

① 矩阵序列与矩阵级数

谱半径 $\rho(A) = \max_i |\lambda_i| < 1$

1) 若 $A_{n \times n}$ 满足 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^k = O_{n \times n}$, 称 A 为收敛矩阵

2) $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k$ 绝对收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|A^k\|$ 收敛.

3) 方阵 A 的幂级数 (Neumann 级数)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k = E + A + A^2 + \cdots + A^k + \cdots$$

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 为收敛矩阵.

\Downarrow
和为 $(E - A)^{-1}$.

② 矩阵函数

$$1) e^{A+B} \neq e^A e^B \neq e^B e^A$$

当 $A_{n \times n}, B_{n \times n}, AB=BA \Rightarrow e^{A+B} = e^A e^B$

$$2) e^A e^{-A} = e^0 = E \Rightarrow (e^A)^{-1} = e^{-A} \quad \forall A.$$

$$3) (e^A)^m = e^{mA} \quad m=2, 3, \dots$$

2) 矩阵函数值的计算

A: 利用相似对角化

例: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $e^{At}, \cos A$.

解: $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2$, 则 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$.

当 $\lambda_1 = -2$ 时.

$$(-2E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & -6 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 时.

$$(E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \text{则 } \xi_2 &= (-2, 1, 0)^T \\ \xi_3 &= (0, 0, 1)^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } P \text{ 为 } \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

注意 λ 与 ξ 对应

$$\Rightarrow e^{At} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2t} & & \\ & e^t & \\ & & e^t \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

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

B. Jordan 标准形法.

例: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \pi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\pi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $\sin A$

解: A 为 Jordan 标准形. $J_1 = \pi$ $J_2 = -\pi$ $J_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $\sin J_1 = 0$ $\sin J_2 = 0$ $\sin J_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \sin 0 & \frac{1}{1!} \sin(0) \\ 0 & \sin 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $\sin A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & \frac{1}{1!} f'(\lambda_1) & \frac{1}{2!} f''(\lambda_1) & \dots \\ f(\lambda_2) & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ f(\lambda_n) & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$

习题 8. 证: $AB=BA$, 则有 $e^A e^B = e^{A+B}$

$\sin(A+B) = \frac{e^{i(A+B)} - e^{-i(A+B)}}{2i} = \frac{e^{iA} e^{iB} - e^{-iA} e^{-iB}}{2i} = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$

9. 解:

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $| \lambda E - A | = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 1) = 0$, 则 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = -1$

$(2E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $\xi_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T$

$(E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $\xi_2 = (-1, 1, 1)^T$

$(-E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $\xi_3 = (-1, 3, 3)^T$

则 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow e^{At} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & & \\ & e^{-t} & \\ & & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$ $\sin At = P \begin{pmatrix} \sin 2t & & \\ & \sin t & \\ & & -\sin t \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$

11.

$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 Jordan 块

则 $\ln A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

则 $\ln A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$