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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 $e^{\mathbf{A}t}$ 。

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

$$3. \text{ 已知 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 7 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 試問:}$$

(1) $\mathbf{A}$ 的特徵方程為何?(2) 若 $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = p\mathbf{A}^2 + q\mathbf{A} + r\mathbf{I}$ ，則 $p = ?$, $q = ?$, $r = ?$ $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = ?$ (3) 試以 Cayley-Hamilton 法計算 $e^{\mathbf{A}}$ 。**參考解答：**

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

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

 $\therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$ 只對應到 2 個特徵向量 $\therefore$ 需計算廣義特徵向量求 $\mathbf{x}^3$

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

 $\therefore$ 調整 $\mathbf{x}^2$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & t \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} t+1 & t & t \\ t & t+1 & t \\ -2t & -2t & -2t+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\therefore$ 需計算廣義特徵向量求 $\mathbf{x}^2$

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

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

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

$\mathbf{AP} = \mathbf{PJ} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{PJP}^{-1}$ 或是 $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{P}^{-1}\mathbf{AP}$

$$3. (1) |A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1-\lambda & -2 \\ 7 & 5 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 8\lambda - 4 = 0 \quad (\text{特徵方程式})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1, 2, 2$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 Cayley-Hamilton 定理可知: } A^3 - 5A^2 + 8A - 4I = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1}(A^3 - 5A^2 + 8A - 4I) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^2 - 5A + 8I - 4A^{-1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}A^2 - \frac{5}{4}A + 2I$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{1}{4}, q = -\frac{5}{4}, r = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{4}A^2 - \frac{5}{4}A + 2I = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -11 & -6 & -7 \\ 27 & 18 & 19 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{5}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 7 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & 3 \\ -8 & -7 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) e^A = Q(A) \cdot (A^3 - 5A^2 + 8A - 4I) + \bar{p}A^2 + \bar{q}A + \bar{r}I$$

$$\Rightarrow e^\lambda = Q(\lambda) \cdot (\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 8\lambda - 4) + \bar{p}\lambda^2 + \bar{q}\lambda + \bar{r}$$

$$\text{代入 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 可得 } e = \bar{p} + \bar{q} + \bar{r} \dots (1)$$

$$\text{代入 } \lambda = 2 \text{ 可得 } e^2 = 4\bar{p} + 2\bar{q} + \bar{r} \dots (2)$$

$$\text{對 } \lambda \text{ 微分 } \Rightarrow e^\lambda = 2\lambda\bar{p} + \bar{q}$$

$$\text{微分後代入 } \lambda = 2 \text{ 可得 } e^2 = 4\bar{p} + \bar{q} \dots (3)$$

解聯立後可得 $p = e$, $q = e^2 - 4e$, $r = 4e - e^2$

$$e^A = \bar{p}A^2 + \bar{q}A + \bar{r}I$$

$$= e \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -11 & -6 & -7 \\ 27 & 18 & 19 \end{bmatrix} + (e^2 - 4e) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 7 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + (4e - e^2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -e^2 & -e^2 & e^2 \\ e - 3e^2 & 2e - 2e^2 & e - 2e^2 \\ -e + 7e^2 & -2e + 5e^2 & -e + 5e^2 \end{bmatrix}$$