Seria 34, Curs (8) EDDP, 24.11.2020

Sisteme de ecuații diferențiale liniare cu coef comt: XI=AX, A EUM (R) (1) Caque ii) | 2 j val. proprie pt 4

cu multiplicitate mj > 1 Jenerala a solutivei este in acest cong. 9(x)=(> pxt3) ext ch po, pr, ..., proje ER un topi mili. Inlocuind in (1), se pronte anorta coi se obbin mj seturi de vectori po, p,...) pmj-1 independente. In (1) > ((() + pst3) exst) = +((() pst3) list) => (Som point) et + (Empsts) et it. nj = $= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ap_{is}) x^{s}\right) e^{n_{i}t} \mid e^{\lambda_{i}t}$ $=) \left(\sum_{s=1}^{m_{j}-1} s_{p,s} t^{s-1} + \lambda_{j} \sum_{s=0}^{m_{j}-1} p_{s} t^{s} = \sum_{s=0}^{m_{j}-1} (4p_{s}) t^{s} = \right)$ 2 (R+1) pr+1 th $=) \sum_{s=0}^{m_{j}-2} (s+1) p_{j+1} + \lambda_{j}^{s} + \lambda_{j}^{s} \sum_{s=0}^{m_{j}-2} p_{s} + \lambda_{j}^{s} + \lambda_{j}^{s} p_{m_{j}-1} + \lambda_{$ Identificain coef jutuilor huit: t',t',...,t''y'

Strin ca ker ((A-1, In) Mi) are dimensiones mj= ente onficient pt po så luone elementele enner boge din ker ((A-xj.In)mj) » => mj. seturi po, po, ..., pmj-1 debuminnte askfel: (po & haza din ker ((4-xj.In)mj) イナーナ(オーカ;エル)トロ P2= 1 (A- >In)p1 Pmj-1 = 1 (4-2jIn) Pmj-2. OBS: Descri A are door a valoare proprie 20, s on multiplicitates m= n =>

The det (A->In) = (-1)^n. (2->1)^n => \rightarrow ker $(A-1/In)^n = R^n \Rightarrow$ penten po

aleze elementelo (adici, (A-1,In) = Dn) Canonice.

Fie sistemul liniar x=A(t) x, A: ICR -> Un(R)

1) Pertan 2 (1,..., 9m) = St (adica 4,..., 9m: I>R solutio pt 2) numim matrice de soluții, matricea ale carei colo ane sunt componentele soluțiilor 9, ..., ?»: $X(t) = colorue (q,(t),..., q_m(t))$.

OBS: 6,,... Pm & S, -) (p! = A(t)(e; -) => colorne (4,1(t),..., 4m(t)) = colorne (Alt) P1(t),... - +(t) 9m(t)) = A(t). colorue (&(t),..., (en(t)) -) |X'(t) = A(t) X(t) (3) 2) Pentin 14, ..., 4 ng C St virtem fundamental de volution, matrices X(t) = coloane (G, (t), ..., (n(t)), se muneste matrice fundamentala de solution. OBS: Daca X(x) = matrice funda mutala de volului , atemai det XX = 0, 466 I, dew exusta $(X(t))^{-1}$ (Regulta- pt ca Go,..., En formessa loga in St, deci este vistem Isman undependent). Sorteure afone de ecuation diferentiale (limiare neomogene) X= A(x)x+ b(x) (4) unde $A: \mathbb{Z} \to \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ } an amponente $f: \mathbb{Z} \to \mathcal{M}_{n,1}(\mathbb{R})$ continue. Prop. 1 Daca $\varphi_0 = (\varphi_{0,1}, \dots, \varphi_{0,n}) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ este solufio pontin (4), atunci multimes solufutor pentin } 9+ 90 | 9 € SA 4 Ad. a sistemulen liniar omogen about: $\overline{\chi}' = A(t) \overline{\chi}'$ (t,x) = y+40. Sisteme (4) prin s.v. x-y+90, denine

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$$y' + 40' = A(t)y + A(t)E_0 + B(t)$$

der (Poral po (4) =) .(Po' = A(t) (Po + b(t)) = 3

$$y' = A(t)y . \blacksquare$$

Pt determinares solutilor sixt (4), in capil in case me se cumonzte o solution partionlara, se aplica motoda vaniatia constantelor:

· repolita, adica se determina un ostem fundamental de soluții pt sistemel liniar omogen atasat: $\bar{x}' = A(t) \bar{x}$ (5) · fie /4, -, In) retou fundam de valulit
pt-(5).

=> X(t) este mative fundam de soluții y(t) = A(t) X(t)

\$ f(x(t))-1 (detx(t) +0)

• + (4 solution pt (5) : 6= Cy 6,+...+ Cn 6n =

= $X(x)\begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{pmatrix} = X(t) \cdot C$ (cn) cern.

• aplicain met. van. constantelor:

determinance $C = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix} : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ a.i. It(t) = X(t) C(t) sat fix sol. pt .(4)

 $(X(t)c(t))' = A(t) \cdot X(t)c(t) + b(t) =$

=) X(t) C(x) + X(t) C'(x) = A(x) X(x) C(x) + H(x) =>

 $\exists X(t)C'(t) = b(t) \mid \Rightarrow C'(t) = (X(t))^{-1}b(t)$ $\exists (X(t))^{-1} \quad \text{e. dif. rectrials distribution}$

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7=8y.

prin reducirea d'mensimui vostemului decat de cunose m solutir lossiar ni depudents Fix $\mathscr{L}' = A(t) \mathscr{L}$ (5) A·II oln (R). Prenqueue amorate m<n soluju limiar independente pt (5): 61)..., 9m: I > R of in plus, fretymen ca $\det \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{1j}(t) \\ \varphi_{n}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_{m}(t) - \vdots \\ \varphi_{mn}(t) \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 , \forall t \in I.$ Prop.2. Prui sohvenboua de vanatità *(+)=Z(+y/6)
(*=Z(+)4) (= Z(+)4) ende $Z(t) = colone(P_1(t), ..., P_m(t), L_{m+1}, ..., P_n) =$ (Pm1 -- - 4mm 0 0) an lm+1, lm+2,..., ln sunt selbruin-m rectori ai bogai canonice dui R? nisternal (5) denine: y'= B(x) y_ (6) unde primele m coloane du B(t) mut mule, ceea se inseammer sa pentin mec ymis)

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71,..., Im re obtie ec de tip primitiva.
 <u>Sem</u>: Arem det Z(t) = \begin{vmatrix} e_{11}(t) & ... & e_{nm}(t) \\ e_{m_1}(t) & ... & e_{m_m}(t) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \forall t \in I = 1
              \exists (Z(t))^{-1}, \forall t \in I \Rightarrow x = Z(t)y \text{ external order of waves.}
                                                   schimbare de variab
                                                    ( y= (Z(t))-1x).
      \mathcal{L}(5) \Rightarrow (Z(t)y)' = A(t) \cdot Z(t)y = 0
      =) Z'(t)y + Z(t)y' = A(t) \cdot Z(t)y = 0
       =) Z(t) y' = [A(t).Z(t)-Z!(t)] y =)
              y'= (Z(t)) [A(t) Z(t)-Z'(t)] y
      Cum Z(t) - cal (P(t), ..., Pm(t), 2m+1) -, 2n) >
          =) Z'(t)= col(41(t),..., (m)(t), 0pm)..., 0pm)=
                    = col (A(+)(q(+)), ---, A(+)(qm(+), 0pm, ..., 0pm) }
      don A(t). Z(t) = col (A(t). (e, (t)), ..., A(t) (e_m (t)), A(t) (e_m (t)) ...
 =) A(t)Z(t)-Z'(t)=col(Opn)-...,Opn) A(t)Pm+1,..., A(+)Pm)
=) B(t) = (Z(t))^{-1} \left[ A(t)Z(t) - Z'(t) \right] =
          = (Z(t)) -. colorne (Opr, ..., Opr, A(t) long) =
         = coloane (O_{\mathbb{R}^n}, \dots, O_{\mathbb{R}^n}) (Z(t)^{-1}) A(t) e_{mr_1}, \dots, (Z(t))^{-1} A(t) e_n)
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Soisbeund un y : $(y_{m+1}) = (B(t))$ $(y_n) = (B(t))$

 $\begin{pmatrix}
y_{1} \\
y_{m}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
B(x) \\
j = \overline{y_{m+1,n}} \\
y_{n}
\end{pmatrix} (5)$

The concluzie, repolvain (8) violen de dinemine n-m papai dui (9) aven m ec. de tip primitate pt yeurs ym.

Example: Fix violent $|x_1| = 3t^2 + 2$ $|t \in \mathbb{R}$. (0)

a) Seveti sistemet in forma matriciale.

r) Aplicati reducerea dimensimii yt (10)
folomid (1 (aven: m=2, n=1) pl
determinati mult. solutulos virtumlui (10).
Precizati o solutie (2 ai \ (1, 92) sa
formeze virtum fundamental de solutu pt (10).