

Example: square root

$$\sqrt{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & & \\ & 4 & 1 & \\ & & 4 & \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \underline{f(x) = \sqrt{x}}$$

We look for an interpolating polynomial with

$$\underline{p(0) = 0}, \quad \underline{p(4) = 2}, \quad \underline{p'(4) = f'(4) = \frac{1}{4}}, \quad \underline{p''(4) = f''(4) = -\frac{1}{32}}.$$

i.e.,

$$p(x) = p_3 x^3 + p_2 x^2 + p_1 x + p_0 \Rightarrow p'(x) = 3p_3 x^2 + 2p_2 x + p_1$$
$$\begin{matrix} p(0) = 0 \\ p(4) = 2 \\ p'(4) = \frac{1}{4} \\ p''(4) = -\frac{1}{32} \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4^3 & 4^2 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 \cdot 4^2 & 2 \cdot 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 \cdot 4 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_3 \\ p_2 \\ p_1 \\ p_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{32} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$p(x) = \underline{\frac{3}{256}x^3} - \underline{\frac{5}{32}x^2} + \underline{\frac{15}{16}x}.$$

Example – continues

$$p(A) = \frac{3}{256}A^3 - \frac{5}{32}A^2 + \frac{15}{16}A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{64} \\ & 2 & \frac{1}{4} \\ & & 2 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(One can check that $f(A)^2 = A$.)

Teo: per ogni scelta di nodi e molteplicità $\lambda_i, i=1, \dots, k$, $m_i \geq 1$, la matrice che corrisponde a imporre le condizioni di interpolazione $p^{(j)}(\lambda_i) = f^{(j)}(\lambda_i)$, con $j < m_i, i=1, \dots, k$ (Vandermonde generalizzata) è invertibile.

Dim: Se avesse un kernel,

$$V \cdot \begin{bmatrix} q_n \\ \vdots \\ q_1 \\ q_0 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \text{ per un vettore con } q_i \text{ non tutti nulli}$$

Allora il polinomio $q_0 + q_1 x + \dots + q_n x^n = q(x)$

soddisfa $q^{(j)}(\lambda_i) = 0$ per ogni $j < m_i, i=1, 2, \dots, k$

Queste sono $n+1$ condizioni che mi dicono che


$(x - \lambda_i)^{m_i} \mid q(x)$ per ogni $i \Rightarrow q(x)$ è un multiplo di
 $(x - \lambda_1)^{m_1} \dots (x - \lambda_k)^{m_k}$

Quindi $q(x)$ sarebbe un polinomio non nullo,
multiplo di un certo polinomio di grado $n+1$,
e di grado n non impossibile

(più complicato: fissata $f(x)$, il poli. di interpolazione
è una funzione continua del multi-insieme di
nodi $\left\{ \underbrace{\lambda_1, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1}_{m_1 \text{ volte}}, \underbrace{\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_2}_{m_2 \text{ volte}}, \dots, \underbrace{\lambda_k, \dots, \lambda_k}_{m_k \text{ volte}} \right\}$

Example – square root

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$


$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

does not exist (because $f'(0)$ is not defined).

(Indeed, there is no matrix such that $X^2 = A$.)

(perché X dev'essere una matrice nilpotente ($X^4 = A^2 = 0$),
ma una 2×2 nilpotente ha sempre $X^2 = 0$)

Example – matrix exponential

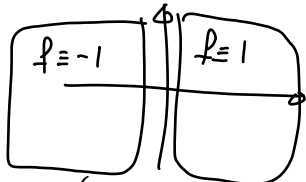
$$A = S \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} S^{-1}, \quad f(x) = \exp(x).$$

$$\exp(A) = S \begin{bmatrix} e^{-1} & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & e & e \\ & & & e \end{bmatrix} S^{-1}$$

(Handwritten annotations: boxes around e^{-1} , 1 , e , and e ; an arrow from $f'(1)$ pointing to the e in the bottom-right cell of the matrix.)

Can also be obtained as $I + A + \frac{1}{2}A^2 + \frac{1}{6}A^3 + \dots$
(not so obvious, for Jordan blocks...)

Example – matrix sign



$$A = \underline{S} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & & & \\ & -2 & & \\ & & 1 & 1 \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underline{S}^{-1}, \quad f(x) = \text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{Re } x > 0, \\ -1 & \text{Re } x < 0. \end{cases}$$

non definita se $\text{Re } x = 0$

$$f(A) = \underline{S} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \underline{S}^{-1}.$$

Not constant (for general S).

Instead, we can recover stable / unstable invariant subspaces of A as $\ker(f(A) \pm I)$.

If we found a way to compute $f(A)$ without diagonalizing, we could use it to compute eigenvalues via bisection...

Teo: se $f(x)$ è tale che $f(\bar{x}) = \overline{f(x)}$, allora $f(\bar{A}) = \overline{f(A)}$. È in particolare se A reale $f(A)$ reale.

Dim: se A è diagonalizzabile, $A = VDV^{-1}$

$$\bar{A} = \bar{V} \bar{D} \bar{V}^{-1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \text{perché è un polinomio} \end{array}$$
$$f(\bar{A}) = \overline{f(VDV^{-1})} = \bar{V} \bar{f(D)} \bar{V}^{-1} = \bar{V} \overline{f(D)} \bar{V}^{-1} =$$
$$= \overline{V f(D) V^{-1}} = \overline{f(A)}$$

Se A non è diagonalizzabile,

Example – complex square root

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

We can play around with branches: let us say $f(i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + i)$,
 $f(-i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 - i)$.

Polynomial: $p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + x)$.

$$p(A) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(This is the so-called principal square root – we have chosen the values of $f(\pm i)$ in the right half-plane — other choices are possible).

(We get a non-real square root of A , if we choose non-conjugate values for $f(i)$ and $f(-i)$)

Example – nonprimary square root

With our definition, if we have

$$A = S \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 2 \end{bmatrix} S^{-1}, \quad f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

we cannot get

$$f(A) = S \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & \sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix} S^{-1} :$$

either $f(1) = 1$, or $f(1) = -1 \dots$

This would also be a solution of $X^2 = A$, though.