

Second Order Equations (Mass-Damper-Spring System)

$$m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx = 0$$

Solve $\ddot{x} + x = 0$

Stability of $\dot{x} = Ax$

A is stable when all $\text{eig}(A)$ have negative real parts

(Why?)

$$e^{a+bi} = \dots$$

Repeated Roots: Solve $\ddot{x} - 2\dot{x} + x = 0$

* $e^{At} = e^{It+At-It} = \dots$

Matrix Exponentials

$$e^A = P e^{[\lambda]} P^{-1}$$

Solve $\dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} x$

Matrix Exponentials

$e^A e^B = e^{A+B}$ holds if $AB=BA$

Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

$$A = U \Sigma V^T$$

$$V^T V = U^T U = I$$

V consists of eigenvectors of $A^T A$

U consists of eigenvectors of AA^T

Σ is related to eigenvalues of $A^T A$

Visualization: SVD

```
A = [1 0 1; -1 -2 0; 0 1 -1];  
[U, Sigma, V] = svd(A)
```

U =

-0.1200	-0.8097	0.5744
0.9018	0.1531	0.4042
-0.4153	0.5665	0.7118

Sigma =

2.4605	0	0
0	1.6996	0
0	0	0.2391

V =

-0.4153	-0.5665	0.7118
-0.9018	0.1531	-0.4042
0.1200	-0.8097	-0.5744

Visualization: SVD

```
A = [1 0 1; -1 -2 0; 0 1 -1];  
[U, Sigma, V] = svd(A)
```

```
U*Sigma*V'
```

```
ans =
```

```
1.0000    -0.0000    1.0000  
-1.0000   -2.0000    0.0000  
-0.0000    1.0000   -1.0000
```

```
U =
```

```
-0.1200   -0.8097    0.5744  
0.9018    0.1531    0.4042  
-0.4153    0.5665    0.7118
```

```
Sigma =
```

```
2.4605         0         0  
0         1.6996         0  
0         0         0.2391
```

```
V =
```

```
-0.4153   -0.5665    0.7118  
-0.9018    0.1531   -0.4042  
0.1200   -0.8097   -0.5744
```

If largest eigenvalue of A is σ_1 , prove

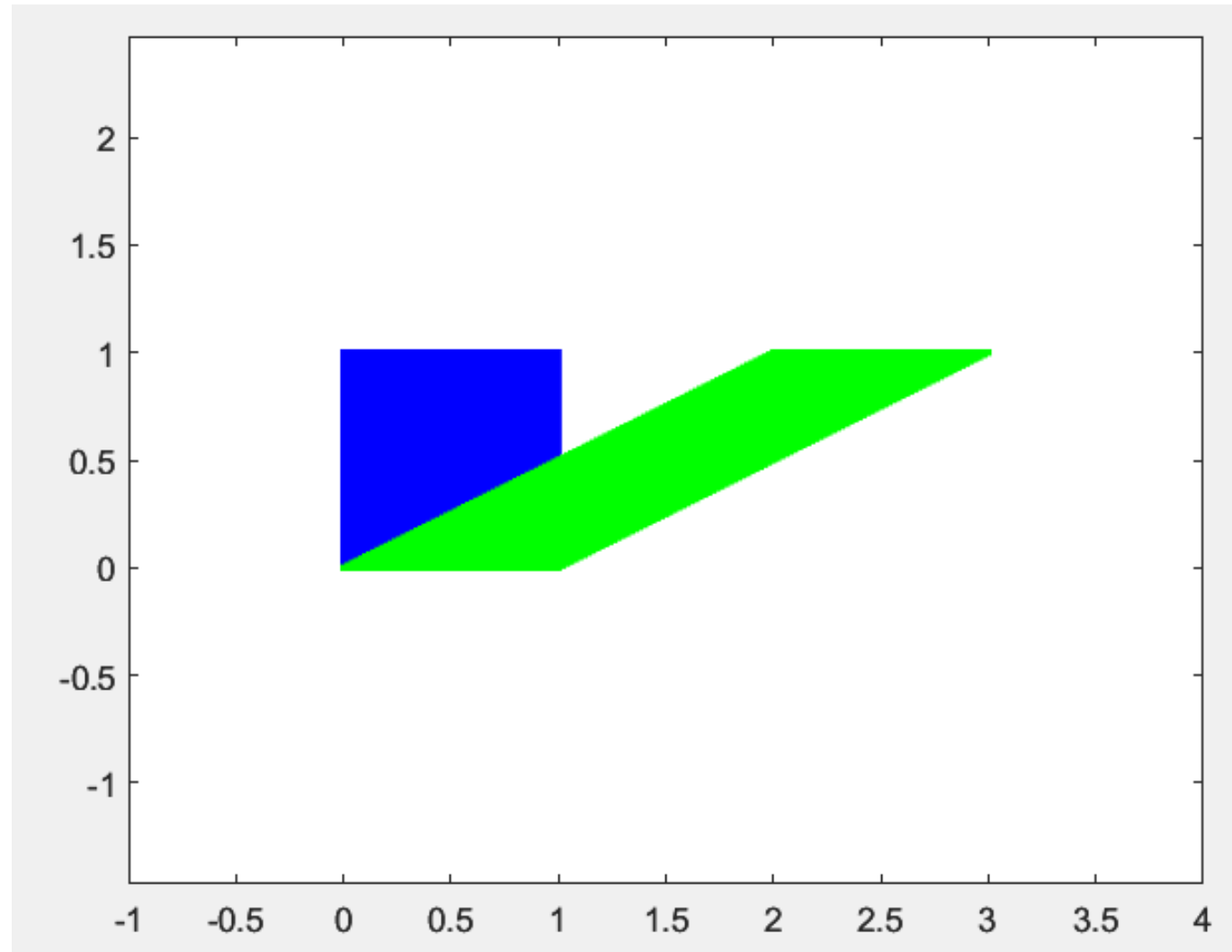
$$\|Ax\| \leq \sigma_1 \|x\|$$

Visualization: Matrix as linear transformation

Consider $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

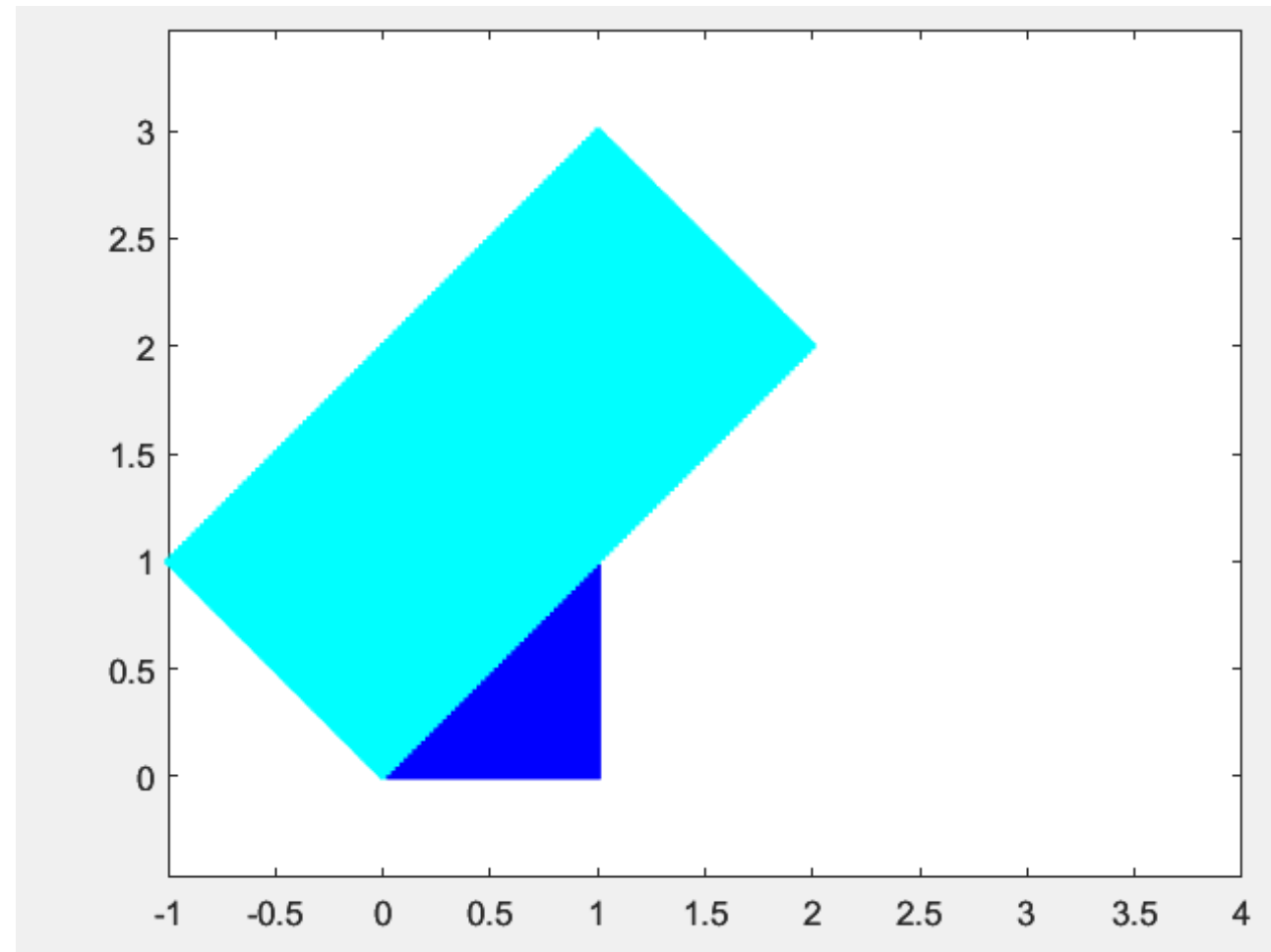
Visualization: Matrix as linear transformation

Consider $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$



Visualization: Matrix as linear transformation

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



Visualization: Matrix as linear transformation

Consider $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ `evec =`

```
[evec, eval] = eig(A)
```

-0.9628	-0.4896
0.2703	-0.8719

`eval =`

-1.5616	0
0	2.5616

Visualization: Matrix as linear transformation

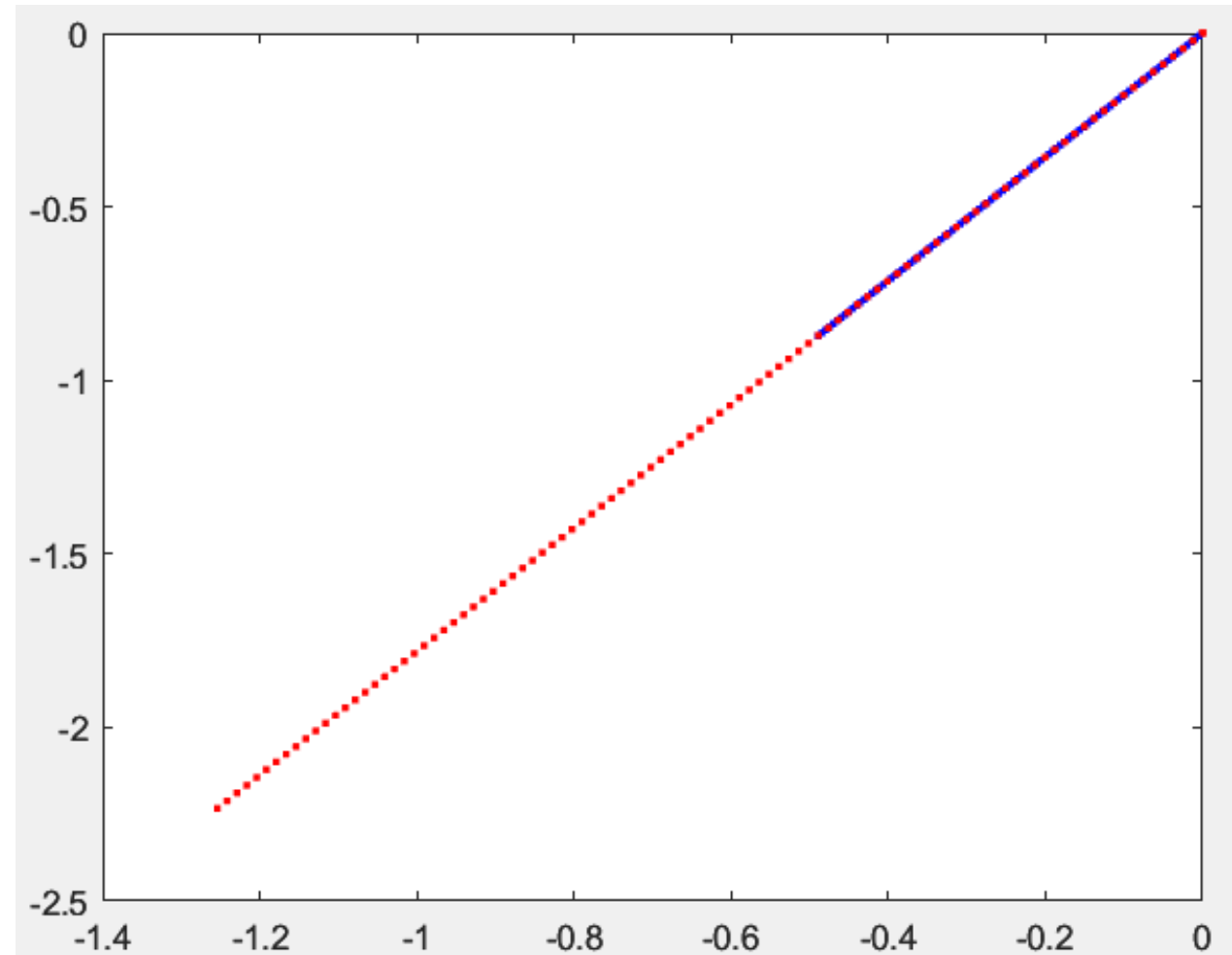
Consider $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

`evec =`

-0.9628	-0.4896
0.2703	-0.8719

`eval =`

-1.5616	0
0	2.5616



Visualization: Linear Systems

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

$$\dot{x} = Ax$$

Initial condition: (1,1)

`evec =`

```
0.8165 + 0.0000i    0.8165 + 0.0000i  
0.2041 - 0.5401i    0.2041 + 0.5401i
```

`eval =`

```
-1.5000 + 1.3229i    0.0000 + 0.0000i  
0.0000 + 0.0000i    -1.5000 - 1.3229i
```


Visualization: Linear Systems

