

Consider a n -order homogeneous ordinary differential equation

$$a_n \frac{d^n y}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + a_1 \frac{dy}{dt} + a_0 y = 0$$

Alternatively, we write

$$a_n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_2 y^{(2)} + a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0$$

Let $y(t) = e^{\lambda t}$ be the solution, then differentiate

$$\begin{cases} y(t) = e^{\lambda t} \\ y'(t) = \lambda e^{\lambda t} \\ y''(t) = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} \\ \vdots \\ y^{(n)}(t) = \lambda^n e^{\lambda t} \end{cases}$$

Substituting in the ODE, we get

$$e^{\lambda t} (a_n \lambda^n + a_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 \lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0) = 0$$

CHARACTERISTIC POLYNOMIAL

CHARACTERISTIC EQUATION

The equation is verified when $(a_n \lambda^n + a_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_2 \lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0)$ equals zero, we thus need to find its roots

This is in general satisfied by n values of λ

- $\underbrace{\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n\}}$
- POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE
- REAL OR COMPLEX NUMBER (+ COMPL-CON)
- IT RELATES TO THE
- SINGLE OR REPEATED
- SPECTRUM OF SOME MATRIX

The solution to the differential equation can be written as

$$x(t) = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} + \dots + C_n e^{\lambda_n t}$$

The coefficients must be determined by using n initial cond.

$$\begin{bmatrix} y(0) \\ y'(0) \\ \vdots \\ y^{(n-1)}(0) \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{To get}} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{bmatrix}$$

A WEIGHTED COMBINATION
OF EXPONENTIAL FUNCTIONS

①

ALTERNATIVE APPROACH

1 START FROM GENERAL n -ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

$$a_n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_2 y^{(2)} + a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0$$

2 DIVIDE BY THE COEFFICIENT OF THE HIGHEST ORDER DERIVAT.
 \rightarrow (HERE a_n)

3 WE OBTAIN

$$y^{(n)} + \alpha_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \alpha_{n-2} y^{(n-2)} + \dots + \alpha_2 y^{(2)} + \alpha_1 y' + \alpha_0 y = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$\text{WITH } \alpha_{n-1} = \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n}; \alpha_{n-2} = \frac{a_{n-2}}{a_n}; \dots$$

4 WE NOW INTRODUCE A SET OF DUMMY VARIABLES

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y \\ x_2 = y' \\ x_3 = y'' \\ \vdots \\ x_n = y^{(n-1)} \\ x_{n+1} = y^{(n)} \end{cases}$$

WE CAN THEN COMPUTE THEIR FIRST DERIVATIVES

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_2 \\ x_2 &= x_3 \\ &\vdots \\ x_{n-1} &= x_n \\ x_n &= -[\alpha_n x_n + \alpha_{n-1} x_{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_2 x_3 + \alpha_1 x_2 + \alpha_0 x_1] \end{aligned}$$

FROM THE ODE (*)

5 WRITE IT IN MATRIX FORM

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

\dot{x} A x

GENERAL FORM

$$\dot{x} = Ax$$

②

Example $\ddot{y} + 3\dot{y} + 2y = 0$ w/ $\begin{cases} y(0) = 2 \\ \dot{y}(0) = -3 \end{cases}$

Let $y(t) = e^{\lambda t}$ be the assumed solution

Then $\dot{y}(t) = \lambda e^{\lambda t}$
 $\ddot{y}(t) = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda t}$

$$\lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} + 3\lambda e^{\lambda t} + 2e^{\lambda t} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow e^{\lambda t} [\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2] = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \text{when}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \lambda_1 = -1 \\ \lambda_2 = -2 \end{array}}$$

The general solution is $y(t) = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$

$$y(0) = 2 \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 = 2$$

$$y(t) = -C_1 e^{-t} - 2C_2 e^{-2t} \Rightarrow y(0) = -C_1 - 2C_2 = -3$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow y(t) = e^{-t} + e^{-2t} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{STABLE SOLUTION} \\ (\text{both exponentials decay}) \end{array} \right.$$

THE OTHER APPROACH

$$\ddot{y} + 3\dot{y} + 2y = 0$$

1) WE INTRODUCE DYNAMIC VARIABLES

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = y \\ x_2 = y' \end{cases} \quad \text{derivatives} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -3x_1 - 2x_2 \end{cases}$$

2) WE GET

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{CHECK} \\ \det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \\ \text{or } \text{eig}(A) \end{cases}$$

(3)

Example $\ddot{y} - 3\dot{y} + 2y = 0$ w/ $\begin{cases} y(0) = 2 \\ \dot{y}(0) = 3 \end{cases}$

$$(x^2 - 3x + 2) \rightarrow (x-2)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{2t} = y(t)$$

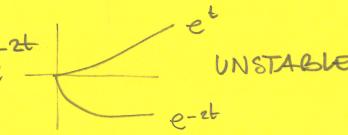


Example $\ddot{y} + y' - 2y = 0$ w/ $\begin{cases} y(0) = 3 \\ \dot{y}(0) = 0 \end{cases}$

$$(x^2 + x - 2) = 0 \rightarrow (x+2)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -2 \\ \lambda_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$c_1 e^{-2t} + c_2 e^t = y(t)$$



THERE IS A CLOSE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE ROOT OF THE CHARACTERISTIC POLYNOMIAL AND THE EIGENVALUES OF THE STATE MATRIX

$\det(A - \lambda I)$ = characteristic polynomial

Easily checked for a 2×2 system

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1 \\ -a_0 & -a_1 & -a_2 \end{bmatrix} = -\lambda [x^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0] - 1[a_0] + 0 \\ = \lambda^3 + a_2 \lambda^2 + a_1 \lambda + a_0 = 0$$

CHARACTERISTIC EQUATION

(4)

WE ARE INTERESTED IN SOLVING THE GENERAL SYSTEM $\dot{A}x = \dot{x}$

CASE 1 Uncoupled dynamics — MATRIX A IS DIAGONAL

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

THIS MEANS THAT

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= \lambda_1 x_1 & \Rightarrow x_1(t) &= e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1(0) \\ \dot{x}_2 &= \lambda_2 x_2 & \Rightarrow x_2(t) &= e^{\lambda_2 t} x_2(0) \end{aligned}$$

$$|$$

$$\dot{x}_n = \lambda_n x_n \quad \Rightarrow x_n(t) = e^{\lambda_n t} x_n(0)$$

EQUivalently

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\lambda_2 t} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = e^{\underline{At}} x(0)$$

THE MATRIX EXPONENTIAL OF STATE MATRIX A
(Easy because A is diagonal)

⑤

WE HAVE A GENERAL $\dot{x} = Ax$, WE ARE INTERESTED IN A CHANGE OF COORDINATES SUCH THAT $x = Tz$ THAT DIAGONALIZES THE ODE $\dot{z} = Dz$ WITH D DIAGONAL

WE START FROM $x = Tz \Rightarrow \dot{x} = T\dot{z} = Ax$

THAT IS, WE HAVE $T\dot{z} = Ax$ WE CAN LEFT MULTIPLY BY T^{-1}

$$\underbrace{T^{-1}T}_{I} \dot{z} = T^{-1}Ax \quad \Rightarrow \dot{z} = \underbrace{T^{-1}A}_{I} \underbrace{x}_{z}$$

WE WANT THIS TO
BE DIAGONAL

WE HAVE $D = \underline{T^{-1}AT}$

WE CAN LEFT MULTIPLY BY T , TO GET $TD = \underbrace{T^{-1}T}_{I} AT$

SO THAT $AT = TD$

THIS IS THE EIGEN EQUATION IN MATRIX FORM

$$Av = \lambda v$$

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_i \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

THE SCALAR CASE

$$A \begin{bmatrix} | & | & \cdots & | \\ v_1 & v_2 & \cdots & v_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} | & | & \cdots & | \\ v_1 & v_2 & \cdots & v_n \end{bmatrix} T$$

$\{\lambda_i\}$ $\{v_i\}$ EIGENVALUES AND EIGENVECTORS

From $D = T^{-1}AT$, WE CAN LEFT MULTIPLY BY T AND THEN WE CAN RIGHT MULTIPLY BY T^{-1}

$$TD = T\underbrace{T^{-1}AT}_{I}$$

$$\Rightarrow TD = AT$$

$$TD^{-1} = A + T^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = TD^{-1}$$

$$\text{THEN } A^2 = (TD^{-1}) \underbrace{(TD^{-1})}_{I} = TD^2 T^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^3 &= (TD^{-1}) \underbrace{(TD^{-1})}_{I} \underbrace{(TD^{-1})}_{I} = TD^3 T^{-1} \\ &= T D^3 T^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$A^n = TD^N T^{-1}$$

⑥

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{At} &= I + At + \frac{1}{2!} A^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} A^3 t^3 + \dots \\
 &= T \left[1 + At + \frac{1}{2!} A^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} A^3 t^3 + \dots \right] T^{-1} \\
 &= T e^{Dt} T^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

THE SOLUTION THEN BECOMES $y(t) = T e^{Dt} T^{-1} y(0)$