Examen final

1

$$\begin{cases} x'' - 2x' + x = te^{t} \\ x(0) = -2 \\ x'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

I Resolvarea ematiei amogene x11-2x1+x=0

Eccapia caracteristică este $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$ (=) $(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$ (=) $\lambda = 1$ este $\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$ (=) $\lambda = 1$ este $\lambda = 1$

I Metoda coeficientilor nedeterminati

Terme nul liber e de forma $e^{\lambda t} \cdot P(t)$, cu P(t) poliueu (P(t) = t), iar λ este ràdàciuà a ecuației caracteristic cu multiplicitatia 2 = 0 $\chi_p(t)$ este de forma $t^2 e^t$ (et at t = 0)

$$Ap^{1}(t) = \left[e^{t}(at^{3} + t^{2}(b+3a) + t \cdot 2b)\right]^{1} = e^{t}(at^{3} + t^{2}(b+3a) + 2bt) +$$

et (30 3at2 + t (2b +6a) + 2b)

=)
$$xp^{11} - 2xp^{1} + xp = te^{t} \iff e^{t} (at^{3} + t^{2}(b+3a) + 2bt) + e^{t} (3at^{2} + 2t(b+3a) + 2b) - 2e^{t} (at^{3} + bt^{2}) - 2e^{t} (3at^{2} + 2bt) + e^{t} (at+b) = te^{t} (2at^{2} + 2t(b+3a) + 2bt) + e^{t} (2at^{2} + 2t(b+3a) + 2bt) = te^{t} (2at^{2} + 2t(b+3a) + 2bt)$$

$$24.3a-3by$$
 + $2b$ + $2b-6a+b$) + $2b+44$ + $2b+46$ + $2b+6a$ + $2b$) + $2b=b=2$ + $2b$ + $2b=b=3$ + $2b=3$ + $2b=3$ + $2b=3$

$$\chi_p(t) = \frac{1}{6} t^3 e^t$$

- Soluția eus Soluția generală a ecuației este

$$\chi(0) = -2 = 0$$
 $C_1 + C_2 = 1$ $C_1 = -2$ $C_2 = 3$ =)

(2)
$$|x'| = -2x + 4y$$
 $x(0) = 0$ $y' = -x + 3y - 1$ $y(0) = 2$

I Resolvin sistemal amogen associat

$$\begin{cases} x' = -2x + 4y \\ y' = -x + 3y \end{cases} A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_{A}(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} -2 - \lambda & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\lambda^{2} - \lambda}{3 - \lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{2} - \lambda}{3 - \lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{2} - \lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{2} -$$

Pentru
$$\lambda_1 = -1 = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2$$

Pentru
$$\lambda_z = 2 = 1$$
 $-2x + 4y = 2x = 1$ $V_{\lambda_z} = \frac{1}{2} \frac$

$$X = c_1 \cdot e^{\lambda_1 t} v_1 + c_2 \cdot e^{\lambda_2 t} v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4c_1 \cdot e^{-t} + c_2 \cdot e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \chi(t) \\ \psi(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X(+) = \begin{pmatrix} 4e^{-t} & e^{2t} \\ e^{-t} & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} c_1(+) \\ c_2(+) \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 4e^{-t} & e^{2t} \\ e^{-t} & e^{2t} \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} c_1'(t) \\ e_2'(t) \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -1 \end{array}\right) =) \left(\begin{array}{c} c_1'(t) \\ c_2'(t) \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 4e^{-t} & e^{2t} \\ e^{-t} & e^{2t} \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array}\right)$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} c_1'(4) \\ c_2'(4) \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{3}e^{t} & -\frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} \\ -\frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} & \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1'(t) = \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} \\ c_2'(t) = \frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} c_1(t) = \frac{1}{3}\int e^{-2t}dt \\ c_2(t) = \frac{1}{3}\int e^{-2t}dt \end{cases}$$

$$C_1(t) = \frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + K_1 = Solution generalà a sistemulue
C_1(t) = -\frac{1}{3}e^{-2t} + K_2 = ste x(t) = 4e^{-t}(\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + K_1) + e^{-t}(\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + K_1) + e^{-t}(\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + K_1) = 4e^{-t}(\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + K_1) + e^{-t}(\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + K_1) + e^{-t}(\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + K_1) = 4e^{-t}(\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + K_1) + e^{-t}(\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + K_1) + e^{-t}(\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + K_1) = 4e^{-t}(\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + K_1) + e^{-t}(\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + K_1) + e^{-t}(\frac{1}{$$

$$e^{2k(-\frac{3}{3}e^{-2t}+k_2)}, y(t) = e^{-t(-\frac{1}{3}e^{\frac{t}{3}}+k_1)} + e^{2t}(-\frac{3}{3}e^{-2t}+k_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2(0)=0 \\ 3(0)=2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 4(-\frac{1}{3}+k_1)-\frac{2}{3}+k_2=0 \\ -\frac{1}{3}+k_1-\frac{2}{3}+k_2=2 \end{cases} =) \qquad 1-3k_1=2=) \quad k_1=-\frac{1}{3}$$

=)
$$K_2 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3} - K_1 = 2 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3} = 9$$

Soluția sistemului est $\chi(t) = 4te 4e^{-t}(-\frac{1}{3}e^{t} - \frac{1}{3}) + e^{2t}(-\frac{2}{3}e^{-2t} + \frac{7}{3})$
 $\chi(t) = e^{-t}(-\frac{1}{3}e^{t} - \frac{1}{3}) + e^{2t}(-\frac{2}{3}e^{-2t} + \frac{7}{3})$

(4) I simt + x work =
$$con^3 t$$

 $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ $t \times (\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{5}{6}$

I Rezolvan ematia omogena atapata

$$\mathcal{X}' \text{ fint} + \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{cool} = 0 \quad (=) \quad \mathbf{x}' \text{ sint} = -\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{cool} \quad (=) \quad \frac{\mathbf{x}'}{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{-\mathbf{cost}}{\mathbf{sint}} \quad (=) \quad \mathbf{x}' \text{ sint} = -\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{sint} + \mathbf{c} \quad (=) \quad \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{k} \cdot \frac{1}{\mathbf{sint}} \quad (=) \quad \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{$$

II Metoda variatiei constantelor

$$2(t) = k(t) \cdot \frac{1}{\text{simt}} = 1$$

$$k! \frac{1}{\text{simt}} + k \cdot \frac{-\cot t}{\text{sin}^2 t} + k \cdot \frac{1}{\text{sin}^2 t} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{sin}^2 t} + k \cdot \frac{1}{\text{sin}^2 t} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{sin}^2 t} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{sin}^2 t} + k \cdot \frac{1}{\text{sin}^2 t} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{sin}^2 t$$

 $k' = con^3t$ c=1 $k(t) = \int con^3t dt$ c=1 $k(t) = \int cont(1-sim^2t) dt$ c=1 $k(t) = \int cont dt - \int cont. sim^2t dt$ c=1 $k(t) = sint - \frac{sin^3t}{3} + C$

unde CER constantà.

$$2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$\begin{cases} x+y=1\\ 2x-y=2\\ -2x+4y=7 \end{cases} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1\\ 2 & -1\\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} b = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 2\\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

Com roug A=u=2=) pseudosoluția sistemului este soluția sistemului

RXX = at b, unde A = ap unto descoupremerca ar a matricer A

Descenyparnerea QR

** este pseudosoluția a sistemului dat dacă și numai dacă uste roluție a sistemului AtA x* = Atb

Cum rang A exte egal ru munarent de colorne = 1 At A exte inversalità => $\chi^* = (A^tA)^{-1} \cdot A^tb$ =>

$$\chi^{*} = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \\
= \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -9 \\ -9 & 18 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 9 \\ 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \\
= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1$$

 $x^*=1$, $y^*=2$ este pseudosolutie a reconsistemului iucompatibil dat.

(3) lune range == ==) matricea A are o singular valourea singularà (corolar) => A = T, M, V, t == T unt

=)
$$A^2 = (Tuv^{\dagger})^2 = T^2 uv^{\dagger}uv^{\dagger} = T^2 \cdot (u_1v) \cdot uv^{\dagger} = (u_1v)$$

= $\lambda \cdot uv^{\dagger} = \lambda \cdot A$, unde $\lambda = \nabla \cdot \langle u, v \rangle =)$ cerinta este olemonstrata.