

矩阵论及其应用

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矩阵分析

- □向量范数
- □矩阵范数
- □序列极限
- □矩阵幂级数
- □矩阵函数
- □矩阵微积分
- □矩阵函数的应用

定义:设f(z)是复变量的解析函数, $f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k$ 的收敛半径R。如果矩阵 $A \in C^{n \times n}$ 的谱半径 $\rho(A) < R$,则称

$$f(A) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k A^k$$

为A的矩阵函数。

例:整个复平面绝对收敛的函数

$$e^{\lambda} = 1 + \frac{\lambda}{1!} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} + \frac{\lambda^3}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$\cos \lambda = 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2!} + \frac{\lambda^4}{4!} - \cdots$$

$$\sin \lambda = \lambda - \frac{\lambda^3}{3!} + \frac{\lambda^5}{5!} - \cdots$$

例:无论A为何矩阵

$$e^{A} = I + \frac{1}{1!}A + \frac{1}{2!}A^{2} + \frac{1}{3!}A^{3} + \cdots$$

$$\cos A = I - \frac{1}{2!}A^2 + \frac{1}{4!}A^4 - \cdots$$

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

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例:无论A为何矩阵

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

基本性质:

$$(1) e^{kA} \cdot e^{lA} = e^{(k+l)A}$$

(2)
$$(e^A)^{-1} = e^{-A}$$

$$(4) \frac{d}{dt}(e^{tA}) = Ae^{tA} = e^{tA}A$$

(5)
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\cos A t) = -A \sin A t = -\sin A t \cdot A$$

(6)
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\sin A t) = A \cos A t = \cos A t \cdot A$$

典型的误解:

数域元素存在:
$$e^{\lambda_1} \cdot e^{\lambda_2} = e^{\lambda_2} \cdot e^{\lambda_1} = e^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}$$

而
$$e^A \cdot e^B$$
, $e^B \cdot e^A$, e^{A+B} 往往互不相等。

验证:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

例:设A为反对称矩阵,证明eA为正交矩阵。

例: 设
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 0 & 2\\ 1 & \frac{-3}{2} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ,

讨论 lnA 是否有意义

> 约当标准型法

设 A 为一个 n 阶矩阵, J 为其Jordan标准形,则 $A = PJP^{-1}$

且有
$$f(A) = a_n A^n + a_{n-1} A^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 A + a_0 I$$

 $= a_n (PJP^{-1})^n + a_{n-1} (PJP^{-1})^{n-1} + \dots + a_0 I$
 $= P(a_n J^n + a_{n-1} J^{n-1} + \dots + a_0 I) P^{-1}$
 $= Pf(J) P^{-1}$

$$J_i(\lambda_i) = egin{bmatrix} \lambda_i & 1 & & & & \ & \lambda_i & \ddots & & \ & & \ddots & 1 & \ & & & \lambda_i \end{bmatrix}_{d_i imes d_i} (i = 1, 2, \cdots, r)$$

$$J_i^k(\lambda_i) = egin{bmatrix} \lambda_i^k & c_k^1 \lambda_i^{k-1} & \cdots & c_k^{d_i-1} \lambda_i^{k-d_i+1} \ & \lambda_i^k & \ddots & dots \ & & \ddots & c_k^1 \lambda_i^{k-1} \ & & & \lambda_i^k \end{bmatrix}_{d_i imes d_i}$$

$$f(J_i) = \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda_i) & f'(\lambda_i) & \cdots & \frac{1}{(d_i - 1)!} f^{(d_i - 1)}(\lambda_i) \\ & f(\lambda_i) & \ddots & \vdots \\ & \ddots & f'(\lambda_i) \\ & & f(\lambda_i) \end{bmatrix}_{d_i \times d_i}$$

例 已知多项式
$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^3 + x - 1$$
 与矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 8 \\ 3 & -1 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$, 求 $f(A)$

> 约当标准型法

解: 首先求出矩阵的 A 的Jordan标准形 P 及其相似变 换矩阵

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad P = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

那么有

解:
$$f(A) = Pf(J)P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f(-1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f(-1) & f'(-1) \\ 0 & 0 & f(-1) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} f(-1) + 4f'(-1) & 0 & 8f'(-1) \\ 3f'(-1) & f(-1) & 6f'(-1) \\ -2f'(-1) & 0 & f(-1) - 4f'(-1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -35 & 0 & -72 \\ -27 & 1 & -54 \\ 18 & 0 & 37 \end{bmatrix}$$

> 待定系数法

计算矩阵函数 f(A) 是基于每个矩阵 A 存在最小多项式;

假设 $A \in F^{n \times n}$ 的最小多项式是:

$$m_A(\lambda) = b_0 + b_1 \lambda + b_2 \lambda^2 + \dots + \lambda^r$$

多项式 $f(\lambda) = q(\lambda)$ ° $m_A(\lambda) + \gamma(\lambda)$ 。由于 $m_A(\lambda)=0$,则 $f(A) = \gamma(A)$

> 待定系数法

将A的最小多项式表示为:

$$m_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)^{r_1} (\lambda - \lambda_2)^{r_2} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_s)^{r_s}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{s} r_i = r \le n$$

其中 $\lambda_1\lambda_2\cdots\lambda_s$ 是 A 的互异的特征值。

> 待定系数法

定义 f(2) 在 A 的谱上确定:设 A 的最小多项式是 $m_A(\lambda)$,如果复函数 f(2) 在 A 的谱 $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_s\}$ 上 有下述确定的值:

$$f(\lambda_j), f'(\lambda_j), \dots, f^{(r_j-1)}(\lambda_j) \qquad (1 \le j \le s)$$

称f(2)在A的谱上确定。

> 待定系数法

定理 设 f(2) 和 $g(\lambda)$ 是两个复多项式,两者的次数和系数均可以不同, $A \in P^{n \times n}$,则 f(A) = g(A) 的充分必要条件是 f(2) 和 g(2) 在A的谱上的值完全相同。

$$m_{A}(\lambda) = (\lambda - \lambda_{I})^{n_{I}}(\lambda - \lambda_{2})^{n_{2}} \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_{s})^{n_{s}} \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} n_{i} = m$$

$$g(\lambda) = c_0 + c_1 \lambda + c_2 \lambda^2 + \dots + c_{k-1} \lambda^{m-1}$$

谱上等值确定 $g(\lambda)$,则f(A) = g(A)

> 待定系数法

例1:设
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

求 f(A) 的多项式表示并且计算

$$e^{tA}$$
, $\sin \frac{\pi}{4}A$, $\cos \frac{\pi}{4}A$

解: 容易观察出该矩阵的最小多项式为

$$m(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

> 待定系数法

这是3次多项式,从而存在一个2次的多项式

于是存在

$$f(1) = a_2 + a_1 + a_0$$

$$f(2) = 4a_2 + 2a_1 + a_0$$

$$f(3) = 9a_2 + 3a_1 + a_0$$

$$f(3) = \frac{9a_2 + 3a_1 + a_0}{4a_1 + a_0}$$

> 待定系数法

$$a_0 = f(3) - 3f(2) + 3f(1)$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(3f(3) - 8f(2) + 5f(1))$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2}(f(3) - 2f(2) + f(1))$$

$$f(A) = a_2 A^2 + a_1 A + a_0 I = \begin{bmatrix} f(1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f(2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f(3) \end{bmatrix}$$

> 待定系数法

当
$$f(x) = e^{tx}$$
 时,可得

$$f(1) = e^t, f(2) = e^{2t}, f(3) = e^{3t}$$

于是有

$$e^{tA} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{3t} \end{bmatrix}$$

当
$$f(x) = \sin \frac{\pi}{4}x$$
 时,可得

$$f(1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, f(2) = 1, f(3) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

> 待定系数法

$$\sin\frac{\pi}{4}A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 1 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{4}A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

> 待定系数法

例2:设
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

求f(A) 的多项式表示并且计算

$$e^{tA}$$
, $\sin \pi A$, $\cos \frac{\pi}{4} A$

解: 容易观察出该矩阵的最小多项式为

$$m(x) = (x-1)(x-2)^2$$

这是一个3次多项式,从而存在一个次数为2的多项式

> 待定系数法

$$p(x) = a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$$

$$p(1) = f(1), p(2) = f(2), p'(2) = f'(2)$$

$$f(1) = a_2 + a_1 + a_0$$

$$f(2) = 4a_2 + 2a_1 + a_0$$

$$f'(2) = 4a_2 + a_1$$

解得

$$a_0 = 2f'(2) - 3f(2) + 4f(1)$$

$$a_1 = -3f'(2) + 4f(2) - 4f(1)$$

$$a_2 = f'(2) - f(2) + f(1)$$

▶ 待定系数法 矩阵多项式为:

$$f(A) = a_2 A^2 + a_1 A + a_0 I = \begin{bmatrix} f(1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f(2) & f'(2) \\ 0 & 0 & f(2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = e^{tx}$$
 $f(1) = e^t, f(2) = e^{2t}, f'(2) = te^{2t}$

$$e^{tA} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & te^{2t} \\ 0 & 0 & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

> 待定系数法

当
$$f(x) = \sin \pi x$$
 时,可得

$$f(1) = 0, f(2) = 0, f'(2) = \pi$$

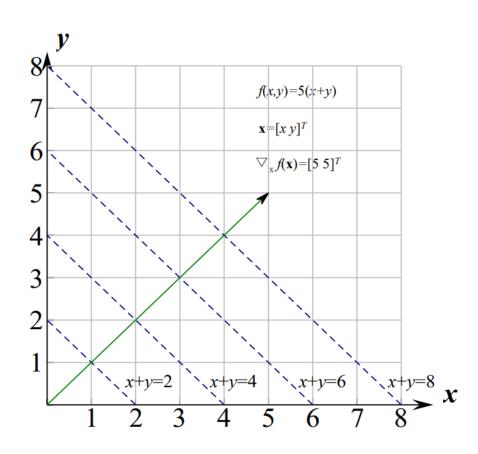
故有

$$\sin \pi A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \pi \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

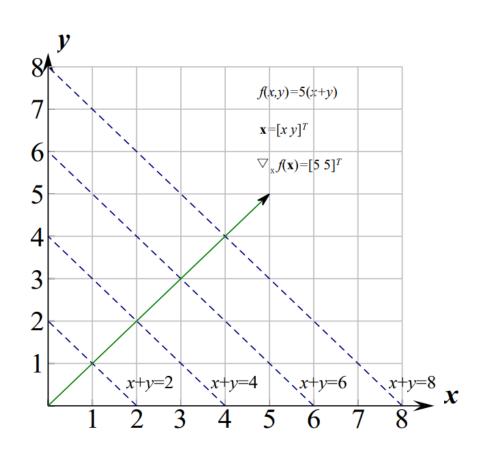
矩阵分析

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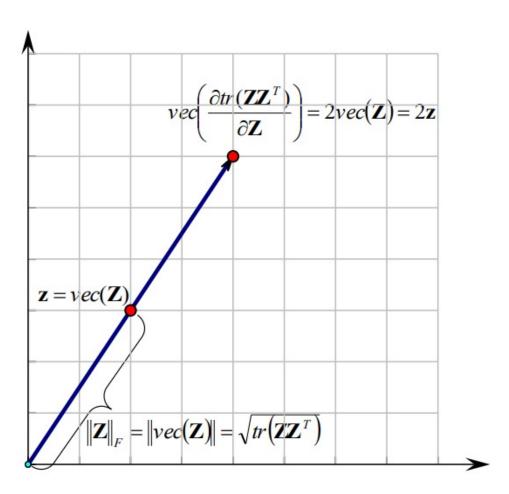
ightharpoonup 例1: 函数 f(x,y) = 5(x+y) 的梯度



 \triangleright 例2: 函数 $f(x,y) = 0.5(x^2 + y^2)$ 的梯度



▶ 例3: 迹函数相对于矩阵的梯度 $\frac{\partial (tr(\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}^T))}{\partial \mathbf{Z}} = \frac{\partial (tr(\mathbf{Z}^T\mathbf{Z}))}{\partial \mathbf{Z}} = 2\mathbf{Z}$

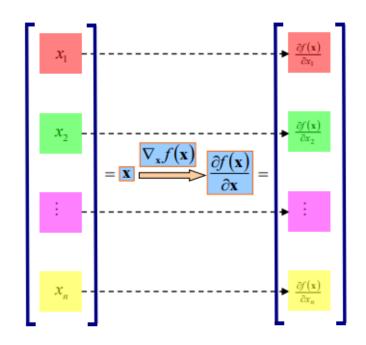


▶ 例4: 行列式相对于矩阵的梯度 $\frac{\partial |\mathbf{Z}|}{\partial \mathbf{Z}} = |\mathbf{Z}|(\mathbf{Z}^{-1})^T$

> 实值标量函数对于实向量的梯度

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) = \left[\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_2}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} \right]^T = \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$$

- 以列向量为自变量的标量函数,其对于自变量的梯度仍然为一阶数相同的列向量
- 梯度的每个分量代表着函数 在该分量方向上的变化率



> 实值向量函数对于实向量的梯度

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = [f_1(\mathbf{x}), f_2(\mathbf{x}), \dots, f_m(\mathbf{x})]$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \left[\frac{\partial f_1(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}, \frac{\partial f_2(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}, \cdots, \frac{\partial f_m(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f_1(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_1(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} & \frac{\partial f_2(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} = \nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$$

- 向量函数对于向量的求导,相当于向量函数中的每一个分量 函数对向量求导
- 行向量函数对列向量自变量求导形成矩阵;列向量函数对行向量自变量求导也可以形成矩阵

>
$$[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^T$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{T}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{T}} = \mathbf{I}_{n \times n}$$

$$\frac{\partial (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))^{T}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}^{T}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{I}_{n \times n}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \left(vec(\mathbf{I}_{n \times n})\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}))^{T}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{T}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}^{T}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{T}} = vec(\mathbf{I}_{n \times n})^{T}$$

 $\triangleright \mathfrak{H}: f(x) = Ax$

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}(1,:)\mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{A}(2,:)\mathbf{x} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}(n,:)\mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}^T} = \frac{\partial (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}^T} = \mathbf{A}$$

 \triangleright 例: $f(x) = x^T A x$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_i x_j$$

与
$$x_k$$
相关的项 $\sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} x_k x_j + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik} x_i x_k$

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_k} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} x_j + \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik} x_i = \mathbf{A}(k,:) \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{A}(:,k)^T \mathbf{x} = \left(\mathbf{A}(k,:) + \mathbf{A}(:,k)^T\right) \mathbf{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{x}$$

> 常用梯度公式及求导法则(针对向量)

$$\frac{\partial (c_1 f(\mathbf{x}) + c_2 g(\mathbf{x}))}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = c_1 \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} + c_2 \frac{\partial g(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})g(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = g(\mathbf{x})\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} + f(\mathbf{x})\frac{\partial g(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial (f(\mathbf{x})/g(\mathbf{x}))}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \frac{1}{g^2(\mathbf{x})} \left(g(\mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} - f(\mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial g(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}))}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}^{T}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{g})}{\partial \mathbf{g}}$$

> 常用梯度公式及求导法则

函数
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = c$$

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

函数
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{a}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{a}$$

函数
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y}}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y}$$

>实值函数f(A)相对于其自变量m×n矩阵A的梯度定义为

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} = \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial a_{11}} & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial a_{12}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial a_{1n}} \\
\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial a_{21}} & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial a_{22}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial a_{2n}} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial a_{m1}} & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial a_{m2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial a_{mn}}
\end{bmatrix} = \nabla_{\mathbf{A}} f(\mathbf{A})$$

- > 实值函数相对于矩阵的梯度仍然为原矩阵同阶的矩阵
- ➤ 实值函数相对于矩阵的梯度矩阵的每一个分量对应于 该函数在矩阵的每一个分量的变化率

 \triangleright 例: 求 $f(A) = x^T A x$ 相对于矩阵A的梯度

$$f(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_{i} y_{j}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial a_{ij}} = x_{i} y_{j}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} y_{1} & x_{1} y_{2} & \cdots & x_{1} y_{n} \\ x_{2} y_{1} & x_{2} y_{2} & \cdots & x_{2} y_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{m} y_{1} & x_{m} y_{2} & \cdots & x_{m} y_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{m} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} & \cdots & y_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}^{T}$$

 \triangleright 例: 求 $f(A) = x^T A x$ 相对于矩阵A的梯度

$$\begin{split} f\left(\mathbf{A}\right) &= \mathbf{x}^{T} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} = vec\left(\mathbf{A}\right)^{T} kron\left(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}\right) \\ \frac{\partial f\left(vec\left(\mathbf{A}\right)\right)}{\partial vec\left(\mathbf{A}\right)} &= kron\left(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}\right) \\ \nabla_{\mathbf{A}} f\left(\mathbf{A}\right) &= unvec\left(\nabla_{vec\left(\mathbf{A}\right)} f\left(vec\left(\mathbf{A}\right)\right)\right) = unvec\left(kron\left(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}\right)\right) = \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}^{T} \\ unvec\left(kron\left(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}\right)\right) &= \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}^{T} \end{split}$$

> 常用梯度公式及求导法则(针对矩阵)

$$\frac{\partial (c_1 f(\mathbf{A}) + c_2 g(\mathbf{A}))}{\partial \mathbf{A}} = c_1 \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} + c_2 \frac{\partial g(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})g(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} = g(\mathbf{A})\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} + f(\mathbf{A})\frac{\partial g(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}}$$

$$\frac{\partial (f(\mathbf{A})/g(\mathbf{A}))}{\partial \mathbf{A}} = \frac{1}{g^2(\mathbf{A})} \left(g(\mathbf{A}) \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} - f(\mathbf{A}) \frac{\partial g(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial g(f(\mathbf{A}))}{\partial \mathbf{A}} = \frac{dg(y)}{dy} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}}$$

矩阵微分定义

》对于一个以向量 $x = [x_1, x_2, ..., x_n]^T$ 为变量的实值函数 f(x),其微分公式定义如下:

$$df(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_i} dx_i$$

▶ 对于一个以m×n阶矩阵X为变量的实值函数f(x), 其微分公式定义如下:

$$df(\mathbf{X}) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial x_{ij}} dx_{ij}$$

矩阵微分定义

> 重要公式

$$d\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} dx_{11} & dx_{12} & \cdots & dx_{1n} \\ dx_{21} & dx_{22} & \cdots & dx_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ dx_{m1} & dx_{m2} & \cdots & dx_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbf{e}_{i} \hat{\mathbf{e}}_{j}^{T} dx_{ij}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{X}}{\partial x_{ij}} = \mathbf{e}_i \hat{\mathbf{e}}_j^T$$

$$df(\mathbf{X}) = tr\left(\left(\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}}\right)^T d\mathbf{X}\right)$$

> 线性法则

$$d(\alpha \mathbf{X}) = \alpha d\mathbf{X}$$
 $d(\mathbf{X} + \mathbf{Y}) = d\mathbf{X} + d\mathbf{Y}$

> 乘法法则

$$d\left(\mathbf{XY}\right) = \left(d\mathbf{X}\right)\mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{X}\left(d\mathbf{Y}\right)$$

> 矩阵的逆的微分(要证明)

$$d\left(\mathbf{X}^{-1}\right) = -\mathbf{X}^{-1}\left(d\mathbf{X}\right)\mathbf{X}^{-1}$$

> 矩阵微分算子和迹算子的可交换性(要证明)

$$d\left(tr(\mathbf{X})\right) = tr(d(\mathbf{X})) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} dx_{ii}$$

 \triangleright 例: 求 tr(AXB) 相对于矩阵 X 的梯度。其中 A, X, B 分别是 $p \times m, m \times n, n \times p$ 矩阵

方法1:
$$d(tr(\mathbf{AXB})) = tr\left(\mathbf{A}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\mathbf{e}_{i}\hat{\mathbf{e}}_{j}^{T}dx_{ij}\right)\mathbf{B}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{e}_{i}\hat{\mathbf{e}}_{j}^{T}\mathbf{B})dx_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\hat{\mathbf{e}}_{j}^{T}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{e}_{i}dx_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A})_{ji}dx_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{B}^{T})_{ij}dx_{ij}$$
因此,
$$\frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{AXB})}{\partial x_{ij}} = (\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{B}^{T})_{ij}$$
即,
$$\frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{AXB})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{B}^{T}$$
方法2:

$$d(tr(\mathbf{AXB})) = tr(\mathbf{A}(d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{B}) = tr(\mathbf{BA}(d\mathbf{X}))$$

因此,

$$\frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{AXB})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = (\mathbf{BA})^T = \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{B}^T$$

 \triangleright 例: 求 $tr(AX^{-1}B)$ 相对于矩阵 X 的梯度。其中 A, X, B 分别是 $p \times m, m \times n, n \times p$ 矩阵

方法1:
$$d(tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{B})) = tr(d(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{B})) = tr(d(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{B})) = tr(\mathbf{A}(d\mathbf{X}^{-1})\mathbf{B})$$

$$= tr\left(-\mathbf{A}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{e}_{i}\mathbf{e}_{j}^{T}\mathbf{X}^{-1}dx_{ij}\right)\mathbf{B}\right) = -\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{e}_{i}\mathbf{e}_{j}^{T}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{B})dx_{ij}$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\mathbf{e}_{j}^{T}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{e}_{i}dx_{ij} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1})_{ji}dx_{ij}$$

$$= -\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}(\mathbf{X}^{-T}\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{B}^{T}\mathbf{X}^{-T})_{ij}dx_{ij}$$
因此,
$$\frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{B})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = -(\mathbf{X}^{-T}\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{B}^{T}\mathbf{X}^{-T})_{ij}$$

$$d(tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{B})) = tr(\mathbf{A}(d\mathbf{X}^{-1})\mathbf{B})$$

$$= -tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}(d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{B}) = -tr(\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}d\mathbf{X})$$
因此,
$$\frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{B})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = -tr(\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1}d\mathbf{X})$$

 \triangleright 例:求 $tr(X^TX)$ 相对于矩阵 X 的梯度。

方法1:
$$d(\mathbf{r}(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})) = tr(d(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})) = tr(d(\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})$$

> 关于 tr(*) 的常用公式。

$$1. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{I}_{n \times n}$$

$$6. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = -(\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1})$$

$$2. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{X}^{-1})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = -(\mathbf{X}^{-2})^{T}$$

$$7. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^{T})\mathbf{X}$$

$$3. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}^{T}$$

$$8. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{T})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^{T})$$

$$4. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{T})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{A}$$

$$9. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{A}^{T})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = 2\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$$

$$5. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{X}^{2})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = 2\mathbf{X}^{T}$$

$$10. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{B})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = (\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^{T})$$

$$6. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = -(\mathbf{X}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{-1})^{T}$$

$$7. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^{T})\mathbf{X}$$

$$8. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}^{T})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^{T})$$

$$9. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{A}^{T})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = 2\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}$$

$$10. \frac{\partial tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{B})}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = (\mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{B}^{T})\mathbf{X}$$

- > 关于行列式的梯度
 - ▶ 对于方阵X, 存在

$$\frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{X} \right|}{\partial x_{ij}} = C_{ij} \quad \text{for} \quad \frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{X} \right|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{C} = \left(\mathbf{X}^* \right)^T = \left| \mathbf{X} \right| \mathbf{X}^{-T}$$

其微分形式为:

$$d|\mathbf{X}| = tr(|\mathbf{X}|\mathbf{X}^{-1}d\mathbf{X})$$

► 例: |AXB|关于X的梯度

$$d|\mathbf{AXB}| = tr((|\mathbf{AXB}|(\mathbf{AXB})^{-1})d(\mathbf{AXB}))$$

$$= tr((|\mathbf{AXB}|(\mathbf{AXB})^{-1})\mathbf{A}(d\mathbf{X})\mathbf{B})$$

$$= tr((|\mathbf{AXB}|\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{AXB})^{-1})\mathbf{A}(d\mathbf{X}))$$

$$\frac{\partial |\mathbf{AXB}|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \left(\left(|\mathbf{AXB}| \mathbf{B} (\mathbf{AXB})^{-1} \right) \mathbf{A} \right)^{T}$$
$$= |\mathbf{AXB}| \mathbf{A}^{T} (\mathbf{B}^{T} \mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{A}^{T})^{-1} \mathbf{B}^{T}$$

> 常用梯度的公式

$$1. \frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{X} \right|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \left| \mathbf{X} \right| \mathbf{X}^{-T}$$

$$2. \frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{X}^{-1} \right|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = -\frac{\mathbf{X}^{-T}}{\left| \mathbf{X} \right|}$$

$$3. \frac{\partial \log \left| \mathbf{X} \right|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \mathbf{X}^{-T}$$

$$4. \frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^{T} \right|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = 2 \left| \mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^{T} \right| \left(\mathbf{X} \mathbf{X}^{T} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{X} \qquad \operatorname{rank} \left(\mathbf{X}_{m \times n} \right) = m$$

$$5. \frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{X} \right|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = 2 \left| \mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{X} \right| \mathbf{X} \left(\mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{X} \right)^{-1} \qquad \operatorname{rank} \left(\mathbf{X}_{m \times n} \right) = n$$

> 常用梯度的公式

$$6. \frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{X}^{2} \right|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = 2 \left| \mathbf{X} \right|^{2} \mathbf{X}^{-T} \qquad \operatorname{rank} \left(\mathbf{X}_{m \times m} \right) = m$$

$$7.\frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{B} \right|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \left| \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{B} \right| \mathbf{A}^{T} \left(\mathbf{B}^{T} \mathbf{X}^{T} \mathbf{A}^{T} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{B}^{T}$$

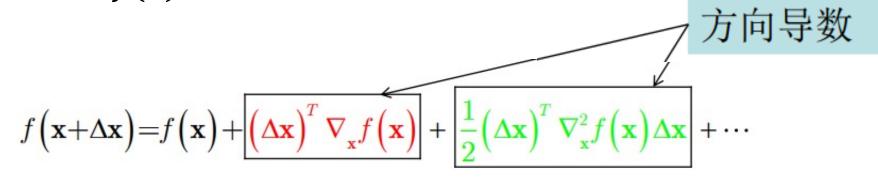
8.
$$\frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \right|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = \left| \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \right| \left(\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \right)^{-1} + \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X} \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{X} \right)^{-1} \right)$$
 A不是对称矩阵

9.
$$\frac{\partial \left| \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \right|}{\partial \mathbf{X}} = 2 \left| \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \right| \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \left(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \right)^{-1}$$
 A是对称矩阵

> 实值函数f(x)对于向量的二阶偏导数

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x} \partial \mathbf{x}^{T}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}^{T}} \left(\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{1} \partial x_{n}} \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{2} \partial x_{n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x_{n} \partial x_{n}} \end{bmatrix}$$

> 实值函数f(x)的泰勒展开



> 实值函数f(x)的局部极值条件

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}_*) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \nabla_{\mathbf{x}}^2 f(\mathbf{x}_*) \ge \mathbf{0}$$

半正定条件

> 实值函数f(x)的局部极值

$$f(x,y) = x^{3} + y^{3} - 3x - 3y + 1$$

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 3x^{2} - 3 \\ 3y^{2} - 3 \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{\diamond}{=} \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow x = \pm 1, y = \pm 1$$

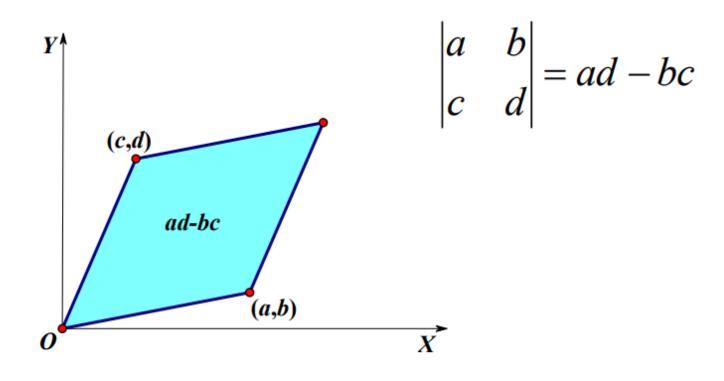
$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}^{2} f(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} 6x & 0 \\ 0 & 6y \end{bmatrix}$$

 \rightarrow 实值函数f(x)的二阶偏导

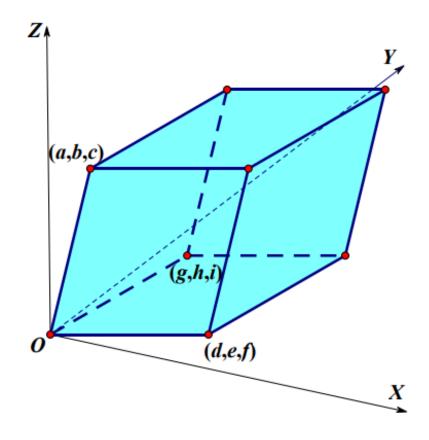
$$1.\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{x} \partial \mathbf{x}^T} = \mathbf{O}_{n \times n}$$

$$2.\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}}{\partial \mathbf{x} \partial \mathbf{x}^T} = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^T$$

行列式几何意义

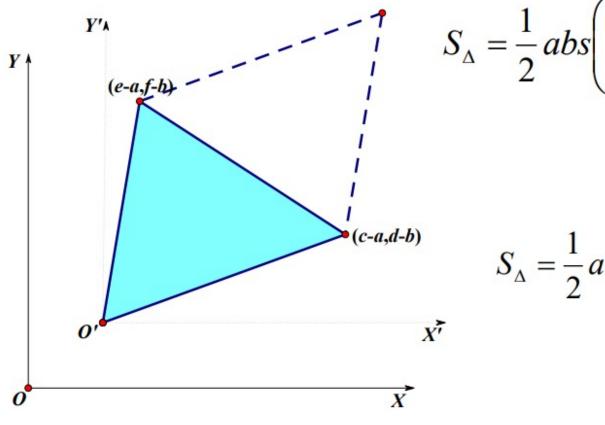


行列式几何意义



$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = aei + bfg + cdh - ceg - bdi - afh$$

行列式几何意义



$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} abs \begin{vmatrix} c - a & e - a \\ d - b & f - b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$S_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} abs \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & c & e \\ b & d & f \end{bmatrix}$$

矩阵分析

- □向量范数
- □矩阵范数
- □序列极限
- □矩阵幂级数
- □矩阵函数
- □矩阵微积分
- □矩阵函数的应用

□微分方程组的一般形式

$$X'(t) = A(t)X(t) + f(t)$$

 $X(t_0) = C_0$

的意思

$$\chi(u) = a(t) \chi(t) + f(t)$$

求解:
$$X'(t) = AX(t)$$

 $X(t_0) = C$

定理5、11: 上述方程组的解为:
$$X(t) = e^{A(t-t0)} x(t_0)$$

$$\frac{dxH7}{xH7} = aux dx$$

$$\frac{dxH7}{dxH7} = 7$$

$$xH$$

定理: 上述方程组的解为:

$$X (t) = e^{A(t - t 0)} x (t_0)$$

$$\frac{d\left(e^{-At} \times (t)\right)}{dt} = \frac{(-A)e^{-At} \times (t) + e^{-At} \frac{d \times (t)}{dt}}{dt}$$

$$= e^{-At} \cdot (-A \times (t) + \dot{x}(t))$$

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$$= e^{-At} \cdot (-A \times (t) + \dot{x}(t))$$

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例题1 求解
$$\left\{ X'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} X(t) \qquad X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

一阶线性常系数非齐次微分方程组

求解:
$$X'(t) = A(t)X(t) + f(t)$$

 $X(t_0) = C_0$

定理: 上述方程组的解为:

$$X(t) = e^{A(t-t0)} \times (t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} e^{A(t-s)} f(s) ds$$

定理: 上述方程组的解为:

$$X(t) = e^{A(t-t0)} x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} e^{A(t-s)} f(s) ds$$

$$\frac{d(e^{-At}.x(t))}{dt} = (-A)e^{-At}x(t) + e^{-At}.x(t)$$

$$= e^{-At}.(x(t)-Ax(t))$$

$$= e^{-At}.f(t)$$

$$[to,t] 的辨於的: = e^{-At} \cdot f(t)$$

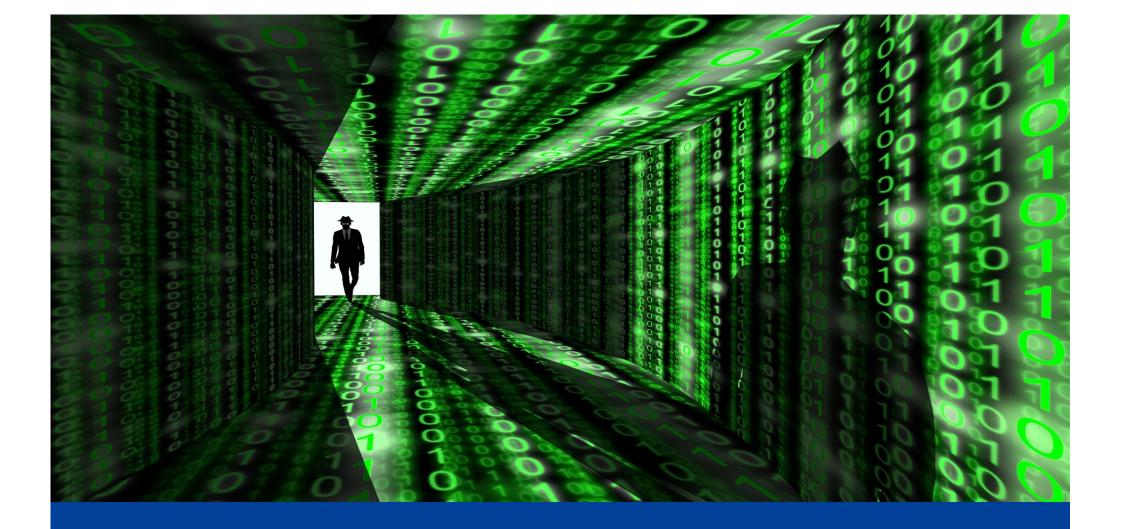
$$e^{-At} \times (t) - e^{-Ato} \times (to) = \int_{to}^{t} e^{-At} f(t) dt$$

$$|\exists i \neq x \in A(t) = e^{A(t-t_0)}x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} e^{A(t-t_0)}f(t) dt$$

例题2 求解

$$\left\{ X'(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} X(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right.$$

$$X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



Thanks