3. VALORES PROPIOS COMPLEJOS:

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$$

$$\boldsymbol{k}_1$$
 , \boldsymbol{k}_2 ... \boldsymbol{k}_n

$$x_G(t) = C_1(B_1\cos(\beta t) - B_2\sin(\beta t))e^{\alpha t} + C_2(B_2\cos(\beta t) + B_1\sin(\beta t))e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\boldsymbol{B}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\boldsymbol{k}_1 + \overline{\boldsymbol{k}_1} \right] \quad \boldsymbol{y} \quad \boldsymbol{B}_2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{i}}{2} \left[\boldsymbol{k}_1 - \overline{\boldsymbol{k}_1} \right]$$

Resolver El siguiente Sistema de Ecuaciones Diferenciales Homogéneo

$$X' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 \\ -4 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} x$$

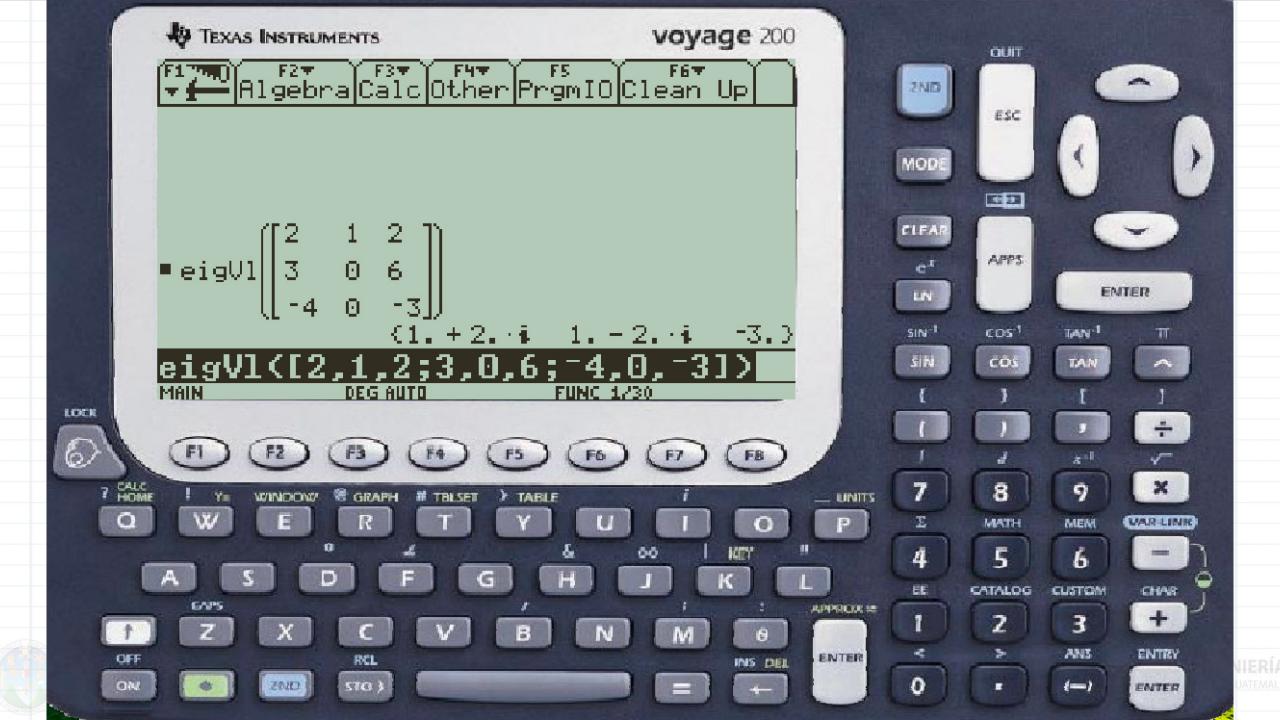
$$|\boldsymbol{a} - \boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{I}| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 \\ -4 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -\lambda & 6 \\ -4 & 0 & -3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-\lambda^3 - \lambda^2 + \lambda - 15 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3$$
 $\lambda_{2.3} = 1 \pm 2i$



Para
$$\lambda_1 = -$$

$$\boldsymbol{K}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{k}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{k}_2 \\ \boldsymbol{k}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 - (-3) & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -(-3) & 6 \\ -4 & 0 & -3 - (-3) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k1 \\ k2 \\ k3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \\ -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k1 \\ k2 \\ k3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/5 & 2/5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \qquad k_2 + 2k_3 = 0 k_2 = -2k_3 k_1 + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)k_2 + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)k_3 = 0 k_1 + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)(-2k_3) + \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)k_3 = 0$$

 $k_3 = 1$

$$K_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} k_{1} \\ k_{2} \\ k_{3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow K_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
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$$\boldsymbol{x}_{1}(\boldsymbol{t}) = \boldsymbol{C}_{1}\boldsymbol{K}_{1}\boldsymbol{e}^{\lambda_{1}t} = \boldsymbol{C}_{1}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\boldsymbol{e}^{(-3)t}$$

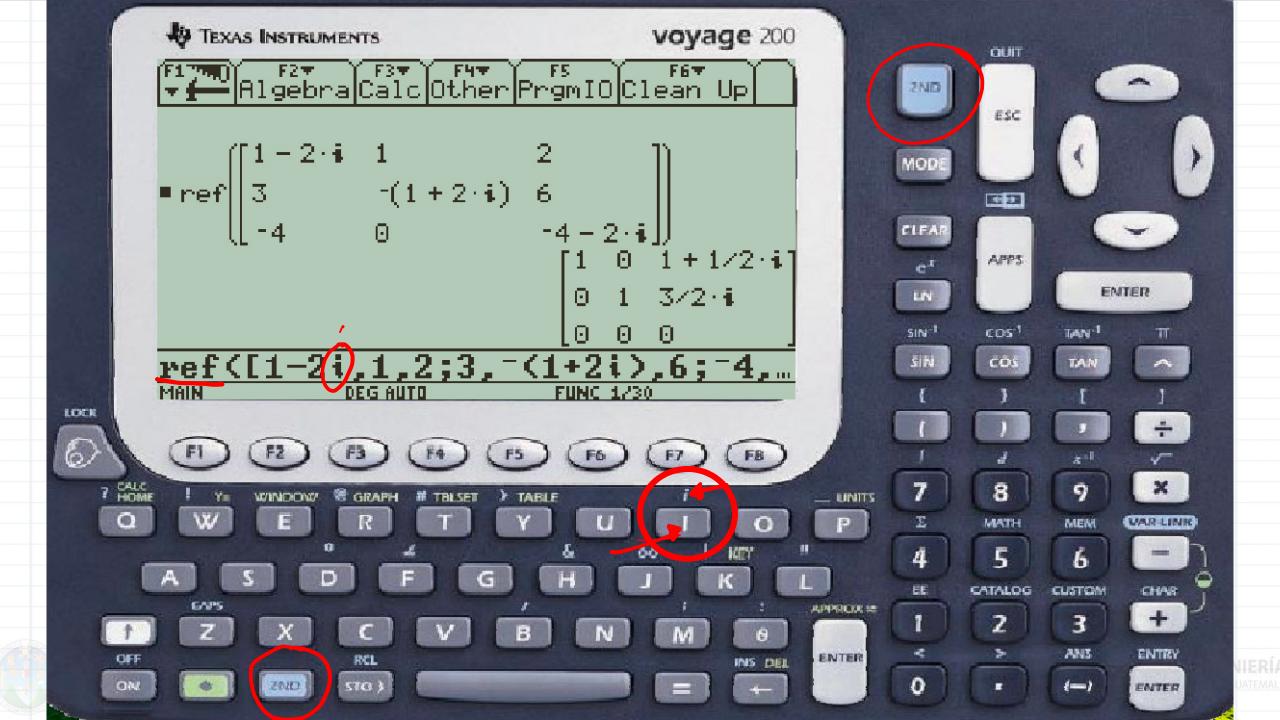
Para:
$$\lambda_2 = 1 + 2i$$

$$K_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{k}_4 \\ \mathbf{k}_5 \\ \mathbf{k}_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} k_{4} \\ k_{5} \\ k_{6} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -\lambda & 6 \\ -4 & 0 & -3 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_{4} \\ k_{5} \\ k_{6} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 - (1+2i) & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -(1+2i) & 6 \\ -4 & 0 & -3 - (1+2i) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_4 \\ k_5 \\ k_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-2i & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1-2i & 6 \\ -4 & 0 & -4-2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_4 \\ k_5 \\ k_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Para:
$$\lambda_2 = 1 + 2i$$

$$\vec{k}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} k_4 \\ k_5 \\ k_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 - \lambda & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -\lambda & 6 \\ -4 & 0 & -3 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_4 \\ k_5 \\ k_6 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 - (1+2i) & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -(1+2i) & 6 \\ -4 & 0 & -3 - (1+2i) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_4 \\ k_5 \\ k_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2i & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 - 2i & 6 \\ -4 & 0 & -4 - 2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_4 \\ k_5 \\ k_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{k}_5 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\mathbf{i}\right)\mathbf{k}_6 = 0$$

$$\mathbf{k}_5 = -\left(\frac{3}{2}\mathbf{i}\right)\mathbf{k}_6$$

$$\mathbf{k}_4 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{i}\right)\mathbf{k}_6 = 0$$

$$\boldsymbol{k}_4 = -\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{i}\right)\boldsymbol{k}_6$$

$$K_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{k}_{4} \\ \mathbf{k}_{5} \\ \mathbf{k}_{6} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow K_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{i} \\ -\frac{3}{2}\mathbf{i} \\ -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{i} \end{pmatrix}$$

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 $k_6 = 1$

$$\boldsymbol{K}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - \frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{i} \\ -\frac{3}{2}\boldsymbol{i} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_2(t) = C_2(B_1\cos(\beta t) - B_2\sin(\beta t))e^{\alpha t} + C_3(B_2\cos(\beta t) + B_1\sin(\beta t))e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\boldsymbol{B}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\boldsymbol{k}_2 + \overline{\boldsymbol{k}_2} \right] \quad \boldsymbol{y} \quad \boldsymbol{B}_2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{i}}{2} \left[\boldsymbol{k}_2 - \overline{\boldsymbol{k}_2} \right]$$

$$B_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 - \frac{1}{2}i \\ -\frac{3}{2}i \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 + \frac{1}{2}i \\ \frac{3}{2}i \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{i}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 - \frac{1}{2}i \\ -\frac{3}{2}i \\ \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 + \frac{1}{2}i \\ \frac{3}{2}i \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ -3i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{i^2}{2} \\ -\frac{3i^2}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 3/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
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$$\vec{K}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 - \frac{1}{2}i \\ 0 - \frac{3}{2}i \\ 1 + 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{K}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}\boldsymbol{i}\\-\frac{3}{2}\boldsymbol{i}\\\boldsymbol{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\mathbf{0}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{\mathbf{n}}{Re}$$

$$\boldsymbol{B}_1 = Re[\boldsymbol{k}_2] \quad \boldsymbol{y} \quad \boldsymbol{B}_2 = Im[\boldsymbol{k}_2]$$

$$B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 3/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \alpha + i\beta = \hat{\alpha} + i\hat{\beta}$$

$$x_2(t) = C_2(B_1 \cos(\beta t) - \sin(\beta t))e^{\alpha t} + C_3(B_2 \cos(\beta t) + B_1 \sin(\beta t))e^{\alpha t}$$

$$x_{2}(t) = C_{2}\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} cos(2t) - \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 3/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} sin(2t) e^{t} + C_{3}\begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 3/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} cos(2t) + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} sin(2t) e^{t}$$

ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES DE COEFICIENTES VARIABLES POR MEDIO DE SERIES DE POTENCIA

$$Y^{\parallel} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n N(n-1) \times^{n-2}$$

$$\gamma = \sum_{N=3}^{90} C_N N_N (N-1)(N-2) X^{N-3}$$