

18.02

$$\hat{A}: X \rightarrow X \quad \dim L \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L \subset X \quad \hat{A}x = \lambda x \quad (3-\lambda)((-1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 4) = 0$$

$$x \in L \quad A \cdot x = \lambda x \quad \underline{\lambda_3 = 3} \quad 1 + \lambda + \lambda + \lambda^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$Ax = y \in L \quad \lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 = 0$$

$$x_3: (A - 3I)x = 0 \quad x_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T \quad \underline{\lambda_1 = -3} \quad \underline{\lambda_2 = 1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_3 - \text{obos} \\ x_2 = 0 \quad x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2: (A - I)x = 0 \quad (1, -1, 0)^T \quad x_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_2 = -x_1$$

$$x_1 = \text{obos.} \quad (1, 1, 0)^T$$

$$x_1: \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e' = Te \quad Ax = \lambda x$$

$$x' = Sx \quad A(Tx') = ATx' = \lambda Tx' \\ x = Tx' \quad T'ATx' = \lambda x' \\ A'x' = \lambda x'$$

$$\lambda = -1 - 1 = -2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad T^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & +1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(T^*)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(-1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 9(2-\lambda) < 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 2 \quad \lambda_3 = -4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = -x_1 \quad x_2 = 0$$

$$x_2, x_3$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 4 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

25.04 **Нормальная матрица**

$$B = J = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(J - \lambda I) = (\lambda - \lambda)^n \Rightarrow \lambda$$

$$J - \lambda_0 I \Rightarrow 1 \text{ вектор с единицами}$$

**Несоизменяющий вектор нормали**

$$(A - \lambda I)^m g_c = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda I)^{m-1} x \neq 0$$

$$\beta^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\ker \beta \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\ker \beta^2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

↑  
нормал. нап-ка 2

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad (A - \lambda E)e_1 = 0 \quad (A - \lambda E)e_1 = 0 \\ A e_1 = \lambda e_1 \quad (A - \lambda E)e_2 = e_1 \quad (A - \lambda E)^2 e_2 = 0 \\ A e_2 = \lambda e_2 + e_1 \quad (A - \lambda E)e_3 = e_2 \quad (A - \lambda E)^3 e_3 = 0 \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ A e_m = \lambda e_m + e_{m-1} \quad (A - \lambda E)e_m = e_{m-1} \quad (A - \lambda E)^m e_m = 0$$

def  $B = A - \lambda E$

$N_i = \ker B^i$

$n_i = \dim(\ker B^i)$  не равные ненулевые векторы

I)  $g : n_g = n_{g+1} = \dots$  ✓

II)  $\subset N_g \cup N_{g-1}$  Нормальные  $f_1, f_2 \in N_g / N_{g-1}$

III)  $Bf_1, Bf_2 \in N_{g-1} / N_{g-2}$

$\{Bf_1, Bf_2, \dots, S_1, S_2, \dots\}$  базис  $N_{g-1} / N_{g-2}$

IV) repeat st. II until  $N_1 / N_0$

$N_g \quad f_1 \quad f_2$   
 $N_{g-1} \quad Bf_1 \quad Bf_2 \quad S_1 \quad S_2$   
 $N_{g-2} \quad B^2 f_1 \quad B^2 f_2 \quad BS_1 \quad BS_2 \quad R_1 \dots$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ -2 & -6 & 13 \\ -1 & -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$(1-\lambda)(-6-\lambda)(8-\lambda) + 24 + 3 \cdot 13 = -(-6-\lambda)3 - 4(1-\lambda) \cdot 13 + 6(8-\lambda)$$

$$(1-\lambda)(-48 + 6\lambda - 8\lambda + \lambda^2) + 24 + 3 \cdot 13 = 18 + 3\lambda + 4 \cdot 13 \cdot \lambda - 4 \cdot 13 + 48 - 6\lambda$$

$$-48 + 6\lambda - 8\lambda + \lambda^2 + 48\lambda - 6\lambda^2$$

$$\lambda_1 = 7, \lambda_2 = -4, \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = (1-\lambda)^3 \quad \lambda = 1$$

$$A - I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 & 3 \\ -2 & -7 & 13 \\ -1 & -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -7 \\ 0 & 7 & -13 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2R_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -7 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 \\ -2 & -6 & 13 \\ -1 & -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \dots$$

$$B^2 = \dots \quad N_2 =$$

$$B^3 = \emptyset \quad N_3 = X$$

03.04.7

## Уорданова форма матрицы оператора

 $f: R_n \rightarrow R_n$ 

$$f(\lambda) = (\lambda_1 - \lambda)^{m_1} (\lambda_2 - \lambda)^{m_2} \dots (\lambda_p - \lambda)^{m_p}; \quad \lambda_i \neq \lambda_j \quad i \neq j$$

$$m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_p = n$$

$$\beta_i \leq m_i$$

$$A^1 = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_2 & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & \lambda_p \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Матрица } f \text{ в собственном базисе}$$

$$J_k(\lambda_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_0 & 1 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_{0,1} & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda_0 \end{pmatrix}_{k \times k} \quad \chi(\lambda) = (\lambda_0 - \lambda)^k$$

$\overline{G} = \{\lambda_0\} \quad m_0 = k$

Уорданова клетка порядка  $k$ , сочтв  $\lambda_0$

$$B = J_k(\lambda_0) - \lambda_0 I = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{тк } B = k-1 \Rightarrow \dim L_{\lambda_0} = 1$$

$k \geq 2 \Rightarrow$  не сущ. базиса из собств. векторов  $\Rightarrow$  тк в одном базисе матрица не будем именовать diag вид.

df Присоединенные векторы

$$m \geq 1 : \begin{cases} (A - \lambda I)^{m-1} \cdot x \neq 0 \\ (A - \lambda I)^m \cdot x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x - \text{присоединенный вектор}$$

m - община присоед. вектора

AB собственный вектор - присоединенный вектор порядка 1

$$\{e_1, \dots, e_m\}, e_1 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l|l|l} Ae_1 = \lambda e_1 & (A - \lambda I)e_1 = 0 & (A - \lambda I)^2 e_1 = 0 & Be_1 = 0 \\ Ae_2 = \lambda e_2 + e_1 & (A - \lambda I)e_2 = e_1 & (A - \lambda I)^2 e_2 = 0 & B^2 e_2 = 0 \\ Ae_3 = \lambda e_3 + e_2 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & & & \\ Ae_m = \lambda e_m + e_{m-1} & (A - \lambda I)e_m = e_{m-1} & (A - \lambda I)^m e_m = 0 & B^m e_m = 0 \end{array} \quad B = A - \lambda I$$

 $e_1$  - собств. вектор $e_i$  - присоед.  $i$ -ра порядка

$$\{e_1, \dots, e_m\} - \Lambda + B$$

$$df A(\lambda_0) = \begin{pmatrix} Y_{11}(\lambda_0) & & & \\ & Y_{12}(\lambda_0) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & Y_{1s}(\lambda_0) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Уорданов блок} \\ \sum_{j=1}^s i_{ij} = m \end{array}$$

$$Y_{ij}(\lambda_0) = \int_{\lambda_0}^{\lambda} (A - \lambda I)^{-1} e_i e_j d\lambda$$

$$m=2 \quad s=1 \quad A(\lambda_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{н. кн. порядка 2} \quad m=4 \quad s=1 \quad A = \lambda_0 I + I^2$$

$$m=3 \quad s=1 \quad A(\lambda_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m=3 \quad s=2 \quad A(\lambda_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Th 0 Норг. симметрические матрицы оператора

$$f: X_n \rightarrow X_n \quad f(\lambda) = (\lambda_1 - \lambda)^{m_1} \cdots (\lambda_p - \lambda)^{m_p}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^p m_i = n$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$  базис, состоящий из собств. и присоед. векторов, в котором матрица оператора имеет блочно-диагональную форму (Норганову)

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} A(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A(\lambda_p) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Этот базис называется Норгановым}$$

Построение

$$\lambda - c. z. \text{ оператора} \quad \lambda = m; \beta = s \quad n_k + r_k = n; B^0 = I;$$

$$B = A - \lambda I; \quad B^k = (A - \lambda I)^k; \quad N_k = \ker B^k; \quad n_k = \dim N_k; \quad r_k = \text{rg } B^k$$

$$\text{rg } B^{k+1} \leq \text{rg } B^k \Rightarrow n_{k+1} \geq n_k$$

$$N_1 \subset N_2 \subset N_3 \dots$$

$$\text{Th} \quad \exists q, \forall i \geq q, N_i = N_{i+1} = \dots$$

$$n_q = m$$

$$1. \text{ Всюдуши } B^k \text{ пока не найден } q: \quad N_q = N_{q+1} = \dots$$

$$2. \quad N_q \text{ и } N_{q-1}$$

$$\underbrace{f_1, f_2, \dots}_{n_q - n_{q-1}} \in N_q - \text{замыкаем базис } N_{q-1} \text{ по } N_q$$

$$\begin{matrix} \gamma_0 = 1 \\ \gamma_{n_0-1} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(2\cos x)^2 - (\cos x)^2] dx &= 3\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x dx = 3\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{2} \cdot x \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{3\pi}{4} \sin 2x \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \frac{3\pi}{4} (0 - 0) = \\ &= \frac{3\pi^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

0304

$$\lambda = L_1 + L_2 \quad x! = x_1 + x_2$$

$$P_{L_1}^{IL_2} x = x_1$$

$\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$  są wyc

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^n \{x_i\} \quad P_{x_i} x = \sum_{j=1}^n x_i$$

$$(f^j, x_i) = \delta_{ij} \quad (f^j, x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$P_{x_i} x = (f^i x) \cdot x_i = \left( \begin{array}{c} f^i \\ x_i \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} \\ x \end{array} \right) = (x_i, f_i) x$$

$$(f^j, x_i) = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} f^1 & & (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \\ f^2 & & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ f^3 & & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f^n & & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad F \circ X = E$$

$$F = X^{-1}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda(\lambda) = (-3-\lambda)((-1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda)-4)$$

$$(3+\lambda)(1+2\lambda+\lambda^2-4) = 0 \quad \lambda_{1,2} = -3$$

$$(3+\lambda)(\lambda^2+2\lambda-3) = 0 \quad \lambda_3 = 1$$

$$(3+\lambda)(\lambda+3)(\lambda-1) = 0$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_2 \\ \xi_2 \\ \xi_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{CP}P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} -\xi_2 \\ \xi_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{CP}P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{x_i} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1 & \dots & f_n \end{pmatrix} \quad P_A = P_{x_1} + P_{x_2}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3.5-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0.25 & 3.5-\lambda & 1.5 \\ 0.5 & -1 & 5-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda(\lambda) = (3.5-\lambda)(3.5-\lambda)(5-\lambda) - 0.25 + 0.75 - 0.5(3.5-\lambda) + 1.5(3.5-\lambda) - 0.25(5-\lambda) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 4$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} -0.15 & 1 & 1 \\ 0.25 & -0.5 & 1.5 \\ 0.5 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 6 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad N_1 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$f(x) = \cos x$$

$$f(A) = \cos A$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -4 & -7 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots \\ 0 & \lambda & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \quad f(J) = \begin{pmatrix} f(\lambda) & f'(1) & f''(1) & \dots & \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\lambda)}{(n-1)!} \\ f'(1) & f''(1) & f'''(1) & \dots & \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\lambda)}{(n-1)!} \\ f''(1) & f'''(1) & f^{(n)}(1) & \dots & \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\lambda)}{(n-1)!} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f^{(n-1)}(1) & f^{(n)}(1) & f^{(n+1)}(1) & \dots & f^{(n-1)}(1) \end{pmatrix} \quad \boxed{f(J)}$$

13.05

CNDY

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1 &= a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n &= a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2x + y, \\ \dot{y} = 3x + 4y \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 2x + y \\ y = 3x + 4y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 3x - 2y - z, \\ \dot{y} = 3x - 4y - 3z, \\ \dot{z} = 2x - 4y \end{cases} \quad (\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -5).$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = y+1 \\ \dot{y} = 2e^t - x \end{cases}$$

$$\ddot{x} = \dot{y} = 2e^t - x$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & -6 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{D}_{1,2}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -4 & +5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$x_1 = e^{2t} \Big|_h,$$

$$x_2 = e^{2t} \Big| \frac{h_1 + h_2}{1!}$$

$$x_3 = e^{2t} \left( \frac{h_1 t^2}{2!} + \frac{h_2 t}{1!} + h_3 \right) \text{ генерал гавс}$$

$$x_m = \left( \frac{h_1 t^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} + \frac{h_2 t^{m-2}}{(m-2)!} + \dots \right)$$

George Lopatenko

Revenue:  $C_1x_1 + C_2x_2 + \dots$ 

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 4x - y, \\ \dot{y} = 3x + y - z, \\ \dot{z} = x + z \end{cases} \quad (\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{(-3), (-2)}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 4x - y \\ \dot{y} = 5x + 2y \end{cases} \quad \lambda = 3 \pm 2i$   
 $\lambda_1 = 3+2i \quad \lambda_2 = 1-2i$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} -1-2i & -1 & 0 \\ 5 & -1-2i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 5-1-2i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $5\alpha - (1+2i)\beta = 0 \quad \alpha = 1 \quad \beta = 1-2i$   
 $\alpha = 1 \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1-2i \end{pmatrix}$

$U e^{3t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1-2i \end{pmatrix} e^{(3+2i)t} =$   
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1-2i \end{pmatrix} \cdot e^{3t} \cdot (\cos 2t + i \sin 2t)$   
 $(X) = C_1 \cdot e^{3t} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t \\ \cos 2t + 2 \sin 2t \end{pmatrix} +$   
 $+ C_2 \cdot e^{3t} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sin 2t \\ -2 \cos 2t + \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x - y - z \\ \dot{y} = x + y \\ \dot{z} = 3x + z \end{cases} \quad \lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_{2,3} = 1 \pm 2i$   
 $\lambda_1: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\lambda_2 = 1-2i \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2i & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2i & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 2i \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2i & 2i \\ 1 & 2i & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2i \end{pmatrix}$   
 $U = \begin{pmatrix} -2i \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -2i \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} e^{(1-2i)t} = \begin{pmatrix} -2i \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} e^t (\cos 2t - i \sin 2t)$

Угем  $\rightarrow$  аналогиче:  
 $\dot{x}_i = a_i x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n + f_i(t)$   
 $f_i(t) = P_m^i(t) e^{xt}$   
 $x_i = Q_{m,i}(t) e^{xt}$

$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 4x - y + e^{3t} (t + \sin t) \\ \dot{y} = x + 2y + t e^{3t} \cos t \end{cases}$   
 $\lambda_{1,2} = 3$   
 $x_1 = (C_1 + C_2) e^{3t}$   
 $y_0 = (C_1 t + C_2 - C_1) e^{3t}$   
 $C_1' t + C_2' = t + \sin t$   
 $C_1' t + C_2' - C_1' = t \cos t$

$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 4x - y + e^{3t} \cdot t \\ \dot{y} = x + 2y \end{cases}$   
 $y = 3$   
 $s = 2$   
 $m = 1$   
 $x = e^{3t} (a + bt + ct^2 + dt^3)$   
 $y = e^{3t} (\dots)$

$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 4x - y - e^{3t} \sin t \\ \dot{y} = x + 2y + t \cos t e^{3t} \end{cases}$   
 $y = 3t i \quad m = 1 \quad s = 0$   
 $x_2 = (kt + e) \sin t + (mt + k) \cos t e^{3t}$

$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2x - 4y \\ \dot{y} = x - 3y + 3e^t \end{cases}$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $3e^t \quad y = 1$   
 $s = 1$   
 $m = 0$   
 $x = (a + bt)e^t$   
 $y = (c + dt)e^t$

$(2-1)(-3-\lambda) + 4 = 0$   
 $-6 - 2\lambda + 3\lambda + \lambda^2 + 4 = 0$   
 $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0$   
 $\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = -2$

$b + a + bt = 2a + 2bt - 4c - 4dt$   
 $d + c + dt = a + bt - 3c - 3dt + 3$

$\frac{1}{b+a} = 2a - 4c$   
 $d+c = a - 3c + 3$   
 $a - 4c = 4C_1$   
 $a - 4c = C_1 - 3$

$\frac{t}{d} = 2b - 4d$   
 $d = b - 3d$   
 $b = 4C_1$   
 $d = C_1$   
 $-3 = -3C_1$   
 $C_1 = -1$   
 $a = 0$   
 $c = 1$

○

С homogeneous вариант:  
 $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 2y - x \\ \dot{y} = 4y - 3x \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad U_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad U_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $x = C_1 e^t + 2C_2 e^{2t}$   
 $y = C_1 e^t + 3C_2 e^{2t}$

$(-1-\lambda)(4-\lambda) + 6 = 0$   
 $-4 - 4\lambda + 1 + \lambda^2 + 6 = 0$   
 $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$   
 $\lambda_1 = 2$   
 $\lambda_2 = 1$

$C_1' e^t + 2C_2' e^{2t} = 0$   
 $C_1' e^t + 3C_2' e^{2t} = \frac{e^{3t}}{e^{2t} + 1}$   
 $C_2' = \frac{e^t}{e^{2t} + 1} \quad C_2 = \operatorname{arctg}(e^t)$

$C_1' = -2C_2' \cdot e^t$   
 $C_1' = -\frac{2e^{2t}}{e^{2t} + 1} \Rightarrow C_1 = -\ln(e^{2t} + 1)$