

## 关于奇异束的 Leverrier-Hermite 算法

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**摘 要:** 给出了一个同时计算奇异束  $\mu E - A$  的伴随阵  $B(\mu)$  和行列式  $\sigma(\mu)$  的 Leverrier-Hermite 算法, 其中  $E$  是奇异阵, 但  $\det(\mu E - A) \neq 0$ . 这问题来自奇异线性控制系统<sup>[1,7]</sup>.  $B(\mu)$  和  $\sigma(\mu)$  可表成 Hermite 正交多项式的基底, 解决了 BARNETT S 的一个公开问题<sup>[2]</sup>.

**关键词:** 奇异束; 伴随阵; 行列式; Hermite 正交多项式

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## 0 引 言

设  $A$  为  $n$  阶方阵, 其特征多项式为

$$a(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^n + \tilde{a}_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + \tilde{a}_{n-1} \lambda + \tilde{a}_n, \quad (1)$$

这里  $I$  为  $n$  阶单位阵, 且  $\det(\lambda I - A)$ . 设

$$B(\lambda) = \text{adj}(\lambda I - A) = \lambda^{n-1} I + \lambda^{n-2} \tilde{B}_1 + \cdots + \lambda \tilde{B}_{n-2} + \tilde{B}_{n-1}, \quad (2)$$

$$\text{则} \quad (\lambda I - A)^{-1} = B(\lambda)/a(\lambda). \quad (3)$$

应用 Leverrier-Fadeev 算法, 便可通过计算序列  $\{\tilde{a}_k\}$  和  $\{\tilde{B}_k\}$ , 求出  $(\lambda I - A)^{-1}$ . 其中系数  $\tilde{a}_k$  和  $\tilde{B}_k$  的算法为

$$\tilde{a}_1 = -\text{tr}A, \quad \tilde{a}_k = -\frac{1}{k} \text{tr}(A \tilde{B}_{k-1}), \quad k = 2, 3, \cdots, n, \quad (4)$$

$$\tilde{B}_1 = A + \tilde{a}_1 I, \quad \tilde{B}_k = \tilde{a}_1 I + A \tilde{B}_{k-1}, \quad k = 2, 3, \cdots, n-1, \quad (5)$$

这里  $\text{tr}$  表示迹.

文[2]中 Leverrier-Fadeev 算法被推广到其中的  $B(\lambda)$  和  $a(\lambda)$  是以正交多项式  $\{P_i(\lambda)\}$  为基底的情形, 其中  $\{P_i(\lambda)\}$  由标准的三项递推关系确定<sup>[3]</sup>.

$$P_i(\lambda) = (\alpha_i \lambda + \beta_i) P_{i-1}(\lambda) - \gamma_i P_{i-2}(\lambda), \quad i \geq 2. \quad (6)$$

且  $P_0(\lambda) = 1$ ,  $P_1(\lambda) = \alpha_1 \lambda + \beta_1$ . 这样(2)式和(3)式又可用广义多项式表示为

$$B(\lambda) = \text{adj}(\lambda I - A) = \frac{P_{n-1}(\lambda) B_0 + P_{n-2}(\lambda) B_1 + \cdots + P_n(\lambda) B_{n-1}}{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{n-1}}, \quad (7)$$

$$a(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = \frac{P_n(\lambda) + \alpha_1 P_{n-1}(\lambda) + \cdots + \alpha_n P_0(\lambda)}{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n}, \quad (8)$$

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这里  $P_n(\lambda)$  中  $\lambda^n$  的系数是  $\alpha_1\alpha_2\cdots\alpha_n$ .

$$B_0 = I, \quad B_1 = \alpha_{n-1} \left\{ \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_n} I + \frac{\beta_n}{\alpha_n} B_0 + AB_0 \right\}, \quad (9)$$

$$B_k = \alpha_{n-k} \left\{ \frac{\alpha_k}{\alpha_n} I - \frac{\gamma_{n-k+2}}{\alpha_{n-k+2}} B_{k-2} + \frac{\beta_{n-k+1}}{\alpha_{n-k+1}} B_{k-1} + AB_{k-1} \right\}, \quad k = 2, 3, \dots, n-1 \quad (10)$$

和 
$$\alpha_1 = -\alpha_n \left\{ \text{tr}A + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_i}{\alpha_i} \right\}. \quad (11)$$

(8)式中的其他系数可通过下式取得

$$\frac{d\alpha(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = \text{tr}(B(\lambda)). \quad (12)$$

本文研究一个同时计算奇异束  $\mu E - A$  的伴随阵  $B(\mu)$  和行列式  $\alpha(\mu)$  的算法, 其中  $E$  是奇异阵, 但  $\det(\mu E - A) \neq 0$ . 这问题多见于奇异线性控制系统<sup>[6,7]</sup>. 本文给出了以 Hermite 正交多项式为基底的计算奇异束  $\mu E - A$  的  $B(\mu)$  和  $\alpha(\mu)$  的一个算法, 从而解决了 BAEBETT S 的一个公开问题<sup>[3]</sup>.

## 1 以一般多项式为基底

对矩阵  $A(\mu)$ , 其中  $\mu$  为参数, 如同(9)~(12)式, 其对应的系数  $a_k(\mu)$  和  $B_k(\mu)$  分别为

$$\tilde{\alpha}(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A(\mu)) = \frac{P_n(\lambda) + a_1(\mu)P_{n-1}(\lambda) + \cdots + a_n P_0(\lambda)}{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n}, \quad (13)$$

$$\tilde{B}(\lambda) = \text{adj}(\lambda I - A(\mu)) = \frac{P_{n-1}(\lambda)B_0(\mu) + P_{n-2}(\lambda)B_1(\mu) + \cdots + P_0(\lambda)B_{n-1}(\mu)}{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{n-1}}, \quad (14)$$

$$B_0(\mu) = I, \quad B_1(\mu) = \alpha_{n-1} \left\{ \frac{a_1(\mu)}{\alpha_n} I + \frac{\beta_n}{\alpha_n} B_0(\mu) + A(\mu)B_0(\mu) \right\}, \quad (15)$$

$$B_k(\mu) = \alpha_{n-k} \left\{ \frac{a_k(\mu)}{\alpha_n} I - \frac{\gamma_{n-k+2}}{\alpha_{n-k+2}} B_{k-2}(\mu) + \frac{\beta_{n-k+1}}{\alpha_{n-k+1}} B_{k-1}(\mu) + A(\mu)B_{k-1}(\mu) \right\}, \quad (16)$$

$k = 2, 3, \dots, n-1$

和 
$$\alpha_1(\mu) = -\alpha_n \left\{ \text{tr}A(\mu) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\beta_i}{\alpha_i} \right\}, \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{d\alpha(\lambda)}{d\lambda} = \text{tr}(\tilde{B}(\lambda)). \quad (18)$$

若  $A(\mu) = -\mu E + A$ , 其中  $E$  为奇异阵, 而  $\det(\mu E - A) \neq 0$ . 由(13)、(14)式得

$$\alpha(\mu) = \det(\mu E - A) = \tilde{\alpha}(0) = \frac{P_n(0) + a_1(\mu)P_{n-1}(0) + \cdots + a_n P_0(0)}{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n}, \quad (19)$$

$$B(\mu) = \text{adj}(\mu E - A) = \tilde{B}(0) = \frac{P_{n-1}(0)B_0(\mu) + P_{n-2}(0)B_1(\mu) + \cdots + P_0(0)B_{n-1}(\mu)}{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{n-1}}, \quad (20)$$

## 2 以 Hermite 正交多项式为基底

Hermite 正交多项式由下式定义

$$H_i(\lambda) = 2\lambda H_{i-1}(\lambda) - 2(i-1)H_{i-2}(\lambda), \quad i \geq 2. \quad (21)$$

且  $H_0(\lambda) = 1$ ,  $H_1(\lambda) = 2\lambda$ . 由于  $\alpha_i = 2$ ,  $\beta = 0$ ,  $\gamma_i = 2(i-1)$ , (16)式化为

$$B_k(\mu) = a_k(\mu)I - 2(n-k+1)B_{k-2}(\mu) + 2A(\mu)B_{k-1}(\mu), \quad (22)$$

而(13)、(14)式为

$$\tilde{\alpha}(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A(\mu)) = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{i=0}^n a_{n-i}(\mu) H_i(\lambda), \quad (23)$$

$$\tilde{B}(\lambda) = \text{adj}(\lambda I - A(\mu)) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} B_{n-i-1}(\mu) H_i(\lambda). \quad (24)$$

由(18)式得

$$\text{tr} B_k(\mu) = (n-k) a_k(\mu). \quad (25)$$

对(22)式两端矩阵同时取迹,利用(25)式得

$$-k a_k(\mu) = 2 \text{tr}(A(\mu) B_{k-1}(\mu)) - 2(n-k+1)(n-k+2) a_{k-2}(\mu). \quad (26)$$

又  $H_i(\mu)$  的次数为  $i$ , 由(22), (26)两式可知  $a_k(\mu)$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots, n$  和  $B_k(\mu)$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots, n-1$  中次数最多为  $k$ . 这样  $B_i(\mu)$  和  $a_i(\mu)$  又可写为

$$B_i(\mu) = \sum_{k=0}^i B_{i,k} H_k(\mu), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n-1, \quad (27)$$

$$a_i(\mu) = \sum_{k=0}^i a_{i,k} H_k(\mu), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (28)$$

将(27), (28)替换递推式中的  $B_k(\mu)$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots, n-1$  和  $a_k(\mu)$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ , 且由(16)式得到

$$2\mu H_{i-1}(\mu) = H_i(\mu) + 2(i-1)H_{i-2}(\mu). \quad (29)$$

通过比较每个方程两端正交多项式  $H_i(\mu)$ ,  $i=0, 1, \dots, k$  的系数可得到以下算法.

**Leverrier-Hermite 算法** 以 Hermite 正交多项式为基底时, 式(28)中的系数  $a_{i,k}$  和式(27)中的系数矩阵  $B_{i,j}$  分别为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{1,0} = -2\text{tr}A \\ a_{1,1} = \text{tr}E \\ a_{i,0} = -\frac{2}{i} [\text{tr}(AB_{i-1,0} - EB_{i-1,1}) - (n-i+1)(n-i+2)a_{i-2,0}] \\ a_{i,k} = -\frac{2}{i} [\text{tr}(AB_{i-1,k} - \frac{1}{2}EB_{i-1,k-1} - (k+1)EB_{i-1,k+1}) - (n-i+1)(n-i+2)a_{i-2,k}] \\ \quad k=1, 2, \dots, i-2 \\ a_{i,i-1} = -\frac{2}{i} \text{tr}(AB_{i-1,i-1} - \frac{1}{2}EB_{i-1,i-2}) \\ \vdots \\ a_{i,i} = -\frac{1}{i} \text{tr}(EB_{i-1,i-1}), \\ B_{1,0} = a_{1,0}I + 2A \\ B_{1,1} = a_{1,1}I - E \\ B_{i,0} = a_{i,0}I - 2(n-i+1)B_{i-2,0} + 2AB_{i-1,0} - 2EB_{i-1,1} \\ B_{i,k} = a_{i,k}I - 2(n-i+1)B_{i-2,k} - EB_{i-1,k-1} - 2(k+1)EB_{i-1,k+1} + 2AB_{i-1,k} \\ \quad k=1, 2, \dots, i-2 \\ B_{i,i-1} = a_{i,i-1}I - EB_{i-1,i-2} + 2AB_{i-1,i-1} \\ B_{i,i} = a_{i,i}I - EB_{i-1,i-1}, \quad i \geq 2. \end{array} \right. \quad (30)$$

### 3 算 例

$$\text{取} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 5 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

现在运用 Leverrier-Hermite 算法, 由(30), (31)式得  $a_{1,0} = -2\text{tr}A = 10$ ,  $a_{1,1} = \text{tr}E = 3$ , 从而

$$B_{1,0} = a_{1,0}I + 2A = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -8 & -2 & -8 \\ 4 & -10 & 10 & -8 \\ -2 & 2 & -14 & 6 \\ -2 & 8 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_{1,1} = a_{1,1}I - E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

又由(30)式得

$$a_{2,0} = -\text{tr}(AB_{1,0} + EB_{1,1}) + 3 \times 4 \times a_{1,0} = 54,$$

$$a_{2,1} = -\text{tr}(AB_{1,1} - \frac{1}{2}EB_{1,0}) = -20, \quad a_{2,2} = -\frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(EB_{1,1}) = 3,$$

这样

$$B_{2,0} = a_{2,0}I - 2 \times 3 \times B_{0,0} + 2AB_{1,0} - 2EB_{1,1} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & -4 & -40 & 20 \\ -36 & -28 & -132 & 12 \\ 20 & 36 & 112 & -12 \\ 28 & 28 & 88 & 8 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_{2,1} = a_{2,1}I - EB_{1,0} + 2AB_{1,1} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -16 & -2 & -8 \\ 8 & -20 & 20 & -16 \\ -2 & 4 & -14 & 6 \\ -2 & 16 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_{2,2} = a_{2,2}I - EB_{1,1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

由(30)式继续可得

$$a_{3,0} = -\frac{2}{3}[\text{tr}(AB_{2,0} - EB_{2,1}) - 2 \times 3 \times a_{1,0}] = -136,$$

$$a_{3,1} = -\frac{2}{3}[\text{tr}(AB_{2,1} - \frac{1}{2}EB_{2,0} - 2EB_{2,2}) - 2 \times 3 \times a_{1,1}] = 136,$$

$$a_{3,2} = -\frac{2}{3}\text{tr}(AB_{2,2} - \frac{1}{2}EB_{2,1}) = -10, \quad a_{3,3} = \frac{1}{3}\text{tr}(EB_{2,2}) = 1.$$

同理由(26)式

$$B_{3,0} = \begin{pmatrix} -32 & -16 & 60 & -48 \\ 24 & 24 & 216 & -72 \\ -4 & -40 & -156 & 44 \\ -12 & -16 & -132 & 28 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_{3,1} = \begin{pmatrix} 48 & -4 & -80 & 64 \\ -36 & -28 & -132 & 12 \\ 8 & 36 & 100 & -16 \\ 32 & 28 & 80 & 16 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B_{3,2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -8 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -10 & 10 & -8 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_{3,3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$a_{4,0} = -\frac{1}{2}[\text{tr}(AB_{3,0} - EB_{3,1}) - 2a_{2,0}] = 280,$$

$$a_{4,1} = -\frac{1}{2}[\text{tr}(AB_{3,1} - EB_{3,0}) - 2EB_{3,2}] - 2a_{2,1} = -160,$$

$$a_{4,2} = -\frac{1}{2}[\text{tr}(AB_{3,2} - \frac{1}{2}EB_{3,1}) - 3EB_{3,3}] - 2a_{2,2} = 82,$$

$$a_{4,3} = -\frac{1}{2}\text{tr}(AB_{3,3} - \frac{1}{2}EB_{3,2}) = 0, \quad a_{4,4} = \frac{1}{4}\text{tr}(EB_{3,3}) = 0.$$

由此, 矩阵  $\mu E - A$  的行列式  $a(\mu)$  与伴随阵  $B(\mu)$  分别由(19), (20)式得

$$\alpha(\mu) = \frac{1}{2^4}(H_4(0) + a_1(\mu)H_3(0) + a_2(\mu)H_2(0) + a_3(\mu)H_1(0) + a_4(\mu)H_0(0)) = \\ \frac{1}{16} \mu^4 (180H_0(\mu) - 120H_1(\mu) + 76H_2(\mu)),$$

$$\mathbf{B}(\mu) = \frac{1}{2^3}(H_3(0)\mathbf{B}_3(\mu) + H_2(0)\mathbf{B}_2(\mu) + H_1(0)\mathbf{B}_1(\mu) + H_0(0)\mathbf{B}_0(\mu)) = \\ \frac{1}{8}((\mathbf{B}_{2,0} - 2\mathbf{B}_{1,0})H_0(\mu) + \mathbf{B}_{3,1} - 2\mathbf{B}_{2,1})H_1(\mu) + \mathbf{B}_{1,2}H_2(\mu) + \mathbf{B}_{2,3}H_3(\mu)).$$

这与按定义计算的  $\alpha(\mu) = \det(\mu\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}) = 19\mu^2 - 15\mu + 2$  和

$$\mathbf{B}(\mu) = \text{adj}(\mu\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} 11\mu - 2 & -4\mu^2 - \mu + 2 & -20\mu + 8 & 16\mu - 4 \\ 2\mu^2 - 9\mu + 1 & \mu^3 - 5\mu^2 - 10\mu + 8 & 5\mu^2 - 33\mu + 22 & -4\mu^2 + 3\mu - 5 \\ 2\mu & \mu^2 + 9\mu - 6 & 24\mu - 16 & -4\mu + 4 \\ 8\mu - 1 & 4\mu^2 + 7\mu - 6 & 20\mu - 16 & 3\mu + 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

结果一致.

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## Leverrier-Hermite Algorithm for Singular Pencils

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**Abstract:** Leverrier-Hermite algorithm is presented for simultaneous computations of the adjoint  $\mathbf{B}(\mu)$  and the determinant  $\alpha(\mu)$  of the singular pencil  $\mu\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}$ , where  $\mathbf{E}$  is singular, but  $\det(\mu\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A}) \not\equiv 0$ . The problem arises in singular linear control problems<sup>[1-3]</sup>.  $\mathbf{B}(\mu)$  and  $\alpha(\mu)$  can be expressed as a basis of Hermite orthogonal polynomial and the open problem by BARNETT S<sup>[2]</sup>.

**Key words:** singular pencil; adjoint; determinant; Hermite Orthogonal polynomial