第四章 矩阵分析

4.5 矩阵函数的应用

定义1 以变量t的函数为元素的矩阵A(t) =

 $(a_{ij}(t))_{m\times n}$ 称为函数矩阵, 若每个 $a_{ij}(t)$ 在[a,b]上是连续, 可微, 可积时, 则称A(t)在[a,b]上连续, 可微, 可积. 定义

$$A'(t) = \frac{d}{dt}A(t) = (a'_{ij}(t))_{m \times n}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} A(t) dt = \left(\int_{a}^{b} a_{ij}(t) dt \right)_{m \times n}$$

例1 求矩阵函数
$$A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \sin t & \cos t & t \\ e^t & e^{2t} & e^{3t} \\ 0 & 1 & t^2 \end{pmatrix}$$
的导数.

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

命题1 设A(t), B(t)为适当阶的可微矩阵, 则

$$1)\frac{d}{dt}(A(t) + B(t)) = \frac{d}{dt}A(t) + \frac{d}{dt}B(t);$$

2)
$$\lambda(t)$$
为可微函数, $\frac{d}{dt}(\lambda(t)A(t)) = \frac{d\lambda(t)}{dt}A(t) +$

$$\lambda(t) \frac{d}{dt} A(t);$$

3)
$$\frac{d}{dt}(A(t)B(t)) = (\frac{dA(t)}{dt})B(t) + A(t)\frac{d}{dt}B(t);$$

$$4)u = f(t)$$
可微时, $\frac{d}{dt}(A(u)) = f'(t)\frac{d}{du}A(u);$



命题1 设A(t), B(t)为适当阶的可微矩阵, 则

5) 当 $A^{-1}(t)$ 是可微矩阵时, 有

$$\frac{d}{dt}A^{-1}(t) = -A^{-1}(t)(\frac{d}{dt}A(t))A^{-1}(t)$$

命题2 设 $A ∈ C^{n \times n}$,则

$$1)\frac{d}{dt}e^{At} = Ae^{At} = e^{At}A;$$

$$2)\frac{d}{dt}\sin At = A\cos At = (\cos At)A;$$

3)
$$\frac{d}{dt}\cos At = -A\sin At = -(\sin At)A;$$

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证明: 只证1),由
$$e^{At} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} A^k$$
得

$$\frac{d}{dt}e^{At} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} A^k\right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^k = A \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} A^{k-1} = A e^{At} = e^{At} A$$

命题3 设A(t), B(t)是[a, b]上适当阶的可积矩阵, $\lambda \in C$, 则

1)
$$\int_a^b (A(t) + B(t)) dt = \int_a^b A(t) dt + \int_a^b B(t) dt$$
;

2)
$$\int_a^b \lambda A(t) dt = \lambda \int_a^b A(t) dt$$
;

3) A(t)在[a,b]连续时,则∀t ∈ (a,b),有

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\int_a^t A(\tau) d\tau) = A(t);$$

4) A(t)在[a,b]可微时,有

$$\int_{a}^{b} A'(t)dt = A(b) - A(a)(N-L公式).$$



一、求解一阶线性常系数微分方程组



一、求解一阶线性常系数微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = a_{11}x_1(t) + \dots + a_{1n}x_n(t) + f_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{dx_n(t)}{dt} = a_{n1}x_1(t) + \dots + a_{nn}x_n(t) + f_n(t) \end{cases}$$

满足初始条件 $x_i(t_0) = c_i$, $i = 1, \dots, n$

由微分方程的理论知,上述方程的解是存在的,稳定的,且满足初始条件的解是唯一的.



则上述方程可写为
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + f(t) \\ x(t_0) = c \end{cases}$$

积分得
$$\int_{t_0}^t d(e^{-At}x(t)) = \int_{t_0}^t e^{-At}f(t)dt$$
,即



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 $e^{-At}x(t) - e^{-At_0}x(t_0) = \int_{t_0}^t e^{-At}f(t)dt$, 于是方程组的解为

$$x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)}c + e^{At} \int_{t_0}^t e^{-A\tau} f(\tau) d\tau$$

特别地, 当f(x) = 0时, 即齐次线性方程组的解为 $x(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)}c$.

注: 要求方程组的解, 主要是求 e^{At} .



例2
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求解 $\left\{ \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t) + f(t) \\ x(0) = x_0 \right\}$.

其中
$$x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))^T, x_0 = (1,0,-1)^T = x(0), f(t) = (1,-t,t)^T.$$

例2
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解: 先计算
$$e^{At}$$
, 由 $\lambda I - A \cong \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 \\ 0 & (\lambda - 2)^2 \end{pmatrix}$ 得

最小多项式 $m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - 2)^2$.



解: 故令
$$p_t(\lambda) = \alpha_0(t) + \alpha_1(t)\lambda$$
, $g(\lambda t) = e^{\lambda t}$, 则

$$\begin{cases} p_t(2) = g(2t) = \alpha_0(t) + 2\alpha_1(t) = e^{2t} \\ p_t'(2) = tg'(2t) = \alpha_1(t) = te^{2t} \end{cases},$$

解得
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \alpha_0(t) &= (1-2t)e^{2t} \\ \alpha_1(t) &= te^{2t} \end{aligned} \right.$$
, 从而 $g(At) = e^{At} =$

$$p_t(A) = \alpha_0(t)I + \alpha_1(t)A = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ t & 1 - t & t \\ t & -t & 1 + t \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以定解为
$$x(t) = e^{At}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}f(\tau)d\tau$$



解: 所以定解为
$$x(t) = e^{At}x_0 + \int_0^t e^{A(t-\tau)}f(\tau)d\tau =$$

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

$$\int_0^t e^{2(t-\tau)}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ t-\tau & 1-t+\tau & t-\tau \\ t-\tau & -t+\tau & 1+t-\tau \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\tau \\ \tau \end{pmatrix}d\tau =$$

$$e^{2t}\begin{pmatrix} 3/2 - 1/2e^{-2t} \\ 1/2(t^2+t-2) + (-t^2/2 + 3t/2 + 1)e^{-2t} \\ (2t^2+t+1/2)e^{-2t} - 3/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

二、n阶常系数微分方程的求解

第四章 矩阵分析——n阶常系数微分方程的求解

二、n阶常系数微分方程的求解

设 a_0, \dots, a_{n-1} 为常数, u(t)为已知函数, 称

$$y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_0y = u(t)$$

为n阶常系数微分方程, $u(t) \neq 0$ 时为非齐次的, 否则为齐次的.

可将上述方程化为线性方程组来求解:

考虑初始问题
$$\begin{cases} y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_0y = u(t) \\ y^{(j)}(0) = y_0^j, j = 0, \dots, n-1 \end{cases}$$

二、n阶常系数微分方程的求解