Example 124. Consider the following system of (second-order) initial value problems:

$$\begin{array}{l} y_1'' = 2y_1' - 3y_2' + 7y_2 \\ y_2' = 4y_1' + y_2' - 5y_1 \end{array} \qquad y_1(0) = 2,\ y_1'(0) = 3,\ y_2(0) = -1,\ y_2'(0) = 1$$

Write it as a first-order initial value problem in the form $\boldsymbol{y}' = A\boldsymbol{y}$, $\boldsymbol{y}(0) = \boldsymbol{y}_0$.

Solution. Introduce $y_3 = y_1'$ and $y_4 = y_2'$. Then, the given system translates into

$$\boldsymbol{y}' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 2 & -3 \\ -5 & 0 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{y}, \quad \boldsymbol{y}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Review. Jordan normal form

Example 125.

(a) What are the possible Jordan normal forms of a 3×3 matrix with eigenvalues $3, 3, 3$?

(b) What are the possible Jordan normal forms of a 4×4 matrix with eigenvalues $3, 3, 3, 3$?

(c) What if the matrix is 5×5 and has eigenvalues $4, 4, 3, 3, 3$?

Solution.

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 3 & 1 \\ & & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & \\ & 3 & 1 \\ & & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

The dimension of the 3-eigenspace equals the number of Jordan blocks: 3, 2, 1, respectively.

Comment. Note that, say, $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is equivalent to $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 3 & 1 \\ & & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ because the ordering of the diagonal blocks does not matter (as you known from diagonalization).

(b) Now, there are 5 possibilities:

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & \\ & 3 & & \\ & & 3 & \\ & & & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & \\ & 3 & & \\ & & 3 & 1 \\ & & & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & & \\ & 3 & & \\ & & 3 & 1 \\ & & & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & \\ & 3 & 1 & \\ & & 3 & 1 \\ & & & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & & \\ & 3 & 1 & \\ & & 3 & 1 \\ & & & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

The dimension of the 3-eigenspace equals the number of Jordan blocks: 4, 3, 2, 2, 1, respectively.

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & & \\ & 3 & & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & 4 & \\ & & & & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & & \\ & 3 & & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & 4 & 1 \\ & & & & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & & \\ & 3 & 1 & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & 4 & \\ & & & & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & & \\ & 3 & 1 & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & 4 & 1 \\ & & & & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & & & \\ & 3 & 1 & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & 4 & \\ & & & & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & & & \\ & 3 & 1 & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & 4 & 1 \\ & & & & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Note that this is just all possible (namely, 3) Jordan normal forms of a 3×3 matrix with eigenvalues $3, 3, 3$ combined with all possible (namely, 2) Jordan normal forms of a 2×2 matrix with eigenvalues $4, 4$. In total, that makes $3 \cdot 2 = 6$ possibilities.

Comment. Let $p(n)$ be the number of inequivalent Jordan normal forms of an $n \times n$ matrix with a single eigenvalue, n times repeated. We have seen that $p(2) = 2$, $p(3) = 3$, $p(4) = 5$. Note that $p(n)$ is equal to the number of ways of writing n as an ordered sum of positive integers: for instance, $p(4) = 5$ because $4 = 3 + 1 = 2 + 2 = 2 + 1 + 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$.

$p(n)$ is referred to as the **partition function** and, surprisingly, is a remarkably interesting mathematical object.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_function_(number_theory)

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Example 126. What are the possible Jordan normal forms of a 6×6 matrix with eigenvalues $3,3,7,7,7,7$?

Solution. There are $2\cdot 5=10$ possible Jordan normal forms for such a matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 &&&&& \\ & 3 &&&& \\ && 7 &&& \\ &&& 7 && \\ &&&& 7 & \\ &&&&& 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 &&&&& \\ & 3 &&&& \\ && 7 & 1 && \\ &&& 7 && \\ &&&& 7 & \\ &&&&& 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 &&&&& \\ & 3 &&&& \\ && 7 & 1 && \\ &&& 7 && \\ &&&& 7 & 1 \\ &&&&& 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 &&&&& \\ & 3 &&&& \\ && 7 & 1 && \\ &&& 7 & 1 & \\ &&&& 7 & \\ &&&&& 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 &&&&& \\ & 3 &&&& \\ && 7 & 1 && \\ &&& 7 & 1 & \\ &&&& 7 & 1 \\ &&&&& 7 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 &&&& \\ & 3 &&&& \\ && 7 &&& \\ &&& 7 && \\ &&&& 7 & \\ &&&&& 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 &&&& \\ & 3 &&&& \\ && 7 & 1 && \\ &&& 7 && \\ &&&& 7 & \\ &&&&& 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 &&&& \\ & 3 &&&& \\ && 7 & 1 && \\ &&& 7 && \\ &&&& 7 & 1 \\ &&&&& 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 &&&& \\ & 3 &&&& \\ && 7 & 1 && \\ &&& 7 & 1 & \\ &&&& 7 & \\ &&&&& 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 &&&& \\ & 3 &&&& \\ && 7 & 1 && \\ &&& 7 & 1 & \\ &&&& 7 & 1 \\ &&&&& 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 127. How many different Jordan normal forms are there in the following cases?

(a) A 8×8 matrix with eigenvalues $1,1,2,2,2,4,4,4$?

(b) A 11×11 matrix with eigenvalues $1,1,1,2,2,2,2,4,4,4,4$?

Solution.

(a) $2\cdot 3\cdot 3=18$ possible Jordan normal forms

(b) $3\cdot 5\cdot 5=75$ possible Jordan normal forms