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: $A = \lambda T = \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i = \lambda X_i \times (t)$ $X' = \lambda X_i \times (t)$ $X = \frac{1}{2} \cdot X_i \times (t)$

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

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

$$\lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} = \alpha$$

Auto vector:

$$\begin{array}{c} (0) \\ (1) \\ (1) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (4) \\ (4) \\ (4) \\ (5) \\ (5) \\ (6) \\ (7) \\ (8) \\ (8) \\ (8) \\ (9) \\ (9) \\ (9) \\ (1) \\ (1) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (4) \\ (4) \\ (5) \\ (6) \\ (7) \\ (7) \\ (8) \\ (8) \\ (8) \\ (9) \\ (9) \\ (1) \\ (1) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (4) \\ (4) \\ (4) \\ (4) \\ (5) \\ (4) \\ (5) \\ (6) \\ (7) \\ (8) \\ (7) \\ (8) \\$$

Pera le otra solución

$$X_{1}^{1}(t) = \alpha. X_{1}(t) \Rightarrow X_{1}(t) = C_{1}. e^{at}$$

$$X_{2}^{1}(t) = C_{1}. e^{at} + \alpha X_{2}(t) \iff$$

$$\langle = \rangle X_z'(t) - \alpha X_z(t) = C_1 e^{at}$$

$$e^{-at}\left(x_2' - a x_2\right) = C_1$$

integro wrt. t

integro wrt. t

eat Xz = Cit + Ce at A cycat A cycat

x(t)= (citet + heat

Junto to do
$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \cdot e^{at} \\ c_1 \cdot t \cdot e^{at} + c_2 e^{at} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\mathcal{B}_{s} = \left\{ e^{at} \left(w + t \cdot v \right), e^{at} \right\}$$

En general:

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

$$X_2(t) = e^{\lambda t} \left(w + t v \right)$$

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

Meceritamos que:

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

Ejemplo:

$$\begin{cases} X_{1}' = X_{1} - X_{2} \\ X_{2}' = X_{1} + 3 X_{2} \end{cases} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Calcub suto valorer | luego uso
$$(A - \lambda I)W = V''$$
 (notar order!)

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ doble}$$

Calabo auto vector

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

Perz la otra solución:

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

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

2 encontread

$$X_{2}(t) = e^{2t} \left(\left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -1 \end{array} \right) + t \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right) \right)$$

Fin del cero no die gonzlizable.

Resolución de Sistemar Line des, de coe hicienter constanter, no homogéneos:

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

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

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

Recorder

Matoiz fundamental:

$$Q(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) & --- & x_n(t) \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\times_{P}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_{i}(t) \times_{i} (t)$$

es volucion del no homogéneo si

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

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:

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 - 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Auto vector er:

$$\lambda_1 = 1: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -z & -z \end{pmatrix} \bigvee_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \bigvee_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

et $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\lambda z = z : \begin{pmatrix} z & 1 \\ -z & -1 \end{pmatrix} V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow V_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ z \end{pmatrix} e^{t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

Méto do de Venie aion de les constantes

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

$$X_{P} = A X_{P} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

Hzy que resolver:

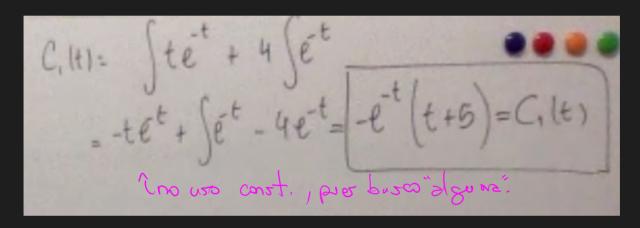
$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{t} & -e^{zt} \\ -e^{t} & ze^{zt} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{1}(t) \\ C_{2}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{t} & -e^{2t} \\ e^{t} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_{1}^{1}(t) \\ C_{2}^{1}(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ t+4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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



Volvierdo Reemplazando Ci en J

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

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

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

$$C_{z}^{1}(t) = (t+z) \cdot e^{-2t}$$

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.

: slobnisbanose

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

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

$$A \times_{p}(t) + \begin{pmatrix} z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ z & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{t}{2} - \frac{15}{4} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

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

Sol Rind será:

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

Observación:

Euseiner de order 2:

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

Podemos tradicirlo aun sisteme de 2x2

⇒ el palinamio cerectaistico de le metriz

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^2 + \alpha \lambda + b$$
Reards

J'empre 250

5 du cion es:

$$X(t) = e^{\lambda t}$$
 con $\lambda \operatorname{reizde} P$

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

Cuando tengaraiz doble: elt, telt