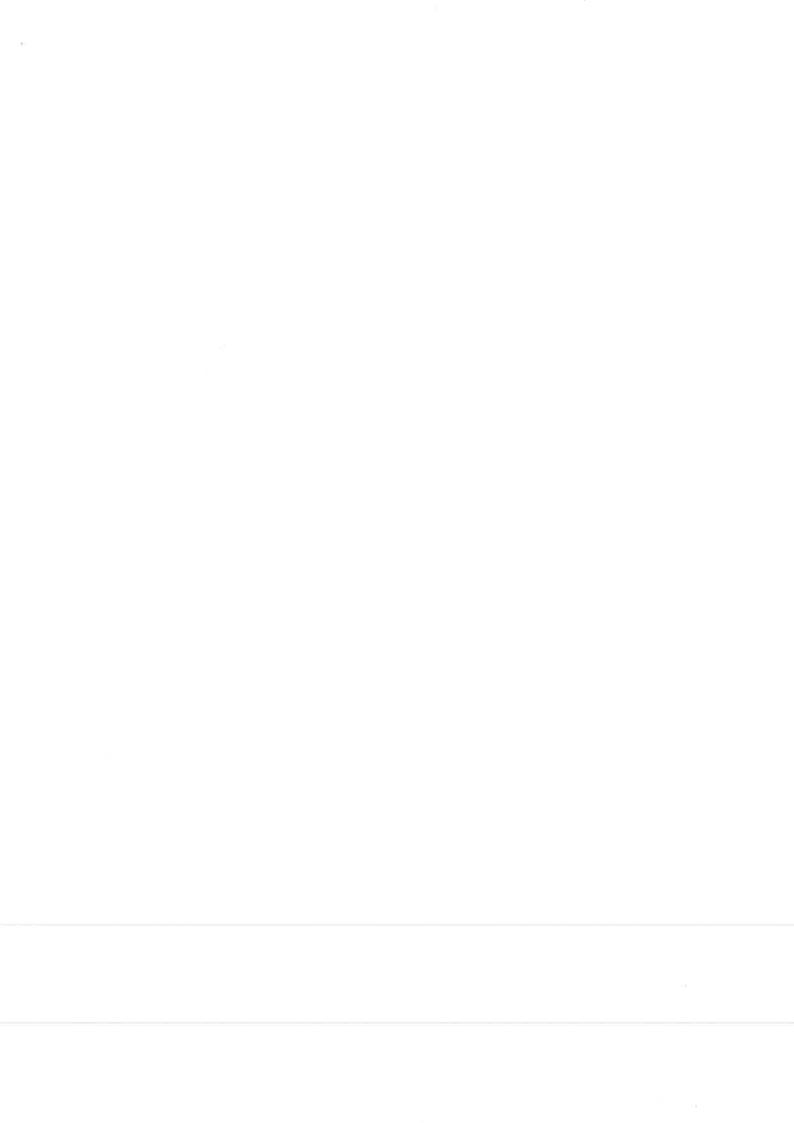
## 1 INTRODUCCIÓ

- o EDO: Equació que involucra una funció de una variable i les seves derivades. F(x,y,y',...,y") = 0.
- o Ordre: Una edo té ordre n si y (n) és la màxima derivada que apareix
- \* Podem expressar les edos d'ordre n com a un sisteme d'edos d'ordre 1:

$$y^{(n)} = G(x,y,y^{i},...,y^{(n-1)})$$
  $\Longrightarrow$  
$$\begin{cases} q_{i} = y^{(i-1)} & i=1:n \\ q_{n} = y^{(n-1)} & tq \ q_{i} = q_{i+1} \\ q_{n}' = y^{(n)} & \end{cases}$$

- o <u>Sistema autônom</u>: Si F no depên de x , y' = F(y)
- \* Un sisteme no autônom és equivalent a l'autônom:  $Y=\begin{pmatrix} y \\ x \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Y^{\dagger}=\begin{pmatrix} y' \\ x' \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} F(x,y) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- o Solució: φ: IcR → RK és sol. de l'edo si φ és n-denivable i  $F(x, \phi(x), \phi'(x), \dots, \phi^{(n)}(x)) = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{I}.$
- o PVI: El pri associat a l'edo amb cond. inicials (xo, yo) consisteix en trobar y(x) tq y' = F(x,y) i  $y(x_0) = y_0$
- o Espai de fases := Rn, Espai de fases ampliat := R×Rn Si \$(t), teI és sol de l'edo,
  - · Im o c R (espai de fases)
  - · Graf φ c R×R<sup>n</sup> (espai de fases ampliat)
- o Retrat de fases: "Dibuix" de les imatges de totes les solucions
  - \* q" = F(t; q, q') , q e RK
    - q e "Espai de configuracions"
    - (9,91) € "Espai de fases"



```
2. SISTEMES D'EDOS LINEALS
o sistema d'edos lineal: sistema de la forma \dot{x} = A(t) \times + b(t), x \in \mathbb{R}^n
      AII --> Mn(R) E & (r>0)
      b: I → R° € € ((1,0)
 o Sistema de coefs. constants ⇒ A és constant
                                \Rightarrow b(t) = 0
 o sisteme homogeni
    * L(x) = x - A(t)x és lineal i volem L(x) = b
 sistemes homogenis amb coefs constants.
   * El conjunt de solucions és NUCL (e.v.) \Rightarrow \Phi(t) = ce^{at} és solució YCER
  Per a un pri donat, la sol. és \phi(t) = x_0 e^{alt-t_0}
       x(t) = ceat; Imposem x(to) = ceato = xo => c= xoe
      Dem:
        => x(t) = x0e a(t-t0)
o Flux: ψ(t; to, xo) = xo e definida univocament per:
       • φ'(t; to, xo) = a φ(t; to, xo)
          4(to; to, 60) = X
 Sistema homogeni unidimensional amb coefs no lineals
   *=a(t)×, a: I → R &
 * El conjunt de solucions és \Phi(t) = Ce^{\alpha(t)}, on \alpha(t) = \int_{1}^{t} a(s) ds
    Dem:
      L(x) = \dot{x} - a(t)x, Observem x(t) = e^{\alpha(t)} és sol:
          \dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = e^{\alpha(t)}\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = e^{\alpha(t)}a(t) = \mathbf{x}(t)a(t) \implies \dot{\mathbf{x}} = a(t) \times \implies
          \Rightarrow x(t) = ce^{\alpha(t)} és sol. de \dot{x}(t) = a(t)x(t).
     ⇒ ×(+) = ce ~ /
 · Flux: \p(t; to \xo) = xo e (t) - x(to), amb x(t) = \sqrt{a(t)}dt
```

ψ(t, b, x) = x0 e α(t) - α(to)

Edos lineals unidimensionals no homogênies

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{a}(t)\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}(t)$$
  $\mathbf{a}.\mathbf{b}: \mathbf{I} \longrightarrow \mathbf{R} \in \mathbf{e}^{\circ}$ 

\* Totes les solucions són de la forma:

$$x(t) = e^{\alpha(t)} \left[ k + \int e^{\alpha(t)} b(t) dt \right]$$

$$x(t) = \int a(t) dt$$

Dem:

$$y(t) = e^{-\alpha(t)} \times (t), \quad x(t) = \int a(t) dt$$

$$x(t) = e^{-\alpha(t)} \cdot b(t)$$

$$x(t) = K + \int e^{-\alpha(t)} \cdot b(t) dt \quad \Rightarrow x(t) = e^{\alpha(t)} \cdot y(t)$$

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$$x(t) = e^{\alpha(t)} \cdot y(t)$$

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$$x(t) = e^{\alpha(t)} \cdot x(t)$$

$$x(t) = e^{\alpha(t)} \cdot x(t)$$

Sistemes lineals homogenis

stemes where 
$$X = A \times A \times I \longrightarrow H_n(R) \times X \times I \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

 $\square$  (Superpositió):  $x_1, x_2$  solutions de  $\mathring{x} = A \times \Rightarrow \alpha \times_1 + \beta \times_2$  és sol.

II (Superpositio)! 
$$x_1, x_2$$
 solutions  $EI$  conjunt de sols és un e.v.  $*x = \vec{0}$  és sol. de la edo  $\implies EI$  conjunt de sols és un e.v.

o Solvaio matricial: X: I -> Hn(R) to totes les seves columnes soin sol. de  $\mathring{x} = Ax$ , Es compleix X' = AX

o Matriu fonamental: M: I → Mn(R) top és sol matricial i és invertible.

\* Une m.f. ens aporta totes les solucions d'une edo.

Il Totes les sol's de x' = Ax són de la forma x(t) = M(t).K

on H és m.f. i K e Rn. constant.

to  $\in \mathbb{R}^n$ :  $\exists !$  sol.  $tq \times (to) = xo i$  és  $\varphi(t; to, xo) = \mathcal{U}(t) \left[\mathcal{U}(to)\right]^{-1} x_o$ 

$$\Box \ddot{x} = A(t) \times + b(t)$$
. Sup.  $x' = A(t) \times t\acute{e}$  una m.f.

Aleshores, 
$$x(t) = M(t) \left[ k + \int M^{-1} b(t) dt \right]$$
 Sốn totes  $\psi(t; t_0, \infty) = M(t) \left[ M(t_0)^{-1} x_0 + \int M(s)^{-1} b(s) ds \right]$  ies sol.

$$\begin{array}{l}
x(t) = M(t) y(t) \\
x(t) = A(t) x + b(t)
\end{array}
\Rightarrow b(t) = M(t) y' \Rightarrow y = k + \int M(t)^{-1} b(t) dt$$

\* La m.f. es comporta com la funció exponencial en les unidimensionals...

$$\circ B \in \mathcal{H}_{n}(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow e^{B} = \sum_{k \neq 0} \frac{B^{k}}{k!} \qquad \left( \left\| \frac{B^{k}}{k!} \right\| \leq \frac{\|B\|^{k}}{k!}, \sum_{k \neq 0} \frac{\|B\|^{k}}{k!} \text{ abs. conv} \left( \left\| \frac{B^{k}}{k!} \right\| \right) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k \neq 0} \frac{B^{k}}{k!} \text{ abs. conv} \left( \left\| \frac{B^{k}}{k!} \right\| \right)$$

sistemes lineals homogenis amb coefs constants

$$x' = Ax$$
,  $A \in H_n(\mathbb{R})$  constant

$$P \otimes_A(t) = e^{tA}, \otimes_A : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow H_n(\mathbb{R})$$

- · Ben definida i unif. conv. sobre cpts
- $\varnothing_A$  és  $\diamondsuit^\infty$  i  $\varnothing_A^{'}(t) = A \varnothing_A(t)$
- $AB = BA \Rightarrow e^{tA} e^{tB} = e^{t(A+B)}$
- · ØA(0) = Id
- · ØA (t) = e-tA
- · e (++s)A = +A esA

4 et la vinice m.f. de x' = Ax tq si t = 0, és la identitat.

Calcui de eta

Calcul de 
$$e$$
 $x(t)$  és sol. de  $\dot{x} = Ax$   $\rightarrow y(t) = P^{1}x(t)$  és sol. de  $y' = P^{1}APy$ 

$$e^{tJ} = \sum \frac{(P'AP)^k}{k!} t^k = P' \left( \sum \frac{A^k}{k!} t^k \right) P = P' e^{tA} P$$

$$(P'AP)(P'AP) \cdots (P'AP) = P'A^k P$$

Calcul explicit de etJ, J Johnson  $CAS I : J = \begin{pmatrix} J_{1} \\ J_{m} \end{pmatrix}$ Liavors,  $e^{tJ} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{tJ_1} \\ e^{tJ_m} \end{pmatrix}$  ja que  $J^k = \begin{pmatrix} J^k \\ J^k \\ J^m \end{pmatrix}$ C etAP = (Meat vne ant) CASI: J= AId. Llawors, etJ = eta Id  $e^{tJ} = \sum \frac{(t\lambda Id)^k}{k!} = \left(\sum \frac{(t\lambda)^k}{k!}\right) Id = e^{\lambda t} Id$ CAS III: J = AId + N = (1) Nm=0  $e^{tJ} = e^{\lambda t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ t \\ \frac{t^2}{2} \end{pmatrix} \qquad e^{tJ} = e^{\lambda t} e^{tN}$   $e^{tN} = \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \frac{t^k}{k!} N^k$ CAS IV:  $J = (\lambda \overline{\lambda})$ ,  $\lambda = \alpha + \beta i$ a Si A té vap simple complex,  $\exists B: A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ Considerem  $J = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \alpha Id + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  $e^{t\partial} = e^{act} e^{\beta(\frac{01}{-10})} = e^{act} \left( \cos \beta t \sin \beta t \right) \left( \frac{01}{-10} \right)^2 = -\text{Id}$ 4 (01)2k+1= (-1)k (01) \* V vep de vap à 🖶 V vep de vap à

 $L_{\uparrow} \times' = A \times$ , A diag. Si  $\{V_1, ..., V_n\}$  base de veps,  $\hat{\chi_i}(t) = e^{\lambda_i t} V_i$ , Llavors,  $H(t) = [\hat{\chi_i}(t), ..., \hat{\chi_n}(t)]$  és m.f.

Retrat de fases de SLH plans

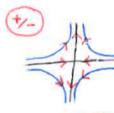
- o L'òrbita de p és  $\Theta(p) = \{e^{tA}p\}_{t\in R}$
- o Retrat de fases: Es el cjt de totes les òrbites
- o Espai de fases: Rn, on les vaniables també les anomenem x.

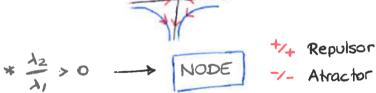
## MÈTODE 1

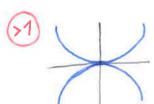
• Tipus 1: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Totes les orbites son de la forma ×2 = KIXII de , amb K=ct

$$*\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} < 0 \longrightarrow \boxed{SELLA}$$



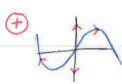




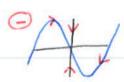
Tipus 2: 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ 1 \lambda \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow e^{tA} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda t} & 0 \\ te^{\lambda t} & e^{\lambda t} \end{pmatrix}$$



Totes les orbites son de la forma  $x_2 = Cx_1 + \frac{1}{3}x_1 \log |x_1|$ 



Repulsor



Atractor

Dt:= domini a t

```
Equacions lineals amb webs periodics
     x' = A(t)x + b(t), A(t+T) = A(t) i B(t+T) = b(t)
□ x(t) és sol. => x(t+T) és sol
 L→ H(t) m.f. => 3 CH: H(t+T) = M(t). CH
 O CH és la matriu de monodromia, CH = [H(O)] H(T)
 □ H, Ĥ m. J. => CH = P CA P"
 · X' = A(t) x. Els multiplicadors característics són els vaps de Cμ (No dep. de B)
 * v vep de Cm de vap 1 \Rightarrow x(t) = \varphi(t; o, v) és \overline{t}-penòdica.
 □ CE Mn(R), det C + O ⇒ BEHn(C): eB= C
 ☐ (Floquet): x'= A(t)x, A(t+T) = A(t) => Tota mf és H(t) = p(t) e Bt
                                      amb P(t+T) = P(t) i e^{Bt} = C_{LL}
  \rightarrow x(t) sol. de la edo \Rightarrow x(t) = P(t) y(t) és sol. de y' = By, e^{Bt} = C_H
  Comportament quan t ->+00
o x1 = A(t) x , A ct. o periòdica:
            Estable: Totes les sols. fitades Yt
            · Inestable: 3 sol. tq 11x(t)11 -> 00 , t -> 00.
            Atractor: Y sol, X(t) -> 0, t > 0
           · Repulsor Y sol ( + xo =0), X(t) >+00, t >00
I A constant:
                  Reaso => x(t) ->0
                  Re > < 0 => x(+) -> 0
                   Re 7 = 0 => finde
              V vep de C_H de Vap \lambda: X(t) = H(t)V \Rightarrow X(t+T) = \lambda X(t)
[ A(t+T) = A(t):
□ Atq spec A = {Re><0} => =k, u>0: ||eta|| < ke-\text{\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\exitex{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\text{$\
 a A constant:
              . Spec A = 1 Re 2 < 0> => Atractor
              . Spec 4 = {Rea >0} => Repulsor
              · Juap Re 2 > 0 i Juap Re 1 = 0 però 2I+N => Inestable
                                                                                                                                     => Estable
```

| Re 1 < 0 ( ) 12 < 1

1 Re M = 0 \$ 121=1

· Spec A = {Re 2 = 0}, i Re 2 = 0 AI

IJA periòdic: / A vap CH => eTH= 2 :

Feoria de pertorbación

$$x' = A(t, \varepsilon) \times + b(t, \varepsilon)$$

$$A(t, \varepsilon) = A_0(t) + \varepsilon A_1(t) + \varepsilon^2 A_2(t) + \dots + \varepsilon^m A_m(t) + \Theta(\varepsilon^{m+1})$$

$$B(t, \varepsilon) = b_0(t) + \varepsilon b_1(t) + \varepsilon^2 b_2(t) + \dots + \varepsilon^m b_m(t) + \Theta(\varepsilon^{m+1})$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\xi, \mathcal{E}) = (A_0(\xi) + \cdots + \mathcal{E}^m A_m(\xi) + \Theta(\mathcal{E}^{m+1})) (\times (\xi, \mathcal{E})) + \delta(\xi, \mathcal{E})$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\xi, \mathcal{E}) = (A_0(\xi) + \cdots + \mathcal{E}^m A_m(\xi) + \Theta(\mathcal{E}^{m+1})) (\times (\xi, \mathcal{E})) + \delta(\xi, \mathcal{E})$$

Terme a terme :

e e terme:  

$$\Theta(\mathcal{E}^{\circ}): \times_{0}^{i} = A_{0} \times_{0} + b_{0} \implies \times_{0}(t) = H_{0} \left[ H_{0}(t_{0})^{-1} \times_{0}^{\circ} + \int_{t_{0}}^{t} H_{0}(s) b_{0}(s) ds \right]$$

$$\Theta(\mathcal{E}^{\circ}): \times_{1}^{i} = A_{0} \times_{1} + \underbrace{A_{1} \times_{0} + b_{1}}_{B_{1}} \implies \times_{1}(t) = H_{0} \left[ C.i. + \int_{t_{0}}^{t} H_{0}(s)^{-1} b_{1}(s) ds \right]$$

$$\bullet \circ (\mathcal{E}^i): \quad \times_i' = A_0 \times i + \widetilde{b_i} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \times_i (t) = M_0 \int_{t_0}^t M_0(s)^{-1} \widetilde{b_i}(s) \, ds$$

## 3. CASUÍSTICA D'EDOS

```
Son edos de la forma x' = f(t,x), f: U \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n continua (a trossos).
 OX: ICR → R? és sol. si x'(t) = f(t, x(t)) i (t, x(t)) eU
 o Edo separable: x'= f(t,x) es pot escrivre com a h(x)x' = g(t).
       Ex: t^2 + 2xx' = 0 \rightarrow 2xx' = -t^2 \rightarrow |2xdx| = -t^2dt \Rightarrow |x^2 = -\frac{t^3}{3} + C|
(Picard): f: uc R x Rn -> Rn cont., (to, xo) EU.
              a, b > 0 : 1 = [-a+to, a+to] × (11x-x011 < b) < U , 11.11 qualsevol
              H = \max \{ f(t,x) | 1 \}, x = \min \{ a, \frac{b}{M} \}
             f lipschitz respecte x de 12 , L>0 independent de t.
     Aleshores.
         ii) x(t) està definida a Ix
         w) Yt € Ix , x(t) € { || x - x0 || ≤ b } =: B
I f cont : Def cont => f loc. Lipschitz al voltant de (to, xo)
        ( Peano): f: UCR×R<sup>n</sup> → R continua, (to, xo) ∈ U
             fixade 11.11: escollim a, 6>0: 2 cu (2 de Picard)
              M. x de Picard.
      Aleshores I sol. x: Ix - Bb, x(to) = xo (No unicitat!)

■ (Weierstrass): K c R<sup>n</sup> cpt, f: K → R<sup>m</sup> cont.
                 VE 3 p : ||f - p|| 00 = sup ||f(x) - g(x) || < €
Lo IB: i) Pe - f unif
         ii) 11 Pellos = 11 fllos
■ (Ascoli - Arzelà): KCRn cpt. signi Zc ヒ(K,Rm) tq
                     i) xek > th(x): he Σ} fitat
                    ii) Z equicontinu
     Havors, ∃thn > ∈ ∑ unif. conv.
```

Solucions maximals

· La solució maximal d'una et és Y(t; to, xo) definida a I(to, xo)=(w\_, w\_,).

DfucRxR cont, (to,  $\infty$ )  $\in U$ ,  $\exists ! so!$  x' = f(t, x), x(to) = yo  $\Rightarrow \exists ! \ \Psi(\cdot; to, \infty) \ \text{def} \ a \ \mathbb{I}(to, \infty) \ tg:$   $\Psi \ e^1, \ \Psi(t; to, \infty) \in U \ : \ s: \ x: J \to \mathbb{R}^n \ sol., \ \Psi|_{J} = x.$ 

```
* x sol. a Ix i e' => 4 e' a Ix
■ x'=f(t,x), f: UCRXR --> R^ cont. i 3! sol, dei PVI
   (to,xo)∈U, I(to,xo) interval maximal i Y(t;to,xo) sol maximal
   K cpt amb (to, xo) EK
  Aleshores, It & I (to, xo) to (t, y(t; to, xo)) & K
  · Si I(to, x₀) = (ω_, ω+): lim (t; Ψ(t; to, x₀)) ∈ ∂U ← Potser ≠ lim
L> f: VCR^ → R^ loc. Lipschitz (Picard) x'=f(t,x)
    Aleshores, Si (to, xo) & RXV:
       i) Si W+ finit ⇒ VKCV, It € I(to, xo) tq P(t; to, xo) & K
          Si V = R? ⇒ 11 φ(t; 10, ∞) 11 → ∞
       ii) \Psi(t, t_0, x_0) \in \widetilde{K}, \widetilde{K} upt i \forall t \in [t_0, W_t) \Rightarrow W_t = +\infty.
□ f: U -> R continua i 3 sol. maximal => VKCU 3t* ∈ I(to,xo): (t*, Y(t*; to xo)) ¢K
□ (Granwall): u, v: [a,b) = [0,00) wont, u(t) ≤ c + Ja v(s)u(s) ds, te[a,b)
    Aleshores, u(t) = ce la v(s) ds
     w(t) = c + \int_a^t v(s)u(s)ds \Rightarrow w'(t) = v(t)u(t) \leq v(t) w(t)
        • c>0 i w>0 \Rightarrow \frac{\omega'(t)}{\omega(t)} \leq v(t) \Rightarrow \log(\frac{|\omega(t)|}{|\omega(a)|}) \leq \int_{a}^{t} v(s) ds
          ⇒ w(+) < w(a) . e Jt v(s)ds , w(a) = c
```

"  $C=0 \implies u(t) \le \int_a^t v(s)u(s) ds \implies u(t) = 0$ .