

Edo

sábado, 27 de julio de 2019

16:00

Raíces complejas $a \pm bi$

$$y(x) = e^{ax} (c_1 \cos(bx) + c_2 \sin(bx))$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = k \cdot P, \quad P(t) = P_0 e^{kt}$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = k \cdot P (M - P), \quad P(t) = \frac{MP_0}{P_0 + (M - P_0)e^{-kMt}}$$

Ecuaciones lineales homogéneas

$$\vec{x}'(t) = A \cdot \vec{x}(t), \quad x(t) = e^{\lambda t} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$A \cdot \vec{v} = \lambda \cdot \vec{v}$$

2x2: $\lambda^2 - \text{traza} \cdot \lambda + \det A = 0$ ↗ suma de la diagonal

3x3: $-\lambda^3 + \text{traza} \lambda^2 - (c_{11} + c_{22} + c_{33})\lambda + \det A = 0$

2x2

i) $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\vec{x}(t) = c_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 \cdot \vec{v}_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

ii) $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad m_g = 2$

$$\vec{x}(t) = c_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1 e^{\lambda t} + c_2 \cdot \vec{v}_2 e^{\lambda t}$$

iii) $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad m_g = 1$

Encontramos \vec{v} y calculamos \vec{u}

$$(A - \lambda I) \vec{u} = \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{x}(t) = c_1 \vec{v} e^{\lambda t} + c_2 e^{\lambda t} (\vec{v} t + \vec{u})$$

iv) $\lambda_1 = \bar{\lambda}_2 \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \lambda = \alpha + i\beta, \quad \vec{v} = \vec{a} + i\vec{b}$

$$\vec{x}(t) = e^{\alpha t} [c_1 (\vec{a} \cos \beta t - \vec{b} \sin \beta t) + c_2 (\vec{a} \sin \beta t + \vec{b} \cos \beta t)]$$