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

En otro bese, tendríamos

Tenenos venios cesos

(dependien de de lor autovalorer de A)

$$\lambda_1 > 0 > \lambda_2$$
, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2$

$$X(t) = C_1 \cdot e^{\lambda_1 t} \cdot \lambda_1 + C_2 \cdot e^{\lambda_2 t} \cdot \lambda_2$$

Ob5 !

• Si
$$X(0) = C_1 \cdot Z_1$$

=> $X(t) = C_1 \cdot e^{2it} Z_1$

C1. $Z_1 = C_1 Z_1 + C_2 \cdot Z_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$

(5) "me paro" sobre la recta den autore dor,

no me ercapo nunca de ella)

Escribemos

$$X(t) = Y_{1}(t) \quad z_{1} + Y_{2}(t) \quad z_{2}$$

$$Y_{1}(t) = C_{1} \cdot e^{\lambda_{1}t}$$

$$Y_{2}(t) = C_{2} \cdot e^{\lambda_{2}t}$$

$$y_{2}(t) = C_{2} \cdot e^{\lambda_{2}t}$$

$$y_{2}(t) = C_{2} \cdot e^{\lambda_{2}t}$$

$$y_{2}(t) = C_{2} \cdot e^{\lambda_{2}t} = C_{2} \cdot \left(\frac{y_{1}(t)}{C_{1}}\right)^{\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{2}(t) = C_{2} \cdot e^{\lambda_{2}t} = C_{2} \cdot \left(\frac{y_{1}(t)}{C_{1}}\right)^{\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{2}(t) = C_{2} \cdot e^{\lambda_{2}t} = C_{2} \cdot \left(\frac{y_{1}(t)}{C_{1}}\right)^{\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{2}(t) = C_{2} \cdot e^{\lambda_{2}t} = C_{2} \cdot \left(\frac{y_{1}(t)}{C_{1}}\right)^{\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{2}(t) = C_{2} \cdot e^{\lambda_{2}t} = C_{2} \cdot \left(\frac{y_{1}(t)}{C_{1}}\right)^{\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{2}(t) = C_{2} \cdot e^{\lambda_{2}t} = C_{2} \cdot \left(\frac{y_{1}(t)}{C_{1}}\right)^{\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{2}(t) = C_{2} \cdot e^{\lambda_{2}t} = C_{2} \cdot \left(\frac{y_{1}(t)}{C_{1}}\right)^{\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{2}(t) = C_{2} \cdot e^{\lambda_{2}t} = C_{2} \cdot \left(\frac{y_{1}(t)}{C_{1}}\right)^{\frac{\lambda_{2}}{\lambda_{1}}} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{3}(t) = C_{3} \cdot e^{\lambda_{3}t} = C_{3} \cdot e^{\lambda_{3}t} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{3}(t) = C_{3} \cdot e^{\lambda_{3}t} = C_{3} \cdot e^{\lambda_{3}t} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{3}(t) = C_{3} \cdot e^{\lambda_{3}t} = C_{3} \cdot e^{\lambda_{3}t} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{3}(t) = C_{3} \cdot e^{\lambda_{3}t} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{4}(t) = C_{4} \cdot e^{\lambda_{3}t} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{5}(t) = C_{5} \cdot e^{\lambda_{3}t} = e^{t}$$

$$Y_{5}(t) = C_{5} \cdot e^{\lambda_{3}t} = e^{t}$$

con d (0

Z' \\ Z'

Hipérboles:
$$y_z = \frac{1}{y_1}$$

Sobre 7, 3 ?

Por unicidad de solucioner, las curver no se cruzen

Propie ded muy podeross

· Cas I

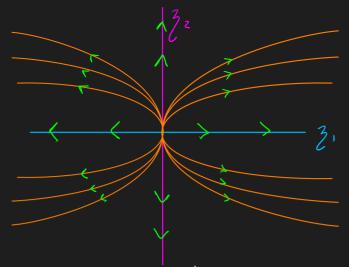
217 22 20 = flecher hecie ehere

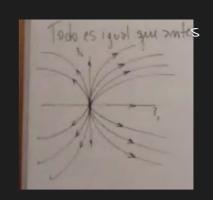
Todo es i gual que antes:

Idez:

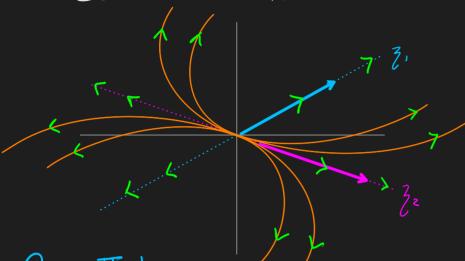
Como $O \langle \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \langle 1 \rangle$ pien 50 en " $\gamma_2 = \sqrt{\gamma_1}$ "

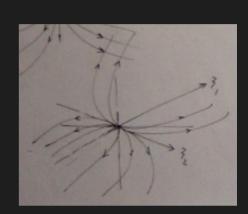
le conceridad "etrepa/abraza" el ento vector con me yor mód lo





Con bere en auto vectorer





C250 II-6:

O > 2 > 2, sale similar, PERO!

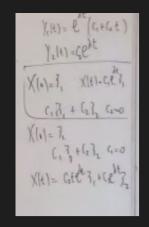
con lar flechas invertidas.

(hacia adentro)

Ceso II:

Auto valor doble 2 > 0 $X(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{$

- auto vector pres es recta in variante 32 Justi Ricación (Czt)



$$y_{z}(t) = e^{\lambda t} (C_{1} + C_{2} t)$$

$$y_{z}(t) = C_{1} \cdot e^{\lambda t}$$

• 5' sres
$$\infty$$
 or $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ \times $(0) = \frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$

$$(C_{2}=0)$$
 $(C_{2}=0)$ $(C_{2}=0)$ $(C_{2}=0)$ $(C_{2}=0)$ $(C_{2}=0)$ $(C_{2}=0)$ $(C_{2}=0)$ $(C_{2}=0)$

• Si errenco en
$$3^2$$
 \times (0) = 3^2 \times (1.3, + 0^2)

$$C_{1}=0$$
) Veo $C_{1}=0$

el auto vector er 3, (puer er invanante)

$$t = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{2(t)}}{C_z} \right)$$

Con to do esto

n'empre bien dehinido

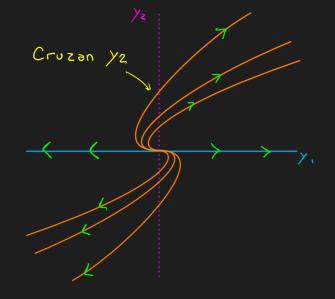
$$y(t) = \frac{x_2(t)}{C_2} \left(C_1 + C_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} - \log \left(\frac{x_2(t)}{C_2} \right) \right)$$

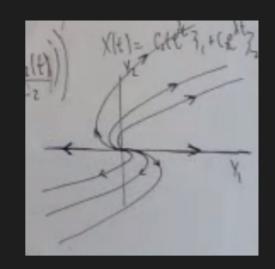
Junto constanter on
$$\gamma$$

$$= \chi_{z}(b) \left(\frac{C_{1}}{C_{2}} + \frac{1}{\gamma} \cdot \log \left(\frac{\chi_{z}(b)}{C_{z}} \right) \right)$$

/2 (t) no combis de signo (de un solo lado del eje horizontal)

Veo cuando yz está corca de o



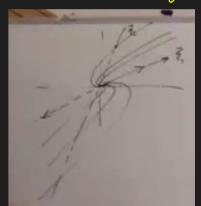


Sobre atovectores

Cruzan 32 32

32 no er invariante: "Suelto el carcho

y no flots robre



Caso IV: Autovalorer complejos

$$\lambda = d + \beta i \quad con \beta < 0$$

ej

$$\lambda = 3 + 2i$$

Tenemos

$$\lambda = \alpha + \beta i \quad \text{con } \beta < 0$$

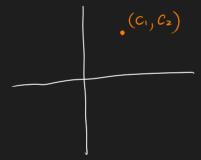
$$X(t) = C_1, e^{\alpha t}, \left(\cos(\beta t), V_1 - \sin(\beta t), V_2\right) +$$

$$\textcircled{A}$$
 + $C_2 \cdot e^{\alpha t}$, $\left(\sin \left(\beta t \right) \cdot \sqrt{1 + \cos \left(\beta t \right) \cdot \sqrt{2}} \right)$

$$X(0) = C_1 \cdot V_1 + C_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$\times (t) = \times_1 (t) \cdot \vee_1 + \times_2 (t) \cdot \vee_2$$

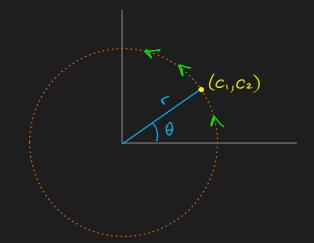
$$y(0) = C_1$$



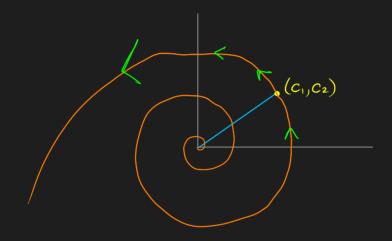
Lo ercibo en polerer:

Cz = r. 5in 0 (pers al gin ry 0 hijos!)

$$y_z(t) = e^{xt} \cdot r \cdot \sin(\theta - \beta t)$$

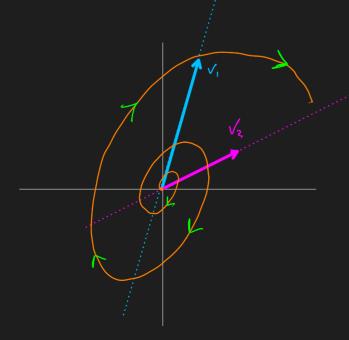


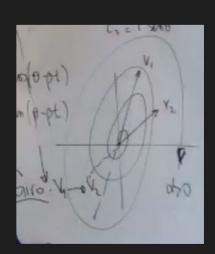
Cuendo d>0, se ve esn finito



Cosago <<0 : estable (26 ns of (0,0))

Giro $V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ (por exo elegimor caso $\lambda = \alpha - \beta + 1$)





Tuco

$$\times'(0) = A \times (0) = A \cdot \rho$$



Line diza ción

$$X' = F(X)$$

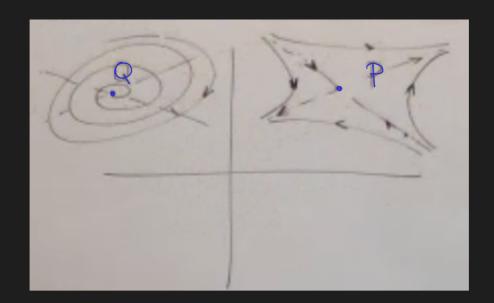
$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = F(x,y)$$
 Fno lineal

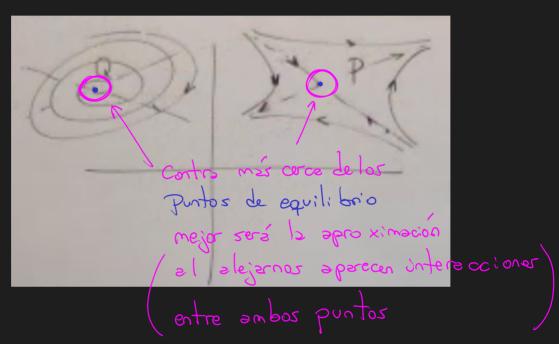
· Si DF(X.) tiene todor los estovalores con Re + 0

 $y = X - X_0$ Taylor con $F(X_0) = 0$

$$y' = x' = F(x) \simeq DF(x_0)(x-x_0) = A.y$$

Es rezonable mirar





Pregunto Finales"

- · Alguns version del Tes de Green
- · Ejercicion no cuento 505, mais bien conceptuales

