Differenciallena letre-donner

I sne the's

· sajateitéil: Det gode det (DI-A) Romasteriations polimas (ign -idiq +1) a foego: 4 (ato)

· sajatueltorol: V + O: Av = Av

· sajatalter: A sajateiteigher tatoro kajattelslord altal gifemtett ten

· algebrai multiplicitais: hair ororos good, am 21

· geometriai multiplicités. d'u(sajatalter), 1 = que au

diagonalizable tórais: ha A hasorló diagonailis matrixlos tudjuk, hog D=51 +5 fo'atlo'ja'tasajat citésé vanaz, S oalopui sajatuertoure

elégséges feltétel: sajatrettorol binist allotre &

td-ra an=gn pl. ha + 1 l'oloubo zo => am -gm=1

· matix exponencialic

• $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$: $e^{at} = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^k t^k}{k!}}$ Taylor - sor

• $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$: $e^{At} := \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{R=0} \underbrace{A^{2}t^{2}}_{\ell!}$ in definicion

· e^{A (t+s)} = e^{At} · e^{As} ? ikze c'édelen bon hason b' · de e^{At} = Ae^{At} ? e^{At} függeegher

by:
$$A^2$$
 nelez, liebe has pl A diagnosts:

$$= D = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & A_3 & A_4 & A_5 & A_5$$

1.,
$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times (t)$$
, $x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

In sujate tile let
$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -3 \\ -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1) - (-3) \cdot (-2)$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 - 6 = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4 = (\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 4 \qquad \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$\frac{\lambda = 4}{4} \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\lambda = 4}{4} \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2v_1 + 3v_2 = 0 \\ 2v_1 + v_2 = 4v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2v_1 + 3v_2 = 0 \\ 2v_1 - 3v_2 = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} v_1 = \frac{3}{2} v_2 = 3 \text{ sayafaltel} = span \begin{cases} \left[\frac{3}{2} \right]_1^3 \\ 1 \right]_1^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\lambda = -1}{4} \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Av = -v =$$
 $2v_1 + 3v_2 = -v_1 =$ $v_1 = -v_2$ $v_2 = -v_2$ $v_3 = -v_2$ $v_4 = -v_2$ $v_5 = -v_2$ $v_6 = -v_2$ $v_7 = -v_2$ $v_8 = -v_3$ $v_8 = -v_4$ $v_8 = -v_2$ $v_8 = -v_4$ $v_8 =$

III., diagonalizatais

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad S' = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d-b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1 \quad \lambda = 4 \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad e^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} e^{+t} = \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-t} \int_{-1}^{1} e^{-t} \int_{0}^{1} e^{-t} \int_{0}^$$

3,
$$\dot{\chi}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \times (t), \quad \chi(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

I., sajatetéles

Allita's: haionsog ma'taix saja'teiteilei a fratloba mand
$$E'vi$$
: det $(\lambda I \cdot A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda + 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda + 3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 3) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \quad \lambda_2 = -1 \quad \lambda_3 = -3$$

In sajatuelturol

$$\frac{1}{A \cdot v} = -v = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a \cdot v_{1}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a \cdot v_{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a \cdot v_{1}} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a \cdot v_{2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{$$

 $\overline{\mathbb{I}}$, algoregoldaisel $x_{1}(t) = e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $x_{2}(t) = e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $x_{3}(t) = e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

altalaicos regoldes
$$x(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e^{-t} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_3 e^{-3t} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-3t} \\ C_2 e^{-t} + C_3 e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix}$$

lerdet: feltétolböl c1=2, c2=c3=-2.

Megjegnes: rezonancia ha am $\neq gm$, essor pl. $X_1(t) = e^{-t} S_1, \quad X_2(t) = te^{-t} S_1$ sajatustor