

A Couple of Examples: Computing the Matrix Exponential and Square Root of a Matrix.

```
> restart;
with(LinearAlgebra):
```

Example #1: Compute e^A where A is defined below...

```
> A := <<1,1,0>|<0,3,-1>|<-1,1,2>>;
```

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

(1)

```
> Eigenvectors(A);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)

```
> Rank(IdentityMatrix(3));
Rank(A-2*IdentityMatrix(3));
Rank((A-2*IdentityMatrix(3))^2);
Rank((A-2*IdentityMatrix(3))^3);
```

3

2

1

0

(3)

```
> NullSpace((A-2*IdentityMatrix(3))^2);
NullSpace((A-2*IdentityMatrix(3))^3);
```

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

(4)

```
> ReducedRowEchelonForm(<<-1,0,1>|<-1,1,0>|<0,0,1>|<0,1,0>|<1,0,0>>);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(5)

```
> v3 := <<0,0,1>>;
```

```
v2 := (A-2*IdentityMatrix(3)).v3;
v1 := ((A-2*IdentityMatrix(3))^2).v3;
```

$$v3 := \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v2 := \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v1 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(6)

```
> P := <v1|v2|v3>;
J := P^(-1).A.P;
```

$$P := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(7)

```
> Diag := DiagonalMatrix([2,2,2]);
N := <<0,0,0>|<1,0,0>|<0,1,0>>;
```

```
J = Diag+N;
```

$$Diag := \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

(8)

```
> 'N' = N; 'N^2' = N^2; 'N^3' = N^3;
```

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

```
> expDiag := DiagonalMatrix([exp(2),exp(2),exp(2)]);
expN := IdentityMatrix(3) + N + N^2/2;
```

$$\expDiag := \begin{bmatrix} e^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\expN := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

```
> expA := P.expDiag.expN.P^(-1);
```

$$\expA := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} e^2 & \frac{1}{2} e^2 & -\frac{1}{2} e^2 \\ e^2 & 2 e^2 & e^2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} e^2 & -\frac{3}{2} e^2 & \frac{1}{2} e^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

```
> MatrixExponential(A);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} e^2 & \frac{1}{2} e^2 & -\frac{1}{2} e^2 \\ e^2 & 2 e^2 & e^2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} e^2 & -\frac{3}{2} e^2 & \frac{1}{2} e^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

Example #2: Compute e^B where B is defined below...

```
> B := <<-1,2,0,0,0>|<1,1,0,1,1>|<-5,1,1,-2,-3>|<-1,0,0,0,-1>|<1,-2,
0,-1,0>>;
```

(13)

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -5 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

> Eigenvectors(B);

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

> 'lambda' = 1;
Rank(IdentityMatrix(5));
Rank(B-1*IdentityMatrix(5));
Rank((B-1*IdentityMatrix(5))^2);
Rank((B-1*IdentityMatrix(5))^3);

'lambda' = -1;
Rank(IdentityMatrix(5));
Rank(B-(-1)*IdentityMatrix(5));
Rank((B-(-1)*IdentityMatrix(5))^2);
Rank((B-(-1)*IdentityMatrix(5))^3);

$$\lambda = 1$$

5

3

2

2

$$\lambda = -1$$

5

4

3

3

(15)

> NullSpace(B-1*IdentityMatrix(5));
NullSpace((B-1*IdentityMatrix(5))^2);

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad (16)$$

```
> v2 := <<-1,2,1,0,0>>;
v1 := (B-1*IdentityMatrix(5)).v2;
```

$$v2 := \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v1 := \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

```
> ReducedRowEchelonForm(<<-1,-1,0,0,-1>|<1,1,0,0,1>|<0,1,0,1,0>>);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

```
> v3 := <<0,1,0,1,0>>;
```

$$v3 := \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

```
> NullSpace(B-(-1)*IdentityMatrix(5));
NullSpace((B-(-1)*IdentityMatrix(5))^2);
```

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

(20)

```
> v5 := <<-1,1,0,0,0>>;
v4 := (B-(-1)*IdentityMatrix(5)).v5;
```

$$v5 := \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v4 := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(21)

```
> P := <v1|v2|v3|v4|v5>;
J := P^(-1).B.P;
```

$$P := \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

(22)

```

> Diag := DiagonalMatrix([1,1,1,-1,-1]);
N := <<0,0,0,0,0>|<1,0,0,0,0>|<0,0,0,0,0>|<0,0,0,0,0>|<0,0,0,1,0>>;

J = Diag+N;

```

$$Diag := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

(23)

```

> 'N' = N; 'N^2' = N^2;

```

$$N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(24)

```

> expDiag := DiagonalMatrix([exp(1),exp(1),exp(1),exp(-1),exp(-1)]);
expN := IdentityMatrix(5) + N;

```

$$\begin{aligned} \exp \text{Diag} &:= \begin{bmatrix} e & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \\ \exp N &:= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

> expB := P.expDiag.expN.P^(-1);

$$\exp B := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}e - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} & \frac{1}{2}e - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} & -\frac{5}{2}e + \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} & -\frac{1}{2}e + \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} & e^{-1} \\ e - e^{-1} & e & -e^{-1} & 0 & -e + e^{-1} \\ 0 & 0 & e & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}e - \frac{3}{2}e^{-1} & \frac{1}{2}e - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} & -\frac{1}{2}e - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} & \frac{1}{2}e + \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} & -e + 2e^{-1} \\ \frac{1}{2}e - \frac{3}{2}e^{-1} & \frac{1}{2}e - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} & -\frac{3}{2}e - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} & -\frac{1}{2}e + \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} & 2e^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad (26)$$

> MatrixExponential(B);

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[\left[\frac{1}{2}(-1 + e^2)e^{-1}, \frac{1}{2}(-1 + e^2)e^{-1}, -\frac{1}{2}(5e^2 - 1)e^{-1}, -\frac{1}{2}(-1 + e^2)e^{-1}, e^{-1} \right], \right. \\ &\quad \left[(-1 + e^2)e^{-1}, e, -e^{-1}, 0, -(-1 + e^2)e^{-1} \right], \\ &\quad [0, 0, e, 0, 0], \\ &\quad \left[\frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 3)e^{-1}, \frac{1}{2}(-1 + e^2)e^{-1}, -\frac{1}{2}(1 + e^2)e^{-1}, \frac{1}{2}(1 + e^2)e^{-1}, -(e^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2)e^{-1} \right], \\ &\quad \left. \left[\frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 3)e^{-1}, \frac{1}{2}(-1 + e^2)e^{-1}, -\frac{1}{2}(3e^2 + 1)e^{-1}, -\frac{1}{2}(-1 + e^2)e^{-1}, 2e^{-1} \right] \right] \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Example #3: Compute $\sqrt{C}$ where C is defined below...

> C := <<-28,22,-15,22>|<-42,31,-15,27>|<-16,8,1,8>|<-32,22,-15,26>>;

$$C := \begin{bmatrix} -28 & -42 & -16 & -32 \\ 22 & 31 & 8 & 22 \\ -15 & -15 & 1 & -15 \\ 22 & 27 & 8 & 26 \end{bmatrix} \quad (28)$$

> evec := Eigenvectors(C);

$$evec := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 9 \\ 4 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & -1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (29)$$

> P := evec[2];

$$P := \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -2 & -1 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (30)$$

> J := DiagonalMatrix([1,9,4,16]);

$$J := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \quad (31)$$

> sqrtJ := DiagonalMatrix([1,3,2,4]);

$$sqrtJ := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (32)$$

> sqrtC := P.sqrtJ.P^(-1);

$$sqrtC := \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -8 & -4 & -6 \\ 4 & 7 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -3 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \quad (33)$$

> sqrtC^2=C;

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} -28 & -42 & -16 & -32 \\ 22 & 31 & 8 & 22 \\ -15 & -15 & 1 & -15 \\ 22 & 27 & 8 & 26 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} -28 & -42 & -16 & -32 \\ 22 & 31 & 8 & 22 \\ -15 & -15 & 1 & -15 \\ 22 & 27 & 8 & 26 \end{array} \right] \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{sqrtC} = \text{MatrixFunction}(\text{C}, \text{sqrt}(\text{x}), \text{x}); \\ &\left[\begin{array}{cccc} -4 & -8 & -4 & -6 \\ 4 & 7 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -3 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 6 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} -4 & -8 & -4 & -6 \\ 4 & 7 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -3 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 6 \end{array} \right] \quad (35) \end{aligned}$$