

## 矩阵分析习题

### T1

$$\|\alpha A^{(k)} + \beta B^{(k)} - \alpha A - \beta B\| \leq \alpha \|A^{(k)} - A\| + \beta \|B^{(k)} - B\| \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

证毕

### T2

$A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 2c, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -c$ , 则  $\rho(A) = 2|c|$

当  $\rho(A) < 1$  即  $|c| < \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $A$  为收敛矩阵

### T3

当  $\forall k, |c_k A^k| \rightarrow 0$  时, 矩阵幂级数收敛

### T4

#### (1)

矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征值为  $-2, -2$ , 则  $\rho(A) = 2$

又幂级数  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} x^k$  的收敛半径为  $r = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} \right| = 1$

故  $\rho(A) > r$ , 矩阵幂级数发散

#### (2)

矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -8 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  的特征值为  $-3, 5$ , 则  $\rho(A) = 5$

又幂级数  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{6^k} x^k$  的收敛半径为  $r = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} \right| = 6$

故  $\rho(A) < r$ , 矩阵幂级数收敛

### T5

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^k$  的收敛半径为  $r = 1$

由矩阵级数  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A^{(k)}$  收敛可得  $\rho(A) < 1$

故  $A$  为收敛矩阵, 于是  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^{(k)} = 0$

### T6

TODO:

### T7

$$e^A (e^A)^T = e^A e^{A^T} = e^{A-A} = I$$

故  $e^A$  为正交矩阵

### T8

$$e^{iA} (e^{iA})^H = e^{iA} e^{(iA)^H} = e^{iA-iA} = I$$

故  $e^{iA}$  为酉矩阵

### T9

$$|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - 1)$$

对应特征向量组成的矩阵为  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

$$\sin A = P \begin{pmatrix} \sin 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sin 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sin(-1) \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} \sin 2 & 4 \sin 2 - 2 \sin 1 & 2 \sin 2 - 4 \sin 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \sin 1 \\ 0 & 6 \sin 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**T10**

(1)

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & 1 & \\ 1 & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

(2)

$$J_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\ln J_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \ln 2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \ln 2 \end{pmatrix}, \ln J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

**T11**

TODO

**T12**

$$(e^{At})' = Ae^{At}$$

于是有  $A = (e^{At})'|_{t=0} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 2e^t & 0 & 2e^t - 4e^{2t} \\ 0 & e^t & 0 \\ 2e^{2t} - e^t & 0 & 4e^{2t} - e^t \end{array} \right) \Big|_{t=0} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

**T13**

$$\int_0^1 \sin At \, dt = \begin{pmatrix} \int_0^1 \sin a_{11}(t) \, dt & \int_0^1 \sin a_{12}(t) \, dt & \int_0^1 \sin a_{13}(t) \, dt \\ \int_0^1 \sin a_{21}(t) \, dt & \int_0^1 \sin a_{22}(t) \, dt & \int_0^1 \sin a_{23}(t) \, dt \\ \int_0^1 \sin a_{31}(t) \, dt & \int_0^1 \sin a_{32}(t) \, dt & \int_0^1 \sin a_{33}(t) \, dt \end{pmatrix}$$

**T14**

$A(t)(A(t))^{-1} = I$ , 两端求导得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d(A(t))}{dt}(A(t))^{-1} + A(t)\frac{d(A(t))^{-1}}{dt} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d((A(t))^{-1})}{dt} &= -(A(t))^{-1}\frac{d(A(t))}{dt}(A(t))^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

**T15**

已知  $\frac{\partial a^T x}{\partial x} = a$ ,  $\frac{\partial x^T A x}{\partial x} = 2Ax$

$(x-u)^T A(x-u) = x^T A x - 2(Au)^T x + u^T A u$ , 则

$$\frac{d((x-u)^T A(x-u))}{dx} = \frac{d(x^T A x - 2(Au)^T x + u^T A u)}{dx} = 2Ax - 2Au = 2A(x-u)$$

**T16**

由题意

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_i} &= \left( \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \xi_i}, \dots, \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial \xi_i} \right) = (a_{1i}, \dots, a_{ni}) = a_i \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^T} &= \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi_n} \right) = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \end{aligned}$$

**T17**

$$\det X = \sum_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} (-1)^\tau \xi_{1p_1} \xi_{2p_2} \dots \xi_{np_n}$$

其中,  $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n$  是  $1, 2, \dots, n$  的一个排列,  $\tau$  是该排列的逆序数

$$\text{则 } \frac{d}{dt}(\det X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} (-1)^\tau \xi_{1p_1} \xi_{2p_2} \dots \xi_{np_n}$$

$$\text{又 } \xi_{1p_1} = a_{i1}\xi_{1p_i} + a_{i2}\xi_{2p_i} + \dots + a_{in}\xi_{np_i}$$

当  $k \neq i$  时,  $\sum_{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n} (-1)^\tau \xi_{1p_1} \xi_{2p_2} \dots \xi_{np_n}$  的第  $i$  行与  $k$  行对应元素成比例, 该行列式为 0, 于是

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\det X) = (\text{tr } A)(\det X)$$

$$\text{即 } d(\det X) = (\text{tr } A)(\det X) \, dt$$

$$\text{积分后得 } \det X = ce^{\int_{t_0}^t (\text{tr } A) \, dt}$$

**T18**

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 8 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & -5 \end{pmatrix}, x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda + 1)^3, r(-I - A) = 1, \text{ 则 } m(\lambda) = (\lambda + 1)^2$$

设  $f(\lambda) = q(\lambda)m(\lambda) + b_1\lambda + b_0$ , 则

$$\begin{cases} b_0 - b_1 = e^{-t} \\ b_1 = te^{-t} \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} b_0 = (1+t)e^{-t} \\ b_1 = te^{-t} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } e^{At} = b_0 I + b_1 A = e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1+4t & 0 & 8t \\ 3t & 1 & 6t \\ -2t & 0 & 1-4t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = e^{At}x(0) = e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1+12t \\ 1+9t \\ 1-6t \end{pmatrix}$$

### T19

$t - a = e^u$ , 则

$$\frac{dX}{du} = \frac{dX}{dt} \frac{dt}{du} = \frac{AX}{t-a}(t-a) = AX$$

通解为  $X(t) = Ce^{A \ln(t-a)} = C(t-a)^A$