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# Bernstein-Bezoutian 矩阵的若干性质\*

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**摘 要:**讨论了 Bernstein-Bezoutian 矩阵一些特殊的性质,包括与友矩阵的缠绕关系、三角分解、广义的 Barnett 分解和广义 Vandermonde 约化等.

**关键词:**Bernstein-Bezoutian 矩阵;缠绕关系;Barnett 分解;Vandermonde 约化

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关于 Bernstein-Bezoutian 矩阵的研究,在文献[1-4]中已经给出了一些重要性质及应用.文献[6,7]中主要是对幂基下和一般基下的 Vandermonde 矩阵的研究,此处主要用纯代数的方法研究 Bernstein-Bezout 矩阵在 Bernstein 基下的一些性质,包括:Bernstein-Bezout 矩阵的 Barnett 因式分解,与友矩阵的缠绕,与 Bernstein 基下的结式矩阵的关系,以及 Bernstein-Bezout 矩阵的三角分解公式.

**定义 1**<sup>[1,2]</sup> 设  $\beta_i^{(k)}(z) = \binom{k}{i}(1-z)^{k-i}z^i (1 \leq i \leq k)$ , 则称  $\{\beta_0^{(n)}(z), \beta_1^{(n)}(z), \dots, \beta_n^{(n)}(z)\}$  为一组

Bernstein 基.

**定义 2**<sup>[1,2]</sup> 设  $p(z) = \sum_{i=0}^n p_i \beta_i^{(n)}(z), q(z) = \sum_{i=0}^n q_i \beta_i^{(n)}(z)$ , 由  $R(x, y) = \frac{p(z)q(w) - q(z)p(w)}{z - w} =$

$\sum_{i,j=1}^n b_{ij} \beta_{i-1}^{(n-1)}(z) \beta_{j-1}^{(n-1)}(w)$  所确定的矩阵  $(b_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$  为多项式  $p(z), q(z)$  所确定的 Bernstein-Bezoutian 矩阵,记为  $B^{(b)}(p, q)$ .

**引理 1**<sup>[1]</sup>  $T_n \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0^{(n)}(z) \\ \beta_1^{(n)}(z) \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^{(n)}(z) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ z \\ \vdots \\ z^n \end{bmatrix}$ , 其中  $T_n = (t_{ij})_{i,j=1}^n$ , 且  $t_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } i > j \\ \binom{j-1}{i-1} \binom{n}{i-1}^{-1}, & \text{若 } i \leq j \end{cases}$ .

**引理 2**<sup>[1]</sup> 令  $B(p, q)$  为古典 Bezout 矩阵,  $B^{(b)}(p, q)$  为 Bernstein 基下的 H-Bezout, 则  $B(p, q) = T_{n-1}^{-1} B^{(b)}(p, q) T_{n-1}$ .

**定义 3**<sup>[3]</sup> 若  $p(z) = \sum_{i=0}^n p_i \beta_i^{(n)}(z) = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i z^i$ , 则称  $C$  和  $M = (F + A)^{-1}A$  分别为多项式  $p(z)$  幂基和

Bernstein 基下的友矩阵,其中  $F = \text{diag}\left[\frac{n}{1}, \frac{n-2}{1}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}\right]$ ,

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$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \frac{-a_0}{a_n} & \frac{-a_1}{a_n} & \cdots & \frac{-a_{n-1}}{a_n} \end{bmatrix}, A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ -p_0 & -p_1 & \cdots & -p_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

且  $C = HMM^{-1}$ , 其中:

$$h_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } i > j \\ \left( \frac{m+1-j}{m} \right) \frac{\binom{j-1}{i-1}}{\binom{m-1}{i-1}}, & \text{若 } i \leq j \end{cases}$$

## 1 Bernstein-Bezoutian 矩阵的一些基本性质

**定理 1** Bernstein-bezout 矩阵与矩阵  $\tilde{M}$  满足以下缠绕关系:  $B^{(b)}(p, q)\tilde{M} = \tilde{M}^T B^{(b)}(p, q)$ , 其中  $\tilde{M} = GMG^{-1}$ ,  $G = T_{n-1}^{-1}H$ .

**证明**  $Bez^{(b)}(p, q)\tilde{M} = \tilde{M}^T Bez^{(b)}(p, q) \Leftrightarrow Bez^{(b)}(p, q)GMG^{-1} = (GMG^{-1})^T Bez^{(b)}(p, q) \Leftrightarrow Bez^{(b)}(p, q)T_{n-1}^{-1}CT_{n-1} = T_{n-1}^T C^T T_{n-1}^{-1} Bez^{(b)}(p, q) \Leftrightarrow T_{n-1}^{-T} Bez^{(b)}(p, q)T_{n-1}^{-1}C = C^T T_{n-1}^{-T} Bez^{(b)}(p, q)T_{n-1}^{-1} \Leftrightarrow Bez(p, q)C = C^T Bez(p, q)$ .

**定义 4**<sup>[5]</sup> 定义  $Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)$  为 Bernstein 基下的广义对称化子.

**定理 2** (广义的 Barnett 分解公式)  $Bez^{(b)}(p, q) = Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)Gq(M)G^{-1}$ .

**证明**  $Bez^{(b)}(p, q) = Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)Gq(M)G^{-1} \Leftrightarrow Bez^{(b)}(p, q) = T_{n-1}^T Bez_H(p, 1)T_{n-1}^{-1}Gq(M)G^{-1} \Leftrightarrow T_{n-1}^{-T} Bez^{(b)}(p, q)T_{n-1}^{-1} = Bez(p, 1)T_{n-1}^{-1}Gq(M)G^{-1}T_{n-1}^{-1} \Leftrightarrow Bez(p, q) = Bez(p, 1)T_{n-1}^{-1}Gq(M)G^{-1}T_{n-1}^{-1} \Leftrightarrow Bez(p, q) = Bez(p, 1)q(C)$ .

**定理 3** 若多项式  $p(x), f(x), q(x)$  满足  $\deg f(x)q(x) \leq \deg p(x) = n$ , 那么  $Bez^{(b)}(p, fq) = Bez^{(b)}(p, f)Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)^{-1}Bez^{(b)}(p, q)$ .

**证明** 由定理 2 知:

$$\begin{aligned} Bez^{(b)}(p, fq) &= Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)G(fq)_{(M)}G^{-1} = \\ &Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)Gf(M)G^{-1}Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)^{-1}Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)Gq(M)G^{-1} = \\ &Bez^{(b)}(p, f)Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)^{-1}Bez^{(b)}(p, q) \end{aligned}$$

**推论 1** 如果多项式  $p(x), f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_k(x) (k \geq 2)$ , 满足  $\deg f_1(x)f_2(x)\cdots f_k(x) \leq \deg p(x) = n$ , 那么  $Bez^{(b)}(p(x), f_1(x), \dots, f_k(x)) = Bez^{(b)}(p, f_1)Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)^{-1}\cdots Bez^{(b)}(p, f_k)$ .

**定义 5**<sup>[5]</sup>  $R_b$  是关于 Bernstein 基下的广义旋转矩阵,  $R_b = T_{n-1}^{-1}J_n T_{n-1}^{-T}, R_b^T = R_b$ .

**定理 4**  $Bez^{(b)}(p, q) = Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)R_b Bez^{(b)}(q, 1)(GM_p^n - M_q^n G^{-1})$ .

**证明** 由  $Bez(p, q) = s(p)J_n s(q)(C_p^n - C_q^n) = Bez(p, 1)J_n Bez(q, 1)(C_p^n - C_q^n) = T_{n-1}^{-T} Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)T_{n-1}^{-1}J_n T_{n-1}^{-T} Bez^{(b)}(q, 1)T_{n-1}^{-1}(HM_p^n H^{-1} - HM_q^n H^{-1}) \Rightarrow T_{n-1}^T Bez(p, q)T_{n-1} = Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)T_{n-1}^{-1}J_n T_{n-1}^{-1} Bez^{(b)}(q, 1)(GM_p^n - M_q^n G^{-1}) \Rightarrow Bez^{(b)}(p, q) = Bez^{(b)}(p, 1)R_b Bez^{(b)}(q, 1)(GM_p^n - M_q^n G^{-1})$

## 2 Bernstein-Bezoutian 矩阵的三角分解

**定义 6** 设  $p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^m p_i \beta_i^{(m)}(x), q(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n q_i \beta_i^{(n)}(x)$ , 定义  $Res_b(p, q) = \begin{pmatrix} M_n^T(P) \\ M_m^T(Q) \end{pmatrix}$  为 Bernstein 基下的

结式矩阵, 其中:

$$M_n^T(P) = \begin{pmatrix} p_0 \binom{m}{0} \binom{n-1}{0} & p_1 \binom{m}{1} \binom{n-1}{0} & \cdots & p_m \binom{m}{m} \binom{n-1}{0} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & p_0 \binom{m}{0} \binom{n-1}{1} & p_1 \binom{m}{1} \binom{n-1}{1} & \cdots & p_m \binom{m}{m} \binom{n-1}{1} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & p_0 \binom{m}{0} \binom{n-1}{n-1} & p_1 \binom{m}{1} \binom{n-1}{n-1} & \cdots & p_m \binom{m}{m} \binom{n-1}{n-1} \end{pmatrix} D$$

其中  $D = \text{diag} \left( \binom{m+n-1}{0}^{-1}, \binom{m+n-1}{1}^{-1}, \dots, \binom{m+n-1}{m+n-1}^{-1} \right)$ .

**定理 5** 设实多项式  $U(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n u_i \beta_i^{(n)}(t), V(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n v_i \beta_i^{(n)}(t)$  且  $U(t) = p(t)U_1(t), V(t) = p(t)V_1(t)$ , 并且  $\deg(U_1(t)) = n_1, \deg(V_1(t)) = n_1, \deg(p(t)) = n_2$ , 且  $n_1 + n_2 = n$ , 则  $\text{Bez}^{(b)}(U, V) = M_{n_1}(p) \text{Bez}^{(b)}(U_1, V_1) M_{n_2}^T(p)$ .

**证明**

$$\beta(t, s) = \frac{U(t)V(s) - V(t)U(s)}{t - s} = p(t) \frac{U_1(t)V_1(s) - V_1(t)U_1(s)}{t - s} p(s) = p(t) [\beta_0^{(n_1-1)}(t), \beta_1^{(n_1-1)}(t), \dots, \beta_{n_1-1}^{(n_1-1)}(t)] \text{Bez}^{(b)}(U_1, V_1) \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0^{(n_1-1)}(s) \\ \beta_1^{(n_1-1)}(s) \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n_1-1}^{(n_1-1)}(s) \end{bmatrix} p(s)$$

因为  $p(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{n_2} p_i \beta_i^{(n_2)}(t)$ , 所以:

$$\begin{aligned} p(t) \beta_j^{(n_1-1)}(t) &= \sum_{i=0}^{n_2} p_i \beta_i^{(n_2)}(t) \beta_j^{(n_1-1)}(t) = \\ &[p_0 \beta_0^{(n_2)}(t) + p_1 \beta_1^{(n_2)}(t) + \cdots + p_{n_2} \beta_{n_2}^{(n_2)}(t)] \beta_j^{(n_1-1)}(t) = \\ &p_0 \binom{n_2}{0} \binom{n_1-1}{j} \binom{n-1}{j}^{-1} \beta_0^{(n_1-1)}(t) + p_1 \binom{n_2}{1} \binom{n_1-1}{j} \binom{n-1}{j+1}^{-1} \beta_1^{(n_1-1)}(t) + \cdots + \\ &p_{n_2} \binom{n_2}{n_2} \binom{n_1-1}{j} \binom{n-1}{n_2+j}^{-1} \beta_{n_2}^{(n_1-1)}(t) p(t) \beta_j^{(n_1-1)}(t) \quad (j = 0, 1, \dots, n_1 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

由上面的分析以及定义 6, 可以得出:

$$p(t) [\beta_0^{(n_1-1)}(t), \beta_1^{(n_1-1)}(t), \dots, \beta_{n_1-1}^{(n_1-1)}(t)] = [\beta_0^{(n_1-1)}(t), \beta_1^{(n_1-1)}(t), \dots, \beta_{n_1-1}^{(n_1-1)}(t)] M_{n_1}(p)$$

同理可以得出  $\begin{bmatrix} \beta_0^{(n_1-1)}(s) \\ \beta_1^{(n_1-1)}(s) \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n_1-1}^{(n_1-1)}(s) \end{bmatrix} p(s) = M_{n_2}^T(p) \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0^{(n_1-1)}(s) \\ \beta_1^{(n_1-1)}(s) \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n_1-1}^{(n_1-1)}(s) \end{bmatrix}$ . 由上面的证明可以得证定理 5.

**定理 6** 设实多项式  $U(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n u_i \beta_i^{(n)}(t), V(t) = \sum_{i=0}^n v_i \beta_i^{(n)}(t), U(t) = U_1(t)U_2(t), V(t) = V_1(t)V_2(t), \deg(U_i, V_i) = n_i (i = 1, 2)$ , 且  $n_1 + n_2 = n$ , 则  $\text{Bez}_H^{(b)}(U, V) = \text{Res}^T(U_2, V_1) \begin{pmatrix} \text{Bez}_H^{(b)}(U_1, V_1) \\ \text{Bez}_H^{(b)}(U_1, V_1) \end{pmatrix} \text{Res}(V_2, U_1)$ .

**证明**

$$\beta(t, s) = \frac{U(t)V(s) - V(t)U(s)}{t - s} =$$

$$\frac{U_1(t)U_2(t)V_1(s)V_2(s) - V_1(t)V_2(t)U_1(s)U_2(s)}{t - s} =$$

$$U_2(t) \frac{U_1(t)V_1(s) - V_1(t)U_1(s)}{t - s} V_2(s) + V_1(t) \frac{U_2(t)V_2(s) - V_2(t)U_2(s)}{t - s} U_1(s)$$

则  $Bez^{(b)}(U, V) = M_{n_1}(U_2)Bez^{(b)}(U_1, V_1)M_{n_1}^T(V_2) + M_{n_1}(V_1)Bez^{(b)}(U_2, V_2)M_{n_1}^T(U_1) =$

$$(M_{n_1}(U_2), M_{n_1}(V_1)) \begin{pmatrix} Bez^{(b)}(U_1, V_1) \\ Bez^{(b)}(U_1, V_1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} M_{n_1}^T(V_2) \\ M_{n_1}^T(U_1) \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$Res^T(U_2, V_1) \begin{pmatrix} Bez^{(b)}(U_1, V_1) \\ Bez^{(b)}(U_1, V_1) \end{pmatrix} Res(V_2, U_1)$$

### 3 Vandermonde 对角化

定理 7 设  $g(x)$  有  $n$  个非零单根  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ , Bernstein 基下 Vandermonde 的矩阵为:  $V_1 =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_0^{(n-1)}(\lambda_1) & \beta_0^{(n-1)}(\lambda_2) & \dots & \beta_0^{(n-1)}(\lambda_n) \\ \beta_1^{(n-1)}(\lambda_1) & \beta_1^{(n-1)}(\lambda_2) & \dots & \beta_1^{(n-1)}(\lambda_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \beta_{n-1}^{(n-1)}(\lambda_1) & \beta_{n-1}^{(n-1)}(\lambda_2) & \dots & \beta_{n-1}^{(n-1)}(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } V_1^T Bez_H^{(b)} V_1 = \text{diag}(r_i)_{i=1}^n \text{ 其中 } r_i = g'(\lambda_i)h(\lambda_i).$$

证明  $V_1^T Bez_H^{(b)} V_1 = V_1^T T_{n-1}^T Bez(g, h) T_{n-1} V_1 = V^T Bez(g, h) V = \text{diag}(r_i)_{i=1}^n.$

定理 8 令  $g(x), h(x)$  互素, 则存在 Vandermonde 矩阵  $V_1$ , 使得  $V_1^T Bez_H^{(b)}(g, h) V_1$  为一个对角阵.

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## Some Properties of Bernstein-Bezoutian Matrix

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**Abstract:** In this paper, some special properties of Bernstein-Bezoutian Matrix are studied, such as twine relationship between Bernstein-Bezoutian Matrix and Companion Matrix; triangular factorization; generalization Barnett factorization; generalization Vandermonde simplification and so on.

**Key words:** Bernstein-Bezoutian Matrix; twine relationship; Barnett factorization; Vandermonde simplification