Seria 33, EDDP, Curs (8), 23.11.2020

Sisteme lumiare ou coef constanti : 36 = A & , A & Un (R) Capil | 2j∈ R, m;>1 Forma generalà o solutivei crequinzatoare lui λ_j cu onj > 1 esti: $\varphi(t) = \left(\sum_{s=0}^{m_j-1} p_s t^s\right) e^{\lambda_j t}$ (2) ende po, p1,..., pmj-1 \in 12 mu sut toti muli. tratain ca po \ ker ((A-2jIn)"). Inlocuin (2) in (1) > $\Rightarrow \left(\sum_{s=0}^{m_{j-1}} p_{s} t^{s}\right) e^{\lambda j t} = A\left(\sum_{s=0}^{m_{j-1}} p_{s} t^{s}\right) e^{\lambda j t} \Rightarrow$ $\Rightarrow \left(\sum_{s=0}^{m_{j-1}} p_{s} t^{s}\right) e^{\lambda j t} + \left(\sum_{s=0}^{m_{j-1}} p_{s} t^{s}\right) e^{\lambda j t} \Rightarrow$ = ((Apr) t's) e sit | e right => = = 1 shs.t + 2; = my-1

1 = (4p1)t' = = = 0 $= \frac{m_{i}-2}{V=0} (V+1) p_{V+1} t + \lambda_{i} \sum_{v=0}^{m_{i}-2} p_{v} t + \lambda_{i} p_{m_{i}-1} t = 0$ = = (Apr) t" + Apry-1 tmj-1 Identificand coeficientie = { (v+1) pr+, + zj pr = +pr, v=0,mj-2 If 1mj-1 = Apmj-1

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 $=) \begin{cases} (v_{7}1) p_{r_{7}} = 4 p_{v} - \lambda_{j} p_{r}, & v = 0, m_{j} - 2 \\ 0 = 4 p_{m_{j}-1} - \lambda_{j} p_{m_{j}-1} \end{cases}$ =) $\int (\sqrt{10}) p_{v+1} = (A - \gamma_j I_m) p_v , v = 0, m_j - 2$ Opn = (A - 7; In) pmj:-1 $\begin{cases} (A - \lambda_j In) p_0 = p_1 \\ (A - \lambda_j In) p_0 = p_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (A - \lambda_j In) p_0 = (A - \lambda_j In) p_1^*$ $= 2p_2 l_1 \Rightarrow p_2$ (A-2jIn) pmj-2 = (mj-1) pmj-1 (A-ZjIn) Pmy- = Opm => $\frac{(A-\lambda_1^2 I_n)p_0}{(A-\lambda_2^2 I_n)(2p_2)} = 2(A-\lambda_2^2 I_n)p_2 =$ $(A-\lambda_{j}T_{n})^{m_{j-1}} = 2\cdot 3 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (m_{j-1}) P_{m_{j-1}} = (m_{j-1})! (A-\lambda_{j}T_{n}) P_{m_{j-1}} = (m_{j-1})! (A-\lambda_{j}T$ =) $(A-\lambda_j^*In)^{m_j}p_0 = O_{R^n} \implies p_0 \in \ker(A-\lambda_j^*In)^{m_j}$ Cum ker ((4-7jIn)) are dimensione mj, este sonficient ca pentin nostemul fundamental de solutir sã luciu pt po door elementele unei hope

dui kar ((4 zj.In) mj.). Observabie: Daca A are donc a valore preprie, adica: $det(A-\lambda I_n) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(-1)^n$, $\ker\left(\left(A-\lambda_{1}I_{n}\right)^{n}\right)=R^{n}.$ Mai mult: $(A-\lambda_1 I_n)^n = O_n$.

Pentue po, lu acest caz, se poste alege boza canonica dui Rr. treuplu: n=3 $\begin{cases} \mathcal{Z}_{1}' = h \mathcal{Z}_{1} - \mathcal{Z}_{2} \\ \mathcal{Z}_{2}' = 3\mathcal{Z}_{1} + \mathcal{Z}_{2} - \mathcal{Z}_{3} \\ \mathcal{Z}_{3}' = \mathcal{Z}_{1} \\ + \mathcal{Z}_{3} \end{cases} \rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 - 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ det (A-AIa) =0 = |4-2 -1 0 |
3 1-2 -1 20 = =) (4-7) (1-A) +0+1-0-0+3(1-A)=0 =) $\Rightarrow (1-2)(1-2)+1+3-3\lambda=0$ 4-87 +42-2+22-23+4-320 $-\lambda^3 + 6 \cdot \lambda^2 - k\lambda + 8 = 0.$ $(-\lambda + 2)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2 \Rightarrow$) |2,=2, m,=3=~ =) e) Calculation (4- 2, Iz) $\begin{array}{lll}
A - \lambda_{1} I_{3} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} & (A - \lambda_{1} I_{3})^{3} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\
(A - \lambda_{1} I_{3})^{2} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & \Rightarrow kar(A - \lambda_{1} I_{3})^{3} &= R^{3}.$

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Def: i) Pt vistemul $X' = A(t) \cdot X$, $A(t) \in U_n(R)$, $\forall t \in I$, availed volutible $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k \mid C \leq_A \}_k \leq n$, minim matrice de volution o matrice X ce are pe coloane solutible $\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k :$

 $X(t) = \text{colorue}(P_1(t), ..., P_k(t)) \in \mathcal{U}_{m,k}(\mathbb{R})$ $\forall t \in I$

Ols: Pet k > n , o matrice de solutio are coloanele dependente intre ele jet ca din z=n

2) Dara (9,..., 9n y este Attem fundamental de soluții, atmei maturea X re numeste matrice fundamentală de roluții.

obs: Cum ristem fundamental este lega in Sa regultar car matrices fundamentales de solution asociata este inversabla.

Sisteme afine de ecuation déferentiale (liniare neomogene)

unde $A: I \rightarrow dl_n(R)$ | an componente $b: I \rightarrow R^n$ | Continue

Prop. 1: Daca $\varphi_0 = (\varphi_{0,1}, \dots, \varphi_{0,n}): I \to \mathbb{R}^n$ este volutie pt (3), atunci mult volutular pt 3 este

S= { 9+40 | 9 € SAY

dende Sy este mult. sol. sistemului liniar (omogen) atasat stolemului (3): $\overline{\chi}' = A(t) \overline{\chi}' =$

=1 A(t) X(t) ((t) + X(t) c(t) = A(t) X(t) c(t) + + (t))

Inmultin in stange on (X(t)) -) c'= h;(t), j=1, n $\Rightarrow) C(t) = (x(t))^{-1} b(t)$ nec-det de tijs =) G(t), --, Cn(t). OBS: 1) Metoda au valori si vectori grapir pt deler-minarea enni sisbem fundamiental de solution se aplica door penten restance limine omogene au coef. constante. 2) Daca notemme limin omogen are A(t) a.i. printe - o schimbere de variabila sa derna mitem ou coef. constante, atenci se aplica metoda cu valori proprio, revenind apor asyra ochimboni de vandellà. Exemple a) 8 = 1 BX , BE dln (R) prin schubous de variab |t|=es adica, s=h1t| = s(t)=t. E(x) = y(s(x)) = > *(x)= y/(s(x))-1 => [+x'=y'] Z=1BXENT Z = BX (=) y'= By not on wet company 8) 21= 5x40x , BE Un(R) Schimborea de variable este $6=5 \approx t=\sqrt{s}$ $x(t) = y(s(t)) : s(t) = 5t^{1}$ =) 2 (t) = y (1(t)) .5t4 =) 5t4 = y

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Aven \chi' = 5 t' B \chi \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5 t'} \chi' = B \chi \Rightarrow \chi' = B \chi
            Aplicatio: Fie vistemul \begin{cases} x_1' = 5t^4 x_2 \\ x_2' = 5t^4 x_1 \end{cases} (5)
                      a) Aratagli ca prin s.v. &= s, sistemul
                     (5) derine: |y_1| = y_2 (6)
                      6) Determinate mult sol. wol. (6), agai
                        smilt sol. wit. (5)
                   Reducirea dimensionii unui vistem
                          liniar omogen
                        \mathcal{X} = A(t) \mathcal{X}, A(t) \in \mathcal{U}_n(R) (4)
            Presupernem curosente pentra vistemal (7),
        m, (m < n), roluti indefendente (q_1, ..., q_m) artfel îneat (q_1, ..., q_m) (q_1, ..., q_m) (q_1, ..., q_m) (q_1, ..., q_m) (q_1, ..., q_m)
       matricea: \begin{cases} \varphi_{1} & \varphi_{nm} \\ \vdots & (t) \in cl_{m,m} \end{cases} (A)
\begin{cases} \varphi_{mn} & \varphi_{mm} \\ \end{cases} 
\forall t \in I
            aven det (q_{11} - q_{1m}) (+) \neq 0, \forall t \in I.
   Prop. 2: Cu datele de mai ans, consideram malicea
Z(t) = \begin{cases} 911 & -- 910 & 0 & -- 0 \\ 911 & -- 910 & 0 & -- 0 \\ 911 & -- 910 & 0 & -- 1 \end{cases} 
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unde am completat colonnele m+1 pana la n dui X au vectorii lozei canonice la lm+12..., ln. Prin schimborea de variabla: = Z(t) y se obsine un vistem liniar:

y'=B(x)y (8) unde B(t) are colonnele de la 1 egale au sero.

In conduzie, moderne (2) of poete sice

ca moteur vi dependent vi comp ymin, yn: $\begin{pmatrix} y_{m+1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{ij}(t) \\ \vdots \\ y_{j-m+i,n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_{m+i} \\ \vdots \\ y_{or} \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} y_{m+i} \\ \vdots \\ y_{or} \end{pmatrix}$

care se regolva separat; dupa care se pot uitigra mec. de la primitiva pt y ; som y! = Bing(0)+ -- + Bing(0), j=1, m (20)

(cu ym+1., yn cuissaite dui (9)).

Exemple: Fre motural 18/= 3t2 x1

a) Sa're arate car $(q_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{t^3} \\ e^{t^3} \end{pmatrix})$ este volutive. b) Aplicatio treducerea dimensioni ca in prop. 3 a) $\binom{2i}{2'_2} = \binom{0}{3t^2} \binom{24}{42}$; 2(t) = 4(t) + 4(t)*(t)= A(t)*(t)

3 A(4). Pa(t) = (0 3t2 / et3) = $= \begin{pmatrix} 3t^2t^3 \\ 3t^2t^3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4, & \text{not ent} \\ 5, & \text{noteur} \end{cases}$

6)
$$\frac{m=1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \right) ; \quad q_{m}(x) = x^{2} \neq 0 , \forall t \in \mathbb{R} .$$

$$Z(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) ; \quad det Z(x) = x^{2} \neq 0 , \forall t \in \mathbb{R} .$$

Ef. $\Delta v : \quad \chi = Z(t) y \Rightarrow$

$$(Z(t) y)' = A(t) Z(x) y$$

$$Z'(t) y + Z(t) y' = A(t) Z(t) y$$

$$Z(t) y' = (A(t)Z(x) - Z'(t)) y$$

$$Y' = (Z(t))^{7} \left[A(x)Z(x) - Z'(t) \right] y$$

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$$= (x^{2} + x^{3} + x^{2} + x^{3} +$$