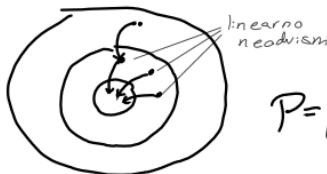


Jordanova formula  $\ker(A-\lambda I) \subset \dots \subset \ker(A-\lambda I)^m$

$\dim \ker(A-\lambda I)$  .... št. celic za  $\lambda$  (geom. vec)

$m$  .... velikost največje celice

$\dim \ker(A-\lambda I)^k = \dim \ker(A-\lambda I)^{k-1}$  .... št. celic velikosti  $k$  in



$$P = \left[ (A-\lambda I)^{m-1} v_1, (A-\lambda I)^{m-2} v_1, \dots, v_1, \dots, v_2, \dots \right]$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} j_1 \\ \vdots \\ j_n \end{bmatrix} \quad f(y) = \begin{bmatrix} f(j_1) \\ \vdots \\ f(j_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(j) = \begin{bmatrix} f(\gamma) & f'(\gamma) & \dots & \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\gamma)}{(n-1)!} \\ \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & f^{(n)}(\gamma) \\ & & \ddots & f(\gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

## Vektorska polja

Takovnica vektorskog polja je kruvija  $\gamma$ , k.  
resi:  $\dot{\gamma}(t) = F(\gamma(t))$   $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$   
 $\gamma: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

Tok vektorskog polja je  $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow[t_0]{\gamma} \mathbb{R}^n$   
 $\frac{d}{dt} \Phi_t(x) = F(\Phi_t(x)) \quad \Phi_0(x) = x$

Trditev: V vek. polje na  $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ .  $V(p) = 0$  za nek pED  
takovnica  $\gamma$  ki zadostava  $\gamma(0) = p \quad \dot{\gamma} \equiv 0$   
Po eksistencem izreku je to edina takovnica

# Linearni sistem:

Homogen sistem:  $\dot{x} = Ax$

Fundamentarna rešitev:  $\Phi(t) = e^{At} = Pe^{\lambda t}P^{-1}$

Splosna rešitev:  $\Phi(t)x_0$

$$\dot{\Phi} = A\Phi \quad \Phi(0) = id$$

Nehomogen sistem:  $\dot{x} = Ax + f(t)$  ( $\Phi(-t) = \Phi^{-1}(t)$ )

Rešitev  $x = x_n + x_p \quad \dot{x}_n = A x_n$

$$x_n = e^{At}x_0 \quad x_p(t) = \int_0^t \Phi(s) f(s) ds$$

$$x_p = e^{At}C(t) \quad \Rightarrow e^{At}\dot{C}(t) = f(t)$$

$$C(t) = \int_0^t e^{-As} f(s) ds$$

$$x_p = e^{At}C(t) = e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-As} f(s) ds$$

Nasveti:

- imaginarne lastne vrednosti? uvedba novih koordinat
- $x_0 = \sum v_i$ ;  $v_i$ : lastni vektorji: nastavek:  $x(t) = \sum e^{\lambda_i t} v_i$
- splosni nastavek  $x_j(t) = \sum e^{\lambda_i t} p_i(t)$   
 $p_i(t)$  polinom stopnje največ redkratnosti  $\lambda_i$ ;  
 (v korekt. polinoma)  
 (velja tudi za komplekse)
- (za resitve linearnega sistema s konst. koeficienti)

## Lineerne enačbe n-tega reda

$$a_0 y^{(n)} + \dots + a_n y = 0$$

nastavek:  $y(x) = e^{\lambda x}$

$$\text{Dobimo } p(\lambda) = a_0 \lambda^n + \dots + a_n = 0$$

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  paroma razlike  $\Rightarrow$

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + \dots + C_n e^{\lambda_n x}$$

večkratna ničla (stopnjek)  $\mu$

$$b_0 e^{\mu x} + b_1 x e^{\mu x} + \dots + b_{k-1} x^{k-1} e^{\mu x}$$

$$\lambda = a+bi \Rightarrow A e^{ax} \cos(bx) + C e^{ax} \sin(bx)$$

## Eulerjeva LDE (reda n)

$$a_0 x^n y^{(n)} + \dots + a_n y = 0$$

nastavek:  $x = e^t$

$$z(t) = y(e^t)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_0 z^{(n)} + \tilde{a}_1 z^{(n-1)} + \dots + \tilde{a}_n z = 0$$

$$z(t) = p(t) e^{\lambda t} \Rightarrow y(x) = p(\ln x) x^\lambda$$

$$\lambda = a+bi \Rightarrow x^\lambda = A x^a \cos(\ln b) + B x^a \sin(\ln b)$$

## Nehomogene enačbe

$$a_0 y^{(n)} + \dots + a_n y = e^{\mu x} p \quad \text{rešitev: } y_h + y_p$$

$y_p$  rešitev  $\Rightarrow$  vse rešitve so oblike  $y_h + y_p$

$$\text{nastavek } y_p = e^{\mu x} g(x) x^k$$

$g$  ... polinom stopnje  $k$  pri  $p$

$k$  .... kратnost  $\mu$  v  $p(x)$  (ali: o cepljenosti)

## Eulerjeva DE

$$a_0 x^n y^{(n)} + \dots + a_n y = x^\mu p(\ln x)$$

$$\text{Nastavek: } y_p = x^\mu g(\ln x) (\ln x)^k$$

$g$  ... iste stopnje kot  $p$

$k$  .... kратnost  $\mu$  v  $p(x)$

## Variacija konstante za LDE

$$y_h = C_1 y_1(x) + \dots + C_n y_n$$

$$y_p = C_1(x) y_1(x) + \dots + C_n(x) y_n(x) \quad \text{odvodi od } c_j \text{ja}$$

$$\Phi \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & \dots & y_n \\ y_1' & \dots & y_n' \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_n^{(n-1)} & \dots & y_n^{(n-1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1' \\ \vdots \\ C_n' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ f/a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

## Determinanta Wronskiego

$$W(t) = \det \Phi(t) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_n \\ y_1' & \dots & \dots & y_n' \\ \vdots & & & \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & \dots & \dots & y_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

Liouvilleova izrek:  $w'(t) = \text{tr}(A(t))W(t)$

$$W(t) = W(t_0) e^{-\int_{t_0}^t \text{tr}(A(s)) ds}$$

$u, v$  lin. neod. rešitvi:  $y'' + p(x)y + g(x)y = 0 \Rightarrow w = u'v - uv'$

$$w' + pw = 0 \rightarrow w = e^{-\int p dt}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} u & v \\ u' & v' \end{vmatrix}$$

če sta  $u, v$  lin. neodvisni;  $v$  en;  $u$  dve stali neodvisni;

Vemo:  $y'' + py' + gy = 0$  p, g zvezne na  $I \subset \mathbb{R}$  intervalu

1.  $\Rightarrow$  vsenje od rešitve u so enostavne
2.  $\Rightarrow$  množica nihel u nima stekelčev v I
3.  $\Rightarrow x_1 < x_2 \wedge u(x_1) = u(x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_3 \in (x_1, x_2). v(x_3) = 0$

Vemo:  $y'' + py' + gy = 0$

$$1) w' + pw = 0$$

$$2) w(x) = w(x_0) e^{-\int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt}$$

$$3) v = u \int \frac{w}{u^2} dx$$

p, g zvezni:  
funkciji;

# VARIACIJSKI RAČUN

$$A \in C^2([a,b])$$

$$\mathcal{L}: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad L: [a,b] \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad C^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}(y) := \int_a^b L(x, y(x), y'(x)) dx$$

Smerni odvod:  $D\mathcal{L}_y(h) = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \mathcal{L}(y+th)$

$$Q\mathcal{L}_y(h) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \Big|_{t=0} \mathcal{L}(y+th)$$

$$F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \in C^2 \Rightarrow DF = \nabla_h F(x)$$

$$QF = h^T H_F(x) h = \langle h, H_F(x) h \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{A} = \{y \in C^2([a,b]); y(a) = A, y(b) \in B\}$$

$$y+th \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow h(a) = 0 \quad \wedge \quad h(b) = 0$$

$$D\mathcal{L}_y(h) = \int_a^b (L_y(x, y, y') - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} L_y(x, y, y')) h(x) dx$$

$$y_0 \text{ je ekstrem} \Leftrightarrow D\mathcal{L}_{y_0}(h) = 0 \Leftrightarrow L_y - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} L_y \equiv 0$$

Euler-Lagrangeev  
pogoj

$$L = L(y, y') \quad \mathcal{L}(y) \text{ im kritično tečko v } y \Leftrightarrow L - y' L_y = C \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$Q\mathcal{L}_{y_0}(h) = \int_a^b (h^2 (L_{yy} - \frac{d}{dx} L_{yy}) + h'^2 L_{y'y}) dx$$

Bertramijeva identiteta

$y_0$  kritična  $\wedge Q\mathcal{L}_{y_0}(h) > 0 \Rightarrow y_0$  je minimum

$y_0$  kritična  $\wedge Q\mathcal{L}_{y_0}(h) < 0 \Rightarrow y_0$  je maksimum

Keristina

$$C = \int \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx \Rightarrow C = A \arctan x + B \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{Dx+E}{1+x^2}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 t = \frac{\operatorname{ch} 2t + 1}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^4 - \operatorname{sh}^4 = 1$$

$$\operatorname{ch} 2t = \operatorname{ch}^2 t + \operatorname{sh}^2 t$$

$$\operatorname{sh} 2t = 2 \operatorname{sh} t \operatorname{ch} t$$

$$\operatorname{arsh} t = \ln |x + \sqrt{1+x^2}|$$