Seria 33, Curs 7, FADP, 10.11.2020

Anocirea muni sistem de ecuatio diferentale penta o ecuație explicita de ordin m

Tre ecuatria deferentialà de ordin n, in forma explicata: $\mathcal{Z}^{(n)} = f(x, x, x''), \dots, x^{(n-1)}$ (1)

unde f: DCRXR7 -> R

Notan

$$y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$$
 $y_1 = x$
 $y_2 = x^{(1)} = y_2$
 $y_2 = x^{(2)} = y_3$
 $y_3 = x^{(2)}$
 $y_{m_1} = x^{(n_{-2})}$
 $y_m = x^{(n_{-2})}$
 $y_m = x^{(n_{-1})} = y_m$
 $y_1 = x^{(n_{-1})} = y_m$

2) Sixtemul asserat ec. (1) este:

(2)
$$\begin{cases} y_{1} = y_{2} \\ y_{2} = y_{3} \\ \vdots \\ y_{n-1} = y_{n} \\ y_{n} = f(x, y_{1}, y_{2}, \dots, y_{n}) \end{cases}$$

unde
$$g: D_1 \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$g(\xi y) = (g(\xi y)_{5^{-}}, g(\xi y)) \quad \text{on } g(\xi y) = V_2$$

$$y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \qquad \qquad g(\xi y) = V_n$$

$$g(\xi y) = f(\xi, y)$$

Exemple: Ec. de miseare a pendulului matematic.

$$\partial'' = \frac{g}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$|y| = \theta$$

$$|y| = \theta'$$

$$|y| = \theta'$$

$$|y' = \theta'' = \theta'$$

$$|y' = \theta'' = \theta'$$

$$|y' = \theta'' = \theta'$$

$$y_{2}^{\prime} \cdot y_{1}^{\prime} = \frac{g}{2} \cdot y_{1}^{\prime} \text{ Ami } y_{1} = 0 \quad y_{2}^{\prime} \cdot y_{2} = \frac{g}{2} \left(-\cos y_{1}\right)^{\prime}$$

$$y_{2}^{\prime} \cdot \frac{y_{2}^{\prime}}{y_{2}^{\prime}} = \frac{g}{2} \left(-\cos y_{1}\right)^{\prime} = 0 \quad (\frac{y_{2}^{\prime}}{2})^{\prime} + \frac{g}{2} \left(\cos y_{1}\right)^{\prime} = 0 \quad (\frac{y_{2}^{\prime}}{2})^{\prime} + \frac{g}{2} \left(\cos y_{1}\right)^{\prime} = 0 \quad (\frac{y_{2}^{\prime}}{2})^{\prime} + \frac{g}{2} \left(\cos y_{1}\right)^{\prime} = 0 \quad (\frac{g}{2})^{\prime} + \frac{$$

OBS: 1) Solutia implicita a une ecuatio poate fi comiderata ca a integrola prima a encolori.

2) Raca un sistem de n ecuatió are n indegrale frime independente, atunci or poate considera ca avem solution restemblui in forma implicata.

Probleme Cauchy jentin sixteme de souated diferentiale

O problema Cauchy pouten un virtue de sec. diferentiale inseamna: $\int \frac{dx_1}{dt} = f_1(x_1, x_2) \qquad \qquad x = (x_1, ..., x_m)$

$$\frac{d^{2}m}{dt} = f_{n}(x, y)$$

$$\frac{\chi_{n}(x_{0})}{\chi_{n}(x_{0})} = \chi_{n_{0}}$$

$$\frac{\chi_{n}(x_{0})}{\chi_{n}(x_{0})} = \chi_{n_{0}}$$
(3)

unde $f: \Delta \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$, $f=(f_1,...,f_m)$ $f(f_0, (f_{10},...,f_m)) \in \Delta$

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TEV a solubei grob (3) In spolzeli: 1) 7 a>0, 76, ..., 6, >0 ai $D_{q,b_1,...,b_n} = [b_0 - q, b_0 + a] \times [x_{n_0} - b_1, x_{n_0} + b_1] \times ... \times [x_{n_0} - b_n, x_{n_0} + b_n]$ Darby, when CD 2) f continua in vouvable (t, x) M = Aug /1f(+, x) /1 (+, x) ∈ Dq, En, .., 8n 3) of este funtie Lyschitz in a dona variab: ∃ L>0 an ||f(xx)-f(t,y)|| ≤ L||x-y|| 4(t,x),(ty) € Da, B,..., En componentele function continue of L= sup // 1/2 (tx)/ (+) € Sa, ba, -, En aven: $\forall \alpha \in (0)$ min $\left(q, \frac{b_1}{M}, \dots, \frac{b_n}{M}\right)$, F! P=(P1, --, Pm): [to-x, to+x] → [%-61, 410+61]x x - . x [mobnithota] solutre a prob. Cauchy (3). Dem: Asemanator ou TEV pt. prob. Cauchy pt ec. diferentiale, se considera mul de geroximatie

successive: (4m) = ((4/3) = 1 m/20 indice
NV deuvata

De exemplu: Pt problema pendulului matematic: $\begin{cases} y_1' = y_2 \\ y_2' = \frac{9}{4} \text{ and } y_1 \\ y_1(0) = \theta_0 \quad (\theta_0 \pm \text{uushill anital}; \\ y_2(0) = 0 \quad \text{viteza initializes} \end{cases}$

 $\mathcal{L}_{2} = \mathcal{L}_{2} \quad (\mathcal{L}_{1}, \mathcal{L}_{2}) = \mathcal{L}_{2}$ $\mathcal{L}_{2} = \mathcal{L}_{1} \quad (\mathcal{L}_{1}, \mathcal{L}_{2}) = \mathcal{L}_{2}$ $\mathcal{L}_{2}(0) = \mathcal{L}_{0}$ $\mathcal{L}_{2}(0) = \mathcal{L}_{0}$ $\mathcal{L}_{0} = (\mathcal{L}_{0}, 0)$

Sirul de aproximation onccessées $\Psi_m = (\Psi_m^{(1)}, \Psi_m^{(2)})$

 $Y_{0}(t) = x_{0} = (\theta_{0}, 0)$, $Y_{0}^{(0)}(t) = \theta_{0}$, $Y_{0}^{(2)}(t) = 0$

 $Y_{m+1}(t) = x_0 + \int_{t}^{t} (f_1(s), Y_m(s)), f_2(s), Y_m(s)) ds = 0$

 $(Y_{m+1}^{(1)}, Y_{m+1}^{(2)}) \Rightarrow (Y_{m+1}^{(1)}(t) = 0 + \int_{n}^{t} Y_{m}^{(2)}(s) ds$ | \(\frac{12}{m+1}(t) = 0 + \int \frac{1}{2} \sin \(\frac{4}{m}(s) \) ols.

41 (t) = 00 + (t 4(2)(s) ds = 0. 4(2)(t) = 1 to eni (40)(0) ds = 5 to sing ds =

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \theta_{0}\right) A_{0}^{\dagger} \xrightarrow{5} Y_{0}^{(2)}(t) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \theta_{0}\right) t$$

$$\boxed{m=1} \quad \text{ tema!} \quad Y_{0}^{(1)}(t), \quad Y_{0}^{(2)}(t).$$

Aplicana motodei numerica Enlar pentin notenne de so. definitionale [t cto, to +T]

(b)
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x) & \text{if } = (x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) \\ + f(t_{1}, \dots, f_{n}) & \text{if } = (x_{1}, \dots, x_{n}) \end{cases}$$

Petroda Enlar $y = x_{0} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$ $\Rightarrow to x_{1} \times \dots \times b_{N} = b^{n+1}$

(i)
$$\begin{cases} y_{1} = y_{1} + h + f(t_{1}, y_{2}) \\ y_{2} = y_{2} + h + f(t_{2}, y_{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{2} = b^{n+1} \\ y_{3} = y_{3} + h + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{3} = y_{3} + h + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{3} = (y_{3}, \dots, y_{3}) + h + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{3} = (y_{3}, \dots, y_{3}) + h + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{3} = (y_{3}, \dots, y_{3}) + h + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{3} = (y_{3}, \dots, y_{3}) + h + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{3} = (y_{3}, \dots, y_{3}) + h + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{3} = (y_{3}, \dots, y_{3}) + h + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{3} = (y_{3}, \dots, y_{3}) + h + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{3} = (y_{3}, \dots, y_{3}) + h + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{3} = (y_{3}, \dots, y_{3}) + h + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_{3} = (y_{3}, \dots, y_{3}) + f(t_{3}, y_{3}) +$$

 $A(t) = (a_{ij}(t))_{ij=1,n}$ un componente function Continue.

(8) in posite scrie:

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}(t) & --- a_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn}(t) & --- a_{mn}(t) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dx_n}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}(t) & --- a_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn}(t) & --- a_{mn}(t) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Aven: $f_j(k, x) = a_j(t) x_1 + \dots + a_{jn}(t) x_n , j=1, n$

OBS: Somet indeplinite and TEV pentin ca'.

$$f: I \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$f = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$$

$$(t_0, x_0) \in I \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

2) f este continua in ambeli arg (t, x)

3) $\frac{D}{D} = A(t)$ este continua.

Concluzia: Pt. o problema Concluz penten un violent liniar, aven volubie unica (daca (to, 40) este convenant ales.

Propositia1: Notam S_= multimea solutulos ec-(8)

1) St este spatiul rectorial real in raport au adunarea functiilor of immultirea functiilor ou scalari.

2) dim S4=n

Dem: $S_{t} = \begin{cases} \varphi = (\varphi_{1}, \dots, \varphi_{m}) : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m} \mid \varphi \text{ renfrea} \end{cases} (8),$ adica $\varphi'(t) = A(t) \varphi(t)$

Shin cà mult function definite pe I en valori in R' formerza yeaken rectorial nu rajert cu adunare function si inmultirea functulor au scalari. Pt. St. este sufrerent sa aratain cà:

i) + 9, 4 ∈ S₄ aven 9+4 ∈ S₄ ii) + 9 ∈ S₄, +0 ∈ R aven of 9 ∈ S₄.

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Pt i): For $Y, Y \in S_A = J(\varphi' = A(t)) \varphi$ |Y' = A(t) YCalculatin $(\varphi + \psi)' = \varphi' + \psi' = A(t) \varphi + A(t) \psi =$ $=A(x)(\varphi+\Psi)$ =) 4+4 €S,. Phi ii) Fie $\psi \in S_A$, $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$ \Rightarrow $\psi' = A(E)\psi$. Calculant $(\alpha(\varphi)' = \alpha(\varphi)' = \alpha(A(t))(\varphi = A(t))(\alpha(\varphi)) \Rightarrow$ > xq∈SA. 2) For totI. Definin $\mathcal{F}_{o}: S_{A} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n} : \mathcal{F}_{o}(\varphi) = \varphi(+o)$ Aratam ca Zo este hyeotiva. · fie (1, 92: I > Rm, Cq, 92 = St an F_6(4) = F(92) =) => (4 (40)= (2(60) mot xo (R" =) =) (9, 42 mut solution ale prob Canchy:) & = A(t) + "
) 4(t) = No dar prob. Cauchy are sol unice \ y Freig. e fie <u>xo ∈ R</u>ⁿ. Conform TEV pob Cauchy Jx!=A(t)+ (xth)= xo are solutie unicai GES (G(16)=10) =) $\mathcal{F}_{0}(\varphi_{0}) = \varphi_{0}(\chi_{0}) = \chi_{0}$. =) \mathcal{F}_{0} este my (11) bui (10) of (11) => F este hydrivai / => dui SA=n

Cum dim R=n Consecutá; et grop. 1, regulta ca exista o boga [P1,..., Pm] ? SA care genereagé toate solutule Oboja in SA se numeste sistem funda mental de

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Se oletin 2 solutio in sistemal fundamental, So obstil 2 strum corespunçator pl zj z zj. Noderiu zj=zj+i Bj., (i=-1) Noderiu zj=zj+i Bj., zj, zj:EIR, zj. fo. Determination uf Cn, n+0, vector proprie complex corespunsator lui j: | Au= > ju] arem $\left(\varphi_{1}(t) = \operatorname{Re}\left(u \cdot e^{\lambda_{j}t}\right)\right)$ $f_1(t) = Ke(u.e)$ $f_2(t) = Jm(u.e)t$ coef. parti inaginareunde l'it = exit eiPit = egt (cos(gt) + imi (gt))/> Dora u= v+iw en v, w = R2 (h(x)=e^{djt} (v cos (pjt) - w sin (pjt)) (e(t)=e^{djt} (v mi pjt) + w cos (pjt) ir) [7; ∈ C·R, mj>1] => 7; ev.p. au aceass multipli(valoru proprie) atate. se determina po, pr, -, pm; + Cⁿ nu told nuli ai (4x) = (2) psts) et sa fix volutie pt (12). er se obtin my vectori po, ..., pmj-1 E Cm =) -) 2 mj volutu (cousp. st 2 j y 7j.), $\begin{cases} \varphi_{r}(t) = Re(\varphi(t)) \\ \overline{\varphi_{r}}(t) = Im(\varphi(t)) \end{cases} r = \overline{1, m_{f}}$

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