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1. $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

- (1) 試求 \mathbf{A} 之特徵值、特徵向量並求 \mathbf{A} 的 Jordan form。
 (2) 試求 $e^{\mathbf{A}t}$ 。

2. 已知 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ，求 \mathbf{Q} 使得 $\mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q}$ 為 Jordan form。

參考解答：

1. (1) $|\mathbf{A} - \lambda\mathbf{I}| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -\lambda^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0, 0, 0$

當 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$ 時，可得 $\mathbf{x}^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$ ， $\mathbf{x}^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$

$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$ 只對應到 2 個特徵向量

\therefore 需計算廣義特徵向量求 \mathbf{x}^3

\therefore 由 $(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_3\mathbf{I})\mathbf{x}^3 = \mathbf{x}^2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$ (矛盾)

\therefore 調整 \mathbf{x}^2

令 $\mathbf{x}^2 = c_1 \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$ 取 $c_1 = 1, c_2 = 2$ 可得 $\mathbf{x}^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{Bmatrix}$

由 $(\mathbf{A} - \lambda_3\mathbf{I})\mathbf{x}^3 = \mathbf{x}^2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{Bmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$$

$$\text{令 } x_2 = s, x_3 = t \Rightarrow x_1 = 1 - s - t$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^3 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1-s-t \\ s \\ t \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} s + \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} t$$

$$\text{取 } \mathbf{x}^3 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{可得 } \mathbf{P} = [\mathbf{x}^1 \ \mathbf{x}^2 \ \mathbf{x}^3] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \mathbf{AP} = \mathbf{PJ} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{PJP}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{A}) = e^{\mathbf{A}t} &= \mathbf{P}e^{\mathbf{J}t}\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda) & f'(\lambda) \\ 0 & 0 & f(\lambda) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\lambda t} & te^{\lambda t} \\ 0 & 0 & e^{\lambda t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} t+1 & t & t \\ t & t+1 & t \\ -2t & -2t & -2t+1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$2. |\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{I}| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0-\lambda & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1-\lambda & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1-\lambda & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 0, 0, 2, 2$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0 \text{ 時, } (\mathbf{A} - \lambda_1 \mathbf{I})\mathbf{x} = \{0\} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 2 \text{ 時, } (\mathbf{A} - \lambda_3 \mathbf{I})\mathbf{x} = \{0\} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^3 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}, \mathbf{x}^4 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$ 只對應到 1 個特徵向量

\therefore 需計算廣義特徵向量求 \mathbf{x}^2

$$\text{由 } (\mathbf{A} - \lambda_2 \mathbf{I})\mathbf{x}^2 = \mathbf{x}^1 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} t + \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \text{取 } \mathbf{x}^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{可得 } \mathbf{Q} = [\mathbf{x}^1 \ \mathbf{x}^2 \ \mathbf{x}^3 \ \mathbf{x}^4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{J} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}\mathbf{J}\mathbf{Q}^{-1} \text{ 或是 } \mathbf{J} = \mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{Q}$$