



complexe
Exercice 1. Résoudre les systèmes différentiels suivants :

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = y(t) \\ y'(t) = -x(t) - y(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = 2x(t) + y(t) \\ y'(t) = -y(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = 5x(t) - 2y(t) + e^t \\ y'(t) = -x(t) + 6y(t) + t \end{cases}$$

Exercice 2. 1. Trouver les solutions du système différentiel $X' = AX$ où

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -3 \\ 18 & -7 \end{pmatrix}, X(0) = (1, -1),$$

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

2. Résoudre le système $X'(t) = AX(t) + B(t)$ où

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ et } B(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 4e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Exercice 3. Mettre les équations différentielles suivantes sous forme d'un système différentiel du premier ordre. Puis les résoudre dans \mathbb{R} .

1. $y'' + 2y' + y = 0, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1.$

2. $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 2e^{2t}, y(0) = -1, y'(0) = 1.$

Exercice 1 :

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = 2x(t) + y(t) & \textcircled{1} \\ y'(t) = -y(t) & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$\textcircled{2} : y(t) = \lambda e^{-t}, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$

$\textcircled{1}(E) : \Leftrightarrow x'(t) - 2x(t) = \lambda e^{-t}$

$(E_h) : x'(t) - 2x(t) = 0 \rightarrow x_h(t) = \beta e^{2t}, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

Soit $x_p(t) = \beta(t) e^{2t}$ solution de (E)

$$x'_p(t) = \beta'(t) e^{2t} + 2\beta(t) e^{2t}$$

$$(E) \Leftrightarrow \beta'(t) e^{2t} + 2\beta(t) e^{2t} - 2\beta(t) e^{2t} = \lambda e^{-t} \Leftrightarrow \beta'(t) = \lambda e^{-3t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta(t) = \lambda \int e^{-3t} dt = -\frac{\lambda}{3} e^{-3t} + C_0$$

$$\Rightarrow x_p(t) = -\frac{\lambda}{3} e^{-3t} \cdot e^{2t} \Leftrightarrow x_p(t) = -\frac{\lambda}{3} e^{-t}$$

on a : $x(t) = x_h(t) + x_p(t) = \beta e^{2t} - \frac{\lambda}{3} e^{-t}, \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

Exercice 2 $x'(t) = A x(t)$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; x(0) = (-1, 2)$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 4 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (1-\lambda)^2 - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1; \lambda_2 = 3$$

Soit $\mu_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ tq $A\mu_1 = \lambda_1 \mu_1$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -a_1 \\ -b_1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 + b_1 = -a_1 & \textcircled{1} \\ 4a_1 + b_1 = -b_1 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$\textcircled{1} : b_1 = -2a_1 \Rightarrow \mu_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ -2a_1 \end{pmatrix} = a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$, on prend $\mu_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

Soit $\mu_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ tq $A\mu_2 = \lambda_2 \mu_2$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3a_2 \\ 3b_2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_2 + b_2 = 3a_2 & \textcircled{3} \\ 4a_2 + b_2 = 3b_2 & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

$\textcircled{3} : b_2 = 2a_2 \Rightarrow \mu_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ 2a_2 \end{pmatrix} = a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, on prend $\mu_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

on pose $x_1(t) = e^{\lambda_1 t} \mu_1 = e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} \\ -2e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$

$$x_2(t) = e^{\lambda_2 t} \mu_2 = e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{3t} \\ 2e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

on a: $x(t) = \alpha_1 X_1(t) + \alpha_2 X_2(t)$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$= \alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} \\ -2e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} e^{3t} \\ 2e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 e^{-t} + \alpha_2 e^{3t} \\ -2\alpha_1 e^{-t} + 2\alpha_2 e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

on a: $X(0) = (-1, 2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = -1 & \text{(I)} \\ -2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 = 2 & \text{(II)} \\ -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1 & \text{III} \end{cases}$

(I) + (II): $2\alpha_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 0$

(I) $\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = -1$

$$\Rightarrow X(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -e^{-t} \\ -2e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$