Seria 33, EDDP, Curs (9) 04.12.2020

Reducerea dimensionii unui sistem liniar omogen $\mathcal{L}' = A(t)\mathcal{L}$, $A: I \rightarrow Un(R)$ (1) Se prempun accuosante m<n soluții independente, $\varphi_{1},..., \varphi_{m}: \varphi_{j} = \begin{pmatrix} e_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ \varphi \end{pmatrix} = \lim_{n \to \infty} a.i:$ det (φ_{ij}) (+) $\neq 0$, $\forall t \in I$. (2) Prop. 1: Cu ipotégle de mai sus consideram matricea: / 911 91m 0...0 $Z(t) = \begin{cases} \varphi_{m1} & ---- \varphi_{m,m} & 0 --- 0 \\ \varphi_{m+1,1} & \varphi_{m+1,m} & 1 --- 0 \end{cases}$ Z(+) + Clm(R), +++I. un care coloanele de la m+1 la n sunt vectorie Immer, ..., In ai bazei canonice din R? Prin ochimborea de vanabla = Z(t)y(*,*)re obtine virtenue y' = B(t)y (3) unde B(x) are primele m coloane gero, astfel vistemul se descompune is: cln(R) · un vilen linear un nec. ym+1)..., In de adiu m-n m ecuafii de tip grinitiva pentus y, ", ym, dupa ce inloanine

Lew: Ob at det (Z(t)) = det (P_{c,j}(t))_{x,j} = 1/nc (dui 4).

⇒
$$x = Z(t)y$$
 ests schimbere de veriable.

Sistemel (1) devine: $(Z(t)y_j)^1 = A(t) \cdot Z(t)y_j =$

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Arew
$$n=2$$

$$dvt (\varphi_{1}(t)) = t \neq 0, \forall t \neq 0$$

$$Z(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ t & 1 \end{pmatrix}; dvt Z(t) = t \neq 0$$

$$T(Z(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} t & t \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t & t \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (Z(t))^{-1} = \frac{1}{t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t} \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{t^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{t^$$

Euratii diferențiale liniare de ordin x

Ec. diferentiale de ordin n'in format explicitat: $\mathcal{X}_{(\omega)} = f(x', \sigma', x_{(1)}, \dots, x_{(\nu-1)})$ (4)

m+W, m>2

F: DC R×R" -> R

t= variab- independenta

X = variab dependenta, a carei determina se cere dui ec. (7).

Ec (4) este <u>limino</u> docat : m-1(8) $f(+, x, x^{(1)}, ..., x^{(n-1)}) = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} a_k(+) x^{(k)} + g(+)$.

unde x=x(0), ao,..., an-1, g: ICR→R Daca gCt) = 0, + teI, atunci ec. este liniara omogenai, altfel este ec. afinai (linimai meonogenai)

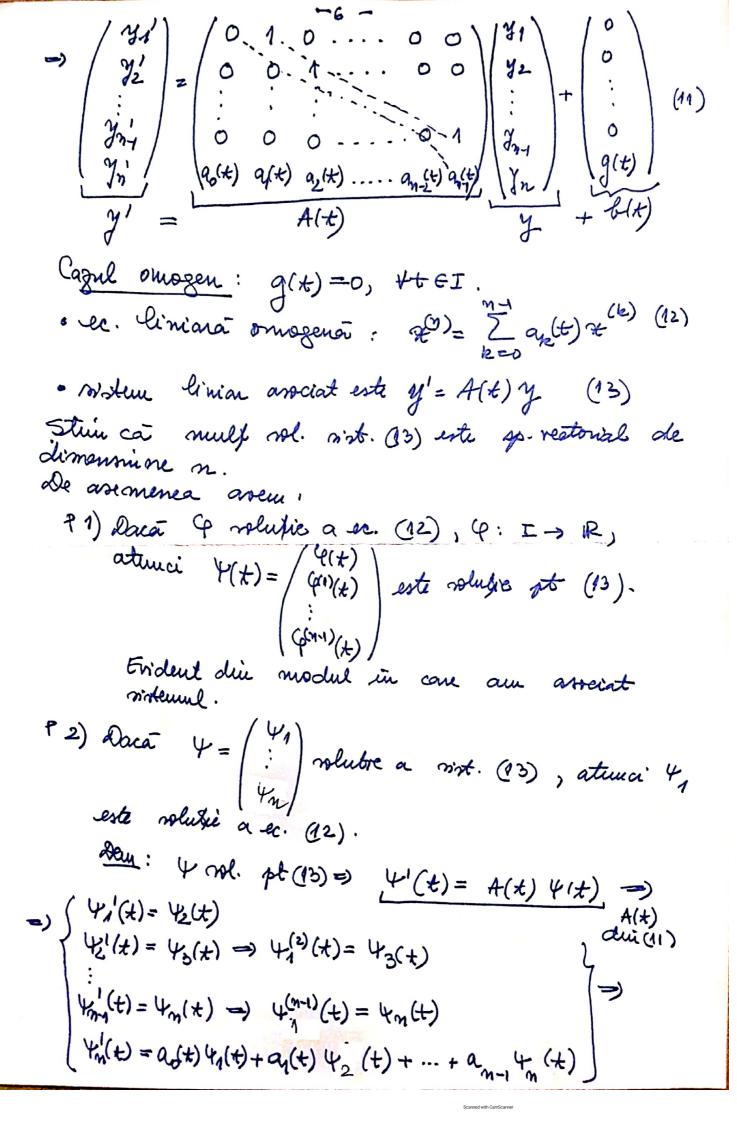
Pt. ec. louisnat momogonal $\chi^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (q_k(t)) \chi^{(k)} + g(t)$ (9)

se poate asseia sistemul limiar:

y'= A(+) y+ H+) (10)

 $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{n} \end{pmatrix}; \quad \begin{cases} y'_{1} = \chi^{(1)} \\ y'_{2} = \chi^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ y'_{n} = \chi^{(n-1)} \\ \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} y'_{1} = \chi^{(n)} \\ \vdots \\ y'_{n} = \chi^{(n)} \end{cases}$

 $\begin{cases} y'_{n} = y_{3} \\ y'_{n} = y_{n} \\ y'_{n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \alpha_{k}(t) y_{k+1} + g(t) \end{cases}$



7-

=> 4 (x) (x) = 20(x) 41(x) + a1(t) 41(t) + --- + 91-1(t) 41(n-1)(t) = => 4, (m)(+) = = = ap(+) 4, (k) => 4, sol. pt. ec. (12). Dui P1) is P2) => muly sol ec. (2) este gratui vectorial de dim. n. => muly ec. (12) este generata de no solution limiar L'idependente care formeagé notem fundamental de volução pt (12) Algoritm de deberminare as umi norteur Junda mental de montanti:

cu coeficienti vonstanti: $\chi(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \alpha_k \chi(k)$ mental de soluții gentin ecuafii liniare de forma (22) unde ao,..., any FR: · se serie ec. caracteristica: nn = In ark cour se regolva - j soluti distincte r,,..., rj en miltiplicitati m,,..., mj $n^{n} - \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} a_{k} n^{k} = (n-n_{1})^{m_{1}} \cdots (n-n_{j})^{m_{j}}$ pertu visconul funda mental de volutir artel: · $[r_k \in \mathbb{R}, m_k \ge 1] \Rightarrow \int (r_k(t) = e^{r_k t})$ mot = the ret Ps(t)=x3+e/kt, 1=1,mk

· recir, my>1 The aktibe, ak, been be≠0. Ceur ec conact are cost reali => Trk=ak-cbk este Muitre sol. distincte ale ec carect. I are acelagé ordin de multiplicitate a of 14 => => 2 mg volutio in mod fundame coresp pt 1/2/3 1/2: Pet = ext. eibet = ext (cos bet + i mi bet) =) $\int \varphi_s(t) = t^{s_t} e^{a_k t} \cos \theta_k t$, $s_t = 1, m_k$ (Px(+)=ts-east subset, Exemplu: Fie ec: x'' = 4x' - 4xSe cere forma generalà a volubei. · ec. canact: 2=42-42° 2=41-4 22-411+4=0 =) (12-2)2=0 =) => 121=2 , M1=2 => -) \(P_1(+) = e^{2+} (42(t) = + e2t =) => (4(t) = 4 et + cztet, C1, C2 = R4 mult, sol. ec. date Ferra: Scriefi tipurile de sosteme fundamentale de volutio pt. eez de ordinul 2 % de vrdinul 3 diferentiale livique Pentu EXAMEN - soi mu fie 22 sau 29 iam ou coef. constanté. - sà nu fie sambala sau duminica