Exercitio tema Seminar Sisteme dinamice

- 3. y"+2y'+y=0
 Evastica atasata: 22+22+ L=0
 (12+1)=0
- Construin risternel fundamental de soluții: $r_{1,2} = -1 = 5 \quad y_{1}(x) = \bar{e}^{x}$ $y_{2}(x) = x \cdot e^{-x}$
- Ematia este emogena, atunci solutia generala este: y 2 c 2 . y 2 + c 2 y 2 c 2 . e - x C 2 . x e ~ c 2 . c 2 R

 $\frac{R_{1,2} \cdot C}{R_{1,2} \cdot C} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}$ 4. y"+3y'+2yze" ec. liniara neomogena Suntem in casul a) 2, x

21,22 ER y; (x) = e 22x

1 > 0

-2-1 -4 I y"+3y'+2y=0 V3+315+5=0 V = 3-4.7.5= 3-8=1 >0 B^{7} , B^{5} $\frac{3\sigma}{4}$ $\frac{3\sigma}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{$ B = 2 155 -345 = -5 = -T 157 = -5 = 127 (x)=6-5x 12 = -1 => y= (x) = e -x Suntem in cazul II, a) Jo=Cr77 + Cr75 = Cr. 6-1x + Cr. 6 Cr. 65 E Cazili: fixize x Pm (x) - Pentru diterminario solutiei particulare, aplicame metoda coefcientilor mediterminati; Pm(x) 2L f(x)ze = Pz(x) Rélatia reatre initiale era: y"+3y"+2yze=-Pz (x) cazul al: yρ= e *· θz(x) z e *· (ax²+lix+c) si det. á, e, c ∈ R aí. yρ sã te solutie a ec. neomogenie

GRESIT

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yn" + 3yn + 2yn 2 ex (x)
- Calculam derivata lui yr
 yrz ex (ax + lx+c)
 Yr'= ex(0x2+8x+c) + ex(20x+6)
  yr'z ex (ax)+bx+c+ 2ax+b)
  y," = e * (ax + bx+c + 2ax+b) + e * (2ax + b + 2a)
  10"= ex(ax2+ 4ax+2a+lx+2l+c)
   ex(ax2+hax+20+hx+26+c)+3ex(ax2+lx+c+20x+b)+2ex(ax2+lx+c)=ex
- Intouin in ec. &
     ax2+hax +2a+ lx+2l+c+3ax2+3lx+3l+3c+6ax+2ax2+2lx+2c=1
     6ax2 + 10ax + 6 lx + 2a+56+6c = L
     (0x) +x (100+6p) +50+ 1 p+ 6 C= 0.x3+0.x+T
      60=0 =10=0/=, 60=0=/ C=0]
      50+50+60=1=) 60=1= C= 6
       yn= ex(ax2+bx+c)=)yn=== ex
 - Solutia generalà a ec. neoneogène este
    J= J0 +7 V
      y 2 C2 · e - 2x + C2 · e + 6 · e * C2, C3 & R
                                            Suntem in cozul 1, a)
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Caste fixise x Pm (x) 1(x)=ex=ex.1=ex.Po(x) Relation moustra initiala era Pur(x) aL carul al: y" + 3y + 2y z ex = ex. P. (x) Aven 2 x 21, 22 N=2 ->) => ynzenx. Qu(x) Jn = e . Qo(x) = e . a , a E/R - Calculam derivatele bui yr

yr = ex.a | ex.a + zex.a = ex

yr = ex.a | bex.a = ex| = **

y'r = ex.a | ba = 1

y'r = ex.a | a = - - 6 7/ 1/2 & ex - Salutia generalà a ec. neomogène este J= J0 77 V y = c1 · e + c2 · e + 1 · e x c1 · c2 · C3 & E

Mitala diyi'z TW -

Exerciti Seminar 3 Sisteme dinamice e, | y' = >1 - 5y2 | -> > > 2 - 5y2 | Aven y'z y_ - Jy, yr, - dr = -225 2 = 1 5 (*) Jz= y,-5y2-5 (242-45) yı"= yı->y, -10y,+5y 75 2 - 972 => y"2 + 972 =0 Rezdram ec. y1"+9y1=0 Ec. coracterística atarata este 22+9 20 1282-4602-4.1.92-36 <0 NL, 2 = - 2 + 1.0 = + 1.6 = + 21 $r_{1,2} \in \mathbb{C}$ $r_{1,2} \in \mathbb{C}$ $r_{1,2} \in \mathbb{C}$ $r_{2,2} \in \mathbb{C}$ $r_{3,2} \in \mathbb{C}$ r_{3 - Ne aflain in cazul c/ Aven ry 2 = 3i) Sistemul fundamental de voluții ede:

x = 0

3 = 3

Q = (x) = sin 3x

Solutia generale et de torna: y_(x) = Cz. yz(x) = Cz. yz(x) y 2 + 8 tul 1 +0 +C $C_1, c_2 \in IR$ cr, c5 € 15 1 912 Jem 11 + c 2) y_(x)=C, (0)(3x)+cz. sin(3x) y 1822 Conditiant. - Calulan y z (x) din (x) 72 2 31 - 41 =, y(0)212 lu 2 + e =) - Colc. mai intai y 1 is informera -y' -3c, in 3x - 3c, cos 3x y2 2 5 ((2 con 3x + (2 sin 3x + 3 cs sin 3x - 3 c 2 con 3x) J2(X)= c1(1/2 cos 3x + 3/2 rin3x)+ c2(3/2 bin3x-3/2 cos 3x) In concluse, aven sistemul: C1, C2 ER / 92 (x) = C[cas 3x + C = sim3x

1 = 7 m 17 +6,1+6/1

(1)) 1 2 1 4 y 2 = y 2 = y 2 - y 2) 1 2 = - 2 y 1 + 4 y 2 Alegem prima ecuafie a sist. Je o derivains: ~ Y' = " ye + y' = - Inlocuion: 1, = 12 +75 + 12 - 575 7, - 227-75 Colculani y din prima rel. a sist.: 7/2 = 21 2/ - 21)-AT y = 5 y = 6 y L 71, - 247, + (AT = 0 - Scriem ec. conasteristica atomatá: 5-744-0 (5-5)(5-31=0 s) U F=5 ر ء ع ع

- Ne aflam in carul a) $\begin{array}{c|c}
\nabla > 0 \\
\nabla^{1} \leq \nabla \leq |\mathcal{L}| \\
\nabla^{1} \leq \nabla^{2} \\
\nabla^{2} \leq |\mathcal{L}| \\
\nabla^{2} \leq |\mathcal{L}| \\
\nabla^{3} \leq |\mathcal{L}| \\
\nabla^{4} \leq |\mathcal{L}| \\
\nabla^{4} \leq |\mathcal{L}| \\
\nabla^{5} \leq$ In conclusie, solutia sistemului este: Js(x) = Cr. 6 sx + 5 c⁵. 6 3x | Jr(x) = C¹. 6 sx + 5 c⁵. 6 3x | C¹ c⁵ ∈ US

- Matricea ridemulii este:

$$\forall \int_{r}^{r} \int_{r}^{r}$$

- Stim dinterie cà ec caracteristicà atgrata este:

- Ajungem ea:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & T & y & -T \\ y & -1 & 0 & -(-T) \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} y_{5} - 5y + 5 = 0 \\ y_{5} - 5y + 7 + 7 = 0 \\ y_{-7} & 50 = 1 & (-7)_{5} - 1 \cdot (-7)_{5} = 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

-Suntem in cazul valorilor proprié complexe. -Aleq 1 = 1+1 si construierc solutia de variabila realat dar cu voil complexe Z(x). -bin teorie, avem: $\left[\left(\lambda_{1} E_{2} - A \right) \left(\alpha_{2} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) \right]$ in bounin on $\lambda = 1 + i$ $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1+i-T \\ 1+i-T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^{r} \\ \alpha^{r} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ (-F;)(x) 5(0) - Adica: > - x + ix = 0 - Aleg xz=1 = > xx i +1=0=> xx . 1 = - = > xz = - = -- Socien volutia Z(x) de var. egala, dan en val. complère: - In ward mostru: · am als > 21+i Z(x)= (1+1)x · ~ 1 = - T , ~ 5 = T