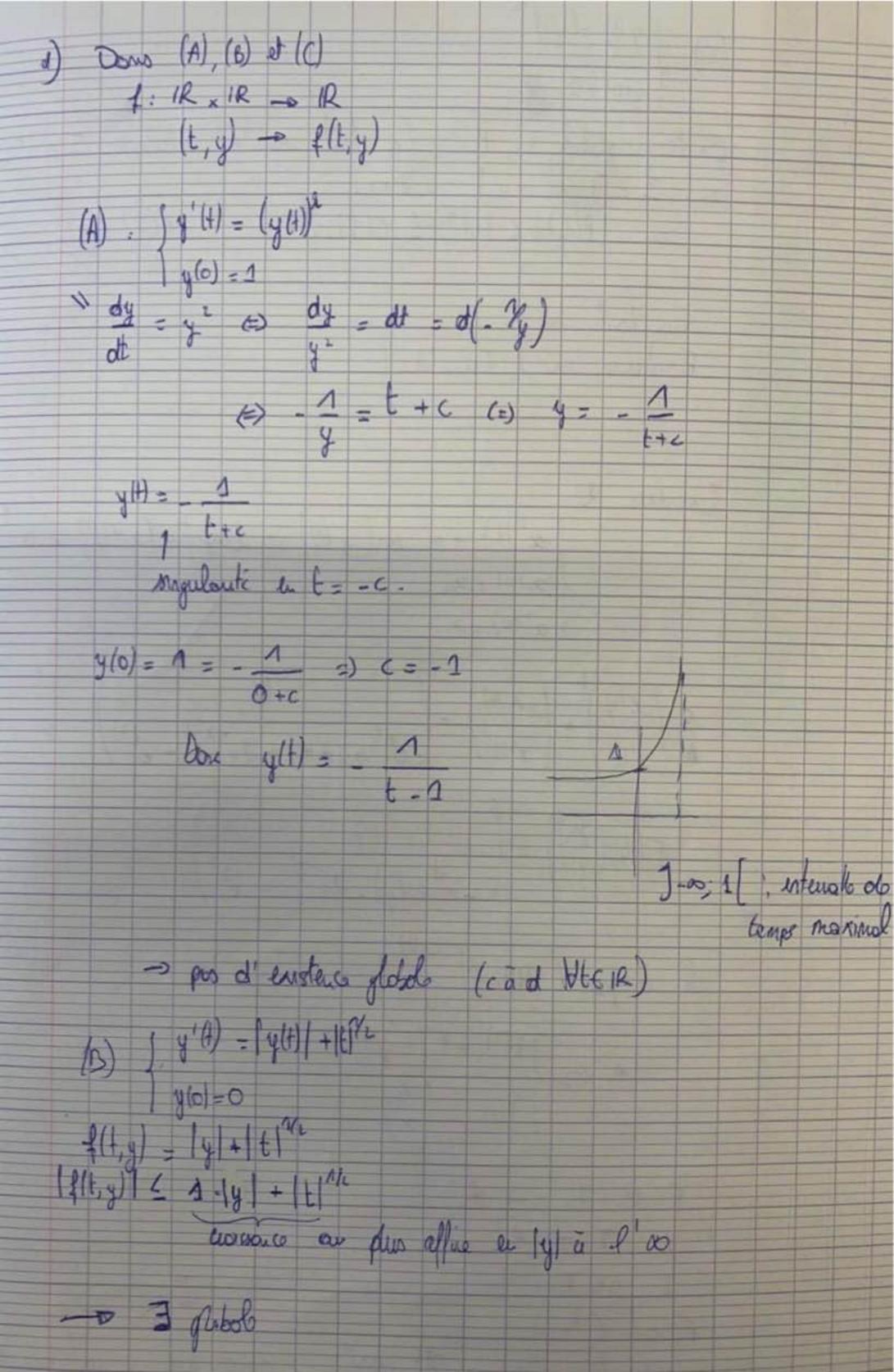
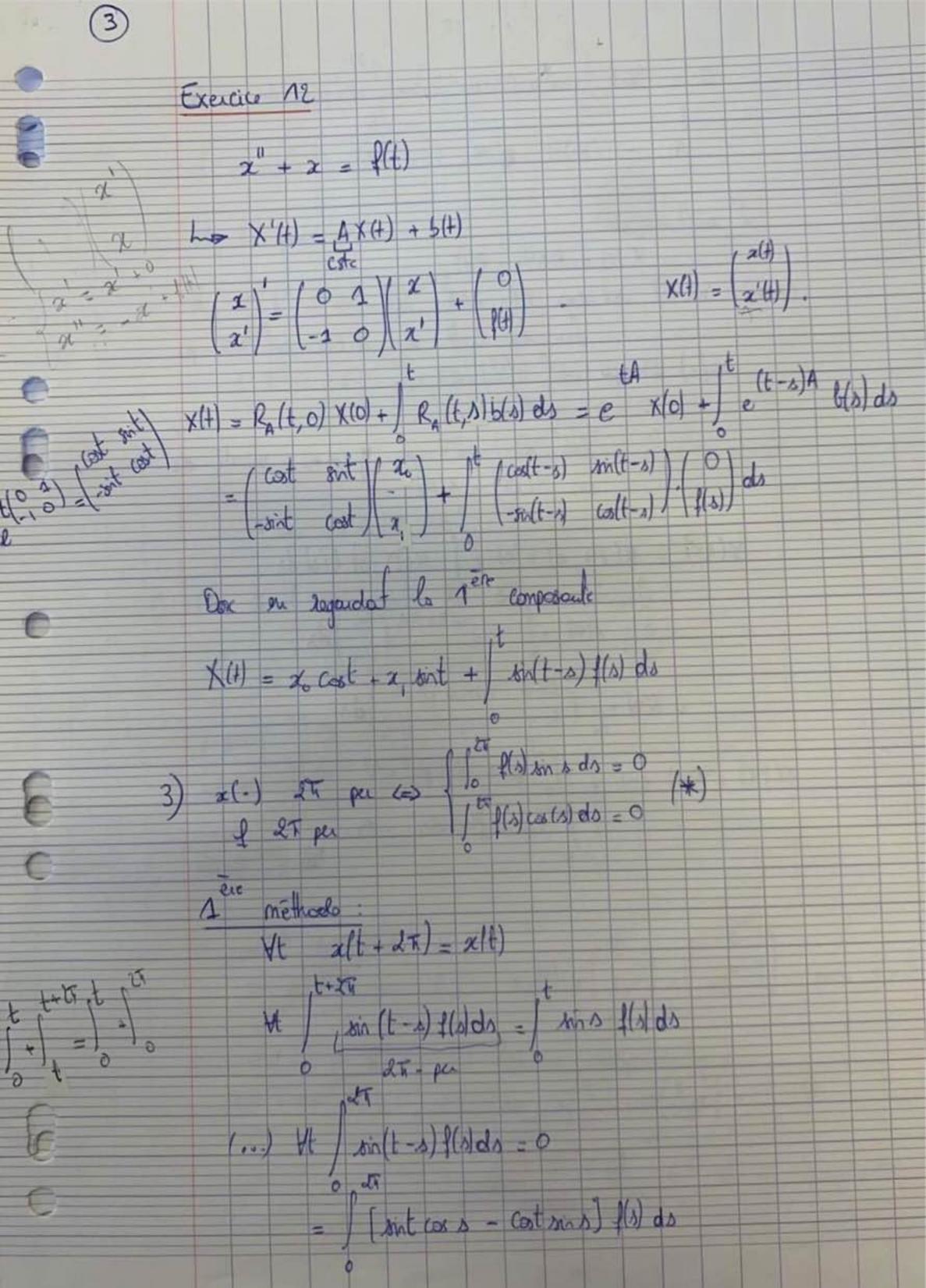
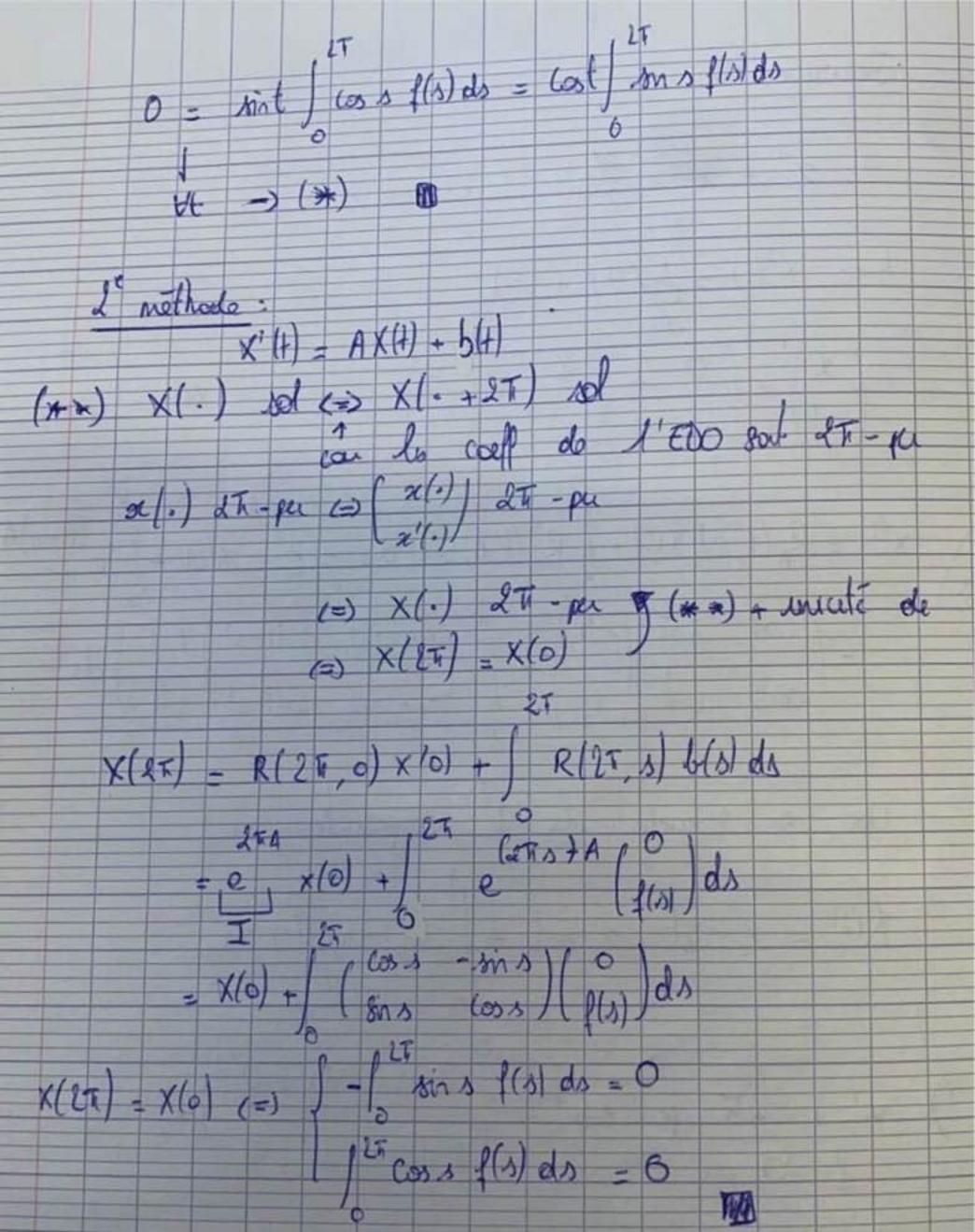
Systems dynamicys Exercise 1 ? Sel umque 8'(+) = 1 y(+) 1"L 4 (+) = 14(+) 1 - x 161 1/2 ( 4. (r) = (AA)), (6) . . y(0) = 0 y(0) = 0 y(o) = 1 4'(t) = P(t, 40) forme 4 (to) = 40. Pour 9, 4, € ] intervall bornée (compat) Accident fins : f(y) - f(y) < sup 19" 1 19, - y-1 18/4/1- /14) / mp 1241.14, -92 =) of est localem Lip. Uncite globale: S'il easte  $y: T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sol als (A)  $\tilde{y}: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ along  $\forall t \in I$   $y(t) = \tilde{y}(t)$ Pour (5) I interale y, y E I t fixe

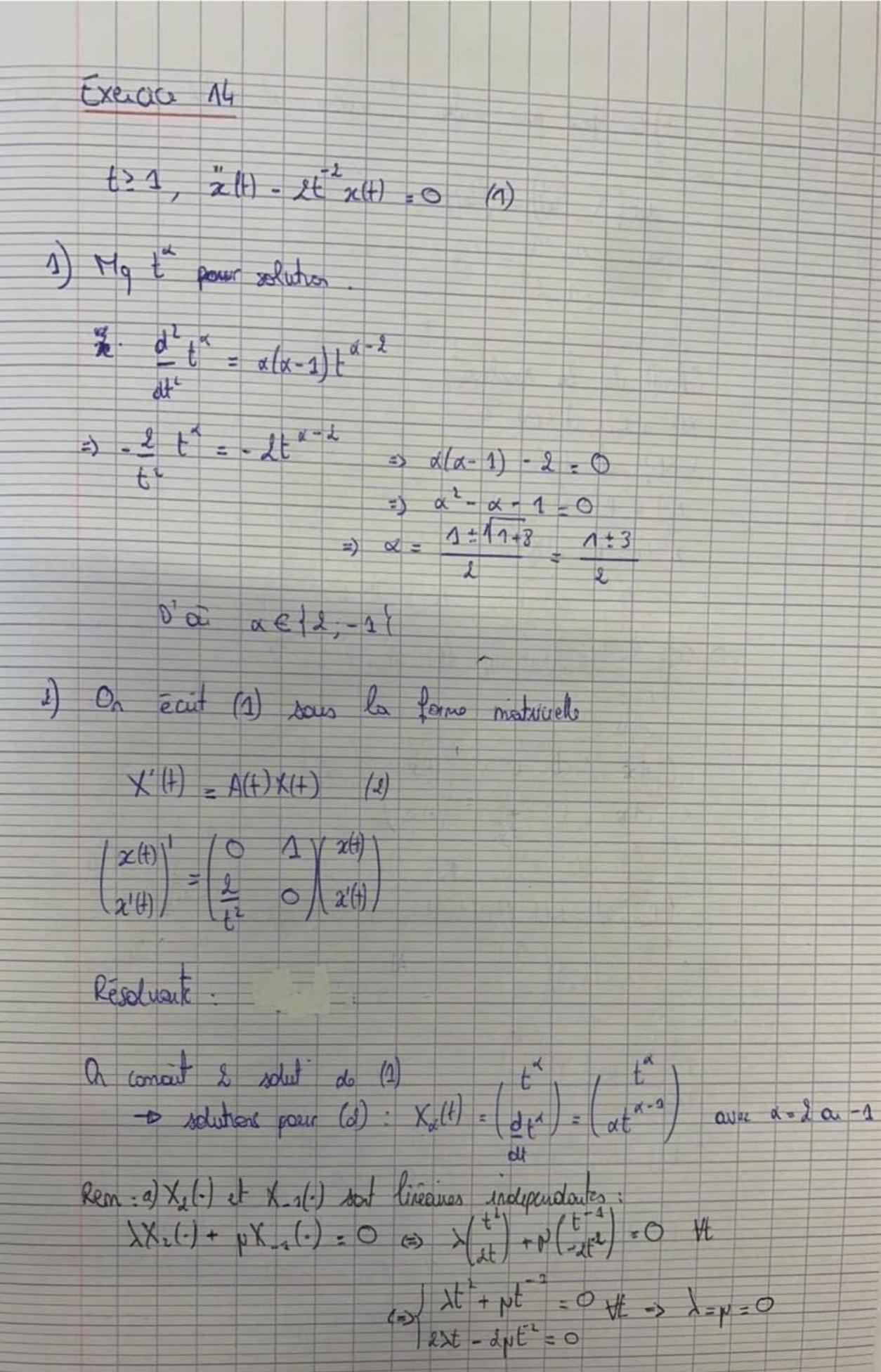
y = y - 42 + y2 14,16 14, - 9,1 + 14,1 14.1-141 3 14. 4 Doc 19(t, y, ) - P(t, y) < [4, -4] e et lat lip en y (Ren : fired pos loct lip & t) => Unicité globele to poo grave Pour (c): I lost lip ou tout interests I no contenant pos 0 8(4) - P(y2) = sup 19"1 14, -42 P'(y) = 1 1 0 850 6 C(I) 18, - 4. E = 010 (0, I) c(I)= 1'(y) = - = = = = 5 40 the of wieiti - globals guand of I can pe put pos applique 6 I n'est pos loislem lip. ex: [f(y) - f(0)] = 141/2 et ((y)-f(0)) and y o = 1/41/4 pos bornã De fait, (a) advet plusières solution · 4 = 0 ect sel 



(c)  $\int y'(\theta) = (y(\theta))^{\gamma_c}$   $\int y(0) = 0$ fort interple I = 70; +00[ Existence global su ou I= J-0; -a [ a 2 0) ca | f(y) | & | y | 1/2 & C(I) | y e(I) = 1 En fout sull Existence su 1-2a; da Exercice (2"(t) + et sin(2'H)) + Leap[-(2H)]= e 2(0) = 20 210)=2 \* (=) [Y'(+) = F(t, YH)] Y(0) = (3) FIRNIR - IR' 7 4: I - 12 0 7 I 06 I Feet C2 Courtly -dip => ] LOCALE, cold pour un interallo I 30

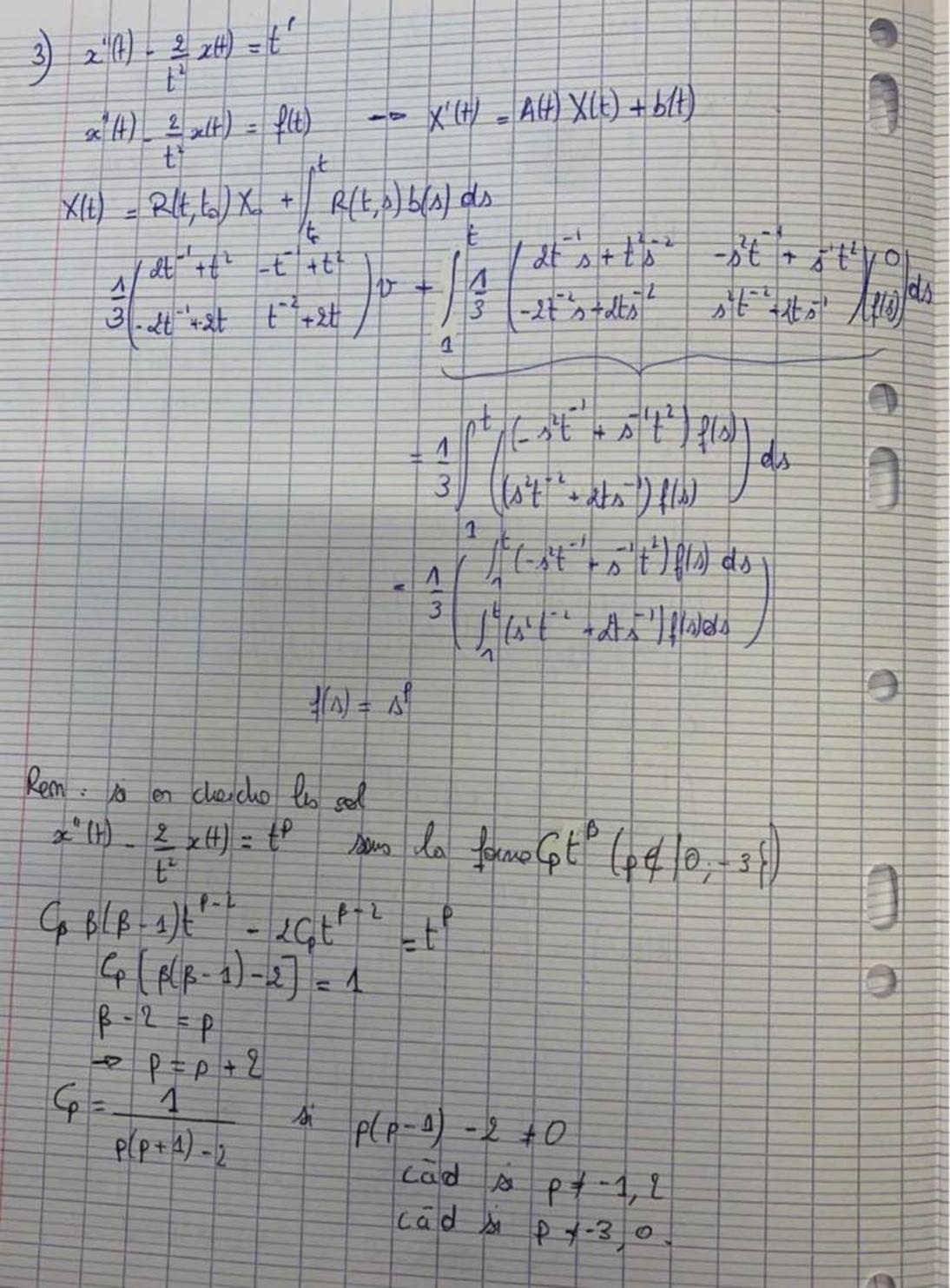


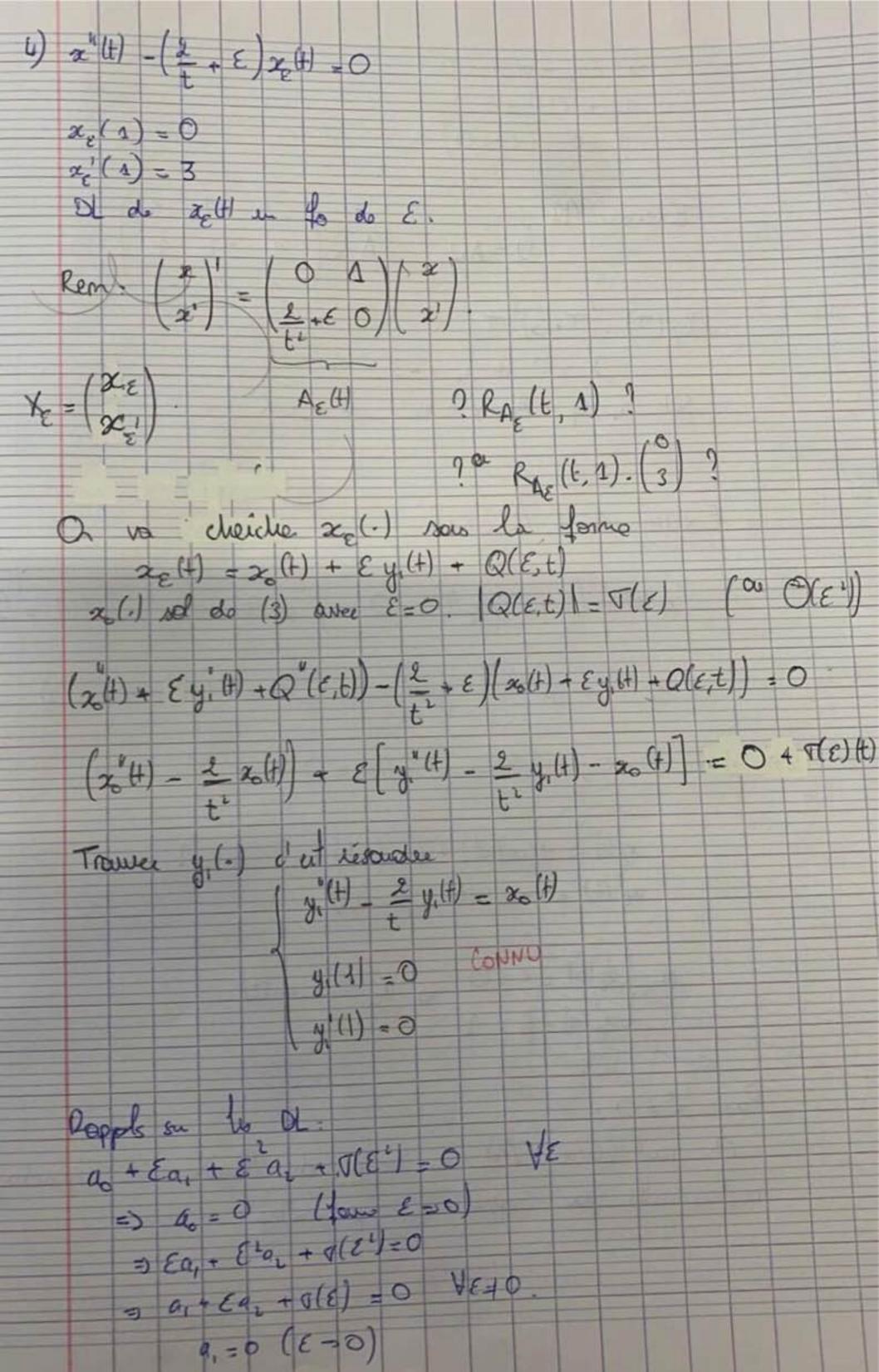




5) En fait pour venfier l'indep, il suffit de le faire en det (X, (to), X, (to)) + O. par ex: | 1 1 = 2 + 1 = 3 + 0 Colcul de la résoluste X(+) = R(t,s) X(s) YX(.) sol de (d) X(t) = R(t,s)X(s)X\_(+) = R(t, s) X\_(s) (t) ((R(t,s)), (R(t,1)), () -t-2 / (R(t, s)) (R(t, s)) (R(t, s)) (- 52 Il suffit de édicules R/t, 1) (R(t,s) = R(t, 1) R(1,1) = R(t, 1) R(s,1) -1) I = R(3,3) = R(3,1) R(3,3)

De faços dus générole Si X. (1) - X. (1) soit des sol lineament indopendante de X'(t) = A(t) X(t) (4) it suffit de ventier l'indep des vert (X. Ita), X. (to))) R(E,A) = V(+) V/2)-1 ou VH) = (X, (+), ..., X, (+)) (t,s) (s)  $\left(\frac{t}{at}\right) = R(t,s)\left(\frac{s^2}{as}\right)$  $\left(\left(\frac{t^{-1}}{t^{-2}}\right)\left(\frac{t^2}{2t}\right) = R(t,s)\left(\left(\frac{s^{-1}}{s^{-1}}\right)\left(\frac{s^2}{2s}\right)\right)$  $R(t,s) = (t^{-1} t^{1})(-s^{-1} + s^{2}) - 1$ 





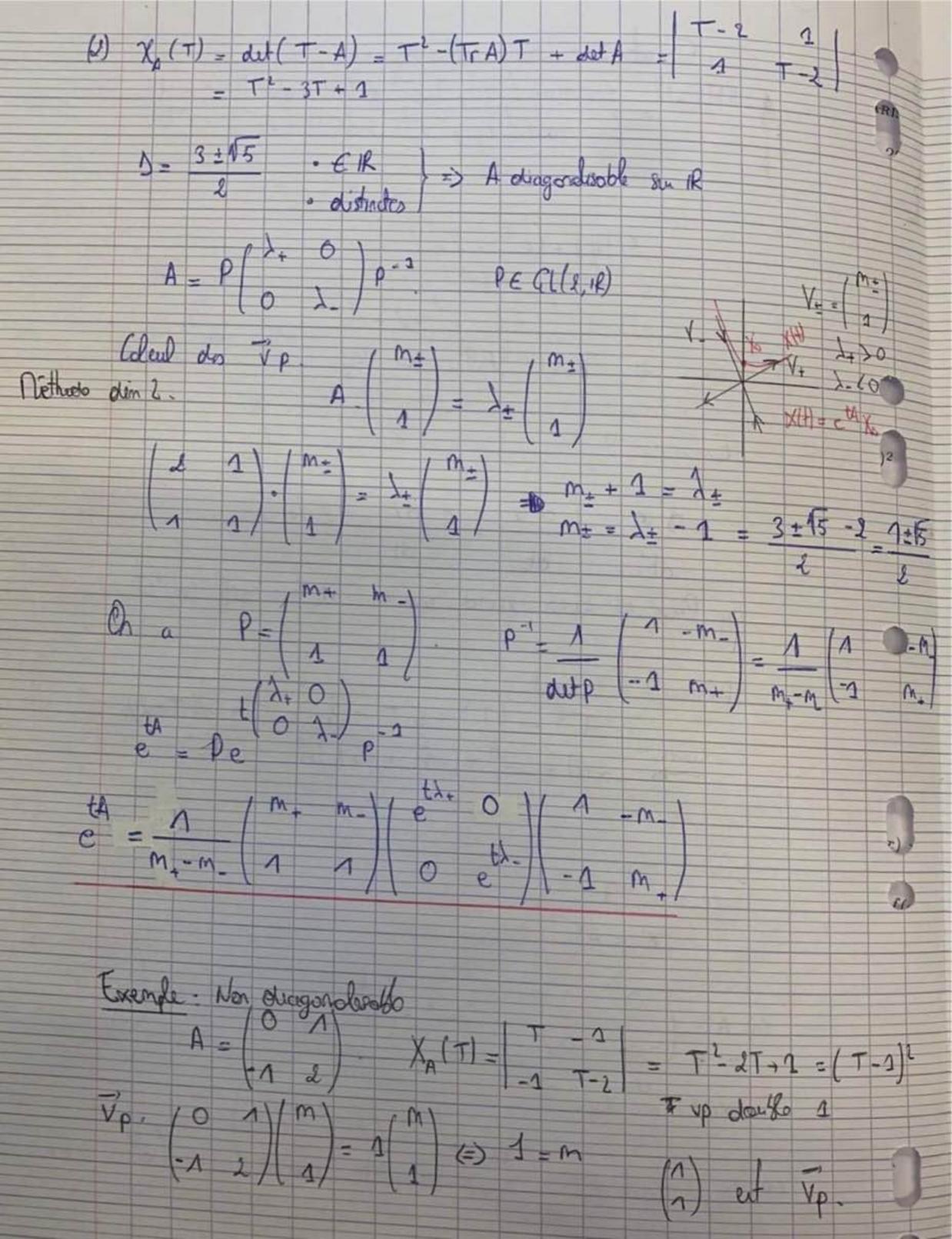
=) Eaz + a(E) = 0 az + (1) = 0 0=0 (8=0)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ Exeice 11 ... U = AU XA(T)=(T+3)+T 1, = 0 at 1 = -3. Sat us to Au, = 1, u, & u. e.k. Exerce 15 DEXAM "x(t) + (1+ Et) x(t) = 0 , x(0) = 0 , x(0) = 1 - > 2 (+) = y (+) + Ey (+) + E2 y (+) + O(62) Pour E=0,: 2(+) + w2x(+) = 0 20 (t) = x cos (wt) + Brin (out) 2 (+) = - 28in(t) + BC= (t) or 2001 = x = 0 = x (t) = sin(t) (2/0) = B = 1 On peut écure (1) en vertu du thécome de dépendance definentiable par roppat au parante

a derve 2 fair (1) et or injecte dons l'équat "yo (+) + ε y, (t) + ε ' y, (t) + σ(ε') + (1+εt)(y, (t) + εy, (t) + ε'y, (t) + σ(ε')) = 0 Donc en utilisent l'enverté d'en Q: yo (+) + yo (+) = 0 avec les C.I: ) fi(+) + y(+) + tyoH) = 0 2 (0) = y (0) + Ey, (0) + Ezy, (0) + 0(E1) = 0 (gi(+) + y.(+) + ty.(+) = 0 Z'(0) = y0(0) + E y, (0) + E y, (0) + (E') = 1 en utilist mat N. ( y60) = 4, (0) = 4, (0) = 0 yolo = 1 19, (0) = 4, (0) = 0 yo H + 40H = 0 4.10) = 0 => 40 (t) = dos (t) + Bsin (t) 40(0) = 1 or  $\begin{cases} \alpha = 0 \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases}$  =>  $y_0(t) = sin(t)$  A = 1  $A^2 = (-1)$   $I_2$ . (y, (H) +y, H) = -tyo(+) (y, (H) + (+1 0) y, (+) + (+1) ₹A

Y(t) = R(t,0) Y(0) + (t-s)A b(s) ds (t, cos(t-s) sin(t-s)/ (-si(t-s) cos(t-s) / -si(s) / ds Par soppat à la 7 comp 4/1) = ] -s. sir (t-s) sir (s) ds Cette méthode put être entre pour un sque dell son linéau Exercic 6 f. 1Rx1R2 -0 182 (t,y) -> (-y, + y2 + 2ty, -y2 + 3ty, 1) Mg Vocil, Jy'(t) = f(t, yth)) advet we may solution 1 460)=0 (0; +00[ -> 1R2 E -> 4(t)

. F at a crossonio affire in +00 || F(t, g) || \( \left \max (|y|), |e t \six(y) + 2e t + e |

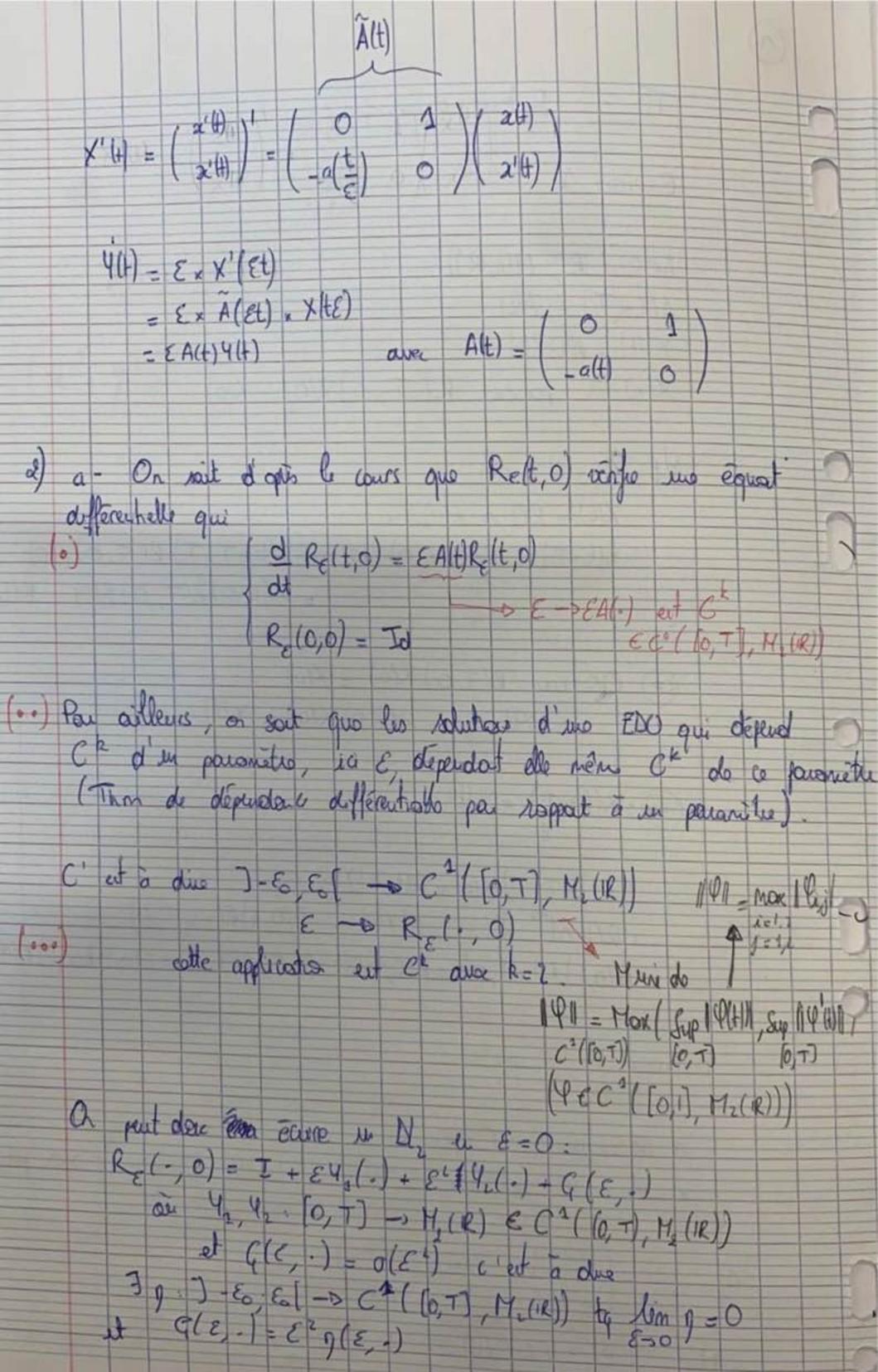
\[ \int \max (|y|), e t | \six(y) + 2e \frac{1}{2} - et \]  $\frac{2}{4} |y_1| + (e^t + 2e^t)$   $\frac{2}{4} |y_1| + (e^t + 2e^t)$ Cour => 3! (10 BALE Su 12. Exercice 8  $\frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = 4 \frac{d^2z}{dt} + 5 \frac{dz}{dt} = 2 = 6$ Eg lisous soms sword wenter it à coeff constat T3 - 4T' +5T - L = (T-1)(T-2) Polynomo Cavart: cours  $x(t) = ae^{tt} + (l_s + l_s t)e^{t}$ Exercise 7 x' = AX 001 (3) A = 0 1 sata (1) Deja Sait - winter coscut

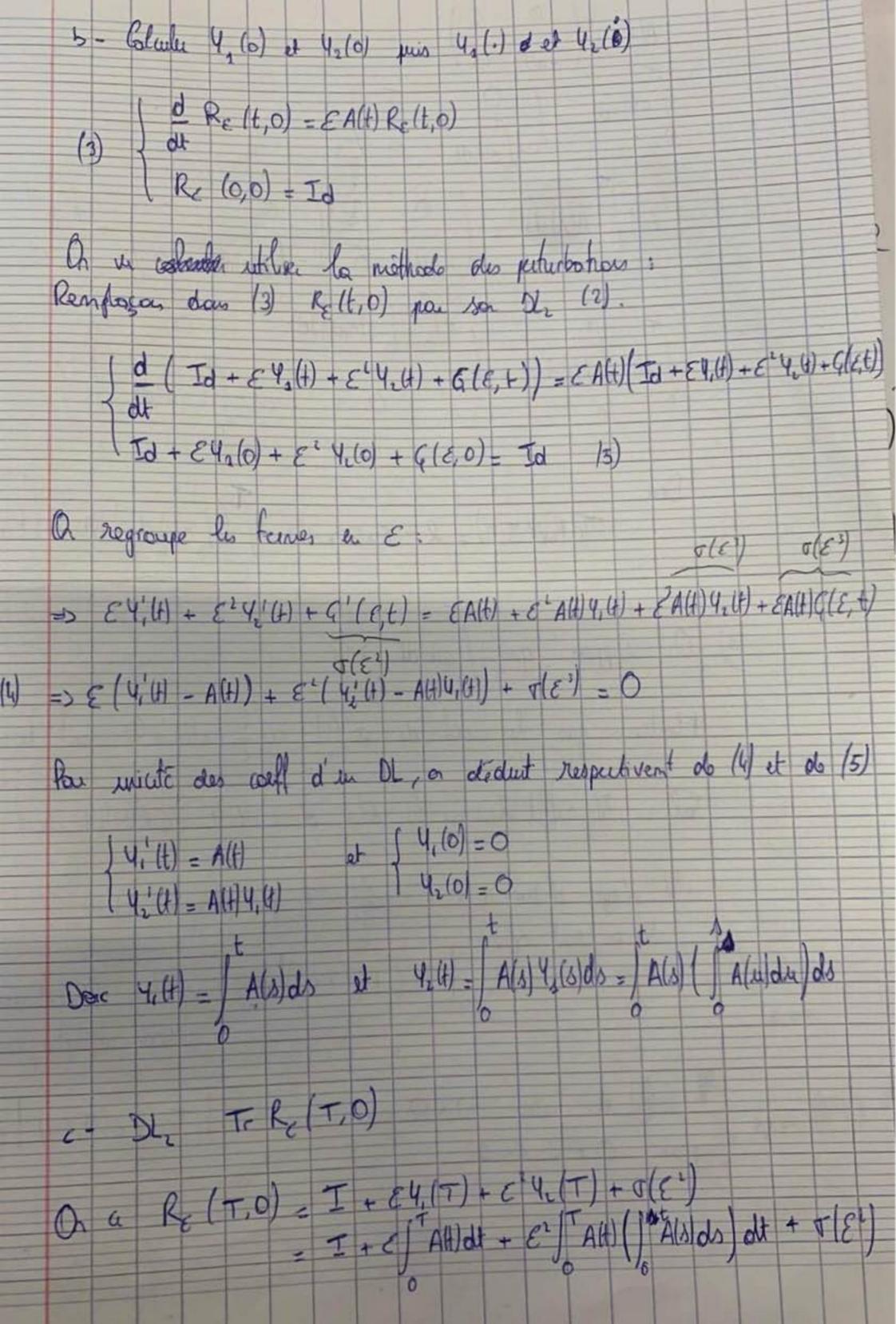


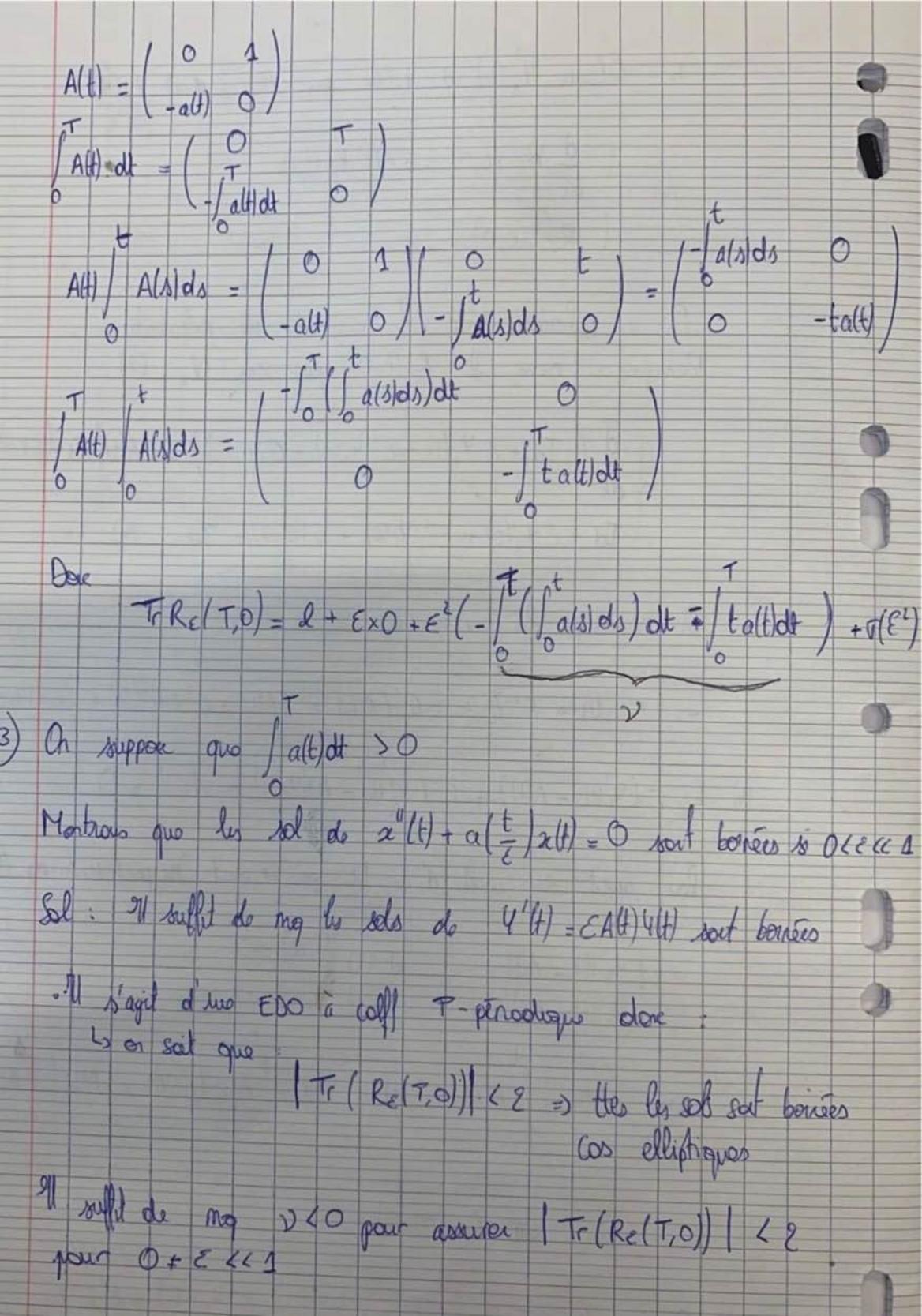
Esp Abble E - Ker (A - id) Trigonalisation: AV2 = (0) = V2-V Engrisole | \ \a | = \J + a | 0 2 4 N. N. Resteute d'onotre ON th( I + aN +a) Q13 \ Notice trangulare supireur h au h 21 an an (x = 2 x + a x + a x + a x x + a x x = 2 x =  $-0 \chi_{3}(t) = e \chi_{3}(0)$   $\chi_{1}(t) = \lambda_{2} \chi_{1} + a_{3}e^{t\lambda_{3}} \chi_{3}(0)$ variat de les constante t

sez (1) = e 2 22 (0) + de (6-0) en somme directe Connect ingonolises we matrice 3 x 3 · Pol constantique ~ en girande) En dem 3 Mayon commade determiner un 2 per invarior

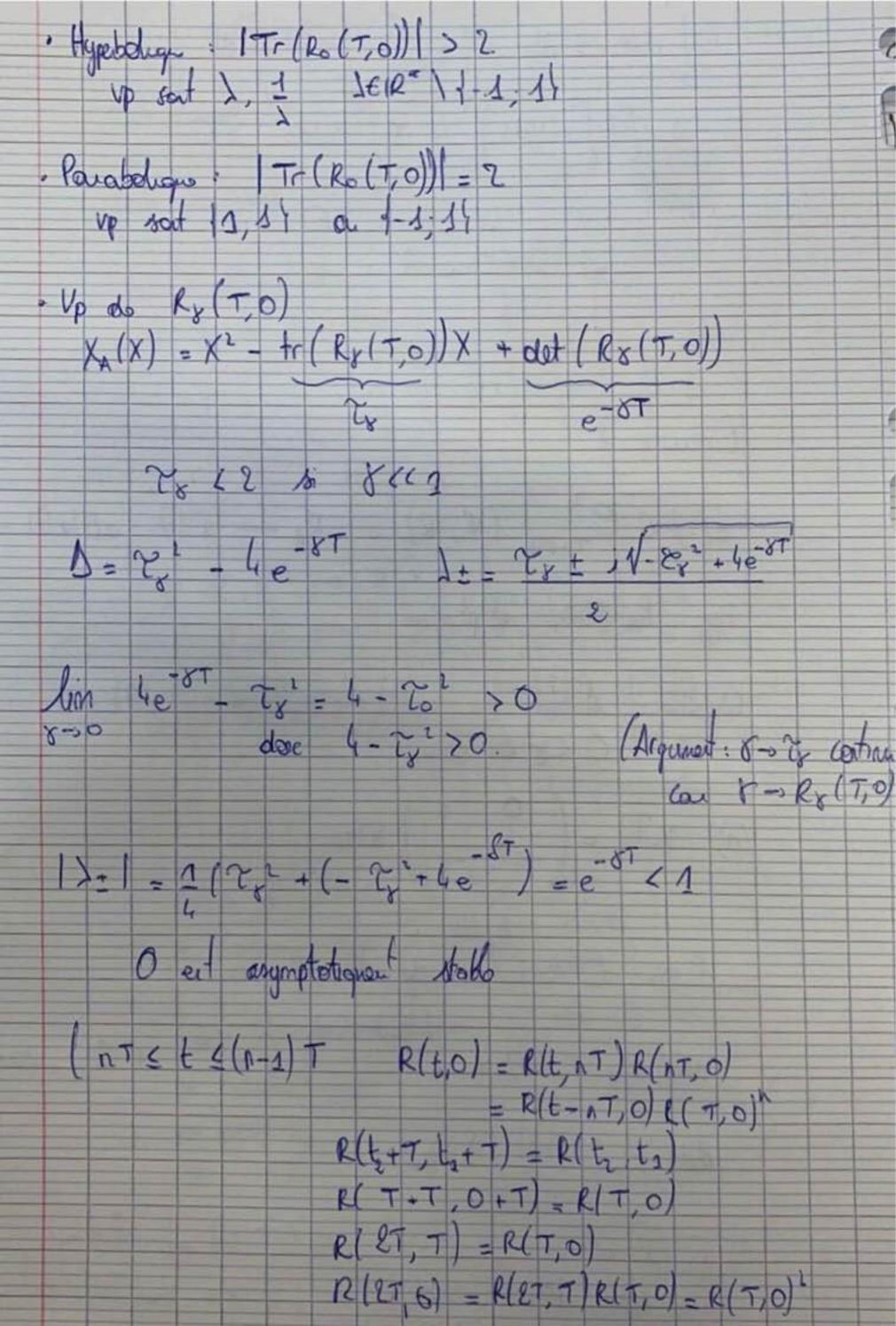
· Trouver H to AHCH demH = 2 · Alos & WEH · A/H : 2 2 . X(+) = e X(0) Trouver in Vp 11 do A dow H Charles v X u day H. Down to have (u, v, w) A cut triongulous Traver in 2- da invaient (=) Traver in veil propre pour \$ O=CX, P) JA P (x) = (xA) = (x) (xA) = x (x) & Q(X) =0 (D) (P) AX) cood si XEH gloss AXEH AM Exercise 9 X) - AX Main 2: THAT HOURS OF A J 2 >0 Dox O est Install Ave = do T = + 1 2 vap réelles + diagonalisable 1 Vp >0 instable 1 VP KO others . one exp page de olin 1 (1) 1 scule vop. AKS€127, Ko =

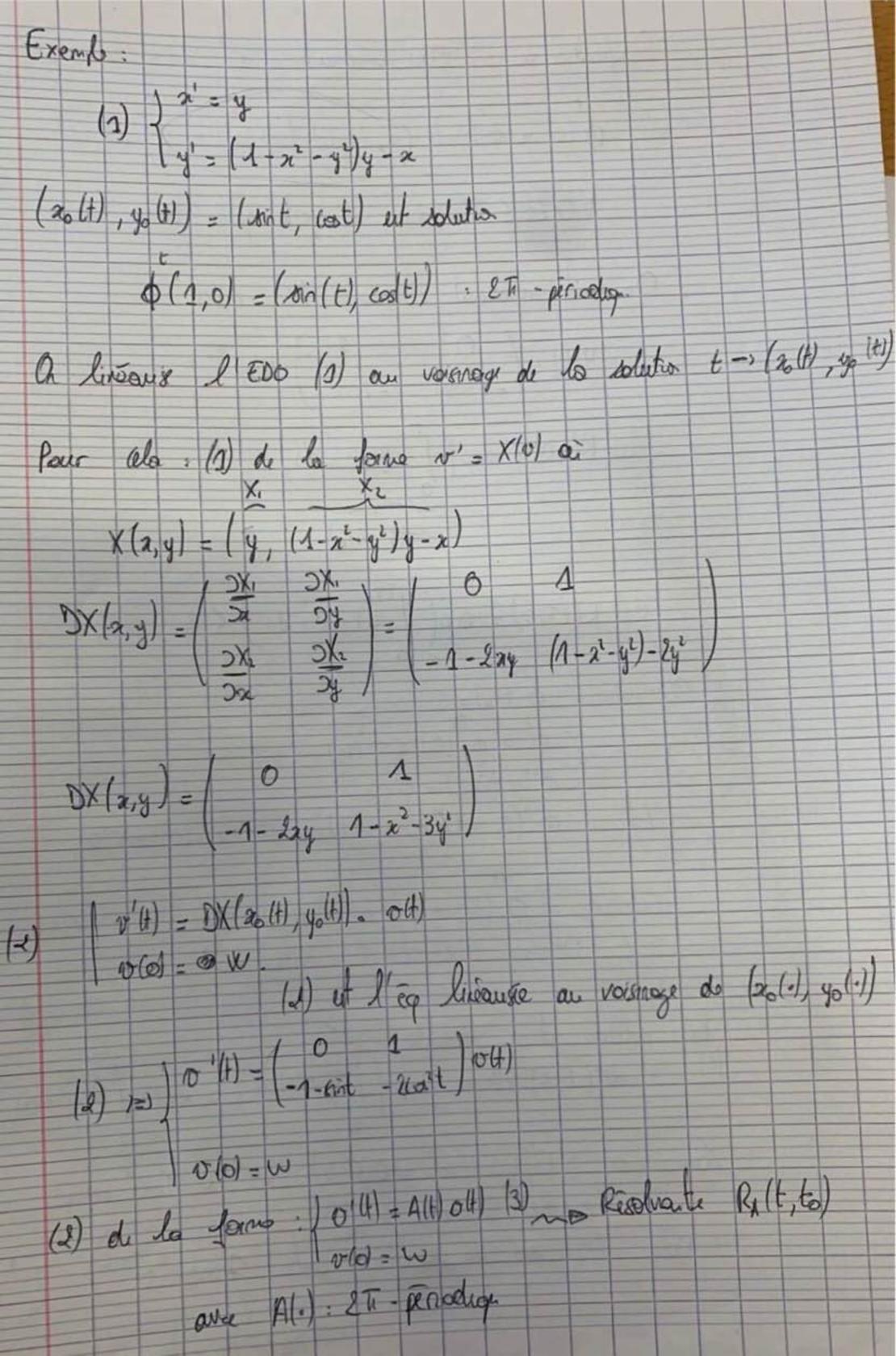


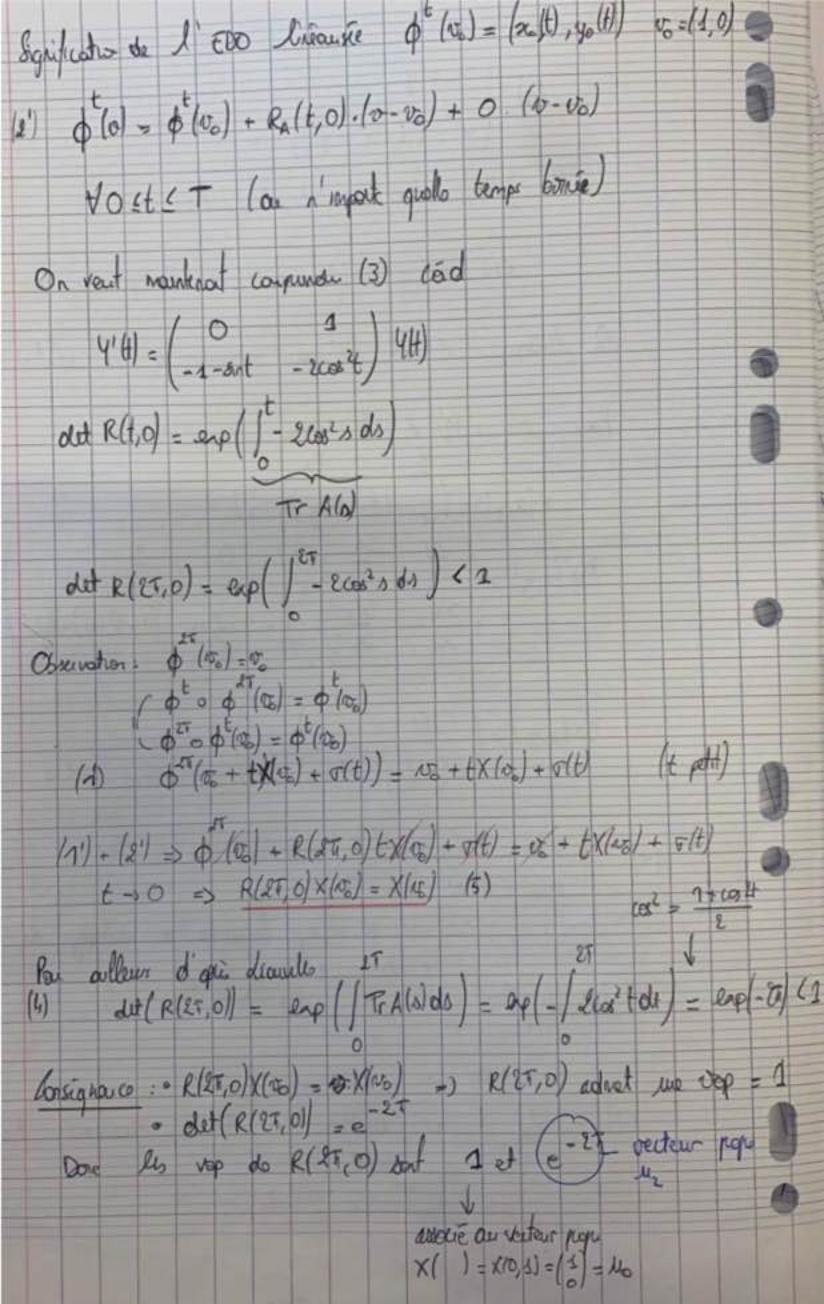


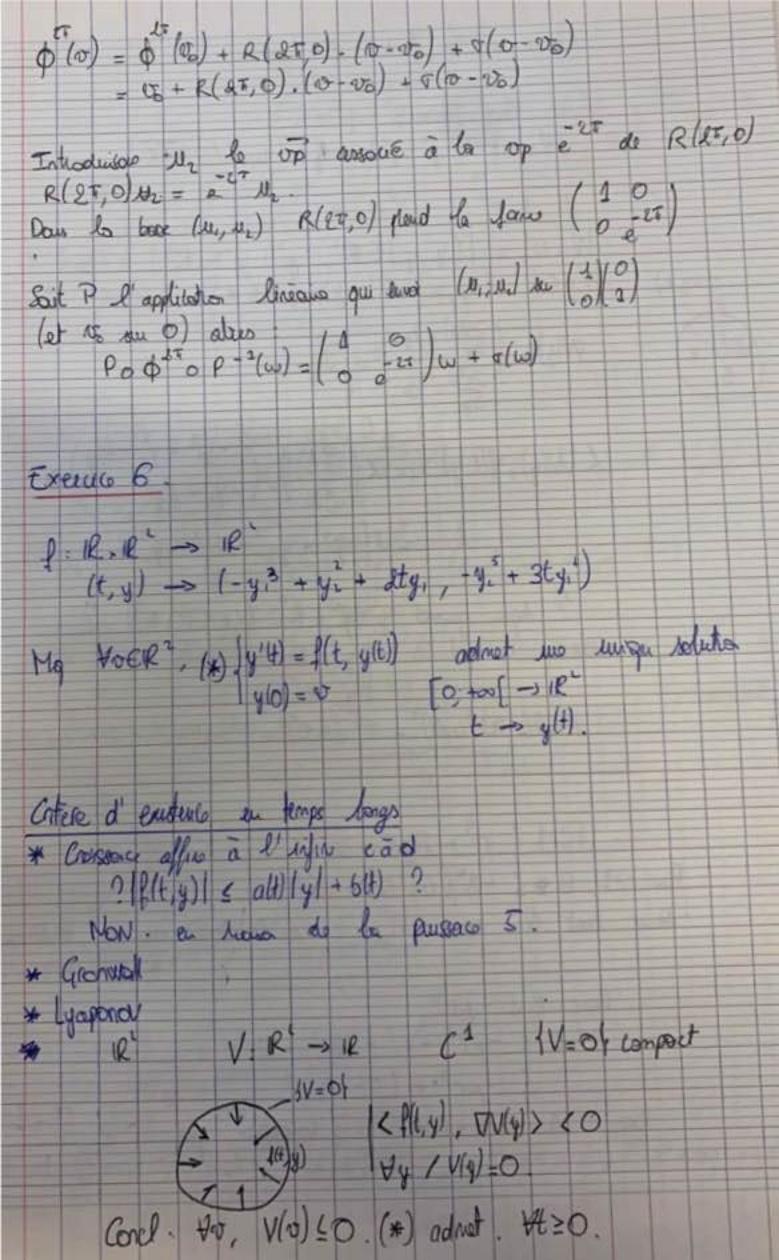


o off u'(t) dt = [ou) - / v'(t) u(t) dt - v=[t]alsids] - + Jalsids >0 => V(O. CXO6, 7,9 Exercice 2 a(-) € € 1-per (IR, IR) RA => 2"(t) + a(t)2(t) = 0 Hyp: RA (T, 0) elliptique Question: stabilité de 2"(t) + 82 (t) + a(t) 2(t) = 0 0 48 44 1 (1)  $\times'(H) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & 3 \\ -a(H) & -8 \end{array}\right) \times (H)$ d'air la relation de droudle, en a: det (Rs(T,0)) = = = (A(1)) dt = car 830 det (Rx (T,0)) = 1, 12 D'an l'enonce, S = 0,  $R_0(T,0)$  est elliptique io -io en espet,  $|T_r(R_0(T,0))| \in 2$ , up de  $R_0(T,0)$  soil e , e io  $R_0(T,0) = P(\cos 0 - \sin 0) = 1$ 









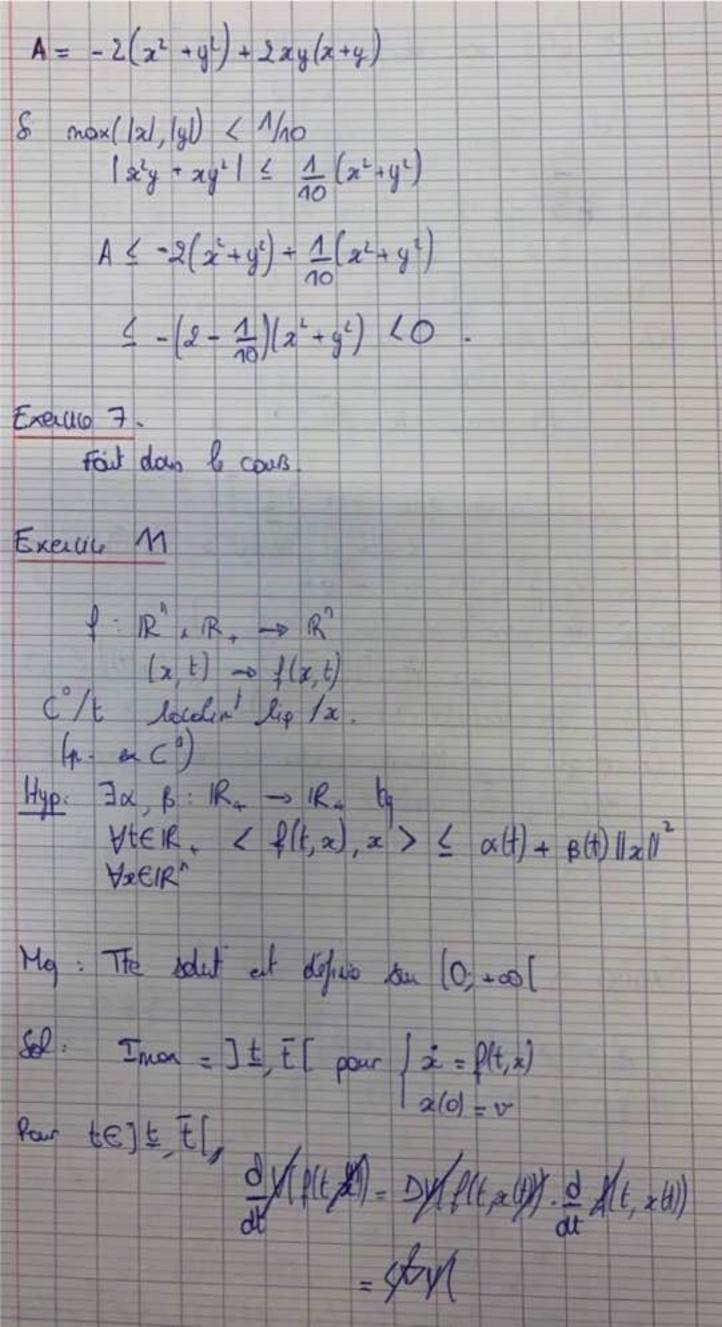
Chaix de la fontes de lyaponor V(y, y) = y1 + y12 = R2 c>0 : 1 V = cf = 1 y'+ y' = c+ 1= (exb (0, (c+ R)) V ent ( |V=0| = |(y,y) \in R2, y1 + y2 = R4| = Ceccle (O, R) |V < 0| = |(y,y) \in R2, y2 + y2 \in R4| = D(O, R) Compact (con ferrise) C(0, 1) V(y) = ( 2V(y) = 2g, ) = dy < W(y), P(t,y)> = < ( &y, ), (-y,3 + y, + 2ky,) > A = 2[-y," + y,y,"+2ty," - y," + 3ty,y,"] ? sure quand y'+y'= R (yEC(0, R)) ? Parsons in polario: ( y, = 2000) A=2(-24(ca0)) - 26 (sn0)6+ 13 cas0 sn0+2t12 (ca20+3tr3 snows) 10 1 f n3 + Ster + 3tr3 · Pair 121, B & & - 2" (cos 0) + on 0) - Pour tout 0 min (co + sh 0) > 0 car oad, on 0 no s'amulat pos w in temps. Done B & - pr B+C 5- fr4+ 53 + 2tr2 + 3tr3 4 -pr + (5t+1)13 Done A = 2(B+C)(O) à conclus que  $r \ge 5t+1$ 

Soft y(+) sol do ) y(+) = f(t, y(+)) Notons I max I interall maximal ale solution Trop SIR' to y(t) Soit Et = sup Imax ( pet so) pe : peut - plee == in Imon (pe -a) Imax = ] t; t[ a vient may t = +00. Si a rictort pao le cos: Chairson R = 5t + 1 + 1 on a wa que HED t to Quand V<sub>κ</sub>(y) = y' + y' - κ' (y) > ∠ 0 quand V<sub>κ</sub>(y) = 0 D'as le votro de descenor (cous)  $V_{R}(y(t)) \leq O$ Mous 14. Vely) & O t = D(O, R)

Of d'optis le cutiere de soutre de tout compact 3t. ( t top

HE) t, t ( 4H) & D(O, R)

Tomport. Mary 14. Very) & O ( = D(0, R) Contraction avec (-) Exercis 5 | 2' = -2+yt 200) = 20 4(0) = 40 V(2,4) = 22+4 V(2) = (2x) A = ( P(2,y), \(\nabla V(2,y) \) = & \( \lambda (-x+y') + y(-y+xi) \) = & (-2'+xy'+9x'-y')



Proof te 
$$f$$
 =  $f$  =  $f$ 

2) Mg VNEIR (\*) (\*) adnot des solutions définies Yt. On a YXER', ||AX+pF(x,t)|| & ||A|||X|| + |p| ||F(x,t)|| La solution de la 4) out défine pour tout tEIR. 1') Set als (\*\*) quand y = 0.  $X'(t) = A \times (t)$   $X(t) = e^{tA} = (cost sint)(v_1)$   $x(t) = e^{tA} = (-sint cost)(v_2)$ 3)  $X_{P, v}(\cdot) \cdot IR \rightarrow IR^{2}$ lea solution do  $\int X^{1}(t) = AX(t) + pF(Xt), t$ No  $\int X_{P, v}(\cdot) = \int X_{1}(t) = AX(t) + pF(Xt), t$ No  $\int X_{P, v}(\cdot) = \int X_{1}(t) = \int X_{2}(t) + pF(Xt), t$ No  $\int X_{1}(t) = \int X_{2}(t) = \int X$ VIER, Xy, v (t) = et v + { e F(Xp, v (s), s) ds On vail Xp, (t+2) = Xp, (t) pour tout tER On soil que in nt me notate d'angli-t. Pou 27 - percoducité de cox et en jor a VIOR Xy, o(t+3) = ta + f e(t-s)A F(x, o(s), s) ds

