

$$L \frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} Q = E(t) \quad \text{CHAPTER 4}$$

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EXAMPLE ①:

$$L = 1 \text{ H}$$

$$R = 2 \Omega$$

$$C = 4/3 \text{ F}$$

$$E(t) = e^{-t}$$

$$Q(0) = 1, \quad I(0) = 1$$

Ans:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dQ}{dt} = I \\ \frac{dI}{dt} = -\frac{1}{LC} Q - \frac{R}{L} I + \frac{E(t)}{L} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = I$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{1}{(1)(4/3)} Q - \frac{2}{1} I + \frac{e^{-t}}{1}$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \frac{3}{4} Q - 2I + e^{-t}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Q' \\ I' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q \\ I \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Q' \\ I' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -3/4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q \\ I \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigenvalues & Eigenvectors

$$\text{Let } V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0-\lambda & 1 \\ -3/4 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -3/4 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) - 1(-3/4) = 0$$

$$2\lambda + \lambda^2 + 3/4 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 3/4 = 0$$

$$4\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{8^2 - 4(4)(3)}}{2(4)} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 48}}{8}$$

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$$\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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$$\lambda = \frac{-8 \pm 4}{8} = -1 \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1 + \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = -1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{-2+1}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{-2-1}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = -\frac{3}{2}$$

For $\lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(-\frac{1}{2}) & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & -2 - (-\frac{1}{2}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & -2 + \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$R \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2R_1} R \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

For $\lambda_2 = -\frac{3}{2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -(-\frac{3}{2}) & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & -2 - (-\frac{3}{2}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$R \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\frac{2}{3}R_1} R \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$x_2 + \frac{2}{3}y_2 = 0$$

$$R \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad R_2 + \frac{3}{4} R_1$$

$$x_1 + 2y_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -2y_1$$

$$\therefore V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{2}{3} y_2$$

$$V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2/3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{OR} \quad V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Q' \\ I' \end{pmatrix} = c_1 e^{-1/2 t} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-3/2 t} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -2e^{-1/2 t} & -2e^{-3/2 t} \\ e^{-1/2 t} & 3e^{-3/2 t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi^{-1}(t) = \frac{1}{|\Phi(t)|} \cdot \text{Adj} \cdot \Phi(t)$$

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$$+\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{-4}{2} = -2$$

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$$\Phi^{-1}(t) = 1$$

$$(-2e^{-1/2 t})(3e^{-3/2 t}) - (-2e^{-3/2 t})(e^{-1/2 t})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3e^{-3/2 t} & 2e^{-3/2 t} \\ -e^{-1/2 t} & -2e^{-1/2 t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi^{-1}(t) = \frac{1}{-6e^{-2t} + 2e^{-2t}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3e^{-3/2 t} & 2e^{-3/2 t} \\ -e^{-1/2 t} & -2e^{-1/2 t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi^{-1}(t) = \frac{1}{-4e^{-2t}} \begin{pmatrix} 3e^{-3/2 t} & 2e^{-3/2 t} \\ -e^{-1/2 t} & -2e^{-1/2 t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi^{-1}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{4} e^{-3/2 t + 2t} & -\frac{1}{2} e^{3/2 t + 2t} \\ \frac{1}{4} e^{-1/2 t + 2t} & \frac{1}{2} e^{-1/2 t + 2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi^{-1}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{4} e^{1/2 t} & -\frac{1}{2} e^{1/2 t} \\ \frac{1}{4} e^{3/2 t} & \frac{1}{2} e^{3/2 t} \end{pmatrix}$$

see book

$$X(t) = \Phi(t) \cdot \Phi^{-1}(0) \cdot X(0) + \Phi(t) \int_0^t \Phi^{-1}(u) F(u) du$$

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$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -2e^{-1/2 t} & -2e^{-3/2 t} \\ e^{-1/2 t} & 3e^{-3/2 t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3/4 & -1/2 \\ 1/4 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2e^{-1/2 t} & -2e^{-3/2 t} \\ e^{-1/2 t} & 3e^{-3/2 t} \end{pmatrix} \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{4} e^{u/2} & -\frac{1}{2} e^{1/2 u} \\ +\frac{1}{4} e^{3/2 u} & \frac{1}{2} e^{3/2 u} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{-u} \end{pmatrix} du$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} e^{-1/2 t} + \frac{-1}{2} e^{-3/2 t} & e^{-1/2 t} - e^{-3/2 t} \\ -\frac{3}{4} e^{-1/2 t} + \frac{3}{4} e^{-3/2 t} & -\frac{1}{2} e^{-1/2 t} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-3/2 t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2e^{-1/2 t} & -2e^{-3/2 t} \\ e^{-1/2 t} & 3e^{-3/2 t} \end{pmatrix}$$

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POPULATION PROBLEMS

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = +a_1 x - a_2 x + b_2 y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = +b_1 y - b_2 y + a_2 x$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 - a_2 & b_2 \\ a_2 & b_1 - b_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

EXAMPLE 3 :-

$$a_1 = 5, a_2 = 4$$

$$b_1 = 5, b_2 = 3$$

$$x(0) = 14, y(0) = 7$$

Sol:.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

Finding eigenvalues and eigenvectors

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$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 3 \\ 4 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 12 = 0$$

$$2 - \lambda - 2\lambda + \lambda^2 - 12 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 10 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 2\lambda - 10 = 0$$

$$\lambda(\lambda - 5) + 2(\lambda - 5) = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 5, \lambda_2 = -2$$

For $\lambda_1 = 5$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-5 & 3 \\ 4 & 2-5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

For $\lambda_2 = -2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+2 & 3 \\ 4 & 2+2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$3x_2 + 3y_2 = 0$$

$$3x_2 = -3y_2$$

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$$-4x_1 + 3y_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -y_2$$

$$\frac{-4x_1}{-4} = \frac{-3y_1}{-4}$$

$$\therefore v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3}{4}y_1$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3/4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

OR

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = C_1 e^{5t} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3C_1 e^{5t} - C_2 e^{-2t} \\ 4C_1 e^{5t} + C_2 e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(0) = 3C_1 - C_2$$

$$y(0) = 4C_1 + C_2$$

$$14 = 3C_1 - C_2$$

$$7 = 4C_1 + C_2$$

$$3C_1 - C_2 = 14$$

$$4C_1 + C_2 = 7$$

$$7C_1 = 21$$

$$C_1 = 3$$

$$\rightarrow 14 = 3(3) - C_2$$

$$14 = 9 - C_2$$

$$14 - 9 = -C_2$$

$$C_2 = -5$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3(3)e^{5t} - (-5)e^{-2t} \\ 4(3)e^{5t} + (-5)e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9e^{5t} + 5e^{-2t} \\ 12e^{5t} - 5e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$