

· 基础学科 ·

关于 Chebyshev 多项式的 H-循环矩阵谱范数

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摘要: 利用 Chebyshev 多项式的性质和矩阵基本理论, 研究了包含 Chebyshev 多项式的 H-循环矩阵欧式范数及谱范数, 给出了第一、二类 Chebyshev 多项式的 H-循环矩阵谱范数的上下界估计。

关键词: H-循环矩阵; Chebyshev 多项式; 欧几里得范数; 谱范数

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Research on the Spectral Norms of H-circulant Matrices with Chebyshev Polynomials

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Abstract: Using the properties of Chebyshev polynomials and the basic theory of matrices, the Euclidean norm and spectral norm of H-circulant matrices containing Chebyshev polynomials are studied. The upper and lower bounds for the spectral norms of H-circulant matrix are given, which entrance are the first and second class Chebyshev polynomials.

Keywords: H-circulant matrices; Chebyshev polynomials; Euclidean norm; spectral norm

1 预备知识

近年来, 国内外许多学者研究了循环矩阵的范数。沈守强等^[1]研究了包含 Fibonacci 数列和 Lucas 数列 r-循环矩阵谱范数; 文献 [2-6] 推广探究了其他特殊数列的 r-循环矩阵范数, 包括 hyper harmonic 数列、Pell 和 Pell-Lucas 数列、Jacobsthal 和 Jacobsthal-Lucas 数列等; Yu 等^[7]建立了 H-循环矩阵 $A = RFMLRcircfr(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})$ 的谱范数上下界估计方法, 其中数列 a_n 包括 Fermat 数列、Mersenne 数列以及 Gaussian Fibonacci 数列; 师白娟^[8]研究了两类 Chebyshev 多项式的 r-循环矩阵谱范数。

受上述研究启发, 本文研究包含第一、二类 Chebyshev 多项式的 H-循环矩阵欧式范数以及谱范数^[9-14], 通过代数计算给出了谱范数的上下界。

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第一、二类 Chebyshev 多项式^[9]的具体表达式为:

$$T_n(x) = \cos(n \arccos x),$$

$$U_n(x) = \frac{\sin[(n+1) \arccos x]}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

其线性递推关系为:

$$T_{n+1}(x) = 2xT_n(x) - T_{n-1}(x),$$

$$U_{n+1}(x) = 2xU_n(x) - U_{n-1}(x)$$

由递推关系不难得到第一、二类 Chebyshev 多项式的前几项:

$T_0(x) = 1$	$U_0(x) = 1$
$T_1(x) = x$	$U_1(x) = 2x$
$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$	$U_2(x) = 4x^2 - 1$
$T_3(x) = 4x^3 - 3x$	$U_3(x) = 8x^3 - 4x$
$T_4(x) = 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1$	$U_4(x) = 16x^4 - 12x^2 + 1$
$T_5(x) = 16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x$	$U_5(x) = 32x^5 - 32x^3 + 8x$
.....

$\{T_0(x)\}$ 与 $\{U_0(x)\}$ 的通项公式为:

$$T_n(x) = \frac{\alpha^n + \beta^n}{2} \tag{1}$$

$$U_n(x) = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta} \tag{2}$$

其中, $\alpha = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, $\beta = x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$ 。

定义 1^[10] 若矩阵 $A = (a_{ij}) \in M_{n \times n}(C)$ 有如下形式:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-2} & a_{n-1} \\ a_{n-1} & a_0 - a_{n-1} & a_1 & \cdots & a_{n-3} & a_{n-2} \\ a_{n-2} & a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} & a_0 - a_{n-1} & \cdots & a_{n-4} & a_{n-3} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_2 & a_3 - a_2 & a_4 - a_3 & \cdots & a_0 - a_{n-1} & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_2 - a_1 & a_3 - a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} & a_0 - a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

则称矩阵 A 为 H-循环矩阵, 简记为 $A = Hcirc(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1})$ 。

定义 2^[1] 矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ 的谱范数与 Euclidean 范数:

$$\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda_i(A^H A)} \tag{3}$$

$$\|A\|_E = \left[\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}|^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{4}$$

其中: λ_i 是矩阵 $A^H A$ 的特征值; A^H 是矩阵 A 的共轭转置矩阵。

谱范数与 Euclidean 范数之间的不等式关系:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|A\|_E \leq \|A\|_2 \leq \|A\|_E \tag{5}$$

引理 1 当 $x \neq 1$ 时,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} T_k(x) = \frac{T_n(x) - T_{n+1}(x) + x - 1}{2 - 2x},$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} U_k(x) = \frac{U_n(x) - U_{n+1}(x) + 2x - 1}{2 - 2x}$$

证明: 由 $\{T_0(x)\}$ 与 $\{U_0(x)\}$ 的通项公式可得

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} T_k(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{\alpha^k + \beta^k}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\alpha - \alpha^{n+1}}{1 - \alpha} + \frac{\beta - \beta^{n+1}}{1 - \beta} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\alpha\beta(\alpha^n + \beta^n) - (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1}) + (\alpha + \beta) - 2\alpha\beta}{1 - (\alpha + \beta) + \alpha\beta} \right)$$

由于 $\alpha = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, $\beta = x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, 所以 $\alpha + \beta = 2x$, $\alpha\beta = 1$, 代入上式得

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} T_k(x) = \frac{T_n(x) - T_{n+1}(x) + x - 1}{2 - 2x}$$

同理可得 $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} U_k(x) = \frac{U_n(x) - U_{n+1}(x) + 2x - 1}{2 - 2x}$ 。

引理 2^[8] 当 $1 - x^2 \neq 0$ 时,

$$\sum_{k=0}^n T_k^2(x) = \frac{2 - T_{2n+2}(x) + T_{2n}(x) - 2x^2}{8 - 8x^2} + \frac{n+1}{2},$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n U_k^2(x) = \frac{1}{4x^2 - 4} \times \frac{2x^2 - 2 - T_{2n+4}(x) + T_{2n+2}(x)}{2 - 2x^2} - \frac{n+1}{2x^2 - 2}$$

引理 3 当 $1 - x^2 \neq 0$ 时,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kT_k^2(x) = \frac{1 + (n-1)T_n^2(x) - nT_{n-1}^2(x) + (x^2 - 1)(n^2 - n)}{4x^2 - 4},$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kU_k^2(x) = \frac{1 + (n-1)(U_n^2(x) - n) - nU_{n-1}^2(x)}{4x^2 - 4}$$

证明: 由递推关系可得 $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kT_k^2(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \frac{T_{k+1}^2(x) + 2T_{k+1}(x)T_{k-1}(x) + T_{k-1}^2(x)}{4x^2}$,

令 $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kT_k^2(x) = P$, 可得 $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kT_{k+1}^2(x) = P - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} T_k^2(x) + (n-1)T_n^2(x)$,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kT_{k-1}^2(x) = P + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} T_k^2(x) - (n-1)T_{n-1}^2(x),$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kT_{k+1}(x)T_{k-1}(x) = P + (x^2 - 1)(n^2 - n),$$

因此 $4x^2P = 4P - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} T_k^2(x) + (n-1)T_n^2(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} T_k^2(x) - (n-1)T_{n-1}^2(x) + (x^2 - 1)(n^2 - n)$,

即 $P = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kT_k^2(x) = \frac{1 + (n-1)T_n^2(x) - nT_{n-1}^2(x) + (x^2 - 1)(n^2 - n)}{4x^2 - 4}$ 。

同理可得 $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kU_k^2(x) = \frac{1 + (n-1)(U_n^2(x) - n) - nU_{n-1}^2(x)}{4x^2 - 4}$ 。

引理 4 当 $1 - x^2 \neq 0$ 时,

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T_k(x)T_{k+1}(x) = \frac{T_{2n-1}(x) - T_{2n+1}(x)}{8 - 8x^2} + \frac{nx}{2},$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} U_k(x)U_{k+1}(x) = \frac{1}{4x^2 - 4} \times \frac{T_{2n+1}(x) - T_{2n+3}(x) + T_3(x) - 1}{2 - 2x^2} - \frac{nx}{2x^2 - 2}$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T_k(x)T_{k+1}(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(\alpha^k + \beta^k)(\alpha^{k+1} + \beta^{k+1})}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (\alpha^{2k+1} + \beta^{2k+1} + 2x) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\alpha - \alpha^{2n+1}}{1 - \alpha^2} + \frac{\beta - \beta^{2n+1}}{1 - \beta^2} + 2nx \right] = \frac{T_{2n-1}(x) - T_{2n+1}(x)}{8 - 8x^2} + \frac{nx}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} U_k(x)U_{k+1}(x) &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{(\alpha^{k+1} + \beta^{k+1})(\alpha^{k+2} + \beta^{k+2})}{(\alpha - \beta)^2} = \frac{1}{4x^2 - 4} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (\alpha^{2k+3} + \beta^{2k+3} - 2x) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4x^2 - 4} \left[\frac{\alpha^3 - \alpha^{2n+3}}{1 - \alpha^2} + \frac{\beta^3 - \beta^{2n+3}}{1 - \beta^2} - 2nx \right] = \frac{1}{4x^2 - 4} \times \frac{T_{2n+1}(x) - T_{2n+3}(x) + T_3(x) - 1}{2 - 2x^2} - \frac{nx}{2x^2 - 2} \end{aligned}$$

2 主要结论及其证明

定理 1 设 $A = Hcirc(T_0(x), T_1(x), \dots, T_{n-1}(x)) \in M_{n \times n}(C)$, 若 $1 - x^2 \neq 0$, 则

$$\|A\|_E = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2 - 2x^2}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)},$$

其中 $\varepsilon_1 = n(2 - T_{2n}(x) + T_{2n-1}(x) - 2x^2) + 2(n - 2)(T_{2n-1}(x) - T_{2n-3}(x))$,

$$\varepsilon_2 = 2nT_{n-1}^2(x) + 2x - 2 - 2(n - 1)T_n^2(x) - 2(x^2 - 1)(n^2 - n) - 2T_{2n-3}(x),$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = (4 - 4x^2)[n^2 - x(n - 1)(n - 2) - 4(n - 1)T_{n-1}(x)]$$

证明:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} T_0(x) & T_1(x) & \cdots & T_{n-2}(x) & T_{n-1}(x) \\ T_{n-1}(x) & T_0(x) - T_{n-1}(x) & \cdots & T_{n-3}(x) & T_{n-2}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ T_2(x) & T_3(x) - T_2(x) & \cdots & T_0(x) - T_{n-1}(x) & T_1(x) \\ T_1(x) & T_2(x) - T_1(x) & \cdots & T_{n-1}(x) - T_{n-2}(x) & T_0(x) - T_{n-1}(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

根据矩阵谱范数定义可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|_E^2 &= n \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T_k^2(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kT_k^2(x) - 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} kT_k(x)T_{k+1}(x) - 2(n - 1)T_0(x)T_{n-1}(x) = \\ &= n \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T_k^2(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kT_k^2(x) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-2} T_k(x)T_{k+1}(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-i-2} T_k(x)T_{k+1}(x) \right) - 2(n - 1)T_{n-1}(x) \end{aligned}$$

由引理 1—引理 3, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|_E^2 &= \frac{n(2 - T_{2n}(x) + T_{2n-1}(x) - 2x^2)}{8 - 8x^2} + \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{1 + (n - 1)T_n^2(x) - nT_{n-1}^2(x) + (x^2 - 1)(n^2 - n)}{4x^2 - 4} - \\ &= 2(n - 2) \left(\frac{T_{2n-3}(x) - T_{2n-1}(x)}{8 - 8x^2} + \frac{x(n - 1)}{2} \right) + \frac{T_1(x) - T_{2n-3}(x)}{4 - 4x^2} + \frac{x(n - 1)(n - 2)}{2} - 2(n - 1)T_{n-1}(x) \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\|A\|_E = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2 - 2x^2}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)}$,

其中 $\varepsilon_1 = n(2 - T_{2n}(x) + T_{2n-1}(x) - 2x^2) + 2(n - 2)(T_{2n-1}(x) - T_{2n-3}(x))$,

$$\varepsilon_2 = 2nT_{n-1}^2(x) + 2x - 2 - 2(n - 1)T_n^2(x) - 2(x^2 - 1)(n^2 - n) - 2T_{2n-3}(x),$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = (4 - 4x^2)[n^2 - x(n - 1)(n - 2) - 4(n - 1)T_{n-1}(x)]$$

定理 2 设 $A = Hcirc(T_0(x), T_1(x), \dots, T_{n-1}(x)) \in M_{n \times n}(C)$, 若 $1 - x^2 \neq 0$, 则

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n - 2nx^2}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)} \leq \|A\|_2 \leq \frac{T_n(x) - T_{n+1}(x)}{1 - x} - 2$$

其中 $\varepsilon_1 = n(2 - T_{2n}(x) + T_{2n-1}(x) - 2x^2) + 2(n - 2)(T_{2n-1}(x) - T_{2n-3}(x))$,

$$\varepsilon_2 = 2nT_{n-1}^2(x) + 2x - 2 - 2(n - 1)T_n^2(x) - 2(x^2 - 1)(n^2 - n) - 2T_{2n-3}(x),$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = (4 - 4x^2)[n^2 - x(n - 1)(n - 2) - 4(n - 1)T_{n-1}(x)]$$

证明:

由谱范数与 E 范数的关系可得: $\|A\|_2 \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\|A\|_E = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n - 2nx^2}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)}$,

另一方面, 设矩阵 Q_1 、 Q_2 和 Q_3 为:

$$\mathbf{Q}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Q}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Q}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

可得 $\mathbf{A} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T_k(x)\mathbf{Q}_1^k - \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} T_{n-k-1}(x)\mathbf{Q}_2^k - T_{n-1}(x)\mathbf{Q}_3$,

由于 $\mathbf{Q}_1^H \mathbf{Q}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{Q}_2^H \mathbf{Q}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{Q}_3^H \mathbf{Q}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

所以 $\|\mathbf{Q}_1\|_2 = \|\mathbf{Q}_2\|_2 = \|\mathbf{Q}_3\|_2 = 1$,

因此

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_2 = \left\| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T_k(x)\mathbf{Q}_1^k - \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} T_{n-k-1}(x)\mathbf{Q}_2^k - T_{n-1}(x)\mathbf{Q}_3 \right\|_2 \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} T_k(x)\|\mathbf{Q}_1\|_2^k + \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} T_{n-k-1}(x)\|\mathbf{Q}_2\|_2^k + T_{n-1}(x)\|\mathbf{Q}_3\|_2 = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} T_k(x) - T_0(x) = \frac{T_n(x) - T_{n+1}(x)}{1-x} - 2$$

定理 3 设 $\mathbf{B} = \text{Hcirc}(U_0(x), U_1(x), \dots, U_{n-1}(x)) \in \mathbf{M}_{n \times n}(C)$, 若 $1-x^2 \neq 0$, 则

$$\|\mathbf{B}\|_E = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)},$$

其中 $\lambda_1 = n(T_{2n+2}(x) - T_{2n}(x) + 2 - 2x^2) + (2x^2 - 2)[1 + (n-1)(U_n^2(x) - n) - nU_{n-1}^2(x)]$,

$$\lambda_2 = 2(n-2)(T_{2n-1}(x) - T_{2n+1}(x)) + (n-2)(T_3(x) - 1) + T_{2n-1}(x) - T_3(x),$$

$$\lambda_3 = [x(n-1)(n-2) - n^2 - 2(n-1)U_{n-1}(x)(2x^2 - 2)](4x^2 - 4)$$

证明:

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} U_0(x) & U_1(x) & \cdots & U_{n-2}(x) & U_{n-1}(x) \\ U_{n-1}(x) & U_0(x) - U_{n-1}(x) & \cdots & U_{n-3}(x) & U_{n-2}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ U_2(x) & U_3(x) - U_2(x) & \cdots & U_0(x) - U_{n-1}(x) & U_1(x) \\ U_1(x) & U_2(x) - U_1(x) & \cdots & U_{n-1}(x) - U_{n-2}(x) & U_0(x) - U_{n-1}(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

根据矩阵谱范数定义可得

$$\|\mathbf{B}\|_E^2 = n \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} U_k^2(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kU_k^2(x) - 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} kU_k(x)U_{k+1}(x) - 2(n-1)U_0(x)U_{n-1}(x) = n \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} U_k^2(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} kU_k^2(x) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-2} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-2} U_k(x)U_{k+1}(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-i-2} U_k(x)U_{k+1}(x) \right) - 2(n-1)U_{n-1}(x)$$

由引理 1—引理 3, 有

$$\|\mathbf{B}\|_E^2 = \frac{n(2x^2 - 2 - T_{2n+2}(x) + T_{2n}(x))}{(4x^2 - 4)(2 - 2x^2)} - \frac{n^2}{2x^2 - 2} + \frac{1 + (n-1)(U_n^2(x) - n) - nU_{n-1}^2(x)}{4x^2 - 4} - 2(n-2) \left(\frac{T_{2n-1}(x) - T_{2n+1}(x) + T_3(x) - 1}{(4x^2 - 4)(2 - 2x^2)} - \frac{(n-1)x}{2x^2 - 2} \right) + \frac{T_3(x) - T_{2n-1}(x) + (n-2)(T_3(x) - 1)}{(4x^2 - 4)(2 - 2x^2)} - \frac{x(n-1)(n-2)}{2x^2 - 2} - 2(n-1)U_{n-1}(x)$$

所以 $\|\mathbf{B}\|_E = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)}$,

其中 $\lambda_1 = n(T_{2n+2}(x) - T_{2n}(x) + 2 - 2x^2) + (2x^2 - 2)[1 + (n-1)(U_n^2(x) - n) - nU_{n-1}^2(x)]$,
 $\lambda_2 = 2(n-2)(T_{2n-1}(x) - T_{2n+1}(x)) + (n-2)(T_3(x) - 1) + T_{2n-1}(x) - T_3(x)$,
 $\lambda_3 = [x(n-1)(n-2) - n^2 - 2(n-1)U_{n-1}(x)(2x^2 - 2)](4x^2 - 4)$

定理 4 设 $\mathbf{B} = \text{Hcirc}(U_0(x), U_1(x), \dots, U_{n-1}(x)) \in \mathbf{M}_{n \times n}(C)$, 若 $1 - x^2 \neq 0$, 则

$$\frac{1}{2(1-x^2)} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)} \leq \|\mathbf{B}\|_2 \leq \frac{U_n(x) - U_{n+1}(x) + 3x - 2}{1-x}$$

其中 $\lambda_1 = n(T_{2n+2}(x) - T_{2n}(x) + 2 - 2x^2) + (2x^2 - 2)[1 + (n-1)(U_n^2(x) - n) - nU_{n-1}^2(x)]$,
 $\lambda_2 = 2(n-2)(T_{2n-1}(x) - T_{2n+1}(x)) + (n-2)(T_3(x) - 1) + T_{2n-1}(x) - T_3(x)$,
 $\lambda_3 = [x(n-1)(n-2) - n^2 - 2(n-1)U_{n-1}(x)(2x^2 - 2)](4x^2 - 4)$

证明:

由谱范数与 E 范数的关系可得: $\|\mathbf{B}\|_2 \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|\mathbf{B}\|_E = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)}$

另一方面, 设矩阵 \mathbf{Q}_1 、 \mathbf{Q}_2 和 \mathbf{Q}_3 为:

$$\mathbf{Q}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Q}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Q}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

可得 $\mathbf{B} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} U_k(x)\mathbf{Q}_1^k - \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} U_{n-k-1}(x)\mathbf{Q}_2^k - U_{n-1}(x)\mathbf{Q}_3$,

由于 $\mathbf{Q}_1^H \mathbf{Q}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{Q}_2^H \mathbf{Q}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{Q}_3^H \mathbf{Q}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

所以 $\|\mathbf{Q}_1\|_2 = \|\mathbf{Q}_2\|_2 = \|\mathbf{Q}_3\|_2 = 1$,

因此

$$\|\mathbf{B}\|_2 = \left\| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} U_k(x)\mathbf{Q}_1^k - \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} U_{n-k-1}(x)\mathbf{Q}_2^k - U_{n-1}(x)\mathbf{Q}_3 \right\|_2 \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} U_k(x)\|\mathbf{Q}_1\|_2^k + \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} U_{n-k-1}(x)\|\mathbf{Q}_2\|_2^k + U_{n-1}(x)\|\mathbf{Q}_3\|_2 =$$

$$2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} U_k(x) - U_0(x) = \frac{U_n(x) - U_{n+1}(x) + 3x - 2}{1-x}$$

3 数值举例

设四阶矩阵:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & 2x^2 - 1 & 4x^3 - 3x \\ 4x^3 - 3x & 1 - 4x^3 + 3x & x & 2x^2 - 1 \\ 2x^2 - 1 & 4x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 1 & 1 - 4x^3 + 3x & x \\ x & 2x^2 - x - 1 & 4x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 1 & 1 - 4x^3 + 3x \end{pmatrix},$$

则矩阵 \mathbf{A} 可记为 $\mathbf{A} = \text{Hcirc}(T_0(x), T_1(x), T_2(x), T_3(x)) \in \mathbf{M}_{4 \times 4}(C)$, 当 $1 - x^2 \neq 0$, 根据定理 1 可计算 \mathbf{A} 的欧式范数:

$$\|\mathbf{A}\|_E = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2-2x^2}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)},$$

其中 $\varepsilon_1 = 4(2T_7(x) - T_8(x) - T_5(x)) + 8(1 - x^2)$,

$$\varepsilon_2 = 2(4T_3^2(x) - 3T_4^2(x) - T_5(x)) + 2(1-x)(12x+11),$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = 8(1-x^2)(8-3x-6T_3(x))$$

根据定理 2 得到矩阵 A 的谱范数上下界:

$$\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2-2x^2}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)} \leq \|A\|_2 \leq \frac{T_4(x) - T_5(x)}{1-x} - 2,$$

由于 $T_4(x) = 8x^4 - 8x^2 + 1$, $T_5(x) = 16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x$, 代入上式化简得到

$$\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2-2x^2}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)} \leq \|A\|_2 \leq 16x^4 + 8x^3 - 12x^2 - 4x - 1,$$

其中 $\varepsilon_1 = 4(2T_7(x) - T_8(x) - T_5(x)) + 8(1-x^2)$,

$$\varepsilon_2 = 2(4T_3^2(x) - 3T_4^2(x) - T_5(x)) + 2(1-x)(12x+11),$$

$$\varepsilon_3 = 8(1-x^2)(8-3x-6T_3(x))$$

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