

# 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  $\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}(t)$ ,  $|\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}(t)|$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \mathbf{A}(t)$ 。

解.  $\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -e^t & 1 \\ -\sin t & e^t & 2t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $|\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{A}(t)| = 0$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \mathbf{A}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

□

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  $\int \mathbf{A}(t)dt$ ,  $\int_0^u \mathbf{A}(t)dt$ 。

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

$$\int_0^u \mathbf{A}(t)dt = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}e^{2u} & (u-1)e^u & u \\ -e^{-u} & e^{2u} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}u^2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}e^{2u} - \frac{1}{2} & (u-1)e^u + 1 & u \\ -e^{-u} + 1 & e^{2u} - 1 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2}u^2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

□

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。

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

则  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \mathbf{P} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{P}^{-1}$ , 其中  $\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$ , 于是:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^n} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 8 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^n} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^n \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{10^n} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{10}{13} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{18}{13} & \frac{4}{13} \\ \frac{16}{13} & \frac{18}{13} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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)  $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, m_{\mathbf{A}}(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)$ , 令  $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda$ , 则:

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

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

(2)  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, m_{\mathbf{A}}(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2$ , 令  $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda$ , 则:

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

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\mathbf{B}} &= P(\mathbf{B}) = e^2\mathbf{E} + e^2\mathbf{B} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -e^2 & -e^2 \\ 4e^2 & 3e^2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

□

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

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

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

□

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

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

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

□

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

**解.**  $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$ , 显然  $A$  的若当标准形  $J = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & -1 & 1 \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 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:

$$\begin{cases} Ap_1 = 2p_1 \\ Ap_2 = -p_2 \\ Ap_3 = p_2 - p_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p_1 = (1, 0, 1)^T \\ p_2 = (2, 1, 2)^T \\ p_3 = (5, 1, 2)^T \end{cases}$$

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

于是

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

□

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

解.  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 1$ , 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  $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{P}$ 。不妨令  $\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3)$ , 其中  $\mathbf{P}$  为非奇异矩阵, 则:

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

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

于是

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

□

**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.**  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 5, m_{\mathbf{A}}(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 5)$ , 令  $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda$ , 则:

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

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \mathbf{A} &= P(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{-\cos 5 + 5 \cos 1}{4} \mathbf{E} + \frac{\cos 5 - \cos 1}{4} \mathbf{A} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \cos 5 + 3 \cos 1 & 2 \cos 5 - 2 \cos 1 & \cos 5 - \cos 1 \\ \cos 5 - \cos 1 & 2 \cos 5 + 2 \cos 1 & \cos 5 - \cos 1 \\ \cos 5 - \cos 1 & 2 \cos 5 - 2 \cos 1 & \cos 5 + 3 \cos 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

□

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\mathbf{B}t} = P(\mathbf{B}) &= \frac{2e^{-t}+e^{2t}}{3}\mathbf{E} + \frac{-e^{-t}+e^{2t}}{3}\mathbf{B} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -e^{2t}+4e^{-t} & e^{2t}-e^{-t} & e^{2t}-e^{-t} \\ 0 & 3e^{2t} & 0 \\ -4e^{2t}+4e^{-t} & e^{2t}-e^{-t} & 4e^{2t}-e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \mathbf{B}t = P(\mathbf{B}) &= \frac{\sin 2t+2\sin t}{3}\mathbf{E} + \frac{\sin 2t-\sin t}{3}\mathbf{B} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin 2t+4\sin t & \sin 2t-\sin t & \sin 2t-\sin t \\ 0 & 3\sin 2t & 0 \\ -4\sin 2t+4\sin t & \sin 2t-\sin t & 4\sin 2t-\sin t \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

□

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

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

□

**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  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$ ,  $\mathbf{F}(t) = (0, 1)^T$ ,  $\mathbf{A}$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1, m_{\mathbf{A}}(\lambda) = (\lambda + 1)^2$ 。令  $P(\lambda) = a_0 + a_1\lambda$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} P(\lambda) = P(-1) = a_0 - a_1 = e^{-t} \\ P'(\lambda) = P'(-1) = a_1 = te^{-t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_0 = (1+t)e^{-t} \\ a_1 = te^{-t} \end{cases}$$

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

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

□

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

**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  $\mathbf{A}$  的若当标准型  $\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & 1 \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 并且有  $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{P} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{P}$ 。

不妨令  $\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_3)$ , 其中  $\mathbf{P}$  为非奇异矩阵, 则:

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

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

于是

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



不妨设  $\mathbf{x}(0) = (k_1, k_2, k_3)^T$ , 则  $\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{At}\mathbf{x}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} (k_1 + k_2t + k_3t)e^{2t} \\ (k_2t + k_2 + k_3t)e^{2t} \\ (-k_2t - k_3t + k_3)e^{2t} \end{pmatrix}$ 。

□

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

**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  $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 5$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \mathbf{A} &= \mathbf{P}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \\ & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ e^{At} &= \mathbf{P}e^{\mathbf{\Lambda}t}\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & \\ & e^{4t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} + e^{4t} & -e^{2t} + e^{4t} \\ -e^{2t} + e^{4t} & e^{2t} + e^{4t} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

不妨设  $\mathbf{x}(0) = (k_1, k_2)^T$ , 则:

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

□

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

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

$$\det \mathbf{B}(t) = \prod_i^n e^{\lambda_i t} = e^{\sum_i^n \lambda_i t} = e^{t \times \text{tr}(\mathbf{A})} = e^0 = 1$$

□