第一章 矩阵函数

题 1.1. (p79.1)设函数矩阵
$$\mathbf{A}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin t & -e^t & t \\ \cos t & e^t & t^2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,试求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathbf{A}(t), |\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathbf{A}(t)|, \lim_{t \to 0} \mathbf{A}(t)$ 。

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}}. \ \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathbf{A}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -e^t & 1 \\ -\sin t & e^t & 2t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ |\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathbf{A}(t)| = 0, \ \lim_{t \to 0}\mathbf{A}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

题 1.2. (p79.2) 设函数矩阵
$$\mathbf{A}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^t & 1 \\ e^{-t} & 2e^{2t} & 0 \\ 3t & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 试求 $\int \mathbf{A}(t)dt, \int_0^u \mathbf{A}(t)dt$ 。

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{R}}. \int \mathbf{A}(t)dt = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} & (t-1)e^{t} & t \\ -e^{-t} & e^{2t} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}t^{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_{0}^{u} \mathbf{A}(t)dt = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}e^{2u} & (u-1)e^{u} & u \\ -e^{-u} & e^{2u} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}u^{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}e^{2u} - \frac{1}{2} & (u-1)e^{u} + 1 & u \\ -e^{-u} + 1 & e^{2u} - 1 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}u^{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

题 1.3.
$$(p79.3)$$
 判断级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^n} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n$ 是否收敛,如果收敛,计算出结果。

$$\mathbf{M}$$
. 令 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,特征值 $\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = 5$ 。

則
$$A = P\Lambda P^{-1} = P\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$
, 其中 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$, 于是:
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^n} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^n} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^n \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^n} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{10}{13} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{18}{13} & \frac{4}{13} \\ \frac{16}{18} & \frac{18}{18} \end{pmatrix}$$

计算出级数的值恰恰说明了其收敛。

题 1.4. (p79.4) 已知矩阵
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 , $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 试求 $e^{\mathbf{A}}, e^{\mathbf{B}}$.

解. (1) $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2), \Leftrightarrow P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda,$ 则:

$$\begin{cases} P(\lambda_1) = P(1) = a_0 + a_1 = e \\ P(\lambda_1) = P(2) = a_0 + 2a_1 = e^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = a_0 = 2e - e^2 \\ a_1 = e^2 - e \end{cases}$$

$$e^{\mathbf{A}} = P(\mathbf{A}) = (2e - e^2)\mathbf{E} + (e^2 - e)\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e - e^2 & e^2 - e \\ -2e^2 + 2e & 2e^2 - e \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2$, 令 $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1 \lambda$,则:

$$\begin{cases} P(\lambda) = P(2) = a_0 + 2a_1 = e^2 \\ P'(\lambda) = P'(2) = a_1 = e^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = -e^2 \\ a_1 = e^2 \end{cases}$$

$$e^{\mathbf{B}} = P(\mathbf{B}) = e^2 \mathbf{E} + e^2 \mathbf{B}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -e^2 & -e^2 \\ 4e^2 & 3e^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

题 1.5. (p79.5) 已知矩阵
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\theta \\ \theta & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 试证 $e^{\mathbf{A}t} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta t & -\sin \theta t \\ \sin \theta t & \cos \theta t \end{pmatrix}$ 。

证明.
$$\lambda_1 = \theta i, \lambda_2 = -\theta i, m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \theta i)(\lambda + \theta i), \Leftrightarrow P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1 \lambda,$$
则:

$$\begin{cases} P(\lambda_1) = P(\theta i) = a_0 + a_1 \theta i = e^{\theta t i} \\ P(\lambda_2) = P(-\theta i) = a_0 - a_1 \theta i = e^{-\theta t i} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = \cos \theta t \\ a_1 = \frac{\sin \theta t}{\theta} \end{cases}$$

$$e^{\mathbf{A}t} = P(\mathbf{A}) = \cos \theta t \mathbf{E} + \frac{\sin \theta t}{\theta} \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta t & -\sin \theta t \\ -\sin \theta t & \cos \theta t \end{pmatrix}$$

题 1.6. (p79.6) 设矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\theta \\ \theta & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 利用上题1.5结果求 $e^{\mathbf{A}}$ 。

 \mathbf{R} . 令 $\mathbf{A} = \sigma \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{B}$, 其中 $\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\theta \\ \theta & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 由于 \mathbf{E} 与 \mathbf{B} 可交换,并且根据题1.5可得:

$$e^{\mathbf{A}} = e^{\sigma \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{B}} = e^{\sigma \mathbf{E}} e^{\mathbf{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\sigma} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\sigma} \cos \theta & -e^{\sigma} \sin \theta \\ -e^{\sigma} \sin \theta & e^{\sigma} \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

题 1.7. (p80.7) 设 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -6 & -7 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 10 & -6 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $e^{2\mathbf{A}t}$ 。

 \mathbf{R} . $\lambda_1=2,\lambda_2=\lambda_3=-1$,显然 \mathbf{A} 的若当标准形 $\mathbf{J}=\begin{pmatrix}2\\&-1&1\\&&-1\end{pmatrix}$,其中空白位置全是 0。

并且有 $J = P^{-1}AP \Rightarrow PJ = AP$ 。 不妨令 $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3)$,其中 P 为非奇异矩阵,则:

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{p}_1 = 2\boldsymbol{p}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{p}_2 = -\boldsymbol{p}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{p}_3 = \boldsymbol{p}_2 - \boldsymbol{p}_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{p}_1 = (1,0,1)^T \\ \boldsymbol{p}_2 = (2,1,2)^T \\ \boldsymbol{p}_3 = (5,1,2)^T \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

于是

$$e^{2At} = \mathbf{P}e^{2\mathbf{J}t}\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{4t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} & 2te^{-2t} \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4e^{4t} + (-4t - 3)e^{-2t} & -2e^{4t} + 2e^{-2t} & -3e^{4t} + (4t + 3)e^{-2t} \\ -2te^{-2t} & e^{-2t} & 2te^{-2t} \\ 4e^{4t} + (-4t - 4)e^{-2t} & -2e^{4t} + 2e^{-2t} & -3e^{4t} + (4t + 4)e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

题 1.8. (p80.8) 设 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -3 \\ -7 & -2 & 8 \\ -2 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $e^{\mathbf{A}t}$ 。

 \mathbf{R} . $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 1$,显然 \mathbf{A} 的若当标准形 $\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,其中空白位置全是 0。并且

有 $J = P^{-1}AP \Rightarrow PJ = AP$ 。不妨令 $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3)$,其中 P 为非奇异矩阵,则:

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{p}_1 = 2\boldsymbol{p}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{p}_2 = \boldsymbol{p}_1 + 2\boldsymbol{p}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{p}_1 = (-1,4,1)^T \\ \boldsymbol{p}_2 = (-1,3,1)^T \\ \boldsymbol{p}_3 = (0,3,1)^T \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

于是

$$\mathbf{e}^{At} = \mathbf{P}e^{Jt}\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} (t+1)e^{2t} & te^{2t} & -3te^{2t} \\ (-4t-3)e^{2t} + 3e^{t} & (-4t+1)e^{2t} & (12t-3)e^{2t} + 3e^{t} \\ (-t-1)e^{2t} + e^{t} & -te^{2t} & 3te^{2t} + e^{t} \end{pmatrix}$$

题 1.9. (p80.9) 已知
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 试求 $\cos \mathbf{A}, \sin \mathbf{B}, e^{\mathbf{B}t}$.

解.
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 5, m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 5), \Leftrightarrow P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda,$$
则:

$$\begin{cases} P(\lambda_1) = P(1) = a_0 + a_1 = \cos 1 \\ P(\lambda_2) = P(5) = a_0 + 5a_1 = \cos 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{-\cos 5 + 5\cos 1}{4} \\ a_1 = \frac{\cos 5 - \cos 1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\cos \mathbf{A} = P(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{-\cos 5 + 5\cos 1}{4} \mathbf{E} + \frac{\cos 5 - \cos 1}{4} \mathbf{A}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \cos 5 + 3\cos 1 & 2\cos 5 - 2\cos 1 & \cos 5 - \cos 1 \\ \cos 5 - \cos 1 & 2\cos 5 + 2\cos 1 & \cos 5 - \cos 1 \\ \cos 5 - \cos 1 & 2\cos 5 - 2\cos 1 & \cos 5 + 3\cos 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由于
$$\boldsymbol{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -7 & -7 & -7 & -7 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{J}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{J}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,其中 $\boldsymbol{J}_1, \boldsymbol{J}_2$ 为若当块,空白位置全是 0 。

則
$$\sin \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \mathbf{J}_1 \\ \sin \mathbf{J}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin 2 & \cos 2 & \frac{\sin 2}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\sin 2 & \cos 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\sin 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{D} e^{\mathbf{B}t} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\mathbf{J}_1 t} \\ e^{\mathbf{J}_2 t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{3t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} & te^{-2t} & \frac{t^2 e^{-2t}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-2t} & te^{-2t} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

题 1.10. (p80.10) 已知
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 试求 $e^{\mathbf{A}t}, e^{\mathbf{B}t}, \sin \mathbf{B}t$.

解. **A** 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -2, m_A(\lambda) = \lambda(\lambda + 2)$, 令 $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda$, 则:

$$\begin{cases} P(\lambda_1) = P(0) = a_0 = 1 \\ P(\lambda_2) = P(-2) = a_0 - 2a_1 = e^{-2t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = 1 \\ a_1 = \frac{1 - e^{-2t}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$e^{\mathbf{A}t} = P(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{E} + \frac{1 - e^{-2t}}{2} \mathbf{A}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1 - e^{-2t}}{2} \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

 \boldsymbol{B} 的特征值 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2, m_{\boldsymbol{B}}(\lambda) = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2),$

(1) 令 $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1 \lambda$,则:

$$\begin{cases} P(\lambda_1) = P(-1) = a_0 - a_1 = e^{-t} \\ P(\lambda_2) = P(2) = a_0 + 2a_1 = e^{2t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{2e^{-t} + e^{2t}}{3} \\ a_1 = \frac{-e^{-t} + e^{2t}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$e^{\mathbf{B}t} = P(\mathbf{B}) = \frac{2e^{-t} + e^{2t}}{3}\mathbf{E} + \frac{-e^{-t} + e^{2t}}{3}\mathbf{B}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -e^{2t} + 4e^{-t} & e^{2t} - e^{-t} & e^{2t} - e^{-t} \\ 0 & 3e^{2t} & 0 \\ -4e^{2t} + 4e^{-t} & e^{2t} - e^{-t} & 4e^{2t} - e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 令 $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1 \lambda$,则:

$$\begin{cases} P(\lambda_1) = P(-1) = a_0 - a_1 = \sin t \\ P(\lambda_2) = P(2) = a_0 + 2a_1 = \sin 2t \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{\sin 2t + 2\sin t}{3} \\ a_1 = \frac{\sin 2t - \sin t}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\sin \mathbf{B}t = P(\mathbf{B}) = \frac{\sin 2t + 2\sin t}{3} \mathbf{E} + \frac{\sin 2t - \sin t}{3} \mathbf{B}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin 2t + 4\sin t & \sin 2t - \sin t & \sin 2t - \sin t \\ 0 & 3\sin 2t & 0 \\ -4\sin 2t + 4\sin t & \sin 2t - \sin t & 4\sin 2t - \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

题 1.11. (p80.11) 求常系数线性齐次微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1'(t) = -7x_1 - 7x_2 + 5x_3 \\ x_2'(t) = -8x_1 - 8x_2 - 5x_3 \\ x_3'(t) = -5x_2 \end{cases}$$

满足初始条件 $x_1(0) = 3, x_2(0) = -2, x_3(0) = 1$ 的解。

解. 由题意得:
$$\mathbf{x}'(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t)$$
, 其中 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -7 & 5 \\ -8 & -8 & -5 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的特征

值为 $\lambda_1 = -15, \lambda_2 = -5, \lambda_3 = 5$ 。

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -15 \\ -5 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{10} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{\mathbf{A}t} = \mathbf{P}e^{\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-15t} \\ e^{-5t} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} & 0 \\ \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{10} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-15t} & e^{-5t} & e^{5t} \\ 3e^{-15t} & -e^{-5t} & -e^{5t} \\ e^{-15t} & -e^{-5t} & e^{5t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5}e^{-15t} + \frac{9}{10}e^{-5t} + \frac{17}{10}e^{5t} \\ \frac{3}{5}e^{-15t} - \frac{9}{10}e^{-5t} - \frac{17}{10}e^{5t} \\ \frac{1}{5}e^{-15t} - \frac{9}{10}e^{-5t} + \frac{17}{10}e^{5t} \end{pmatrix}$$

题 1.12. (p80.12) 求常系数线性齐次微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1'(t) = x_1(t) - x_2(t) \\ x_2'(t) = 4x_1(t) - 3x_2(t) + 1 \end{cases}$$

满足初始条件 $x_1(0) = 1, x_2(0) = 2$ 的解。

解. 由题意得: $\mathbf{x}'(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{F}(t)$, 其中 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, $\mathbf{F}(t) = (0, 1)^T$, **A** 的特征值为 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=-1, m_{\boldsymbol{A}}(\lambda)=(\lambda+1)^2$ 。令 $P(\lambda)=a_0+a_1\lambda$,则 $\begin{cases} P(\lambda) = P(-1) = a_0 - a_1 = e^{-t} \\ P'(\lambda) = P'(-1) = a_1 = te^{-t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = (1+t)e^{-t} \\ a_1 = te^{-t} \end{cases}$

$$e^{\mathbf{A}t} = P(\mathbf{A}) = (1+t)e^{-t}\mathbf{E} + te^{-t}\mathbf{A}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (2t+1)e^{-t} & -te^{-t} \\ 4te^{-t} & (-2t+1)e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{x}(t) &= e^{\mathbf{A}t}\boldsymbol{x}(0) + e^{\mathbf{A}t} \int_0^t e^{-\mathbf{A}u}\boldsymbol{b}du \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} (2t+1)e^{-t} & -te^{-t} \\ 4te^{-t} & (-2t+1)e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \begin{pmatrix} (2t+1)e^{-t} & -te^{-t} \\ 4te^{-t} & (-2t+1)e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} (-2u+1)e^u & ue^u \\ -4ue^u & (2u+1)e^u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} du \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} (t+2)e^{-t} - 1 \\ (2t+3)e^{-t} - 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

题 1.13. (p80.13) 求微分方程组 X'(t) = AX(t) 的通解,其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

解. 由题意得: $\mathbf{X}'(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}(t)$, 其中 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的特征值为

 $\lambda_1=\lambda_2=\lambda_3=2$,显然 $m{A}$ 的若当标准型 $m{J}=egin{pmatrix}2&&&\ &2&1\ &&2\end{pmatrix}$,并且有 $m{J}=m{P}^{-1}m{AP}\Rightarrowm{PJ}=m{AP}$ 。

不妨令 $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3)$, 其中 P 为非奇异矩阵,则:

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{p}_1 = 2\boldsymbol{p}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{p}_2 = 2\boldsymbol{p}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{p}_3 = \boldsymbol{p}_2 + \boldsymbol{p}_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boldsymbol{p}_1 = (1,0,0)^T \\ \boldsymbol{p}_2 = (2,2,-2)^T \\ \boldsymbol{p}_3 = (0,1,1)^T \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

于是

$$e^{\mathbf{A}t} = \mathbf{P}e^{\mathbf{\Lambda}t}\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & & \\ & e^{2t} & te^{2t} \\ & & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} & te^{2t} \\ 0 & (t+1)e^{2t} & te^{2t} \\ 0 & -te^{2t} & (1-t)e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

不妨设
$$\mathbf{x}(0) = (k_1, k_2, k_3)^T$$
,则 $\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} k_1e^{2t} + k_2te^{2t} + k_3te^{2t} \\ k_2(t+1)e^{2t} + k_3te^{2t} \\ -k_2te^{2t} + k_3(1-t)e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$

题 1.14. (p80.14) 求微分方程组 X'(t) = AX(t) + F(t) 的通解,其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $F(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

解. 由题意得: $\mathbf{x}'(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{F}(t)$, 其中 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的特征 值为 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 5$ 。

则
$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{\mathbf{A}t} = \mathbf{P} e^{\mathbf{\Lambda}t} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} \\ e^{4t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} + e^{4t} & -e^{2t} + e^{4t} \\ -e^{2t} + e^{4t} & e^{2t} + e^{4t} \end{pmatrix}$$
不妨设 $\mathbf{x}(0) = (k_1, k_2)^T$,则:

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{x}(t) &= e^{At}\boldsymbol{x}(0) + e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-Au}\boldsymbol{F}(t)du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} + e^{4t} & -e^{2t} + e^{4t} \\ -e^{2t} + e^{4t} & e^{2t} + e^{4t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} + e^{4t} & -e^{2t} + e^{4t} \\ -e^{2t} + e^{4t} & e^{2t} + e^{4t} \end{pmatrix} \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2u} + e^{-4u} & -e^{-2u} + e^{-4u} \\ -e^{-2u} + e^{-4u} & e^{-2u} + e^{-4u} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} k_1(e^{2t} + e^{4t}) + k_2(-e^{2t} + e^{4t}) + e^{2t} - 1 \\ k_1(-e^{2t} + e^{4t}) + k_2(e^{2t} + e^{4t}) + 1 - e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} (k_1 + k_2)e^{4t} + (k_1 - k_2 + 1)e^{2t} - 1 \\ (k_1 + k_2)e^{4t} + (k_2 - k_1 - 1)e^{2t} + 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

题 1.15. (p81.16) 设 \boldsymbol{A} 为方阵, $\boldsymbol{B}(t) = e^{\boldsymbol{A}t}$ 。若 $\operatorname{tr} \boldsymbol{A} = 0$,证明对一切 $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $\det \boldsymbol{B}(t) = 1$ 。

证明. 由题意得,不妨设 $\pmb{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, λ_i 为矩阵 \pmb{A} 的特征值,则 $\pmb{B}(t)e^{\pmb{A}t}$ 的特征值为 $e^{\lambda_i t}$,则

$$\det \boldsymbol{B}(t) = \prod_{i}^{n} e^{\lambda_{i}t} = e^{\sum_{i}^{n} \lambda_{i}t} = e^{t \times \operatorname{tr}(\boldsymbol{A})} = e^{0} = 1$$