

SISTEMAS DE ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES DE PRIMER ORDEN HOMOGENIOS (*VALORES Y VECTORES PROPIOS*)



$$\begin{aligned}
 x'_1 &= a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n \\
 x'_2 &= a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n \\
 &\vdots \\
 x'_m &= a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + a_{m3}x_3 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ \vdots \\ x'_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{13} + \cdots + a_{1n} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{23} + \cdots + a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} + a_{m2} + a_{m3} + \cdots + a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X' = ax$$

$$x = \overset{\checkmark}{C} \overset{\checkmark}{K} e^{\lambda t}$$

$$x = \mathbb{C} K e^{\lambda t} \checkmark$$

$$X' = \lambda \mathbb{C} K e^{\lambda t}$$



$$X' = ax$$

$$\rightarrow \cancel{\lambda \mathbb{C} K e^{\lambda t}} = a(\cancel{\mathbb{C} K e^{\lambda t}})$$

$$aK - \lambda K = 0$$

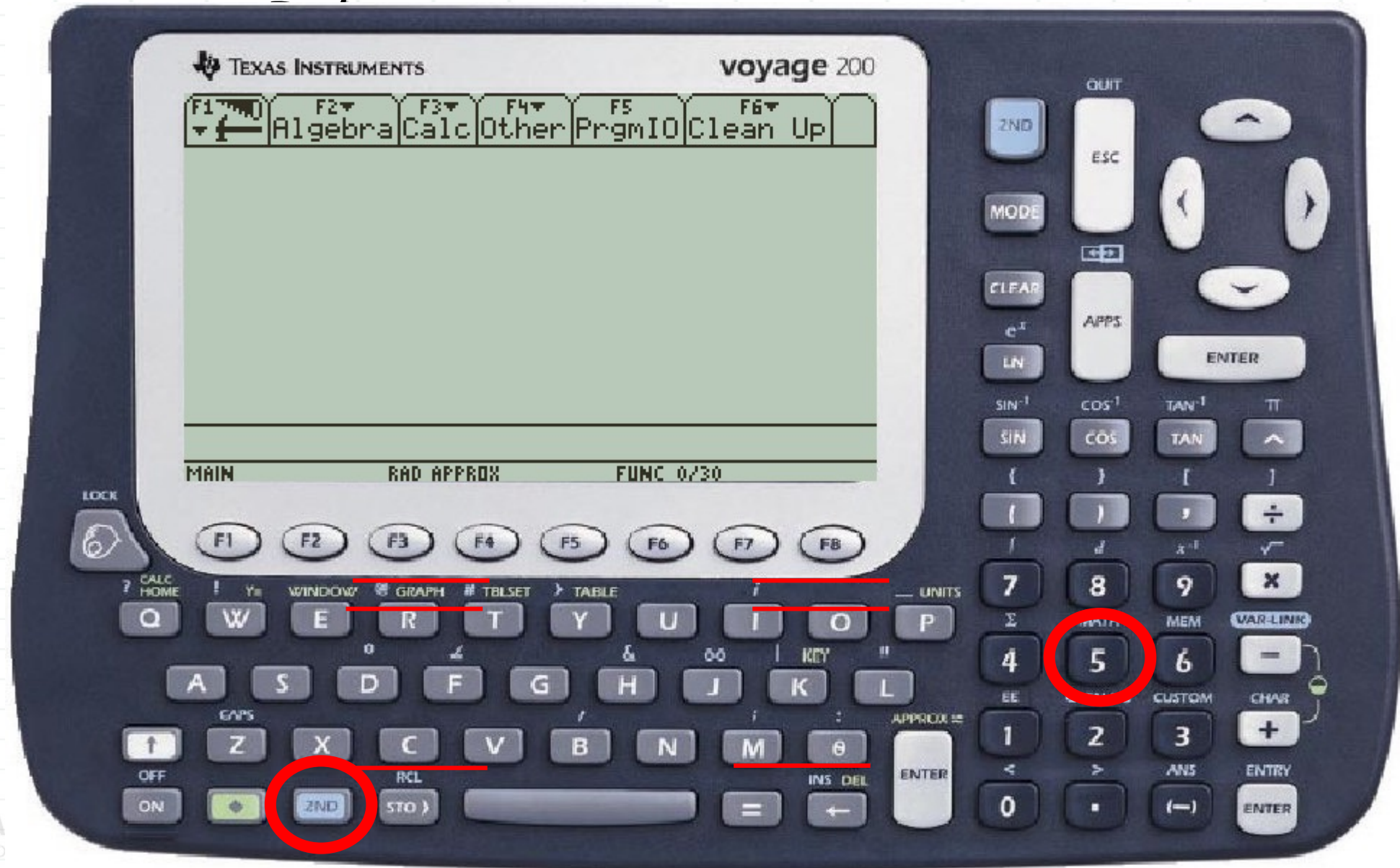
$$(a - \lambda)K = 0$$

$$(a - \lambda I)K = 0$$

$$|a - \lambda I| = 0$$

1. Reales Distintos.
2. Reales Repetidos.
3. Complejos.





1. VALORES PROPIOS REALES DISTINTOS:

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \quad k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n$$

$$x_G(t) = C_1 \underline{k_1} e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_2 \underline{k_2} e^{\lambda_2 t} + \dots + C_n k_n e^{\lambda_n t}$$

i) Resolver El siguiente Sistema de Ecuaciones Diferenciales Homogéneo:

$$x' = ax$$

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



$$|a - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| = 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_a$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} -1 - \lambda & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & -1 - \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 - \lambda \end{array} \right| = 0$$

$$Det = (-1)^{i+j} \underbrace{a_{ij}} |M_{ij}|$$

$$det = (-1 - \lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -1 - \lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 6 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} - (4) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 6 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} + (2) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 + 27\lambda - 90 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -5; \quad \lambda_2 = 6; \quad \lambda_3 = 3$$

AHORA PARA CADA VALOR PROPIO HAY QUE CALCULARLE SU VECTOR PROPIO DE SOLUCION, ENTONCES TENEMOS:

