}} + e^{-it\mathbf{A}}\right) = \mathbf{A}\cos t\mathbf{A}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\cos t\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{it\mathbf{A}} + e^{-it\mathbf{A}}\right)' = \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{it\mathbf{A}}i\mathbf{A} - e^{-it\mathbf{A}}i\mathbf{A}\right) = \frac{i}{2}\left(e^{it\mathbf{A}} - e^{-it\mathbf{A}}\right)\mathbf{A} = -\left(\sin t\mathbf{A}\right)\mathbf{A}$$

.....

备注: 若已知 
$$f(At) = W(t)$$
, 两边求导  $\frac{d}{dt} f(tA) = \frac{d}{dt} W(t) \Rightarrow f'(tA) A = W'(t)$ 

$$\diamondsuit t = 0$$
代入可得公式  $f'(0)A = W'(0)$ 

特别, 若 
$$e^{tA} = W(t)$$
 两边求导  $\frac{d}{dt}e^{tA} = \frac{d}{dt}W(t) \Rightarrow e^{tA}A = W'(t)$ 

例 已知 $e^{tA} = W(t)$  求A

$$(1)e^{tA} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos at & -\sin at \\ \sin at & \cos at \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2) e^{tA} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+t & -t \\ t & 1-t \end{pmatrix}$$

解: (1) 两边求导 
$$\frac{d}{dt}e^{tA} = \frac{d}{dt}\begin{pmatrix} \cos at & -\sin at \\ \sin at & \cos at \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{tA}A = \begin{pmatrix} (\cos at)' & -(\sin at)' \\ (\sin at)' & (\cos at)' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -a\sin at & -a\cos at \\ a\cos at & -a\sin at \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 两边求导 
$$\frac{d}{dt}e^{tA} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+t & -t \\ t & 1-t \end{pmatrix}' \Rightarrow e^{tA}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

补充题 Ex: 已知  $e^{tA} = W(t)$  求A

$$(1)e^{tA} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{t} & e^{t} - 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (2) e^{tA} = e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + 2t & 2t & -6t \\ t & 1 + t & -3t \\ t & t & 1 - 3t \end{pmatrix}, (3)e^{tA} = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ t & 1 - t & t \\ t & -t & 1 + t \end{pmatrix}$$

提示(3): 先求导 
$$(e^{tA})' = A \cdot e^{tA} = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ t & 1-t & t \\ t & -t & 1+t \end{pmatrix} + e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

令 
$$t = 0$$
 代入可得:
  $(e^{tA})'|_{t=0} = A \cdot e^0 = 2 \cdot e^0$ 
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + e^0$ 
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} =$ 
 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

思考题: 己知 
$$\sin tA = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 6\sin 2t & 4\sin 2t - 2\sin t & 2\sin 2t - 4\sin t \\ 0 & 0 & 6\sin t \\ t & 6\sin t & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求  $A$ 

.....

## 一阶线性常系数微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = a_{11}x_1(t) + \dots + a_{1n}x_n(t) + f_1(t), \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_n(t)}{dt} = a_{n1}x_1(t) + \dots + a_{nn}x_n(t) + f_n(t) \end{cases}$$

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

由微分方程的理论知,上述方程的解是存在的,稳定的, 且满足初始条件的解是唯一的.

上述方程可写为矩阵方程 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + f(t), \\ x(t_0) = \vec{c}(\text{初始条件}) \end{cases}$$

备注: 其中  $f(t) = (f_1(t), \dots, f_n(t))^T$ 叫非齐次项,

若 
$$f(t) = (f_1(t), \dots, f_n(t))^T = \vec{0}$$

可得齐次微分方程
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) \\ x(t_0) = \vec{c} \end{cases}$$

求解齐次微分方程

引速: 若 
$$\frac{dA(t)}{dt} = A'(t) \equiv 0$$
,则  $A(t) \equiv C$ (常数矩阵)

定理 1: 齐次方程  $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax, x(0) = \vec{c},$ 其中 $x = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T, A = A_{n \times n}$ 为常数矩阵

有唯一解公式: 
$$x = e^{At}\vec{c}$$
 即  $x = e^{At}x(0)$ 

Pf: 
$$\because \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax \Leftrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} - Ax = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{-tA}(\frac{dx}{dt} - Ax) = 0$$

利用公式: 
$$e^{-tA}(X'(t) - AX(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}(e^{-tA}X(t))$$

可写方程 
$$e^{-tA}(\frac{dx}{dt} - Ax) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(e^{-tA}x) = 0$$

由引理可知  $e^{-tA}x = C$ 常数矩阵  $\Leftrightarrow x = e^{tA}C(通解)$ 

令
$$t=0$$
代入通解可得:  $x(0)=C$ , 故有唯一解  $x=e^{At}x(0)$  证毕

定理 2 齐次方程 
$$\frac{dY}{dt} = AY + YB, Y(0) = D, Y = (y_{ij}(t))_{n \times p}, A = A_{n,n}, B = B_{p,p}$$

有唯一解公式
$$Y = e^{At}De^{Bt}$$
, 即  $Y = e^{At}Y(0)e^{Bt}$ 

Pf: 因为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( e^{-At} Y e^{-Bt} \right) = (e^{-At})' Y e^{-Bt} + e^{-At} \frac{dY}{dt} e^{-Bt} + e^{-At} Y (e^{-Bt})'$$

$$= -e^{-At} A Y e^{-Bt} + e^{-At} \frac{dY}{dt} e^{-Bt} - e^{-At} Y B e^{-Bt}$$

$$= e^{-At} \left( \frac{dY}{dt} - AY - YB \right) e^{-Bt}$$

可写方程:

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = AY + YB \Leftrightarrow e^{-At} \left( \frac{dY}{dt} - AY - YB \right) e^{-Bt} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left( e^{-At} Y e^{-Bt} \right) \equiv 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{-At} Y e^{-Bt} = C$$
 常数矩阵  $\Leftrightarrow Y = e^{At} C e^{Bt}$  (通解)

令
$$t = 0$$
代入通解得:  $Y(0) = C$ , 有唯一解  $Y = e^{At}Y(0)e^{Bt}$  证毕

特别: B=0 时, 
$$\frac{dY}{dt} = AY$$
, 有通解 $Y = e^{At}C$ 

A=0 时, 
$$\frac{dY}{dt} = YB$$
, 有通解  $Y = Ce^{Bt}$ 

可知 
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax, x(0) = \overrightarrow{C}, x = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T$$
,有唯一解  $x = e^{At}\overrightarrow{C}$ 

例 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $x = x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{pmatrix}$ ,

求解齐次微分方程组 $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax$ , 初始条件 $x(0) = \vec{c} = (0, 1, 0)^T$ 

解 
$$A-I = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (-2, 2, 1)$$
 可知  $\lambda(A) = \{0, 1, 1\}$ ,  $A$  为单阵

$$f(A) = f(\lambda_1)G_1 + f(\lambda_2)G_2$$
, 其中

$$G_{1} = \frac{(A - \lambda_{1})(A - \lambda_{2})}{(\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{2})(\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{2})} = \frac{(A - \lambda_{2})}{(\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{2})} = -(A - 1) = I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_2 = I - G_1 = A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(x) = e^{tx} \Rightarrow f(0) = 1, f(1) = e^{t}$$

得 
$$e^{tA} = 1G_1 + e^tG_2 = (I - A) + e^tA =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 - 3e^t & -4 + 4e^t & -2 + 2e^t \\ 2 - 2e^t & -2 + 3e^t & -1 + e^t \\ 2 - 2e^t & -2 + 2e^t & -1 + 2e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

由齐次微分方程  $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax$ ,  $x(0) = \vec{c}$  解公式  $x = e^{tA}\vec{c}$ 

得 
$$x = e^{tA} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 + 4e^t \\ -2 + 3e^t \\ -2 + 2e^t \end{pmatrix}$$
, 可验  $t = 0$ 时  $x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{c}$ .

例 求解微分方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 3x - y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y \end{cases}$$

解 令 
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,可写方程  $\frac{dX}{dt} = AX$ 

通解公式为 
$$X = e^{tA}C$$
,  $C = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

其中 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow (A-2)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

由 $(A-2)^2 = 0$ 可得广谱公式f(A) = f(2)I + f'(2)(A-2), f(x) 为解析函数

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

代入公式: 
$$f(A) = f(2)I + f'(2)(A-2)$$

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

可知 
$$X = e^{tA}C = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1+t & -t \\ t & 1-t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} c_1(1+t)-c_2t \\ c_1t+c_2(1-t) \end{pmatrix}$$

可得通解 
$$\begin{cases} x = (c_1(1+t) - c_2 t)e^{2t} \\ y = (c_1 t + c_2(1-t))e^{2t} \end{cases} c_1, c_2$$
为任意常数

例 求解 2 阶微分方程 x'' = -x, 其中x = x(t), x'' = x''(t)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, 可写方程 \frac{dX}{dt} = AX$$

通解公式为 
$$X = e^{tA}C$$
,  $C = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

其中 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 (単阵)  $\Rightarrow e^{tA} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$ 

可知 
$$X = e^{tA}C = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t \\ c_2 \cos t - c_1 \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

可得原方程 x'' = -x 通解  $x = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t$ ,  $c_1$ ,  $c_2$ 为任意常数

.....

Ex: 1. 求解齐次微分方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2x + 2y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + 3y \end{cases}$$

2. 求解微分方程组
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x - y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y \end{cases}$$
 且 $x(0) = 1, y(0) = 1$ 

3. 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 解微分方程  $\frac{dX}{dt} = AX, X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 且 $x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

4. 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 解微分方程  $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax, x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{pmatrix}, x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

5. 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 6 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\Re \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax$ ,  $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

6.求解 2 阶微分方程  $x'' = -a^2x$ , 其中a > 0, x = x(t).

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = ay \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -ax \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a \\ -a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a \\ a & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,可写方程  $\frac{dX}{dt} = AX$ 

.....

备注定理: 非齐次方程 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + f(t), \\ x(t_0) = \vec{c}(初始条件) \end{cases}$$

有唯一解 
$$x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)}\vec{c} + e^{At}\int_{t_0}^t e^{-Au}f(u)du$$

$$\therefore \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + f(t) \Leftrightarrow e^{-At} (\frac{dx(t)}{dt} - Ax(t)) = e^{-At} f(t)$$
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d(e^{-At}x(t))}{dt} = e^{-At} f(t),$$

两边积分: 
$$\int_{t_0}^{t} \frac{d(e^{-At}x(t))}{dt} dt = \int_{t_0}^{t} e^{-At}f(t)dt,$$
可得

$$e^{-At}x(t)-e^{-At_0}x(t_0)=\int_{t_0}^t e^{-At}f(t)dt$$
,于是方程组的解为

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

或记为 
$$x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)}\vec{c} + e^{At}\int_{t_0}^t e^{-Au}f(u)du$$
 证毕

特别, 当 $f(x) \equiv 0$ 时, 可得齐次方程组解为 $x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)}\vec{c}$ .

注: 要求方程组的解, 主要是求e<sup>At</sup>.

例: 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求解  $\left\{ \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + f(t), \\ x(0) = x_0. \right\}$ 

其中
$$x(t)$$
=( $x_1(t)$ ,  $x_2(t)$ ,  $x_3(t)$ ) <sup>$T$</sup> ,  $x_0$ =(1,0,-1) <sup>$T$</sup> ,  $f(t)$ =(1,- $t$ , $t$ ) <sup>$T$</sup> .

解: 先计算
$$e^{At}$$
,  $e^{At} = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ t & 1-t & t \\ t & -t & 1+t \end{pmatrix}$ .

解公式为

$$x(t) = e^{At} x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)} f(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ t & 1-t & t \\ t & -t & 1+t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t e^{2(t-\tau)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ t-\tau & 1-t+\tau & t-\tau \\ t-\tau & -t+\tau & 1+t-\tau \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\tau \\ \tau \end{pmatrix} d\tau$$

$$= e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 - 1/2e^{-2t} \\ 1/2(t^2 + t - 2) + (-t^2/2 + 3t/2 + 1)e^{-2t} \\ (2t^2 + t + 1/2)e^{-2t} - 3/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

补充 Ex

1. 利用求导公式证明: 微分方程  $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + b(t)$  满足条件 x(0) = C

有解公式  $x(t) = e^{At}C + e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-A\tau}b(\tau)d\tau$ 

2.设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $b(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ 0 \\ e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x = x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \\ x_3(t) \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $x(0) = C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

求解微分方程  $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + b(t)$ , 且 x(0) = C

提示: 
$$e^{At} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - 3e^t & -4 + 4e^t & -2 + 2e^t \\ 2 - 2e^t & -2 + 3e^t & -1 + e^t \\ 2 - 2e^t & -2 + 2e^t & -1 + 2e^t \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $e^{At}C = e^{tA} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 + 4e^t \\ -2 + 3e^t \\ -2 + 2e^t \end{pmatrix}$ 

且解公式为  $x(t) = e^{At}C + e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-Au}b(u)du = ?$ 

3. 若 
$$A = A_{n,n}$$
 可逆,则  $\int_0^t e^{A\tau} d\tau = A^{-1}e^{At} - A^{-1}$ 

4. 思考题: 证明 $e^{(A+2\pi iI)} = e^{A}$ 

.....