第四章 矩阵分析

4.4 矩阵函数及其计算

定义1(矩阵函数)设幂级数 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m z^m$ 的收敛半径为R, 且当|z| < R 时, 幂级数收敛于函数f(z), 即 $f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m z^m, |z| < R$

若∀ $A \in C^{n \times n}$,满足 $\rho(A) < R$. 称收敛的矩阵幂级数 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m A^m$ 的和为矩阵函数,记为f(A).

即 $f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m A^m$,特别地,当 $R = + \infty$ 时, $\forall A \in C^{n \times n}, \quad f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m A^m.$

我们熟悉的一些函数有:

$$e^{z} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} z^{m}, R = +\infty,$$

$$\sin z = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m+1)!} z^{2m+1}, R = +\infty,$$

对应的**矩阵函数**为:

$$e^A = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} A^m, \forall A = C^{n \times n},$$

$$\sin A = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m+1)!} A^{2m+1}, \forall A = C^{n \times n},$$

我们熟悉的一些函数有:

$$\cos z = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m)!} z^{2m}, R = +\infty,$$

$$(1-z)^{-1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} z^m, R = 1.$$

对应的矩阵函数为:

$$\cos A = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m)!} A^{2m}, \forall A = C^{n \times n},$$
$$(I - A)^{-1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} A^m, \rho(A) < 1.$$

 $称e^A$ 为矩阵指数函数, sin A为矩阵正弦函数, cos A为矩阵余弦函数.

若f(A)的变元A换成At,t为参数,则有

$$f(At) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m (At)^m, \quad |t|\rho(A) < R.$$

在实际应用中会经常遇到含参数的矩阵函数.



命题1: 设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$,则

1)
$$e^{iA} = \cos A + i\sin A$$
; 2) $\cos A = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iA} + e^{-iA})$;

3)
$$\sin A = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iA} - e^{-iA}); 4) \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = I;$$

5)若
$$AB = BA$$
, 则 $e^A e^B = e^B e^A = e^{A+B}$;

6)一般的,
$$e^A e^B$$
, $e^B e^A$, e^{A+B} 互不相等;

7)
$$e^A e^{-A} = e^{-A} e^A = I$$
, $\mathbb{P}(e^A)^{-1} = e^{-A}$.

(注: $\forall A, e^A$ 总是可逆的)

证明: 1)-4)可直接验证, 6)可见书上反例, 7)为5)的推论.下证5), 只需验证 $e^A e^B = e^{A+B}$,

证明: 1)-4)可直接验证, 6)可见书上反例, 7)为5)的推论.下证5), 只需验证 $e^A e^B = e^{A+B}$,

$$e^{A}e^{B} = \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} A^{m}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} B^{n}\right)$$

$$= I + (A + B) + \frac{1}{2!}(A^2 + AB + BA + B^2) + \dots$$

$$= I + (A + B) + \frac{1}{2!}(A + B)^{2} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} (A+B)^m = e^{A+B}.$$

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

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, 求 e^{At} .

解:
$$|\lambda I - A| = \lambda^2 + 1$$
,由 $Cayley$ 定理知, $A^2 + I = 0$,
故 $A^2 = -I$, $A^3 = -A$, $A^4 = I$, $A^5 = A$,...,有:
 $A^{2k} = (-1)^k I$, $A^{2k+1} = (-1)^k A$, $k = 1,2,...$,故
 $e^{At} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} (At)^k = (1 - \frac{1}{2!}t^2 + \frac{1}{4!}t^4 - ...)I + (t - \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^5}{5!} - ...)A = (\cos t)I + (\sin t)A$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$

例2:设 $A \in C^{n \times n}$,特征值为 π , $-\pi$,0,0,求 e^A , $\cos A$, $\sin A$.

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解:由条件知
$$|\lambda I - A| = \lambda^2 (\lambda - \pi)(\lambda + \pi)$$

= $\lambda^4 - \pi^2 \lambda^2$,

由Cayley定理知, $A^4 = \pi^2 \lambda^2$, 所以

$$\sin A = A - \frac{1}{3!}A^3 + \frac{1}{5!}A^5 - \frac{1}{7!}A^7 + \dots$$

$$= A - \frac{1}{3!}A^3 + \frac{\pi^2}{5!}A^3 - \frac{\pi^4}{7!}A^3 + \dots$$

$$= A + \left(-\frac{1}{3!} + \frac{\pi^2}{5!} - \frac{\pi^4}{7!} + \ldots\right)A^3$$

$$= A + \frac{\sin \pi - \pi}{\pi^3} A^3 = A - \pi^{-2} A^3.$$

同理可得:
$$\cos A = I - \frac{2}{\pi^2}A^2$$
,

$$e^{A} = I + A + \frac{p}{\pi^{2}}A^{2} + \frac{e^{\pi} - \pi - 1 - p}{\pi^{3}}A^{3},$$

其中
$$p = \frac{e^{\pi} + e^{-\pi}}{2} - 1.$$

注1: 由特征多项式的零化特点,可将矩阵函数计算简化,但一般仍显繁琐.

注2: 由上面两个例子可以看到,矩阵指数函数和三角函数可表示为一个次数不超过特征多项式次数的矩阵多项式.对一般矩阵函数,这个结论也是成立的.

定义2: (矩阵函数的计算法(一))

1.A为单纯矩阵,则存在可逆矩阵P使

$$A = Pdiag\{\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n\}P^{-1}$$
,设 $f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m z^m$, $|z| < R$. 则当 $\rho(A) < R$ 时, $f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m A^m$,所以

$$f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m A^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m (Pdiag\{\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n\} P^{-1})^m$$
$$= P(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m \operatorname{diag}\{\lambda_1^m, ..., \lambda_n^m\}) P^{-1}$$



$$= P(diag\{\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m \lambda_1^m, ..., \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m \lambda_n^m\}) P^{-1}$$

$$= P(diag\{f(\lambda_1), ..., f(\lambda_n)\}) P^{-1}$$

故A为单纯矩阵,f(A)仍为单纯矩阵.

A为单纯矩阵,求f(A)的步骤:

1.求A的特征值 $\lambda_1,...,\lambda_n$,及可逆矩阵P使

$$P^{-1}AP = diag\{\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n\},\$$

2.若 $\rho(A) < R$, 则

$$f(A) = P(diag\{f(\lambda_1), ..., f(\lambda_n)\})P^{-1}.$$

特别地,有:

$$\begin{split} e^A &= P(diag\{e^{\lambda_1}, \cdots, e^{\lambda_n}\})P^{-1}, \\ \sin A &= P(diag\{\sin \lambda_1, \cdots, \sin \lambda_n\})P^{-1}, \\ \cos A &= P(diag\{\cos \lambda_1, \cdots, \cos \lambda_n\})P^{-1}, \\ e^{At} &= P(diag\{e^{\lambda_1 t}, \cdots, e^{\lambda_n t}\})P^{-1}, \\ \sin At &= P(diag\{\sin \lambda_1 t, \cdots, \sin \lambda_n t\})P^{-1}, \\ \cos At &= P(diag\{\cos \lambda_1 t, \cdots, \cos \lambda_n t\})P^{-1}, \end{split}$$

注1: 同理有

$$f(At) = P(diag\{f(\lambda_1 t), \dots, f(\lambda_n t)\})P^{-1},$$
$$|t|\rho(A) < R.$$

注2: A为单纯矩阵,有谱分解

$$A = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \lambda_i E_i, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$$
为 A 的互异的特征值, 若 $\rho(A) < R$, 则

$$f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m A^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m (\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i E_i)^m$$
$$= \sum_{i=1}^k (\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m \lambda_i^m) E_i = \sum_{i=1}^k f(\lambda_i) E_i$$



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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -2.$$

对 $\lambda_2 = -2$,取特征向量 $\eta_1 = (-1,1,1)^T$.

对 $\lambda_1 = 1$, 取特征向量 $\eta_2 = (-2,1,0)^T$, $\eta_3 = (0,0,1)^T$.

所以A是单纯矩阵.



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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{t} - e^{-2t} & 2e^{t} - 2e^{-2t} \\ e^{-2t} - e^{t} & 2e^{-2t} - e^{t} \\ e^{-2t} - e^{t} & 2e^{-2t} - 2e^{t} & e^{t} \end{pmatrix}.$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2\cos 1 - \cos 2 & 2\cos 1 - 2\cos 2 & 0 \\ \cos 2 - \cos 1 & 2\cos 2 - \cos 1 & 0 \\ \cos 2 - \cos 1 & 2\cos 2 - 2\cos 1 & \cos 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2.A为一般矩阵,则存在可逆矩阵P使

$$P^{-1}AP = J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1(\lambda_1) & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & J_s(\lambda_s) \end{pmatrix},$$

其中
$$J_i(\lambda_i) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & & 0 \\ & \lambda_i & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & & & \lambda_i \end{pmatrix}, 1 \le i \le s.$$

设
$$f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m z^m, |z| < R.$$
则当 $\rho(A) < R$ 时,
$$f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m A^m,$$
所以 $f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m A^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m (PJP^{-1})^m$
$$= P(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m J^m) P^{-1}$$

$$f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m A^m = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m (PJP^{-1})^m$$

$$= P(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m J_1^m) P^{-1}$$

$$= P\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m J_1^m (\lambda_1) & 0 \\ 0 & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m J_s^m (\lambda_s) \end{pmatrix} P^{-1},$$

$$= Pf(J)P^{-1}$$
其中, $J = \begin{pmatrix} J_1(\lambda_1) & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \\ 0 & J_s(\lambda_s) \end{pmatrix}.$

$$J_i^m(\lambda_i) =$$

$$1 \le i \le s, m \ge n_i - 1.$$

$$f(J_i(\lambda_i)) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m J_i^m(\lambda_i) =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m \lambda_i^m & \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m C_m^1 \lambda_i^{m-1} & \cdots & \sum_{m=n_i-1}^{\infty} c_m C_m^{n_i-1} \lambda_i^{m-n_i+1} \\ & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m \lambda_i^m & \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} c_m C_m^1 \lambda_i^{m-1} & & \vdots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m C_m^1 \lambda_i^{m-1} \\ & & & & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m \lambda_i^m \end{pmatrix}_{n_i \times n_i}$$

上三角元

$$\begin{split} & \sum_{m=l}^{\infty} c_m C_m^l \lambda_i^{m-1} = \frac{1}{l!} \sum_{m=l}^{\infty} c_m m(m-1) \cdots (m-l+1) \lambda_i^{m-1} \\ & = \frac{1}{l!} f^{(l)}(\lambda_i) \;, \qquad 0 \le l \le n_i - 1 \end{split}$$



则
$$f(A) = P$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} f(J_1(\lambda_1)) & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & f(J_s(\lambda_s)) \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$,其中

$$f(J_{i}(\lambda_{i})) = \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_{i}) & f'(\lambda_{i}) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(n_{i}-1)!} f^{(n_{i}-1)}(\lambda_{i}) \\ f(\lambda_{i}) & f'(\lambda_{i}) & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & f'(\lambda_{i}) \\ 0 & & & f(\lambda_{i}) \end{pmatrix}_{n_{i} \times n_{i}},$$

 $1 \le i \le s$.

Sylvester公式



推论1: $A \in C^{n \times n}$, A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$,

 $f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m z^m$ 的收敛半径为R.当 $\rho(A) < R$

时,f(A)的特征值为 $f(\lambda_1),\dots,f(\lambda_n)$.

特别地, $\forall A \in C^{n \times n}$, e^A 的特征值为 e^{λ_1} , ..., e^{λ_n} ;

 $\sin A$ 的特征值为 $\sin \lambda_1, \dots, \sin \lambda_n$

 $\cos A$ 的特征值为 $\cos \lambda_1, \dots, \cos \lambda_n$

上述三个函数收敛半径为 ∞ ,所以对矩阵A没有要求.



推论2:
$$f(At) = P \begin{pmatrix} f(J_1(\lambda_1)t) & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & f(J_s(\lambda_s)t) \end{pmatrix} P^{-1},$$

其中 $f(J_i(\lambda_i)t) =$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
f(\lambda_{i}t) & tf'(\lambda_{i}t) & \cdots & \frac{t^{n_{i}-1}}{(n_{i}-1)!}f^{(n_{i}-1)}(\lambda_{i}t) \\
& f(\lambda_{i}t) & tf'(\lambda_{i}t) & \vdots \\
& \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\
& & \ddots & tf'(\lambda_{i}t) \\
0 & & f(\lambda_{i}t)
\end{pmatrix}_{n_{i}\times n_{i}}, 1 \leq i \leq s.$$

例4: 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 e^A , $\sin At$.

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 e^A , $\sin At$.

解: 先计算A的初等因子 $(\lambda - 1)^2$, $(\lambda - 2)$

$$\Rightarrow J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

求出变换矩阵
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
使 $P^{-1}AP = J$.

$$e^{A} = P \begin{pmatrix} e & e \\ e & e \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

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

设
$$f(\lambda) = \sin \lambda$$
, 则

$$\sin At = P \begin{pmatrix} \sin t & t\cos t & 0 \\ 0 & \sin t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sin 2t \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \dots$$

$$f(J_i(\lambda_i)t)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda_{i}t) & tf'(\lambda_{i}t) & \cdots & \frac{t^{n_{i}-1}}{(n_{i}-1)!}f^{(n_{i}-1)}(\lambda_{i}t) \\ & f(\lambda_{i}t) & tf'(\lambda_{i}t) & \vdots \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & tf'(\lambda_{i}t) \\ 0 & & f(\lambda_{i}t) \end{pmatrix}_{n_{i}\times n_{i}},$$

第四章 矩阵分析

4.4 矩阵函数及其计算二

我们看到,尽管Sylvester公式非常漂亮,当A是非单纯矩阵时,计算非常繁琐,所以我们引入下面的谱上的一致多项式.

三、矩阵函数的计算法(二)

定理1 设 $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$, $m_A(\lambda)$ 为A的最小多项式, $\deg m_A(\lambda) = l$, 复函数 $f(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m z^m$ 的收敛半 径为R. 若 $\rho(A) < R$, 则 $f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m A^m$ 可表为A的l-1次多项式p(A),即存在 $p(\lambda)=\beta_0+\beta_1\lambda+$ $\cdots + \beta_{l-1} \lambda^{l-1}$, 使得 $f(A) = \beta_0 I + \beta_1 A + \dots + \beta_{l-1} A^{l-1} = p(A)$ 且 $p(\lambda)$ 是唯一的.

证明 $m_A(\lambda)$ 为A的最小多项式, $\deg m_A(\lambda) = l$,当 $m \geq l$ 时有 $\lambda^m = g_m(\lambda)m_A(\lambda) + r_m(\lambda)$,

其中 $\deg r_m(\lambda) \leq l-1$.

所以: $A^m = q_m(A)m_A(A) + r_m(A) = r_m(A)$.

因此: $f(A) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m A^m = \sum_{m=0}^{l-1} c_m A^m +$

 $\sum_{m>l} c_m r_m(A)$.

由条件 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m A^m$ 绝对收敛,任意调整次序仍绝对收敛,所以

$$f(A) = \beta_0 I + \beta_1 A + \dots + \beta_{l-1} A^{l-1}$$

其中 $\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{l-1}$ 均为绝对收敛的数值级数的和.

唯一性:

设还有 $p_1(\lambda) = \beta'_0 + \beta'_1 \lambda + \dots + \beta'_{l-1} \lambda^{l-1} (\neq p(\lambda)),$ 使得

$$f(A) = \beta'_0 I + \beta'_1 A + \dots + \beta'_{l-1} A^{l-1} = p_1(A)$$

则 $p(A) - p_1(A) = 0$,而 $deg(p(\lambda) - p_1(\lambda)) \le l - 1$,与 $m_A(\lambda)$ 是最小多项式矛盾.

将f(A)表示为一个矩阵多项式的步骤:

1.求A的互异特征值 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s$,及最小多项式

$$m_A(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^s (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{m_i}$$

$$\deg m_A(\lambda) = l = m_1 + \dots + m_s.$$

$$2. \diamondsuit p(\lambda) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \lambda + \dots + \beta_{l-1} \lambda^{l-1}, l$$
个系数 $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{l-1}$ 由 l 个独立条件给出:

$$p^{(j)}(\lambda_i) = f^{(j)}(\lambda_i);$$

 $j = 0, \dots, m_i - 1; i = 1, \dots, s.$



注1 无论A是否为单纯矩阵, 方法二均适用, 当A的非单纯矩阵时, 方法二简单一些.

注2 以上步骤可作为对矩阵函数的重新定义.

例5 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 e^A .

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
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解由
$$|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 2)$$

 $\Rightarrow m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 2).$

$$\begin{cases} p(5) = f(5) \\ P(-2) = f(-2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta_0 + 5\beta_1 = e^5 \\ \beta_0 - 2\beta_1 = e^{-2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta_0 = \frac{1}{7}(2e^5 + 5e^{-2}) \\ \beta_1 = \frac{1}{7}(e^5 - e^{-2}) \end{cases}$$

所以
$$f(A) = e^A = p(A) = \beta_0 I + \beta_A$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 3e^5 + 4e^{-2} & 4e^5 - 4e^{-2} \\ 3e^5 - 3e^{-2} & 4e^5 + 3e^{-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

例6 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 $\sin A$.

例6 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 $\sin A$.

解 经计算
$$\lambda I - A \cong diag \{1,1,(\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda - 1)\}$$

 $\Rightarrow m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda - 1)$

$$\begin{cases} p(1) = f(1) \\ p(2) = f(2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 = \sin 1 \\ \beta_0 + 2\beta_1 + 4\beta_2 = \sin 2 \\ \beta_1 + 4\beta_2 = \cos 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta_0 = 4\sin 1 - 3\sin 2 + 2\cos 2 \\ \beta_1 = -4\sin 1 + 4\sin 2 - 3\cos 2 \\ \beta_2 = \sin 1 - \sin 2 + \cos 2 \end{cases}$$

所以sin
$$A = p(A) = \beta_0 I + \beta_1 A + \beta_2 A^2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sin 2 & 12\sin 1 - 12\sin 2 + 13\cos 2 & -4\sin 1 + 4\sin 2 \\ 0 & \sin 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3\sin 1 + 3\sin 2 & \sin 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$p^{(j)}(\lambda_i) = f^{(j)}(\lambda_i); j = 0, \dots, m_i - 1; i = 1, \dots, s.$$

$$\text{III} f(A) = p(A) = \beta_0 I + \beta_1 A + \dots + \beta_{l-1} A^{l-1}.$$



例7 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 e^{At} .

例7 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 e^{At} .

$$\mathbf{p}$$
 经计算 $\lambda I - A \cong diag\{1,1,(\lambda - 2)^3\}$

$$\Rightarrow m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow p_t(\lambda) = \alpha_0(t) + \alpha_1(t)\lambda + \alpha_2(t)\lambda^2, f(\lambda) = e^{\lambda}$$
则

$$\begin{cases} p_t(2) = f(2t) \\ p'_t(2) = tf'(2t) \\ p''_t(2) = t^2 f''(2t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_0(t) + 2\alpha_1(t) + 4\alpha_2(t) = e^{2t} \\ \alpha_1(t) + 4\alpha_2(t) = te^{2t} \\ 2\alpha_2(t) = t^2 e^{2t} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_0(t) = e^{2t}(1 - 2t + 2t^2) \\ \alpha_1(t) = e^{2t}(t - 2t^2) \\ \alpha_2(t) = t^2 e^{2t}/2 \end{cases}$$

所以
$$e^{At} = p_t(A) = \alpha_0(t)I + \alpha_1(t)A + \alpha_2(t)A^2$$

$$= e^{2t}((1 - 2t + 2t^2)I + (t - 2t^2)A + \frac{t^2}{2}A^2)$$

*i*是虚数单位,写出*A*的全部盖尔圆, 并证明*A*可逆