Resolución de Sistemer Line der, de coeficienter constanter, homogéneos:

$$X'(t) = A X(t)$$
 A $\in \mathbb{R}^{2\times 2}$

en el caso de 1 autovalor doble 2

A = $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$ pues er thivial: S: $A = \lambda T = \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i = \lambda X_i \times (t)$ $X' = \lambda X_i \times (t)$ $X = \frac{1}{2} \cdot X_i \times (t)$

 $X'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha \end{pmatrix} X(t)$

$$= \left(\lambda - \alpha \right)^2$$

Auto vector:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \bigvee = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies \bigvee = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{at}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} O \\ at \\ C \end{pmatrix}$$

Pera la otra solución

$$X'_{i}(t) = \alpha \cdot X_{i}(t) \longrightarrow X_{i}(t) = C_{i} \cdot e^{at}$$

$$X_{z}^{\prime}(t) = C_{\perp}e^{at} + a_{x_{z}}(t) \iff X_{z}^{\prime}(t) -$$

$$\langle = \rangle \left(X_z'(t) - \alpha X_z(t) = C, e^{\alpha t} \right)$$

$$e^{-at} \left(x_{2}^{\prime} - a x_{2} \right) = C_{1}$$

$$\left(e^{-at} x_{2} \right)^{\prime} = C_{1}$$

$$= C_1 \cdot e^{at} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] + C_2 \cdot e^{at} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Base:

$$\left\{e^{at}(w+t.v), e^{at}V\right\}$$

En general:

$$X'(t) = A X(t)$$

con 1 autourd. deble 2 y solo 1 auto vector V

Una solución:

$$X_{2}(t) = e^{\lambda t} \left(w + t v \right)$$

$$X_{2}^{1}(t) = \lambda e^{\lambda t} (w + t v) + e^{\lambda t} V$$

Meceritamos que:

$$A W = \lambda W + V$$

Ejemplo:

$$\begin{cases} X_1' = X_1 - X_2 \\ X_2' = X_1 + 3 X_2 \end{cases} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \left(\lambda I - A \right) = \det \left(\lambda - 1 \right)$$

$$\left(-1 \right)$$

$$\lambda - 3 \right)$$

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

$$= \left(\lambda - 2\right)^2$$

Calculo auto vector:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} V = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Longrightarrow V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_{1}(t) = C^{2t}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Perz le otre solución:

quiero el w que satisfago: (A- 27) w = V

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{W} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \mathcal{W} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_{2}(t) = e^{2t} \left(\begin{pmatrix} O \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} I \\ -I \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Fin del caro mo diagonalizable.

Resolución de Sistemar Line der, de coe hicientes constantes, no homogéneos:

$$X'(t) = A \times (t) + B(t)$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$

$$B \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$$

Recorder

Matoiz fundamental: $Q(t) = \left(\frac{1}{X_1(t)} - -- \frac{X_1(t)}{X_1(t)} \right)$

$$Q(t)C'(t) = B(t)$$

Ejemph:

$$X'_1 = -X_2 + 2$$

$$X'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} X(t) + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

Solucioner del homo géneo:

Auto valor:

$$\det (2I - A) = \det (2 1 - 2 2 - 3)$$

$$= (\lambda - 1) (\lambda - 2)$$

Auto vectorer:

$$\lambda_{1} = 1 \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \vee_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \vee_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad e^{t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda z = z \qquad \begin{pmatrix} z & 1 \\ -z & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \quad \forall z = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ z \end{pmatrix} \qquad e^{t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

Hzy que resolver:

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{t} & -e^{t} \\ -e^{t} & 2e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{1}(t) \\ C_{2}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

F2 + 2F,

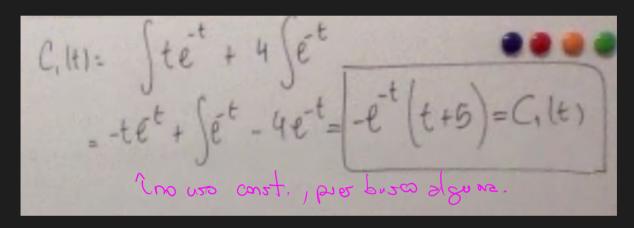
$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{t} & -e^{2t} \\ e^{t} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{1}'(t) \\ C_{2}'(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ +4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C'_{1}(t) \cdot e^{t} + 0 = t + 4$$

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

$$C_{1}(t) = \int_{0}^{t} e^{-t} dt + 4e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} e^{-t} dt dt + \int_{0}^{t} 4e^{-t} dt$$



Volvierdo Reenplazando Ci en

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{t} & -e^{2t} \\ e^{t} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C'_{1}(t) \\ C'_{2}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ +4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Oblenge

$$e^{t} C'_{1}(t) - e^{2t} C'_{2}(t) = 2$$

 $t + 4 - e^{2t} C'_{2}(t) = 2$

$$C_2(t) = (t+z) \cdot e^{-2t}$$

Integero

$$(2t) = \int (t+2) \cdot e^{-2t} dt$$

$$= -(t+2) \cdot \frac{e^{-2t}}{2} + \int \frac{e^{-2t}}{2} dt$$

$$= -e^{-2t} \cdot (t+2) - \frac{e^{-2t}}{4}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} -2t \\ 2t + 5 \end{array}\right) = -e^{-2t}$$

Verizaion de les constantes

· Buscemas Solución perticular Xp(t)

$$\times_{p}(t) = C_{1}(t) \times_{1}(t) + C_{2}(t) \times_{2}(t)$$

$$\times_{p}(t) = -e^{-t}(t+s) \cdot e^{t}(1) + -\frac{e^{-2t}}{4}(z+s) \cdot e^{t}(1)$$

$$X_{p}(t) = (t+s)\begin{pmatrix} -1\\1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2t+s}{4}\begin{pmatrix} 1\\-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Proter que er un polinomio.

acomodéndole:

$$\times_{\rho}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{t}{z} - \frac{15}{4} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_{p}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \times_{p}(t) + \begin{pmatrix} z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ z \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{t}{2} - \frac{15}{4} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} z \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Sol hind será:

$$\times = A \times_{1}(t) + B \times_{2}(t) + \times_{p}(t)$$

Observación:

Eureiner de order 2:

$$x''(t) + a x'(t) + b x(t) = 0$$

Podomos tradicirlo aun sistema de 2x2

=> el polimonio característico de la matriz $p(x) = x^2 + ax + b$ Recorder

siempre est

5 du cion es:

$$X(t) = e^{\lambda t}$$
 con $\lambda reiz de P$

$$(\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2)$$

Cuando tengaraiz doble:
elt, telt

