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Seria 34, Cusx, FDDP, 17.11.2020
         Asocierea umui sistem de ecuatió diferentiale jentino o ecuatio explicità de ordin n
             Tre ecuatia diferentiala de ordin m:
                                             \chi^{(n)} = f(t, \chi, \chi^{(1)}, ..., \chi^{(n-1)})
                                                                                                                                                          (1)
             cu f: DCR×R<sup>n</sup>→ R.
      Se far notatile: y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)
\begin{cases} y_1 = x \\ y_2 = x^{(1)} \end{cases} \text{ deurain} \begin{cases} y_1' = x^{(1)} \\ y_2' = x^{(2)} \end{cases}
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                                                     Sistemul asserat ec. (1) este:
              \begin{cases} y_{1} = y_{2} \\ y_{2}' = y_{3} \\ \vdots \\ y_{n+1} = y_{n} \\ y_{1}' = f(t, y_{1}, \dots, y_{n}) \end{cases}
                                                                                                     le. de mit def.

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neumann
                                                                                                                                                                m component
          \alpha u \quad y' = g(t, y)
                          mode g = (g_1, ..., g_n) ; \int g_1(hy) = y_2

g_2(hy) = y_3

g_{n-1}(hy) = y_n

g_n(hy) = f(hy_1, ..., f_n).
     Example: Ec. de misone pt pendul maternatic este:
                                                                      O"= g sui o
                  Pt avocierea virtinului: |y| = \theta |y| = \theta' |y| = \theta' |y| = \theta' |y| = \theta'
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$$|y_{1}| = y_{2}$$

$$|y_{2}| = \frac{1}{2} \sin y,$$

$$y' = h(t_{1}y)$$

$$h = (h_{1}, h_{2}); h_{1}(t_{1}y) = y_{2}$$

$$h_{2}(t_{1}y) = \frac{1}{2} \sin y,$$

$$y_{2} \cdot y_{1}' = \frac{1}{2} (\sin y_{1}) y_{1}'$$

$$|y_{2}| \cdot y_{1}' = \frac{1}{2} (\cos y_{1}) \cdot y_{2}'$$

$$|y_{2}| \cdot y_{2}' = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos y_{1})'$$

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$$|y_{2}| \cdot y_{1}' = \frac{1}{2} (-\cos y_{1})' =$$

OBS: 1) Daret peuteu un vistem de ecuatir déferentiale gasin n'integrale prime ni de pendente, atunci inseamna car aven solution sistemului in format implicitéi.

2) Solution implicator a unei ecuatur déferentiale de ordin 1 lett ca o integrala prima a ec. diferentiale.

Problema Cauchy pentin n'esteur de ecuation déferentiale

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\mathcal{X}_{1}}{dt} = f_{1}(t, \mathcal{X}_{1}, \dots, \mathcal{X}_{n}) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{d\mathcal{X}_{n}}{dt} = f_{n}(t, \mathcal{X}_{1}, \dots, \mathcal{X}_{n}) \\ \mathcal{X}_{1}(t_{0}) = \mathcal{X}_{10} \\ \mathcal{X}_{n}(t_{0}) = \mathcal{X}_{n0} \\ \mathcal{X}_{n}(t_{0}) = \mathcal{X}_{n}(t_{0}) \\ \mathcal{X}_{n}(t_{0}) = \mathcal{X}_{n}(t_{$$

(to, 20) CD cu xo= (x10, ---, x40) TEU pet (4): Dara out indulinite potezele: 1) Jaro, JB,,..., bm >0 ai Daily,,,, & [to-a, bo+a] x[x-b,x+b] x ... x[x-bn, mot bn]c 2) I continua pe D M = sup 11 f(x,x)11 (t,x) ∈ Dq, 61,..., 6n 3) I este Lipschitz in ranable x: ∃ L>o ai + (t,*), (t,y) €D avem, 11 f (t, x) - f(t,y) 11 & L 11x-y11 Dan matricea deuvatelor de ordinul intai pt f in raport en 21, ..., en sa fie continua: rapore cu $\frac{\Delta f_1}{\Delta x_1} = \frac{D(f_1, ..., f_n)}{D(f_1, ..., f_n)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & --- & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} & --- & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{pmatrix}$ (5) At $L = \sup_{\Delta t} \|\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta t}(t, x)\|$ $(t, x) \in \Delta g, \epsilon_0, \dots, \epsilon_n$ morma matriciala

ca noma in \mathbb{R}^{n_2} atimai $\forall \alpha \in (0, \min(\alpha, \frac{b_1}{M}), \frac{b_n}{M}),$ ∃(φ: [to-α, to+α] → [x,0-6, +10+6,]x...x[x,0-6, x,0+6] volute a prob. Cauchy (4). Dem. TEU pt(4), ca fin capil prob. Cauchy pt ec. deformbale in R, se bageaga je constructia virului agraximatilor necessore: $(Y_{om})_{m \neq 0}$; $Y_{m} = (Y_{mj})_{j=\overline{n}}$ definit prui:

 $\begin{cases} \psi_{0}(t) = x_{0} = (x_{10}, ..., x_{n0}) \\ \psi_{m+1}(t) = x_{0} + \int_{1}^{t} f(s, \psi_{m}(s)) ds \end{cases}, m \in \mathbb{N}$ adicaj que conjunente: (7) $m_{+1}, j(t) = x_{j0} + \int_{t_{0}}^{t} f(s)(Y(s), ..., Y(s))) ds.$ $j=I, n, m \in N$ > = (0,0) Sirul aproximatilos necesive: (m) m >0; = (m1, m2) $m \in W \begin{cases} \psi_{m+1,1}(t) = \theta_0 + \int_0^t h_1(s, \psi_m(s)) ds = \theta_0 + \int_0^t \psi_{m2}(s) ds \\ \psi_{m+1,2}(t) = 0 + \int_0^t h_2(s, \psi_m(s)) ds = 0 + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} \sin(\psi_{m_1}(s)) ds \end{cases}$ Aproximarea soluboi prob. (4) ou metoda Tulez: te (to, to+T) (8) $t_0 < k_1 < t_2 < ... < t_N = t_0 + T$ $h = \frac{T}{N}$, $N \in \mathbb{N}^+$; $t_k = t_0 + k \cdot k$, $k = \overline{q_N}$

 $\mathcal{Z}_{k+n} = \mathcal{Z}_k + h \cdot f(\mathcal{X}_k, \mathcal{X}_k), k = 0, N-1$ $\rightarrow (\mathcal{X}_{k+n}, \dot{\mathbf{j}} = \mathcal{X}_{k,j} + h \cdot f_{\dot{\mathbf{j}}}(\mathcal{X}_{k,n}, \dots, \mathcal{X}_{k,m}), \dot{\mathbf{j}} = 1, m$ Scarced with Conscioner

Tema; Scrieti schema Enler pentin problema Canchy pentin pendulul matematic: $\begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} (\chi_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ Sisteme de senatio diferentrale liniare $\mathcal{X}' = A(x), \mathcal{X}$ $\left(a_{ij}(t)\right)_{i,j=1,n}$, aij functie continua ; i'j=1, n $A: I \subset \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow cll_n(\mathbb{R})$ $f: I \times \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ $f(x, x) = A(x) \times = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}(x) & \dots & a_{1n}(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(x) & \dots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \lambda$ =) if (t) x) = a; (t) x, + ... + g; (t) xm , j=1, x' Pt problema Cauchy pt er. (9):) X'= H(t) X 2 (40)= X0 se poate aplica TEV:

1) (to, to) où Da, En, ..., En C I × Rⁿ
2) £1, -.., £n enut functi continue ca sune de produse de functi continue
3) D£ (1 x) - A(t) X & G T

Den: prob. lo) are solute unica in I.

Notari S_A= mult, rolutilor sostemului (9) Proportie 1; 1) S. seste 14 200 mentorial real

Propondie 1 7) Sa este spation vectorial real su operabile de adunare a functiilor si immultirea

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2) dim (S+) = m,
 <u>bem</u>: 1) Este réficemt sa aratain cà:
                                           i) + 6, 4 ESA arem G+ 4 ESA
                                           ii) YGESA, YXER arem 24ESA.
           i) Fre 6,4 es, ) \( \psi(t) = A(t) \( \psi(t) \) \( \psi(t) = A(t) \( \psi(t) = A(t) \( \psi(t) = A(t) \( \psi(t) = A(t) \) \( \psi(t) = A(t) 
                 Calculain (9+4)'(+)= (9'(+)+4'(+)=
                                                                                                           = A(x)\varphi(x) + A(t)Y(t) =
                                                                                                           = A(d) (((x)+ ((t)) =)
              ũ) Fe (€S<sub>4</sub> =) (θ(t) ≥ A(t) (θ(x)) + (€S<sub>4</sub>).
                            Te « = R -) (« 4) (t) = « 4(t) (q(t) =
                                                                                                                                         = A(t) (4)(t) = 24 (5).
2) Fee to EIN Fo: Sa -> RM
                                                        F (4) = 9(+0)
             Daca F, este bijectorer, cum dun R=n, (montime lijection)
       atura dim (SA) = n.
             · Fo rijectiva: fre 6, 4 € St ai £(4) = £(4) =
                                                            => (9(60) = 4(60) = 20.
                                                                   Dri micitatea prob Candy = 4=4.
          The myectiva: \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \exists \varphi \in S_A an \varphi(A_0) = x_0.
                             fie noer", Problema Counchy: ) X = A(x) x
                                                                                                                                                                     \left(\overline{\mathcal{F}}(\hat{\varphi}_{x_0}) = x_0\right)
                                                                                                                                               (x(to)= xo are volutie
                                =) $\frac{1}{2}\phi_{\text{x}} a \tau \frac{1}{2}\left(\beta_{\text{x}}\right) = \phi(\left(\text{to}) = \text{x}\right).
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Lucidilor en scalari.

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Din prop. 1 -> Pentura determina SA, este inficrent sa determinain o boga in S, numità sistem fundamental de solution Notam { \(\alpha_1, ..., \(\ext{m} \) \(\sigma_A \), \(\quad \ext{g} = \left(\frac{\partial_1}{2}, ..., \(\partial_n \) \) un rodere Lundamental de volute in Sa Algoritme de determinare a unui vistem fundamental de soluti in cazul A(t) = A = const, Aculm(R) $\mathcal{X} = A \mathcal{X}$, $A = (aij) \in \mathcal{U}_m(\mathbf{R})$ · Se determina raloule proprie al matricei A: λ, ,..., λk distincte ou multiplicitati m, ..., mk $\frac{p_{A}(\lambda)}{m_{A}+m_{A}+\cdots+m_{n}} = deb\left(A - \lambda I_{n}\right) = (-1)(\lambda - \lambda_{1})^{n} \cdots (\lambda \lambda_{k})^{m_{k}}$ · Po ficore valoare proprie 2; j=1/k se determina mj soluti gentru vistemul fundamental de volusir astfél i) [Aj ER., mj=1] -) se determina nER memil, vector proprin An= yu = => 0 solutio au sistemul femidamental de solutio este: $\int (f_1(x) = e^{x} f_1(x)) dx$ ii) [z'∈R, mj >1] » se determina po, P1, ..., Pm-1
vectori dni Rⁿ mu toti muli
mi-1 astfel ineat $\left(\varphi(t) = \left(\sum_{s=0}^{m_1-1} p_s t^s\right) e^{r_j t}\right)$ sa fie Se oblin mj ceturi de vectori (po, p1, ---) pmj-1) independenti => (P1) ..., (Pmj relutio de France (10). ii) Die CIR, mj=1 => 7j=g+ilz; , Bi to

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y', Bj ER, i²=-1 Cur p4(x) este polinom en coef reali =) Ty = xj - i pj. este ûntre cele k valori Se determina uce C'i { om & nemel ai Au = 7; u -) 2 solution in sortume Sundam coresp pt of the of P1(t) = Re (-ext.u) (2(t) = Im (e Nt.u). OBS: Aremingt = exteribit = ext (cos(bit) + imi(bit)) Is motain $u = U_1 + i'u_2$ on $u_1, u_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Atunci: (4(t) = egit (4, cos (Bit) - 42 mi (Bit)) (42(t) = exit (44 mi (pjt) + 42 cos (pjt)) iv) JECIR, my 71 = 7j este inter val proprie distincte of an accept multiplicate De vor determina 2. mj volutir in notemul fundamental Se determina posicio frmi-1 ∈ Cⁿ run tosti muli ai P(t)=(∑ pst²) e 3 jt sai fie vol pt(9) Se obtin mj seturi de redon' po, ..., pm, 1 EC'h undependenti. Pt fre care set se sonin 2 solutii: (P(+)= Re((\frac{7}{520}\text{Pst})) e't't) Ps2(t) = Jon ((30) psts) e 25t) , s=1, mg.

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