

ch7. 矩阵分析初步

§1. 赋范线性空间

def. 设 $F = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} , V 为 F 上 n -个线性空间,
若 V 上定义范数 $\|\cdot\|$, 满足

(1) 对 $\forall x \in V$, $\|x\| \geq 0$ 且 $\|x\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ 正定

(2) $\forall k \in F, x \in V, \|kx\| = |k| \cdot \|x\|$ 齐次性

(3) $\forall x, y \in V, \|x+y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$. 三角不等式

称 V 是 赋范线性空间, $\|x\|$ 是 x 的 范数

常用范数:

$$\textcircled{1} \|x\|_{\infty} = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} |x_j|,$$

l_{∞} or 最大范数

$$\textcircled{2} \|x\|_1 = \sum_{j=1}^n |x_j|$$

l_1 or 和范数

$$\textcircled{3} \|x\|_2 = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |x_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

l_2 or 欧几里德范数

$$\textcircled{4} \|x\|_p = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n |x_j|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

l_p or Hölder 范数

例: $x = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\|x\|_{\infty} = 6.$$

$$\|x\|_1 = 12$$

$$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{6^2 + 1 + 3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{50}$$

$$\|x\|_p = \dots$$

例. 设 $\|\cdot\|_\alpha$ 为 F^m 上的一种向量范数.

给定 $A \in F^{m \times n}$, $\text{rank}(A) = n$ (列满秩),

对 $\forall x \in F^n$, 定义 $\|x\|_\beta = \|Ax\|_\alpha$.

证 $\|\cdot\|_\beta$ 为 F^n 的范数.

证: (1) $\forall x \in F^n$, $Ax = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i A_i$

故 $\|x\|_\beta = \|Ax\|_\alpha \geq 0$ 且 $\|x\|_\beta = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$

(2) $\forall k, \|kx\|_\beta = \|kAx\|_\alpha = |k| \cdot \|Ax\|_\alpha = |k| \cdot \|x\|_\beta$.

(3) $\|x+y\|_\beta = \|A(x+y)\|_\alpha \leq \|Ax\|_\alpha + \|Ay\|_\alpha = \|x\|_\beta + \|y\|_\beta$.

Def. 称 $\|x\|_2 \leq \|x\|_p \leq C\|x\|_2$,

如 \exists 正常数 C_1, C_2 ,

$$\exists: C_1 \|x\|_2 \leq \|x\|_p \leq C_2 \|x\|_2.$$

Th. 有限维线性空间中 $\| \cdot \|_p$ 和 $\| \cdot \|_2$

总是等价.

§2. 矩阵范数.

def. $\|\cdot\|$ 为 $F^{n \times n}$ 上非负实函数. 若对 $\forall A, B \in F^{n \times n}$,
有 (1) $\|A\| \geq 0$ 且 $\|A\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow A = 0$

$$(2) \forall k \in F, \|kA\| = |k| \cdot \|A\|.$$

$$(3) \|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$$

$$(4) \|AB\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$$

称 $\|\cdot\|$ 为 $F^{n \times n}$ 上是一个范数.

常用矩阵范数

① $\|A\|_F = \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\text{tr}(A^*A)}$ Frobinus 范数

② $\|A\|_\infty = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|$ 行范数 (行模和最大值)

③ $\|A\|_1 = \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{i=1}^n |a_{ij}|$ 列范数 (列模和最大值)

④ $\|A\|_2 = (\rho(A^*A))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 谱范数

⑤ $\|A\| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_2}{\|x\|_2}$ 向量范数 $\|\cdot\|_2$ 范数诱导
或算子范数

Def. 矩阵范数 $\|\cdot\|$ 与向量范数 $\|\cdot\|_2$ 相容:

如果对 $\forall A \in F^{n \times n}, x \in F^n, \|Ax\|_2 \leq \|A\| \cdot \|x\|_2$.

Th. ① 对于 $F^{n \times n}$ 上: 每种矩阵范数,
都存在 F^n 上: 与之相容: 向量范数

② $F^{n \times n}$ 上: 任意两种矩阵范数 等价.

即. $\exists C_1, C_2 > 0, \rightarrow C_2 \|A\|_\beta \leq \|A\|_\alpha \leq C_1 \|A\|_\beta$.

§3. 向量和矩阵序列.

(一) 基本概念.

Def. 设 $x^{(k)} = (x_1^{(k)}, \dots, x_n^{(k)}) \in F^n$, $k=1, 2, \dots$
若 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_i^{(k)} = x_i$, $i=1 \sim n$.

则称 $\{x^{(k)}\}$ 收敛 于 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$,

记为 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x^{(k)} = x$ or $x^{(k)} \rightarrow x$.

若 $\{x^{(k)}\}$ 不收敛, 称 发散.

$$\text{Th. } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x^{(k)} = x \iff \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|x^{(k)} - x\| = 0$$

其中 $\|\cdot\|$ 为 F^n 中任一范数

$$\text{Def. } A_k = (a_{ij}^{(k)})_{n \times n} \in F^{n \times n}, \text{ 若 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_{ij}^{(k)} = a_{ij},$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k = A.$$

$$\text{Th. } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k = A \iff \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|A_k - A\| = 0$$

$$\text{收敛} \iff \text{范数收敛}$$

(二) 收敛性.

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k = A, \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} B_k = B, \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = a, \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} b_k = b,$$

$$\text{则} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k A_k + b_k B_k = aA + bB.$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k B_k = AB$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k = A, \quad \text{则} \text{对} \forall \|\cdot\|, \|A_k\| \text{ 有界}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k = A, \quad P \text{ 可逆}, \quad \text{则} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P^{-1} A_k P = P^{-1} A P$$

$$\textcircled{4} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k = A, \quad A_k^{-1} \text{ 及 } A^{-1} \text{ 存在}, \quad \text{则} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k^{-1} = A^{-1}.$$

(三) 幂收敛

Def. 若 E, A, A^2, \dots 收敛, 称 A 幂收敛

设 $A \sim J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_s \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $J_i = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_i \end{pmatrix}$,

i.e. \exists 可逆阵 P , s.t. $P^{-1}AP = J_A$, $A = PJ_AP^{-1}$

故 $A^m = PJ_A^mP^{-1}$, $J_A^m = \begin{pmatrix} J_1^m & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_s^m \end{pmatrix}$.

Th. $\{A^m\}$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \{J_A^m\}$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \{J_i^m\}$ 收敛

$\Leftrightarrow |\lambda| \leq 1$ 且若 $|\lambda| = 1$ 则 $\lambda = 1$ 且其对应的 Jordan 块均为 1×1

$$J_i^m = (\lambda_i I - N_i)^m = \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k \lambda_i^{m-k} N_i^k$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i^m & C_m^1 \lambda_i^{m-1} & C_m^2 \lambda_i^{m-2} & \cdots & C_m^{n_i-1} \lambda_i^{m-n_i+1} \\ & \lambda_i^m & C_m^1 \lambda_i^{m-1} & \cdots & C_m^{n_i-2} \lambda_i^{m-n_i+2} \\ & & \lambda_i^m & \cdots & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \lambda_i^m \end{pmatrix}_{n_i \times n_i}$$

$$\text{其中 } C_m^k = \frac{m!}{k!(m-k)!} \quad (k \leq m)$$

$$C_m^k = 0 \quad (k > m)$$

如 J_i^m 收敛 $\Rightarrow |\lambda_i| \leq 1$, 且若 $|\lambda_i| = 1$, 且由 $|C_m^1 \lambda_i^{m-1}| = m \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_i = 1 \\ n_i = 1 \end{cases}$

否则 $\{C_m^1 \lambda_i^m\}$ 发散

② 若 $|\lambda_i| < 1$, 且由 $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_{m+1}^k \lambda_i^{m+1-k}}{C_m^k \lambda_i^{m-k}} \right| = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{m+1}{m+1-k} \lambda_i \right| = |\lambda_i|$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C_m^k \lambda_i^{m-k}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} C_m^k \lambda_i^{m-k} = 0$

推论. 设 $S_m = \sum_{k=0}^m A^k$

则 $\{S_m\}$ 收敛 $\iff \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^k = 0$

证: " \Rightarrow " $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (S_k - S_{k-1}) = 0$

" \Leftarrow " $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^k = 0 \Rightarrow |\lambda_i| < 1$
 $\Rightarrow \sum \tau_i^k$ 收敛
 $\Rightarrow \sum J^k$ 收敛
 $\Rightarrow \sum A^k$ 收敛.

Th. $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, λ 为 A 的特征值, $\|\cdot\|$ 为 A 的任一范数.

$$\text{证: } |\lambda| \leq \|A\|.$$

证: 令 $B = \frac{1}{\|A\| + \varepsilon} A$, 其中 ε 为任意正实数.

$$\|B\| = \frac{\|A\|}{\|A\| + \varepsilon} < 1 \Rightarrow \|B^k\| \leq \|B\|^k \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} B^k = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|\lambda|}{\|A\| + \varepsilon} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda| < \|A\| + \varepsilon \Rightarrow |\lambda| \leq \|A\|.$$

推论 (Neumann 引理)

设 $\|A\| < 1$, 则 A 幂收敛, $I-A$ 可逆,

$$\text{且 } (I-A)^{-1} = I + A + A^2 + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k.$$

证. $\|A\| < 1 \Rightarrow \|A\| < 1 \Rightarrow A$ 幂收敛

$\Rightarrow I-A$ 无零特征值

$\Rightarrow I-A$ 可逆.

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{(I-A)} \underline{(I+A+A^2+\dots)} &= I + A + A^2 + \dots + A^k + \dots \\ &\quad - A - A^2 - \dots - A^k - \dots \\ &= I \end{aligned}$$

§4. 矩阵幂级数.

一. 矩阵级数.

def. $\{A_k\}$, $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n A_k$, 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$,

称矩阵级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$ 收敛于 S , 记为 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k = S$

否则称 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$ 发散.

性质. ① 若 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k = 0$

② 若 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k = A$, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k = B$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (A_k + B_k) = A + B$, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \alpha A_k = \alpha A$

二. 幂级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k A^k$ 的收敛问题

引理. 设 $J = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & & \\ & \lambda & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$.

$f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k t^k$ 为收敛半径为 r 的幂级数

则 $| \lambda | < r$ 时, $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k J^k$ 收敛, 且和矩阵为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda), f'(\lambda), \frac{f''(\lambda)}{2!}, \dots, \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\lambda)}{(n-1)!} \\ f(\lambda), f'(\lambda), \dots, \frac{f^{(n-2)}(\lambda)}{(n-2)!} \\ \vdots \\ f(\lambda), f'(\lambda) \\ f(\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$$

收敛半径:

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right|$$

$$\text{or } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}$$

证: 记 $S_m(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k \lambda^k$.

$$S_m = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k J^k,$$

$$J_k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda^k & c_k' \lambda^{k-1} & \cdots & c_k^{n-1-k} \lambda^{k-n+1} \\ & \lambda^k & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda^k \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$S_m = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^m a_k \lambda^k & \sum_{k=0}^m a_k c_k' \lambda^{k-1} & \cdots & \sum_{k=0}^m a_k c_k^{n-1-k} \lambda^{k-n+1} \\ \vdots & \sum_{k=0}^m a_k \lambda^k & \sum_{k=0}^m a_k c_k' \lambda^{k-1} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \sum_{k=0}^m a_k c_k' \lambda^{k-1} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \sum_{k=0}^m a_k c_k^{n-1-k} \lambda^{k-n+1} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

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

$\xrightarrow{f(\lambda)} S_m(\lambda)$ $\xrightarrow{f'(\lambda)} S_m'(\lambda)$ $\xrightarrow{\frac{f''(\lambda)}{2!}} \frac{S_m''(\lambda)}{2!}$ $\xrightarrow{\frac{f^{(n-1)}(\lambda)}{(n-1)!}} \frac{S_m^{(n-1)}(\lambda)}{(n-1)!}$

$$S_m(t) = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k t^k = \text{polynomial}$$

$$|\lambda| < r \Rightarrow S_m(\lambda), \dots, S_m^{(n-1)}(\lambda)$$

$\swarrow f(\lambda)$ $\searrow f^{(n-1)}(\lambda)$

例. 设 $f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{t}{4})^k$. 求 $f(J)$, 其中 $J = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & \\ & 3 & 1 \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

解. $f(t) = (1 - \frac{t}{4})^{-1}$, 收敛域为 4.

故 $f(J) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{J}{4})^k$ 收敛.

且和为: $f(J) = \begin{pmatrix} f(3), f'(3), \frac{f''(3)}{2!}, \frac{f'''(3)}{3!} \\ f(3), f'(3), \frac{f''(3)}{2!} \\ f(3), f'(3) \\ f(3) \end{pmatrix}$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{4} (1 - \frac{t}{4})^{-2}, \quad f'(t) = \frac{1}{8} (1 - \frac{t}{4})^{-3}, \quad f''(t) = \frac{3}{32} (1 - \frac{t}{4})^{-4}.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(3) = 4, \quad f'(3) = 4, \quad f''(3) = 8, \quad f'''(3) = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow f(J) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ & & 4 & 4 \\ & & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Th (Lagrange - Sylvester 定理)

设 $f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k t^k$, 收敛半径为 r .

A 为 Jordan 标准形 $J_A = (J_1, \dots, J_s)$, $J_i = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & & \lambda_i \end{pmatrix}$
变换阵为 P , $A = P J_A P^{-1}$.
 $i=1 \sim s$

若对所有 $i=1 \sim s$, $|\lambda_i| < r$, 则 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k A^k$ 收敛

且和为:
$$f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k A^k = P \begin{pmatrix} f(J_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & f(J_s) \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

其中 $f(J_i) = \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_i) & f'(\lambda_i) & \dots & \frac{f^{(n_i-1)}(\lambda_i)}{(n_i-1)!} \\ & f(\lambda_i) & \dots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & f(\lambda_i) \end{pmatrix}, i=1 \sim s.$

例. 已知 $f(t) = 2 - t + 2t^3$, 求 $f(A)$. 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 2 & 1 \\ & & 2 & 1 \\ & & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

解. 可将 $f(t)$ 看作幂级数 $f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k t^k$,

其中 $a_0 = 2, a_1 = -1, a_2 = 2, a_k = 0 (k \geq 3)$

$$f(1) = 3, f'(1) = 5, f''(1) = 12,$$

$$f(2) = 16, f'(2) = 23, f''(2) = 24.$$

$$\text{故 } f(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 & & \\ & 3 & 5 & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & 16 & 23 & 12 \\ & & & & 16 & 23 \\ & & & & & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

§5. 指数函数.

一. 基本函数及性质.

$$e^z = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!}, \quad \sin z = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}, \quad \cos z = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{z^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

在整个复平面 = 收敛.

故 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!}$, $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{A^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$, $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{A^{2k}}{(2k)!}$ 收敛

记为 e^A ,

$\sin A$,

$\cos A$.

类似: $\ln(1+z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{z^k}{k}$, $|z| < 1$, 定义: $\ln(E+A) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{A^k}{k}$.

$\rho(A) < 1$

$$(1+z)^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} z^k, \quad |z| < 1, \quad (E+A)^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} A^k$$

性质: $e^{\lambda E} = e^{\lambda} E$, $\sin(\lambda E) = (\sin \lambda) E$, $\cos(\lambda E) = (\cos \lambda) E$

例: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 e^A , $\sin A$, $\cos A$.

解: $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)$, $\lambda_1 = 1, \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\lambda_2 = 2, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

令 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$

从而 $e^A = P \begin{pmatrix} e & 0 \\ 0 & e^2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \dots = \begin{pmatrix} e & -e + e^2 \\ 0 & e^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sin A = P \begin{pmatrix} \sin 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin 1 & -\sin 1 + \sin 2 \\ 0 & \sin 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\cos A = P \begin{pmatrix} \cos 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 1 & -\cos 1 + \cos 2 \\ 0 & \cos 2 \end{pmatrix}$

性质: ① 设 $A =$ 特征值为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$

则 $e^A \dots \dots e^{\lambda_1}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n}$

$\sin A \dots \dots \sin \lambda_1, \dots, \sin \lambda_n$

$\cos A \dots \dots \cos \lambda_1, \dots, \cos \lambda_n$

② e^A 的性质: ① 若 $AB=BA \Rightarrow e^A \cdot e^B = e^{A+B}$

② $(e^A)^{-1} = e^{-A}$

③ $\det A = e^{\text{tr} A}$

证: $AB=BA \Rightarrow (A+B)^m = \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k A^{m-k} B^k$

$\Rightarrow e^{A+B} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(A+B)^m}{m!} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} \sum_{k=0}^m C_m^k A^{m-k} B^k$

$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=k}^{\infty} \frac{B^k}{k!} \frac{A^{m-k}}{(m-k)!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{B^k}{k!} e^A = e^A \cdot e^B$

$$(3) \quad e^{iA} = \cos A + i \sin A$$

$$\cos A = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iA} + e^{-iA}), \quad \cos(-A) = \cos A$$

$$\sin A = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iA} - e^{-iA}), \quad \sin(-A) = -\sin A.$$

$$(4) \quad \text{若 } AB = BA, \text{ 则}$$

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

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B.$$

Th. 设可对角化阵 $A = \text{谱分解}$ $A = \sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i P_i$,
 幂级数 $f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} f^{(k)}(0)$ $r > \rho(A)$, 则 $f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^s f(\lambda_i) P_i$.

二. 函数矩阵的微分和积分.

Def. 函数矩阵 $A(t) = (a_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}$.

... .. 极限: $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{1}{t-t_0} A(t) = A$, $i=1 \sim m$
 $j=1 \sim n$.

称 $A(t)$ 在 t_0 处: 极限为 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$

记为: $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{1}{t-t_0} A(t) = A$.

我们可以定义 $A(t)$ 在某点: 连续性, 可导性, 可积

性质: 设 $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{1}{t-t_0} A(t) = A$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{1}{t-t_0} B(t) = B$

① $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{1}{t-t_0} (A(t) + B(t)) = A + B$, $(A(t), B(t) \text{ 同阶})$

② $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{1}{t-t_0} A(t) B(t) = AB$, $(A(t), B(t) \text{ 同乘})$

例 1. $A'(t) = (a_{ij}'(t))_{m \times n}$. $\int_a^b A(t) dt = \left(\int_a^b a_{ij}(t) dt \right)_{m \times n}$.

① $(aA(t) + bB(t))' = aA'(t) + bB'(t)$

② $(A(t)B(t))' = A'(t)B(t) + A(t)B'(t)$

③ $\left(\int_a^t A(s) ds \right)' = A(t)$

④ $\int_a^t A'(s) ds = A(t) - A(a)$

⑤ $\int_a^t B A(s) ds = B \int_a^t A(s) ds$. ~~若 B 为常数阵~~

例 2. $x(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T$, $A(t) = (a_{ij}(t))_{n \times n}$. 求 $x(t)^T A(t) x(t)$ 的导数.

解: $(x^T A x)' = (x^T)' A x + x^T (A x)' = (x^T)' A x + x^T A' x + \underbrace{x^T A x'}_{(x^T A x)' = (x^T)' A x}$

$= 2x^T A' x + x^T A'' x$

§4. 矩阵函数在计算.

Th. 设 $J = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}_{s \times s}$ 则

$$e^{Jt} = e^{\lambda t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & \frac{t^2}{2!} & \cdots & \frac{t^{s-1}}{(s-1)!} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & t & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

证: $J = \lambda E + N$, 其中 $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{s \times s}$

$$e^{Jt} = e^{\lambda t E + Nt} = e^{\lambda t} \cdot e^{tN}$$

$$= e^{\lambda t} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(tN)^k}{k!} = e^{\lambda t} \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \frac{t^k N^k}{k!}$$

$$= e^{\lambda t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & \cdots & \frac{t^{s-1}}{(s-1)!} \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & t \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Th. 设 $A = P J_A P^{-1}$, $J_A = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_s \end{pmatrix}$,

则 $e^{At} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{J_1 t} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{J_s t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$.

证: $e^{At} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} (P J_A P^{-1})^k$

$$= P \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} J_A^k P^{-1} = P e^{J_A t} P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} e^{J_1 t} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & e^{J_s t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

12. 求 e^{Jt} , 其中 $J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1 & \\ & J_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $J_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ & -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

解. $e^{J_1 t} = e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & \frac{t^2}{2} \\ & 1 & t \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $e^{J_2 t} = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$e^{Jt} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{J_1 t} & \\ & e^{J_2 t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & te^{-2t} & \frac{t^2}{2}e^{-2t} & & & \\ & e^{-2t} & te^{-2t} & & & \\ & & e^{-2t} & & & \\ & & & e^t & te^t & \\ & & & & e^t & \\ & & & & & e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

二. 一般矩阵函数计算

设 $m_A(\lambda) = \lambda^m + a_1\lambda^{m-1} + \dots + a_{m-1}\lambda + a_m$,

则 A 的任何次幂可由 E, A, \dots, A^{m-1} 线性表出.

故由矩阵幂级数定义的矩阵函数 $f(A)$ 可由不超过 m 次多项式表示.

Def. 设 $m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{k_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{k_2} \dots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{k_s}$, 其中 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$ 两两不同.

对 $f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k t^k$, 称 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(\lambda_1), f'(\lambda_1), \dots, f^{(k_1-1)}(\lambda_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(\lambda_s), f'(\lambda_s), \dots, f^{(k_s-1)}(\lambda_s) \end{array} \right.$

为 $f(t)$ 在 A 之谱上之函数值.

Th. 设 $f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k t^k$, $g(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k t^k$, λ_i 为 A 的特征值, λ_i 互不相同且 $\lambda_i \neq 0$, 则

则 $f(A) = g(A) \Leftrightarrow f(t) \equiv g(t)$ 在 A 的谱上恒相同.

Bp. $f(\lambda_i) = g(\lambda_i), \dots, f^{(k_i-1)}(\lambda_i) = g^{(k_i-1)}(\lambda_i)$
 $i=1, \dots, s$

证明. $A = P(\begin{smallmatrix} J_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & J_s \end{smallmatrix})P^{-1}$

$f(A) = P(\begin{smallmatrix} f(J_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & f(J_s) \end{smallmatrix})P^{-1}$, $g(A) = P(\begin{smallmatrix} g(J_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & g(J_s) \end{smallmatrix})P^{-1}$

$f(A) = g(A) \Leftrightarrow f(J_i) = g(J_i), i=1 \sim s.$

$f(J_i) = \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_i) & f'(\lambda_i) & \dots & \frac{f^{(k_i-1)}(\lambda_i)}{(k_i-1)!} \\ & f(\lambda_i) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & f(\lambda_i) \end{pmatrix}$

对 $\forall \lambda_i$, 对应 Jordan 块 J_{i1}, \dots, J_{ip_i} .
 且 J_{i1} 为阶数最大. 则

$f(J_{i1}) = g(J_{i1}) \Rightarrow f(J_{i1}) = g(J_{i1})$
 \dots

例. 已知 $m_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2(\lambda - \pi)(\lambda + \pi)$,

证明: $\sin A = A - \frac{1}{\pi^2} A^3$.

证. 设 $f(t) = \sin t$, $g(t) = t - \frac{1}{\pi^2} t^3$.

直接计算: $f(0) = \sin 0 = 0 = g(0)$.

$$f'(0) = \cos 0 = 1 = g'(0)$$

$$f(\pi) = \sin \pi = 0 = g(\pi)$$

$$f(-\pi) = \sin -\pi = 0 = g(-\pi)$$

$$\text{从而 } \sin A = A - \frac{1}{\pi^2} A^3$$

(1) 待定系数法.

例. 求 e^{At} , 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

法一. Lagrange-Sylvester 定理

法二. $f_A(\lambda) = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)^2$, ~~直接令~~ $m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)^2$.

$\hat{=} f(\lambda) = e^{\lambda t}$, $g(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda + a_2\lambda^2$, 其中 a_0, a_1, a_2 待定

$$f(1) = g(1) \Rightarrow e^t = a_0 + a_1 + a_2$$

$$f(2) = g(2) \Rightarrow e^{2t} = a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2$$

$$f'(2) = g'(2) \Rightarrow te^{2t} = a_1 + 4a_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = 4e^t - 2e^{2t} + te^{2t} \\ a_1 = -4e^t + 4e^{2t} - 3te^{2t} \\ a_2 = e^t - 2e^{2t} + te^{2t} \end{cases}$$

(2) Lagrange 插值法.

命题 2: 设 $m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_m)$ 无重根
 $f(t)$ 为 \mathbb{C} -系数数, 假设 $r \geq \rho(A)$

则 $f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^m f(\lambda_i) L_i(A),$

其中 $L_i(\lambda) = \frac{(\lambda - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_{i-1})(\lambda - \lambda_{i+1}) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_m)}{(\lambda_i - \lambda_1) \cdots (\lambda_i - \lambda_{i-1})(\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}) \cdots (\lambda_i - \lambda_m)}, \quad i=1 \sim m$

命题 2: 设 $m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{k_1} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{k_s}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^s k_i = m \leq n$

则 $f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^s \varphi_i(A) (a_{i1}E + a_{i2}(A - \lambda_i E) + \cdots + a_{ik_i}(A - \lambda_i E)^{k_i-1})$

其中 $\varphi_i(A) = (A - \lambda_1 E)^{k_1} \cdots (A - \lambda_i E)^{k_i-1} (A - \lambda_{i+1} E)^{k_{i+1}} \cdots (A - \lambda_s E)^{k_s}$

$$a_{ij} = \frac{1}{(j-1)!} \frac{d^{j-1}}{d\lambda^{j-1}} \left((\lambda - \lambda_i)^{k_i} \frac{f(\lambda)}{m(\lambda)} \right) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_i}, \quad i=1 \sim s, \quad j=1 \sim k_i.$$

例. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 e^{At} .

解. 1. Lagrange-Sylvester $\frac{1}{2}$ -2

2. 待 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3-2

3. $f_A(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-3)$,
 $m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-3)$

$\frac{1}{2}$ $f(\lambda) = e^{\lambda t}$, 2. $f(A) = f(\lambda_1)L_1(A) + f(\lambda_2)L_2(A)$
其中 $L_1(A) = \frac{A-3E}{-1-3} = -\frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$L_2(A) = \frac{A+E}{3+1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $f(A) = e^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + e^{3t} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{3t} + e^{-t} & e^{3t} - e^{-t} \\ e^{3t} - e^{-t} & e^{3t} + e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$

§5. 矩阵函数在微分方程组的应用

一. 常系数线性齐次微分方程组的解

Th. 考虑定值问题:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax \\ x(t_0)|_{t=t_0} = x(t_0) \end{cases}$$

其中 $x(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T$ 为未知向量函数.

$x(t_0) = (x_1(t_0), \dots, x_n(t_0))^T$, A 为给定的 n 阶常数矩阵.

则 $(*)$ 有唯一解:

$$x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)} x(t_0)$$

提示:

$(*)$

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

$$\Rightarrow x = e^{\lambda(t-t_0)} x_0$$

证. 易证 $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = \frac{d(e^{A(t-t_0)} x(t_0))}{dt} = Ae^{A(t-t_0)} x(t_0) = Ax(t),$

且 $x(t_0) = e^{A \cdot 0} x(t_0) = x(t_0), \Rightarrow x(t)$ 为 $(*)$ 的解.

设 $y(t)$ 不为 $(*)$ 的解, 令 $z(t) = \cancel{e^{At}} y(t) = e^{-At} y(t)$

则 $\frac{dz(t)}{dt} = -Ae^{-At} y(t) + e^{-At} y'(t)$
 $= -Ae^{-At} y(t) + e^{-At} Ay(t) = 0$

$\Rightarrow z(t)$ 为 $\frac{t}{0}$ 的解.

即. $z(t) = z(t_0), \forall t.$

$\Rightarrow e^{-At} y(t) = e^{-At_0} y(t_0) = e^{-At_0} x(t_0)$

$\Rightarrow y(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)} x(t_0) = x(t).$ 即证. \square

二. 线性常系数非齐次微分方程组的解

设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times m}$, 是常系数矩阵.

$u(t) = (u_1(t), \dots, u_m(t))^T$ 是已知向量函数.

$x(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T$ 未知.

考虑
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + Bu(t) \\ x(t)|_{t=t_0} = x(t_0) \end{cases} \quad (*)2$$

Th. $(*)2$ 有唯一解

$$x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)} x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-s)} Bu(s) ds.$$

证: 设 $x(t) = e^{At} c(t)$ 为 $(x_2) = \delta$

$$\text{则 } \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = A e^{At} c(t) + e^{At} c'(t)$$

$$\text{从而 } A e^{At} c(t) + e^{At} c'(t) = A e^{At} c(t) + B u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{At} c'(t) = B u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow c'(t) = e^{-At} B u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow c(t) = \int_{t_0}^t e^{-As} B u(s) ds + C, \quad \text{其中 } c \text{ 为 } \frac{1}{s} \text{ 级数 } \frac{1}{s}.$$

$$\text{又 } x(t)|_{t=t_0} = x(t_0),$$

$$\text{故 } e^{At_0} c(t_0) = e^{At_0} C = x(t_0) \Rightarrow C = e^{-At_0} x(t_0)$$

$$\text{从而 } x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)} x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{A(t-s)} B u(s) ds.$$

三. n 阶常系数微分方程的解

考虑 n 阶常系数齐次微分方程一定解问题:

$$\begin{cases} y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0 \\ y^{(i)}(t)|_{t=0} = y_0^{(i)}, \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n-1 \end{cases}$$

(*)3

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x_1 = y \\ x_2 = y' = x_1' \\ \vdots \\ x_n = y^{(n-1)} = x_{n-1}' \end{cases} \quad \text{则} \quad \begin{cases} x_1' = x_2 \\ x_2' = x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n' = -a_n x_1 - a_{n-1} x_2 - \dots - a_1 x_n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } x(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T, \quad x(0) = (x_1(0), \dots, x_n(0))^T = (y_0, y_0', \dots, y_0^{(n-1)})^T$$

则 (*)3 等价于: $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = Ax(t) \\ x(t)|_{t=0} = x(0) \end{cases}$ 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ -a_n & -a_{n-1} & \dots & -a_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (*)4

且 $(*)3$ 的解为 $(*)4$ 的 $n-1$ 个分量.

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= (1, 0, \dots, 0) x(t) = (1, 0, \dots, 0) e^{At} x(0) \\ &= (1, 0, \dots, 0) e^{At} \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_0' \\ \vdots \\ y_0^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

对于 n 阶常系数非齐次方程: 定理由是³

$$\begin{cases} y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = u(t) \\ y^{(i)}(t)|_{t=0} = y_0^{(i)}, \quad i=0, 1, \dots, n-1 \end{cases}$$

$(*)5$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而求得: $(*)5$ 的解为 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + B u(t) \\ x(t)|_{t=0} = x(0) \end{cases}$

解 = n 个分量.

$$故 \quad y(t) = (1, 0, \dots, 0) \left(e^{At} x(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-s)} B u(s) ds \right)$$