Diegramer de Fese (autovalorer complejos)

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

Auto valor

Autovector
$$\frac{3}{2} = \sqrt{1 + i \sqrt{2}}$$

Es cribo

$$\times$$
 (t) = $y_1(t).V_1 + y_2(t).V_2$

$$\times (0) = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C^{5} = L \cdot \cos \theta$$

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Un ejemplo concreto

$$X'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} X(t)$$

$$\det (\lambda I - A) = (\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 2) + 10$$

$$\lambda_1 = 3 - 3i \iff \text{outs of each of the puer signo menos}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 3 + 3i$$

Trabajamas con 2,=3-30

V. : entorector avociado

. Ve sé que
$$\begin{cases} 1+3i & -2 \\ 500 & 1d \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 & -1+3i \end{pmatrix}$$

Puer det $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1+3i \end{pmatrix}$

Recorder que

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$$(1+3i)(1-3i) = 1+9 = 10$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+3i & -2 \\ 5 & -1+3i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1-3i \\ 5 & -1+3i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1+3i & -2 \\ 5 & -1+3i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1-3i \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1-3i \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} + i \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + i \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$X(t) = e^{(3-3t)}t$$

$$= e^{3t} \cdot (\cos 3t - i \sin 3t) \cdot (1-3i)$$

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$$= e^{3t} \cdot (\cos 3t - 3 \sin 3t) \cdot (1-3i)$$

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$$X(0) = \rho \rightarrow X'(0) = A, \rho$$

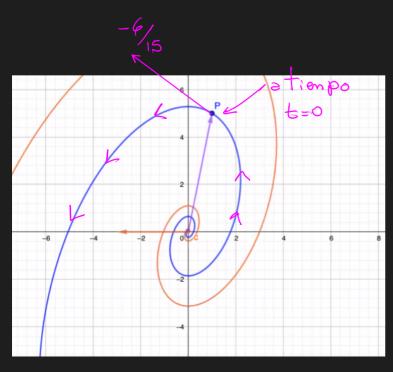
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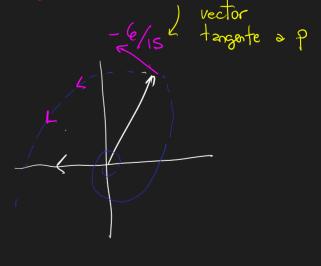
•
$$\times$$
 (o) = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ = \vee_1

ent=0 el vector tengente es
$$=$$

$$\times (0) = \left(4 - 2\right) \left(1\right) = -6$$

$$5 2 \left(5\right) = 15$$





Par parcial, saber

- · Boceto aproximado
- . Sentido de giro
- · Hec's adentro / shuera

Lines lización

$$X' = F(x)$$
 con $F(x)$ lined

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

E jemp lo

$$F(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} x(2-x-y) \\ y(-1+x-y) \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2x - x^2 - xy \\ -y + xy - y^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ide
$$e : X_{grande} / X_{grande}$$

$$Si \times e = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} / \mp (X_0) = \vec{O}$$

$$=> \left(\begin{array}{c} X'(t) \\ S'(t) \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} O \\ O \end{array}\right)$$

estos "Xo" son llamados:

Obs: / grande

 $S: eranbo = X - X_o$

Taylor order L.

 \rightarrow uson $\text{due } F(X) \cong DF(X_0)(X-X_0)$

 $Y' = X' = F(X) \cong DF(X_0)(X-X_0) = A Y$

Miramos y = A y que sabemor que se zpro xima por el Teorena de abajo

Corona:

· Cerce de Xo (equilibrio) es voluciones de

$$X' = F(X)$$

re brecou a par 20 reçuner ge

$$Y' = \text{TF}(X_0)$$

Ejenplo

Portos de equilibrio

Busco toder les soluciones

$$\begin{cases} X(2-x-y)=0 \Rightarrow P_0=(0,0) \\ y(-1+x-y)=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P_1=(0,-1)$$

$$P_{z} = (z, 0)$$

$$P_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 2 \\ x - y = 1 = 3 \\ 1 + 2y = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$P_3 = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$2y = 1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \implies x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$F(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} x(2-x-y) \\ y(-1+x-y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x-x^2-xy \\ -y+xy-y^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

DF
$$(x_1 g) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{3} \\ \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 2x - \beta & -1 + x - 2\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

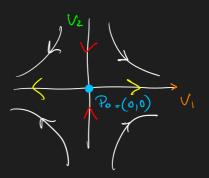
Beca:

$$P_0 = (0,0)$$
:

D
$$\neq$$
 (0,0) = (2 0) = $\sqrt{2}$ extra diagonalizada!
(tengo los autora lorer)
 $\lambda_1 = 2$ = hacia afriera en la diagonal
en $\sqrt{2}$ en $\sqrt{2}$ en $\sqrt{2}$ en $\sqrt{2}$

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



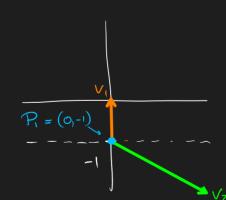
ters

$$P_1 = (O_1 - 1) :$$

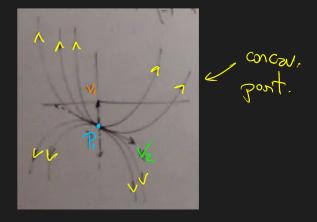
$$\mathcal{D} \neq (0,-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Importante! no esta mos en el (0,0)



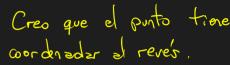
$$y_1 = e^{-1} \cdot V_1$$
 $y_1 = (y_2)^3$
 $y_2 = e^{-1} \cdot V_2$

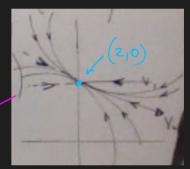


$$P_z = (2,0)$$
:

$$\lambda_1 = -2$$
 Shacis el punto de equilibrio P_2

$$V_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 / $V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$





$$P_2 = (z_10)$$

Para:

$$P_3 = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right).$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(\begin{array}{ccc}-3&-3\\1&-1\end{array}\right)$$

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

$$= 2^{2} + 42 + 6$$

$$-4 + \sqrt{16 - 24} \quad complejer$$

$$= 2 \quad (tores)$$

Linealización: Lo que nos interesa

- · Puntor de equilibrio
- · Estabilided : Diegrama de Fase

Preguntes:

De la 6, 12:

