Análisis II – Análisis matemático II – Matemática 3 Segundo Cuatrimestre 2022

Práctica 6: Ecuaciones de 2do. orden y sistemas de primer orden.

Ejercicio 1. Hallar la solución general $(x_1(t), x_2(t))$ de los siguientes sistemas

(a)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = -x_2 \\ x_2' = 2x_1 + 3x_2 \end{cases}$$

(b)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = -8x_1 - 5x_2 \\ x_2' = 10x_1 + 7x_2 \end{cases}$$

(c)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = -4x_1 + 3x_2 \\ x_2' = -2x_1 + x_2 \end{cases}$$

(a)
$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = -x_2 \\ x'_2 = 2x_1 + 3x_2 \end{cases}$$
 (b)
$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = -8x_1 - 5x_2 \\ x'_2 = 10x_1 + 7x_2 \end{cases}$$
 (c)
$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = -4x_1 + 3x_2 \\ x'_2 = -2x_1 + x_2 \end{cases}$$
 (d)
$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = -x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_3 \\ x'_2 = -2x_1 + x_2 \\ x'_3 = -2x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \end{cases}$$

En cada caso, hallar el conjunto de datos iniciales tales que la solución correspondiente tienda a 0 cuando t tienda a $+\infty$. Ídem con t tendiendo a $-\infty$.

Bura

1- Autovalorer: Raiger del Rolinomio Característico

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

$$= \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= -\lambda(3-\lambda) + 2$$

=
$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2$$
 \leftarrow Busco raices con

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c}$$

$$= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \cdot 2}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{2}$$

Autovalores
$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_{250} \begin{cases} \lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2} \in \mathbb{R} \\ \lambda_{1} \neq \lambda_{2} \end{cases}$$

z. Auto vectores

$$Av = \lambda v \Leftrightarrow (A - \lambda I) v = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
:

$$Av = 1v \iff (A-1I)v = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{C}_1 \\ \mathcal{C}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
-b_1 - b_2 = 0 \\
2b_1 + 2b_2 = 0
\end{cases} \Rightarrow 50 \ v_1 = 1 \Rightarrow 5c = -1$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{con} \quad \lambda_1 = 1$$

$$\lambda_z = 2$$
:

$$A \omega = 2 \omega \Leftrightarrow (A - 2I) \omega = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0-2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3-2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
-2\omega_1 - \omega_2 = 0 \\
2\omega_1 + \omega_2 = 0
\end{cases} \Rightarrow 50 \quad \omega_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \omega_2 = -2$$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \cos \quad \lambda_z = 2$$

Obtive

$$X_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^t$$

$$X_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^t$$

$$X_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{zt}$$

$$X_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{zt}$$

$$X_3(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{zt}$$

3) Con la base, ermo sol, general

$$X(t) = \alpha \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{t} + b \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{2t}$$
 a, $b \in \mathbb{R}$

Si
$$t \rightarrow \infty$$
: $e^{t} \rightarrow \infty$

$$\begin{cases} e^{t} \rightarrow \infty \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = b = 0$$

Si
$$t \rightarrow -\infty$$
: $e^{t} \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{cases} e^{t} \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a, b \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{t} \rightarrow 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (adquir volor)$$

(b)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = -8x_1 - 5x_2 \\ x_2' = 10x_1 + 7x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -5 \\ 10 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Autovolores

$$P(x) = \det \begin{bmatrix} -8 - \lambda & -5 \\ 10 & 7 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-8-2)(7-2)+50=0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda - 6 = 0$$

$$(cdc) \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 2 \\ \lambda_2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2$$
:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -8 - 2 & -5 \\ 10 & 7 - 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -10 \, \text{t}, & -5 \, \text{tz} = 0 \\ 10 \, \text{t}, & +5 \, \text{tz} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 50 \, \text{t}, = 1 \Rightarrow 50 \, \text{tz} = -2$$

$$\lambda_{z=-3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -8+3 & -5 \\ 10 & 7+3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -5 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow 5i \quad \omega_1 = 1 \Rightarrow \omega_2 = -1$$

$$lo \quad lo$$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Obtuve

$$X_{i}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$X_{2}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{-3t}$$

Sol asal:

$$X(t) = a \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{2t} + b \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{-3t}$$
 a, $b \in \mathbb{R}$

(c)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = -4x_1 + 3x_2 \\ x_2' = -2x_1 + x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let
$$A - \lambda I =$$
 Let $\begin{bmatrix} -4 - \lambda & 3 \\ -2 & 1 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$

$$= (-4 - \lambda)(1 - \lambda) + 6$$

$$= -4 + 4\lambda - \lambda + \lambda^{2} + 6$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_{1} = -1 \\ \lambda_{2} = -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\lambda) = (A - \lambda I). V = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4+1 & 3 & | & v_1 \\ -2 & 1+1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$-3v_1 + 3v_2 = 0$$

$$-2v_1 + 2v_2 = 0$$

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$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4+2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega, \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$-2\omega_1 + 3\omega_2 = 0$$
 \Rightarrow Si $\omega_1 = 3 \Rightarrow \omega_2 = 2$

$$\mathcal{W} = \left[\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right]$$

Obtive

$$X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{-2t}$$

501 gral

$$X(t) = a \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{-t} + b \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{-2t}$$

a, b eR

(d)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = -x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_3 \\ x_2' = -2x_1 + x_2 \\ x_3' = -2x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$P(a) = \det(A - aI) = 0$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} -1 - \lambda & 3 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 - \lambda & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

Jeje -- chau

$$P(\lambda) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + 1 & -3 & | & 3 \\ 2 & \lambda - 1 & | & \lambda + 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{1+3} \cdot 3 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \lambda - 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} + 0 + (-1)^{3+3} \cdot (|\lambda + 2|) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + 1 & | & -3 \\ 2 & \lambda - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \left[(-2 \cdot 3) - (2(\lambda - 1)) \right] + |\lambda + 2| (|\lambda + 1|) (|\lambda - 1|) + 6 \right]$$

$$= 3 \left(-6 - 2\lambda + 2 \right) + (|\lambda + 2|) (|\lambda + 1|) (|\lambda - 1|) + (|\lambda + 2|) \cdot 6$$

$$= -18 - 6\lambda + 6 + (|\lambda + 2|) (|\lambda + 1|) (|\lambda - 1|) + (|\lambda + 2|) \cdot 6$$

$$= -12 - 6\lambda + 6 + (|\lambda + 2|) (|\lambda + 1|) (|\lambda - 1|) + (|\lambda + 2|) \cdot 6$$

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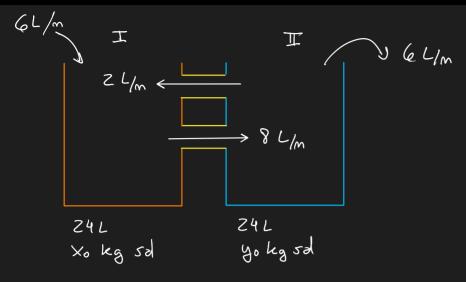
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Ejercicio 2. Dos tanques, conectados mediante tubos, contienen cada uno 24 litros de una solución salina. Al tanque I entra agua pura a razón de 6 litros por minuto y del tanque II sale, al exterior, el agua que contiene a razón de 6 litros por minuto. Además el líquido se bombea del tanque I al tanque II a una velocidad de 8 litros por minuto y del tanque II al tanque I a una velocidad de 2 litros por minuto. Se supone que los tanques se agitan de igual forma constantemente de manera tal que la mezcla sea homogénea. Si en un principio hay x_0 kg de sal en el tanque I e y_0 Kg de sal en el tanque II, determinar la cantidad de sal en cada tanque a tiempo t>0. Cuál es el límite, cuando $t\to +\infty$, de las respectivas concentraciones de sal en cada tanque.?



Ver reruel to.

Ejercicio 3. Hallar la solución general de los siguientes sistemas

(a)
$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = x_1 - x_2 \\ x'_2 = x_1 + x_2 \end{cases}$$
 (b)
$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = 2x_1 - x_2 \\ x'_2 = 4x_1 + 2x_2 \end{cases}$$
 (c)
$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = 2x_1 + x_2 \\ x'_2 = 2x_2 \end{cases}$$
 (d)
$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = -5x_1 + 9x_2 \\ x'_2 = -4x_1 + 7x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$a$$
) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 + i \\ \lambda_2 = 1 - i \end{cases} \in \mathbb{C} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 & \text{onivgedor} \end{bmatrix}$$

Bura sutovectore (tembié conjuga du!)

$$Ar = \lambda r \Leftrightarrow (A - \lambda I) r = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 - (1+i) & -1 \\
1 & 1 - (1+i)
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
x_1 \\
y_2
\end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$-i \, t_1 - x_2 = 0 \implies si \, t_1 = -1 \implies x_2 = i$$

$$i \cdot x_1 = -x_2$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}$$

Por propiedes de volucioner en C

$$\omega = \overline{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \delta \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}$$

Nota que que daria + i t, - tz = 0 it, = tz

Obture una bare de rolucioner e C.

$$X_{i}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} e^{(1+i).t}$$

$$X_{z}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} e^{(1-i).t} = t - it$$

$$t + i \cdot (-t)$$

Busco bere ER

=> Elijo X, ó Xz y seporo en porte Re y porte Im usondo que

$$e^{it+c} = e^{c} \cdot \left(cort+i.sint \right)$$

$$X_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{(1+i) \cdot t}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{t+it}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{t} \cdot \left(\cos t + i \cdot \sin t \right)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^{t} & cort \\ e^{t} & sint \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} e^{t} & sint \\ -e^{t} & cort \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Re(x_{i})$$

$$Trn(x_{i})$$

$$x_{i}$$

Obtove une bere de volucioner en
$$\mathbb{R}$$
 $\left\{ \stackrel{\sim}{X_1}, \stackrel{\sim}{X_2} \right\}$

Sol. grd:

$$X(t) = \alpha \cdot \begin{bmatrix} e^t \cdot \cot \\ e^t \cdot \cot \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} e^t \cdot \cot \\ -e^t \cdot \cot \end{bmatrix}$$

a, b er

 $X(t) = a \cdot \begin{bmatrix} cort \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{t} + b \cdot e^{t} \begin{bmatrix} sint \\ -cort \end{bmatrix}$ a, b \(\in \mathbb{R} \)

(b)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = 2x_1 - x_2 \\ x_2' = 4x_1 + 2x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(\lambda) = \det \left(A - \lambda I \right) = 0$$

$$= \det \left[2 - \lambda - 1 \right] = 0$$

$$4 \quad 2 - \lambda$$

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

$$\lambda^{2} - 4\lambda + 8 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 2 + 2i \\ \lambda_2 = 2 - 2i \end{cases}$$

Burs or sutorector

$$\left(A-\left(z+2i\right)\right). \ \ \ \ \ \ =0$$

$$(H - (2+2i)) \cdot G =$$

$$-2i$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 - (2+2i) & -1 \\ 4 & 2 - (2+2i) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2i \end{bmatrix}$$

Obtuve un denoito de la bare de volucioner en C

$$X_1(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2i \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{(z+zi)t}$$

Busa Re(X1) e In(X1)

$$X_{1}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2i \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{2t} \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2i \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \left(\cos 2t + i \cdot \sin 2t \right)$$

$$= e^{2t} \cdot \left[\cos 2t + i \cdot \sin 2t \right]$$

$$= e^{2t} \cdot \left[\cos 2t + i \cdot \sin 2t \right]$$

$$= e^{2t} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t \\ 2 \cdot \sin 2t \end{bmatrix} + i \cdot e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} \sin 2t \\ -2 \cos 2t \end{bmatrix}$$

501. grd:

$$X(t) = a \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t \\ 2 \cdot \sin 2t \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{2t} + b \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sin 2t \\ -2\cos 2t \end{bmatrix} \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

(c)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = 2x_1 + x_2 \\ x_2' = 2x_2 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 2-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^{2} - 4\lambda + 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$$

Auto valor doble!

Autorector v

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

$$(A-2I)$$
 $v = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{i}(t) = C_{L} \cdot C_{i} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Para bus car X2(t), plantes

$$X_2(t) = C_2 \cdot e^{\lambda t} \cdot (\omega + t \cdot r)$$

Bus a w to que

$$(A - \lambda T) \cdot \omega = 0$$

$$\left(A - 2 I \right) \cdot \omega = \Phi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \omega, \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

lo vinico que no tengo

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_2(t) = C_2 \cdot C^{2t} \cdot \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Sol grd:

$$\times (t) = C_1 \cdot C^{2t} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \cdot C^{2t} \cdot \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + t \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

CI, CZ ER

(d)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = -5x_1 + 9x_2 \\ x_2' = -4x_1 + 7x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 9 \\ -4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(a) = det(A - nI) = 0$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -s - \lambda & 9 \\ -4 & 7 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-5-\lambda)(7-\lambda)-(-36)=0$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$$

Auto vectores

$$A v = \lambda v \iff (A - \lambda I) v = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 9 \\ -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 9 \\ -4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{G} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{i}(t) = C_{1} \cdot C^{t} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$
 $C_{1} \in \mathbb{R}$

Bura w ld que

$$(A - \lambda I).\omega = v$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 9 \\ -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-6\omega_1 + 9\omega_2 = 3 \Rightarrow -2\omega_1 + 3\omega_2 = 1$$

$$-4\omega_1 + 6\omega_2 = 2$$

$$5i \omega_1 = 1$$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{2}(t) = C_{2}, e^{t} \cdot \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}\right) \quad C_{2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$X(t) = C_1 \cdot c^t \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ z \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \cdot c^t \cdot \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Ejercicio 4. Hallar la solución general de los siguientes sistemas

(a)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = -x_2 + 2 \\ x_2' = 2x_1 + 3x_2 + t \end{cases}$$
 (b)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = 2x_1 - x_2 + e^{2t} \\ x_2' = 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 4 \end{cases}$$

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

$$P(\lambda) = \operatorname{Jot} (A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Jot} \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & 3 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$-\lambda \cdot (3 - \lambda) + 2 = 0$$

$$-3\lambda + \lambda^{2} + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^{2} - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1} = 1$$

$$\lambda_{2} = 2$$

Hotovecto res
$$\begin{pmatrix}
A - 1 \cdot I
\end{pmatrix} \cdot \mathcal{T} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-1 & -1 \\
2 & 2
\end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\mathcal{V}_1 \\
\mathcal{V}_2
\end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{V}_1 = -\mathcal{V}_2$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$
 $\left(A - 2.I \right) \omega = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega, \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\omega = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solucioner del Homogénes:

$$\times_{1}(t) = C_{4} \cdot e^{t} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{z}(t) = C_{z} \cdot e^{zt} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{+}(t) = C_{1} \cdot e^{t} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + C_{2} \cdot e^{zt} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_z \cdot e^{zt} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Salomos que

$$\times (t) = \times_{H}(t) + \times_{P}(t)$$

Burco Sol. Particular Xp(t) con méto do de var. de cta,

$$Q(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ X_1(t) & X_2(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{t} \cdot 1 & e^{zt} \cdot 1 \\ e^{t} \cdot (-1) & e^{zt} \cdot (-z) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{1}'(t) \\ C_{2}'(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z \\ t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\times_{1}(t) \times_{2}(t)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{t} & e^{zt} \\ -e^{t} & -z e^{zt} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_{i}'(t) \\ C_{i}'(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z \\ t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{t}, C_{1}' + e^{2t}, C_{2}' = 2 \\ -e^{t}, C_{1}' - 2e^{2t}, C_{2}' = t \end{cases}$$

Busco despejor C1 ó C2

Sumo ambr

$$e^{t} \cdot C_{1}' + e^{2t} \cdot C_{2}' = 2$$

$$-e^{t} \cdot C_{1}' - 2e^{2t} \cdot C_{2}' = t$$

$$0 - e^{2t} \cdot C_{2}' = 2 + t$$

$$C_{2}' = -e^{-2t} \cdot (2 + t)$$

$$C_{2}' = -2e^{-2t} - t \cdot e^{-2t}$$

$$The geo$$

Coldt = Cz

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} - t \cdot e^{-2t} dt = CA$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} - t \cdot e^{-2t} dt = CA$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} - 2t \cdot e^{-2t} dt$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} - 2t \cdot e^{-2t} dt$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} - 2t \cdot e^{-2t} dt$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} - 2t \cdot e^{-2t} dt$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} dt$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} dt$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} - e^{-2t} + e^{-2t} - 2t \cdot e^{-2t} dt$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} - e^{-2t} - 2t \cdot e^{-2t} dt$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} - e^{-2t} - 2t \cdot e^{-2t} dt$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} - e^{-2t} - 2t \cdot e^{-2t} dt$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} e^{-2t} - e^{-2t} - 2t \cdot e^{-2t} dt$$

$$2.C_2(t) = \frac{5}{2} e^{-2t} + t.e^{-2t}$$

$$C_{2}(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\left(\frac{5}{2} + t\right)$$

Derpejo C1

$$C_{1}' = e^{-t} \cdot (4+t)$$

$$C_{1}' = 4e^{-t} + t \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$\int_{0}^{t} c_{1}' dt = C_{1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} Se^{-t} - e^{-t} + t \cdot e^{-t} dt$$

$$= -se^{-t} - t \cdot e^{-t} + d$$

Como

$$X_{+}(t) = C_{1} \cdot e^{t} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + C_{2} \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad C_{1}, C_{2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$X_{P}(t) = -e^{-t} \cdot (s+t) \cdot e^{t}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} \cdot (\frac{s}{2} + t) \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{\rho}(t) = -(s+t) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{s}{2} + t \right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -s-t & +\frac{s}{4} & +\frac{t}{2} \\ s+t & -\frac{s}{2} & -t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{p}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{4}.5 - \frac{t}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{15}{4} - \frac{t}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = X_{H} + X_{R}$$

$$X(t) = C_1 \cdot e^{t} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \cdot e^{t} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{15}{4} - \frac{t}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

(b)
$$\begin{cases} x_1' = 2x_1 - x_2 + e^{2t} \\ x_2' = 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 4 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad b(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Resulvo Homogénes:

$$\begin{aligned}
S(x) &= \det \begin{bmatrix} 2-2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2-2 \end{bmatrix} = 6 \\
(2-x)^2 + 4 &= 0 \\
x^2 - 4x + 8 &= 0 \\
x_{1,2} &= \underbrace{4 + \int 16 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 8}_{2 \cdot 1} = \underbrace{4 + \int -16}_{2} \\
&= 2 + \underbrace{4i}_{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Auto rectorer

$$\lambda_{1} = 2 + 2i$$

$$\left(A - (z+zi)I\right) \mathcal{F} = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

= 2 ± 2 0

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-2-2i & -1 \\ 4 & 2-2-2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3i \\ 5z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2i & -1 \\ 4 & -2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3i \\ 5z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-2i \, \mathcal{V}_1 - \mathcal{V}_2 = 0 \implies \mathcal{V}_2 = -2i \cdot \mathcal{V}_1$$

$$4 \, \mathcal{V}_1 - 2i \, \mathcal{V}_2 = 0 \qquad \qquad 5i \, \mathcal{V}_1 = 1$$

$$\mathcal{V}_2 = -2i$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{1}(t) = C_{1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} (2+2i)t \\ -2i \end{pmatrix}$$
 $C_{1} \in \mathbb{R}$

Lo dercompos go en
$$Re(X_1)$$
 e $Im(X_1)$

$$e^{(2+2i)t} = e^{2} \cdot e^{2it}$$

$$= e^{2} \cdot \left(\operatorname{Cor}(2t) + i \cdot \operatorname{sin}(2t) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2} \cdot \left(\operatorname{Cor} \left(zt \right) + i \cdot \operatorname{sin} \left(zt \right) \right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2i \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= e^{2} \cdot \left[\operatorname{Cor}(zt) + i \cdot \operatorname{sin}(zt) \right]$$

$$\left[-2i \cdot \operatorname{Cor}(zt) + 2 \cdot \operatorname{sin}(zt) \right]$$

$$= e^{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t \\ 2 \cdot \sin 2t \end{bmatrix} + i \cdot e^{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sin 2t \\ -2 \cos 2t \end{bmatrix}$$
Re
Im

$$X_{\mu}(t) = C_{1} e^{2} \left[\cos 2t \right] + C_{2} e^{2} \left[\sin 2t \right] C_{1}, C_{2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= \sum_{X_{\mu}} x_{\mu} \sum_{X_{\mu}}$$

Sea
$$Q(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ X_{H2} & X_{HZ} \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{\rho}(t) = C_{1}(t) \cdot e^{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t \\ 2 \cdot \sin 2t \end{bmatrix} + C_{2}(t) \cdot e^{2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sin 2t \\ -2 \cos 2t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \bigcirc \cdot \left[\begin{array}{c} C_1'(t) \\ C_2'(t) \end{array} \right] = b(t)$$

$$e^{2}$$
. $\begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t & \sin 2t \\ 2 \sin 2t & -2\cos 2t \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} C'_{1} \\ C'_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} e^{2} \cdot \cos^{2} 2t \cdot C_{1}' + e^{2} \cdot \sin^{2} 2t \cdot C_{2}' = e^{2t} \\ 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \sin^{2} 2t \cdot C_{1}' - 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \cos^{2} 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{1}' + e^{2} \cdot \text{sin } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = e^{2t}$$

$$e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{1}' + e^{2} \cdot \text{sin } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = e^{2t}$$

$$2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{sin } 2t \cdot C_{1}' - 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 4$$

$$2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{sin } 2t \cdot \text{cos } 2t \cdot C_{1}' + 2e^{2} \cdot \text{sin } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t$$

$$2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{sin } 2t \cdot \text{cos } 2t \cdot C_{1}' - 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor}^{2} 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 4 \cdot \text{cos } 2t$$

$$2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{sin } 2t \cdot \text{cos } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor}^{2} 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 4 \cdot \text{cos } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor}^{2} 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 4 \cdot \text{cos } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor}^{2} 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 4 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor}^{2} 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 4 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t$$

$$- 2 \cdot e^{2} \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot \text{cor } 2t \cdot C_{2}' = 2 \cdot e^{2t} \cdot \text{sin } 2t - 2 \cdot e^{2t$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2t-2} \sin(2t) - \frac{\cos(2t)}{e^2}\right) dt = \frac{\left(e^{2t} - 4\right) \sin(2t) - e^{2t} \cos(2t)}{8 e^2} + \text{constant}$$

$$C_{Z}(t) = \frac{(e^{2t} - 4)\sin(2t) - e^{2t}\cos(2t)}{8e^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi_{\rho}(t) = C_1(t) \cdot e^2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t \\ 2 \cdot \sin 2t \end{bmatrix} + C_2(t) \cdot e^2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sin 2t \\ -2 \cos 2t \end{bmatrix}$$

501 general

$$X(t) = X_t + X_t$$