

Inés Afarión

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Hoja de trabajo No. 6

Problema 1: Calcular la matriz de transición. e^{At}

1.1 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

1.2 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 100 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

1.3 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

1.4 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

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Solución: $A - \lambda I = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - \lambda & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (6 - \lambda)[(4 - \lambda)(2 - \lambda) + 2]$$
$$= (6 - \lambda)(10 - 6\lambda + \lambda^2)$$

$(6 - \lambda)(10 - 6\lambda + \lambda^2) = 0$ tiene soluciones $\lambda_1 = 6$, $\lambda_{2,3} = 3 \pm j$

eigenvectores

$$x^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + j \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - j \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

definición de la matriz modal M:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1+j & 1-j \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad e^{\lambda t} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{0t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{(3+j)t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{(3-j)t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2j} & -\frac{-j+1}{2j} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2j} & \frac{1+j}{2j} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} e^{3t} & e^{j\omega t} & e^{3t} & e^{-j\omega t} \\ e^{3t} \cos t + i \sin t & & & \end{matrix}$$

$$e^{At} = M e^{\lambda t} \cdot M^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1+j & 1-j \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{0t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{(3+j)t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{(3-j)t} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2j} & -\frac{-j+1}{2j} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2j} & \frac{1+j}{2j} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (j+1)e^{(j+3)t} & (-j+1)e^{(3-j)t} \\ 0 & e^{(j+3)t} & e^{(3-j)t} \\ e^{0t} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2j} & -\frac{-j+1}{2j} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2j} & \frac{1+j}{2j} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-(1-j)e^{(3-j)t} + (j+1)e^{(j+3)t} + (1+j)(1-j)e^{(j+3)t} - (1+j)e^{(3-j)t}(1-j)}{2j} & 0 \\ \frac{e^{(j+3)t} - e^{(3-j)t}}{2j} & \frac{(1-j)e^{(j+3)t} - (1+j)e^{(3-j)t}}{2j} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{0t} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$1. \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$

$$\lambda_2 = -2$$

$$\bullet \quad \lambda_1$$

$$(A - \lambda_1 I) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - (-1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \quad \lambda_2$$

$$(A - \lambda_2 I) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - (-2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix modal:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{\lambda t} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

entonces:

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{At} &= M e^{\lambda t} M^{-1} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -e^{-2t} \\ e^{-t} & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 e^{At} &= \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & 0 \\ -e^{-t} - e^{-2t} & -e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Problema 2: Trazar las trayectorias definidas por los vectores de estado.

$$2.1 \quad \dot{x}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} x(t), \quad x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2.2 \quad \dot{x}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 100 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x(t), \quad x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = e^{At} \cdot x(0)$$

$$2.1 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & 0 \\ -e^{-t} - e^{-2t} & -e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & 0 \\ -e^{-t} - e^{-2t} & -e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} \\ -e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

Matriz de transición e^{At}

pasos:

1. eigenvalores y vectores de A
2. matriz modal y su inversa
3. $e^{\lambda t}$
4. $e^{At} = M e^{\lambda t} M^{-1}$