Análisis II - Matemática 3 - Análisis Matemático II Curso de Verano de 2021

Segundo Parcial (18/03/21)

1	2	3	4

CALIF.

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No. de documento: 34.020.793

L.U.: 669/18 Carrera: Computación

Grupo:

 $1 \mid$

2

3

1. Dada la ecuación

$$(1 + xy + y^2) + (1 + xy + x^2)y' = 0$$

- a) Probar que admite un factor integrante de la forma $\mu(x,y) = \mu(xy)$
- b) Hallar la solución de la ecuación.

a)
$$M = 1 + xy + y^2 \Rightarrow My = x + 2y$$

 $N = 1 + xy + x^3 \Rightarrow Nx = y + 2x$
No es exects,

Veo si

queda exacta al usar

quèers que

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\mu \cdot M \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\mu \cdot N \right)$$

M'.x.M + M.My = M' y. N + M.Nx

Calculo derivador parcialer de M

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathcal{M}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathcal{M}(x,y)$

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mu(x, \beta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mu(x, \beta)$

= M.X

= 11 - 5

Calculo las partes

$$\mu' \times \mathcal{M} = \mu' (x + x^2 y + x, y^2)$$

$$\mu' S.N = \mu' (S + xS^2 + x^3.S)$$

$$\mu N_{x} = \mu(x,y). \left(y + 2x\right)$$

Junto todo

$$\mu'(x + x^2y + x.y^2) + \mu(x.y)(x + 2y) =$$

$$= \mu'(y + xy^2 + x^3 \cdot y) + \mu(x,y)(y + 2x)$$

$$\mu'(x + x^2y + x.y^2 - y - xy^2 - x^3.y) =$$

$$= \mu, \left(b+2x-x-2b\right)$$

$$\mu'(x-y) = \mu(x-y)$$

$$\frac{h'}{h} = \frac{x - y}{x - y} = 1$$

Integro

$$l_{r}(IMI) = t$$

Factor integrante:

 $M(x,y) = e^{t}$
 $M(x,y) = \mu(x,y) = e^{xy}$

Verifico que sea exacta

Veriliero que ses exocts

Quéero que

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\mu \cdot M \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\mu \cdot M \right)$$

$$(\mu \cdot H)_y = e^{xy} \cdot x + x \cdot e^{xy} + x \cdot y \cdot e^{xy} + 2y \cdot e^{xy} + y \cdot x \cdot e^{xy}$$

= $2x \cdot e^{xy} + 2y \cdot e^{xy} + x^2 \cdot y \cdot e^{xy} + y^3 \cdot x \cdot e^{xy}$

$$(\mu.N) \times = e^{xy} + y \cdot e^{xy} + x \cdot y^{z} \cdot e^{xy} + zx \cdot e^{xy} + x^{z} \cdot y \cdot e^{xy}$$

= $zx \cdot e^{xy} + zy \cdot e^{xy} + x \cdot y^{z} \cdot e^{xy} + x^{z} \cdot y \cdot e^{xy}$

Veo que
$$(\mu M)_y = (\mu N)_x$$

o° la ecuación ahora es exacta

quede probe de que le ecución admite un fector integrante

de le forme : $\mu(x,y) = \mu(x,y)$

b) Reescribo datos:

$$N = 1 + xy + x^{3}$$

con
$$\mu = e^{xy}$$

Como es exacts, sé que existe un F & C2/

$$VF = (\mu M, \mu N)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3x}{3x}, \frac{3x}{3y}\right)$$

Integro
$$\frac{3\pi}{3x}$$
 ort \times

$$\int_{0}^{x} e^{x\delta} + x \cdot y \cdot e^{x\delta} + y^{2} \cdot e^{x\delta} dx = \frac{e^{x\delta}}{3} + y \cdot e^{x\delta} + \frac{1}{3} x \cdot e^{x\delta} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} e^{x\delta} dx = \frac{e^{x\delta}}{3} dx = e^{x\delta} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{x} e^{x\delta} dx = \frac{1}{3} dx$$

$$\int$$

$$T(x,y) = e^{xy}.(y+x) + \varphi(y)$$

$$= \underbrace{e^{xy}}_{x} + x^{2} \cdot \underbrace{e^{xy}}_{x} + \int x \cdot y \cdot e^{xy} \, dy$$

er ignal als antoior con vaniabler invertides

$$= \underbrace{e^{xy}}_{x} + x^{\ddagger} \underbrace{e^{xy}}_{x} + e^{xy} - \left(y - \frac{1}{x}\right) + \mathcal{Y}(x)$$

$$= e^{xy} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} + x + y - \frac{1}{x} \right) + y(x)$$

$$\mp (x_{19}) = e^{x_9} \cdot (x_{19}) + 8(x)$$

que er la misma que enter

o lor 2011 cyoner 201 ge le forms

Solución;

$$e^{xy}$$
. $(x+y) = C$ can $C \in \mathbb{R}$

2. Hallar la solución del sistema

$$\begin{cases} x' = 3x - 18y \\ y' = 2x - 9y \end{cases}$$

que verifica x(0) = 7, y(0) = 2.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ 3' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -18 \\ 2 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calculo arto valorer de A

$$= x^{2} + 9x - 3x - 27 + 36$$

$$= \lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 9$$

$$= (2 + 3)^2$$

Tengo attorabr deble 2 = -3

=> ertog en el caro de matriz no disconstizable

Calcub autorector
$$V$$
 V

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -3 & 18 \\ -2 & -3 + 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{O}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 18 \\ -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$-2.51 + 652 = 0$$

$$5, -352 = 0$$

$$5_1 = 352$$

$$6_{10} = 52 = 1 \Rightarrow 5_1 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{=\begin{pmatrix} 3\\1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

Une de les componentes de le bere de so lucioner

Par obtener le otre:

Calabo W:

$$(A-2I)$$
, $W = V$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3+3 & -19 \\ 2 & -9+3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} W_1 \\ W_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 & -18 \\ 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega_1 \\ \omega_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} & \omega_1 - 18 \ \omega_2 = 3 & \Rightarrow \\ & 2 \ \omega_1 - 6 \ \omega_2 = 1 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 1 + 6 \ \omega_2 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} + 3 \ \omega_2 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2} & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_2 = 0 & \Rightarrow \\ & \omega_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow W = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Puedo ercribir el 2° elem. de la bare como

$$e^{2t}$$
. $\left(\begin{array}{c} w + t \cdot v \\ \end{array} \right)$
 e^{-3t} . $\left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$$\Re S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, e^{-3t} , \left(\frac{1}{2} + 3t \right), e^{-3t} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot e^{-3t} + C_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + 3t \\ t \end{pmatrix} \cdot e^{-3t}$$

$$y(0) = 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(0) \\ Y(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= C_{1}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, e^{-3.0} + C_{2}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + 3t \\ t \end{pmatrix}, e^{-3.0}$$

$$= C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3C_{1} + \frac{1}{2}C_{2} = 7 \\ C_{1} + 0 = 2 \Rightarrow C_{1} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$C_1 + 0 = 2 \Rightarrow C_1 = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Final mente, la solución es

$$\begin{pmatrix} X(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = 2, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, e^{-3t} + 2 - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + 3t \\ t \end{pmatrix}, e^{-3t}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot e^{-3t} + \begin{pmatrix} 1+6t \\ 2t \end{pmatrix} \cdot e^{-3t}$$

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = 3e^{2t} + t$$

Polino mio

$$P(y) = y^2 - 3y + 2 = 0$$

$$= \left(5 - 1 \right) \left(5 - 2 \right)$$

rates:
$$\lambda_1 = 1$$

Bare de 5 lucioner del Homogénes

con C1, C2 € R

Sol particular

Primero resuelvo D1(8) = t

$$D_{4}(y) = y'' - 3y' + 2y = t$$

Propengo

$$=-3a+2b+2at$$

$$\begin{cases} -3a+2b=0\\ 2a=1\Rightarrow a=\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$2a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

 $b = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

b = 3/4

$$g_{4}P(t) = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$3' = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2}t + \frac{3}{2} = t$$

$$3' = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3'' = 0$$

Peruel vo

$$D_{z}(y) = y'' - 3y' + 2y = 3.6$$

er múltiple de un elemente de la bazel

Les bas de

•
$$y(t) = (a.t + b).e^{zt}$$

= $a.t.e^{zt} + (b.e^{zt})$

er miltipo de un
elem de la bare,

=> no aporta
=> lo descerto

Reemplato en Dz (b)

$$D_2(b) = 2.a.e^{2t} + 2a.e^{2t} + 4a.t.e^{2t} - 3(a.e^{2t} + 2.a.t.e^{2t}) + 2(a.t.e^{2t})$$

$$= \alpha \cdot e^{2t} \left(2 + 2 - 3 + 4t - 6t + 2t \right)$$

$$\left(1 + 0 \right)$$

Verifico

$$y_{2P} = 3t \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$y'_{2P} = 3e^{2t} + 6t \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$= 3e^{2t} (1 + 2t)$$

$$y'_{2P} = 6e^{2t} + 6e^{2t} + 12t \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$= 12e^{2t} (1 + t)$$
Recomplete on

$$D_{2}(y) = y'' - 3y' + 2y = 3 \cdot e^{2t}$$

$$12e^{2t} (1+t) - 9e^{2t} (1+2t) + (6t \cdot e^{2t})$$

$$= e^{2t} (12 + 12t - 9 - 18t + 6t)$$

$$= e^{2t} \cdot 3$$

Junto ember solución er Perticuleres

$$S_{4P}(t) = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{3}{4}$$

 $S_{2P}(t) = 3.t.e^{2t}$

5 obtengo

$$y_{p}(t) = y_{1p} + y_{2p}$$

 $y_{p}(t) = \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{3}{4} + 3t \cdot e^{2t}$

donde

Solu alón

C1, C2 eR

4. Dado el sistema

$$X'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha & 4\beta \\ -\beta & -\alpha \end{pmatrix} X(t)$$

 $con \ \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}.$

a) Determinar TODOS los valores de α y β que garanticen que la solución es acotada tanto cuando $t \to +\infty$ como cuando $t \to -\infty$.

b) Esbozar el diagrama de fases cuando $\alpha=0,\,\beta=\frac{1}{2}$ y $X(0)=\begin{pmatrix}1\\1\end{pmatrix}$.

JUSTIFIQUE TODAS LAS RESPUESTAS

a) Col alo esto volo res

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda + \alpha & -4\beta \\ \beta & \lambda + \alpha \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + \alpha) \cdot (\lambda + \alpha) + 4\beta^{2}$$

$$= \lambda^{2} + 2\alpha\lambda + (\alpha^{2} + 4\beta^{2})$$

$$= -2\alpha + \sqrt{4\alpha^{2} - 4(\alpha^{2} + 4\beta^{2})}$$

$$= -2\alpha + \sqrt{2^{2} + 4\beta^{2}}$$

Qué pers n' 5200 modules ?

$$\lambda = -2\alpha - i \cdot 2|\beta|$$

$$\lambda = -2\alpha + i \cdot 2|\beta|$$

$$\delta = -2\alpha + i \cdot 2|\beta|$$

$$\delta = -2\alpha + i \cdot 2|\beta|$$

$$\delta = -2\alpha + i \cdot 2|\beta|$$

Alcanza con excribir que el autovalor es Obs!

$$\lambda = -2\alpha - 2\beta$$
, i on $\beta > 0$ $\left(S; \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}\right)$

rest e consciención que necesito y despejos porte en todo la conformación que necesito y despejos porte

(esto rucege bner psi que l'esque sucer condejs?)

Tengo 2 raicor complejas,

cal culo auto vector complejo

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-2\alpha - i \cdot 2\beta + \alpha & -4\beta \\
\beta & -2\alpha - i \cdot 2\beta + \alpha
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
3\gamma_1 \\
6\gamma_2
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
6 \\
6
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\alpha - 2i\beta$$

$$-\alpha - 2i\beta$$

$$-\alpha - 2i\beta$$

$$-\alpha - 2i\beta$$

Simplificer of go of existing:

Fz.(-2i)-X

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-\alpha - 2i \beta & -4\beta \\
-\alpha - 2i \beta &
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
-\alpha - \alpha - \alpha & \beta \\
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
-\alpha - \alpha - \alpha & \beta &
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-\alpha - \alpha & \beta & \beta & \beta \\
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
-\alpha - \alpha & \beta$$

$$2 \times (-4 \beta - \alpha = -4 \beta)$$

$$2 \times (-1) = 0$$

$$(2 \times -1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$(x = -2\alpha - 2\beta.i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -2\beta.i$$
Rescribe sistems on $\alpha = 0$
Thus

 -4β $-2i\beta$ $\sqrt{3}$ B Resuelo $\beta \cdot \delta_1 - 2i\beta \cdot \delta_2 = 0$

- 2 i B

$$37 = 2i 372$$

$$4 = -\frac{1}{2}i$$

$$4 = -\frac{1}{2}i$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}i$$

Tenso la solución compleja

-zait

(-1zi). C

Separo parte Re e In

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}i \end{pmatrix}, e^{-2\beta it} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-2\beta t) + i\sin(-2\beta t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\cos -\theta = \cos \theta}{\sin -\theta = -\sin \theta}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}}\right), \left(\cos \left(2\beta +\right) - \frac{1}{2}, \sin \left(2\beta +\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \cos \left(2\beta +\right) - \frac{1}{2}, \cos \left(2\beta +\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \cos \left(2\beta +\right) - \frac{1}{2}, \cos \left(2\beta +\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(2\beta +\right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \cos \left(2\beta +\right) - \frac{1}{2}, \cos \left(2\beta +\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(2\beta +\right)$$

$$= \left(2$$

$$= \left(\cos 2\beta + \right) + \left(-\frac{2}{5} \cos 2\beta + \right)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\leq} = \begin{cases} \left(\cos z \beta + \right) \\ -\sin z \beta + \right) \end{cases}$$

$$X(t) = C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\pi n & 2\beta t \\ -\pi n & 2\beta t \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{1} \cos 2\beta t \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\beta t \end{pmatrix}$$

· Como la raíz no tiene componente real,

Felte el cero B=0 del principio

(tenso suto valor doble)

La matria A queda

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & -\alpha \end{pmatrix} = -\alpha \cdot \mathcal{I}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \cdot A = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \cdot (-\alpha), T$$

$$A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot T$$

$$X' = A \times$$

$$A^{-1} \times ^{1} = A^{-1} A \times$$
 \overline{x}

$$X = -\frac{1}{\alpha}, T X$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

con
$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$$
 [0]

(cons en $\alpha = 0$ se inditamina,

(me quedo con $\alpha = 0$ de los

intervelos $\alpha = 0$ (0, +00)

· Con B=0 y d>0, les soluciones estes à acoste des riempre que x' y x' lo ester.

- $\times (0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$X(t) = C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos z \beta t \\ -\sin z \beta t \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -\sin z \beta t \\ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2 \beta t \end{pmatrix}$$

Reemplzzendo

$$X(t) = C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} cor t \\ -570 t \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -570 t \\ -\frac{1}{2} cor t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\times (0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= C_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 C_1 &= 1 \\
 -\frac{1}{2}C_2 &= 1 \\
 &= 5 \\
 &= -2
 \end{bmatrix}$$

Entoncer

$$X(f) = \begin{pmatrix} -200 & f \\ \cos f \end{pmatrix} - S \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{S}{1} \cos f \\ -200 & f \end{pmatrix}$$

con t multiplicand

· derivo pers ver rentido

$$t g(0) = (-5/0 0 + 2.000)$$