22

? Problem 1

 $rac{dec{x}}{dt}=Aec{x},A=egin{pmatrix} -5 & -1 \ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$,求其通解,并写出 e^{At} .

✓ Solution Solution >

矩阵 A 的特征方程为:

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 - \lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -3 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda + 4)^2 = 0.$$

解得重特征值:

$$\lambda = -4$$
 (二重根).

解方程 $(A + 4I)\vec{v} = 0$:

$$A+4I=egin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

可得线性方程 $-v_1-v_2=0$,解为 $\vec{v}_1=egin{pmatrix}1\\-1\end{pmatrix}$ 。

解方程 $(A+4I)\vec{v}=\vec{v}_1$:

取
$$ec{v}_2 = egin{pmatrix} 0 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
。

通解形式为:

$$ec{x}(t) = e^{-4t} \left[C_1 ec{v}_1 + C_2 \left(t ec{v}_1 + ec{v}_2
ight)
ight],$$

具体展开为:

$$ec{x}(t) = e^{-4t} \left[C_1 egin{pmatrix} 1 \ -1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \left(t egin{pmatrix} 1 \ -1 \end{pmatrix} + egin{pmatrix} 0 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}
ight)
ight].$$

利用幂零矩阵分解: A=-4I+N,其中 $N=\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 满足 $N^2=0$,则:

$$e^{At} = e^{-4t} \left(I + Nt \right),$$

具体展开为:

$$e^{At} = e^{-4t} egin{pmatrix} 1-t & -t \ t & 1+t \end{pmatrix}.$$

? Problem 2

$$rac{dec{x}}{dt}=Aec{x},A=egin{pmatrix}1&-1\1&1\end{pmatrix}$$
,求其通解,并写出 e^{At} .

✓ Solution Solution >

矩阵 A 的特征方程为:

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

代入矩阵 A:

$$\det egin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2 + 1$$
 $(1-\lambda)^2 + 1 = 0 \implies (1-\lambda)^2 = -1 \implies 1-\lambda = \pm i$

因此,特征值为:

$$\lambda_1=1+i, \quad \lambda_2=1-i$$

观察矩阵 A 可分解为:

$$A=I+J,\quad
ot \sharp
othag in I=egin{pmatrix} 1&0\0&1 \end{pmatrix},\ J=egin{pmatrix} 0&-1\1&0 \end{pmatrix}$$

I与J可交换,且 $J^2 = -I$ 。

利用 J 的幂级数展开:

$$e^{Jt} = \cos t \cdot I + \sin t \cdot J = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

由于 A = I + J 且 I 与 J 可交换:

$$e^{At} = e^{It} \cdot e^{Jt} = e^t \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

通解为:

$$ec{x}(t) = e^{At} ec{C} = e^t egin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} C_1 \ C_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

分量为:

$$egin{cases} x_1(t) = e^t(C_1\cos t - C_2\sin t) \ x_2(t) = e^t(C_1\sin t + C_2\cos t) \end{cases}$$

通解:

$$ec{x}(t) = e^t egin{pmatrix} C_1 \cos t - C_2 \sin t \ C_1 \sin t + C_2 \cos t \end{pmatrix}, \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

矩阵指数:

$$e^{At} = e^t \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

? Problem 3

$$rac{dec{x}}{dt} = Aec{x}, A = egin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \ -1 & 1 & 1 \ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
 ,求其通解,并写出 e^{At} .

✓ Solution Solution >

矩阵 A 的特征方程为:

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

解得特征值:

$$\lambda_1=0,\quad \lambda_2=2,\quad \lambda_3=-1$$

解方程 $(A-0I)\vec{v}=0$, 得特征向量:

$$ec{v}_1 = egin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解方程 $(A-2I)\vec{v}=0$, 得特征向量:

$$ec{v}_2 = egin{pmatrix} 3 \ -2 \ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解方程 $(A+I)\vec{v}=0$, 得特征向量:

$$ec{v}_3 = egin{pmatrix} 0 \ 1 \ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

由于矩阵 A 有三个不同的实特征值, 通解为:

$$ec{x}(t) = C_1 e^{0 \cdot t} ec{v}_1 + C_2 e^{2t} ec{v}_2 + C_3 e^{-t} ec{v}_3$$

即:

$$ec{x}(t) = C_1 egin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{2t} egin{pmatrix} 3 \ -2 \ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 e^{-t} egin{pmatrix} 0 \ 1 \ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

构造可逆矩阵 P 和对角矩阵 D:

$$P = egin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \ 0 & -2 & 1 \ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = egin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 2 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵指数为:

$$e^{At} = Pe^{Dt}P^{-1}$$

其中
$$e^{Dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \ 0 & 0 & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$
。

通过矩阵乘法计算 e^{At} , 结果为:

$$e^{At} = rac{1}{6}egin{pmatrix} 3+3e^{2t} & 6-6e^{2t} & 3-3e^{2t} \ -2e^{2t}+2e^{-t} & 4e^{2t}+2e^{-t} & 2e^{2t}-2e^{-t} \ 3+e^{2t}-4e^{-t} & 6-2e^{2t}-4e^{-t} & 3-e^{2t}+4e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

通解:

$$ec{x}(t)=C_1egin{pmatrix}1\0\1\end{pmatrix}+C_2e^{2t}egin{pmatrix}3\-2\1\end{pmatrix}+C_3e^{-t}egin{pmatrix}0\1\-2\end{pmatrix},\quad C_1,C_2,C_3\in\mathbb{R}$$

矩阵指数:

$$e^{At} = rac{1}{6}egin{pmatrix} 3+3e^{2t} & 6-6e^{2t} & 3-3e^{2t} \ -2e^{2t}+2e^{-t} & 4e^{2t}+2e^{-t} & 2e^{2t}-2e^{-t} \ 3+e^{2t}-4e^{-t} & 6-2e^{2t}-4e^{-t} & 3-e^{2t}+4e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

? Problem 4

$$rac{dec{x}}{dt} = Aec{x}, A = egin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & -1 & 0 \ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求其通解,并写出 e^{At} .

有特征值 $\lambda_1 = -4, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$, 特征向量 $\vec{v} = (0, 0, 1)'$.

解 $(A - \lambda_2 I)\vec{x} = 0$, 有 $\vec{v}_{20} = (3, 0, 1)', \vec{v}_{30} = (1, 3, 0)'$.

$$ec{v}_{21} = (A - \lambda_2 I)^2 ec{v}_{20} = (0,0,0)', ec{v}_{31} = (A - \lambda_2 I)^2 ec{v}_{30} = (3,0,1)'.$$

故

$$\Phi(t) = egin{pmatrix} 0 & 3\mathrm{e}^{-t} & (1+3t)\mathrm{e}^{-t} \ 0 & 0 & 3\mathrm{e}^{-t} \ \mathrm{e}^{-4t} & \mathrm{e}^{-t} & t\mathrm{e}^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

因此

$$\Phi^{-1}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} & 1\\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{9} & 0\\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵指数:

$$e^{At} = \Phi(t)\Phi^{-1}(0) = egin{pmatrix} e^{-t} & te^{-t} & 0 \ 0 & e^{-t} & 0 \ rac{e^{-t}-e^{-4t}}{3} & rac{te^{-t}}{3} - rac{e^{-t}-e^{-4t}}{9} & e^{-4t} \end{pmatrix}$$

通解:

$$ec{x}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} egin{pmatrix} 3 \ 0 \ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-t} egin{pmatrix} 3t+1 \ 3 \ t \end{pmatrix} + C_3 e^{-4t} egin{pmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

? Problem 5

$$rac{dec{x}}{dt} = Aec{x}, A = egin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \ 2 & -1 & -2 \ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求其通解,并写出 e^{At} .

✓ Solution Solution >

有特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$.

解
$$(A - \lambda_1) \vec{x} = 0$$
,有 $\vec{v}_{10} = (1,0,0)', \vec{v}_{20} = (0,1,0)', \vec{v}_{30} = (0,0,1)'$.

故

$$ec{v}_{11} = (A - \lambda_1) ec{v}_{10} = (1, 2, -1)',$$

$$egin{aligned} ec{v}_{12} &= (A-\lambda_1)^2 ec{v}_{10} = (0,0,0)', \ ec{v}_{21} &= (A-\lambda_1) ec{v}_{20} = (-1,-2,1)', \ ec{v}_{22} &= (A-\lambda_1)^2 ec{v}_{20} = (0,0,0)', \ ec{v}_{31} &= (A-\lambda_1) ec{v}_{30} = (-1,-2,1)', \ ec{v}_{32} &= (A-\lambda_1)^2 ec{v}_{30} = (0,0,0)', \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\Phi(t)=e^tegin{pmatrix}1+t&-t&-t\2t&1-2t&-2t\-t&t&1+t\end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵指数:

$$e^{At} = \Phi(t)\Phi^{-1}(0) = e^t egin{pmatrix} 1+t & -t & -t \ 2t & 1-2t & -2t \ -t & t & 1+t \end{pmatrix}$$

通解:

$$ec{x}(t) = e^{At} ec{c}$$