

1.1

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2y + 3z \\ \dot{y} = y + x \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0-\lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 0-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (0-\lambda)(0-\lambda) - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-4}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3,732 \quad \lambda_2 = 0,268$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0-3,732 & 2 \\ 1 & 0-3,732 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$U_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -0,935 \\ 0,344 \end{pmatrix}$$

gnd  $\lambda_2$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0-0,268 & 2 \\ 1 & 0-0,268 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$U_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -0,591 \\ 0,807 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} U_1 + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} U_2$$

(wegen  $\lambda_1 > 0$ ,  $\lambda_2 < 0$ )
 $\lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 < 0$ : hyperbol. Flimmernde Kreisfrequenz



1.1.2

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x - 2y \\ \dot{y} = x - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1+i \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left( C_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}t}{2}\right) + C_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}t}{2}\right) \right)$$

$\operatorname{Re}(\lambda) = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$ ; hyperboloid penenue gewobukabe



1.3

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -3x + y \\ \dot{y} = -4x + y \end{cases}$$

$$y = -4x + y$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -3-\lambda & 1 \\ -4 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (-3-\lambda)(1-\lambda) + 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1$$

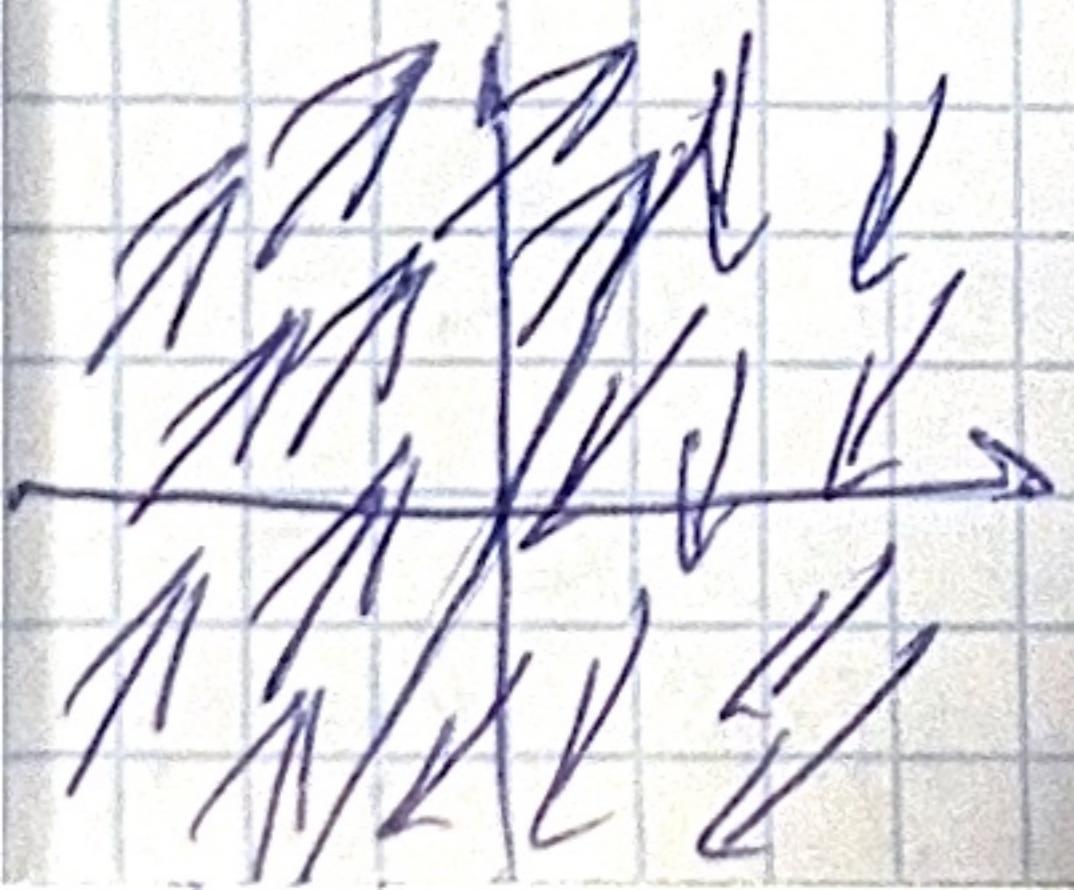
$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{-t} v_1 + C_2 t e^{-t} v_2$$

$\lambda = -1 < 0$ : hyperboloe perevneje ycsodimbo

(y3sl, boyozlegedni)



22.1

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x, y) \\ \dot{y} = g(x, y) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = -x + y^2 \\ \dot{y} = -xy - y^3 \end{cases}$$

$$J(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-x + y^2) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-x + y^2) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-xy - y^3) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-xy - y^3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J(0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 0$$

Нулеви месец лемните

$$V(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2$$

$$\dot{V} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \dot{x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \dot{y}$$

$$\dot{V} = x\dot{x} + y\dot{y}$$

$$\dot{V} = x(-x + y^2) + y(-xy - y^3)$$

$$\dot{V} = -x^2 + xy^2 - xy^2 - y^5$$

$$\dot{V} = -x^2 - y^5$$

нужное значение absence yesolution

T.K  $\dot{V} \neq 0$  бие токи равновесие, нужное  
значение absence absence асимптотична, yesolution.

~2.2

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -y + 2\sin y - x\cos y \\ \dot{y} = -3y - xe^y + 2x^3y \end{cases}$$

$$J(x,y) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-y + 2\sin y - x\cos y) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-y + 2\sin y - x\cos y) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-3y - xe^y + 2x^3y) & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-3y - xe^y + 2x^3y) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$J(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(J - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-4}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 < 0 \Rightarrow$  hyperboloid pleneur aCentro-  
Tweeën yeroetsveld

~3

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \alpha x + 3y \\ \dot{y} = 3x + \alpha y \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 3 \\ 3 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha - \lambda & 3 \\ 3 & \alpha - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha - \lambda)^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - \alpha)^2 = 9$$

$$\lambda = \alpha \pm 3$$

$\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_1) < 0$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_2) < 0$

$$\lambda_1 = \alpha + 3, \lambda_2 = \alpha - 3$$

$$\alpha + 3 < 0 \quad \text{u} \quad \alpha - 3 < 0$$

$$\alpha + 3 < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha < -3$$

$$\alpha - 3 < 0 \Rightarrow \alpha < 3$$

$$\alpha < -3$$

Ponorene pafnøfæren  $(0,0)$  ðyges  
geradurboður, eða  $\alpha < -3$