Лекция 10

«Методы решения одн.СтЛВУ на одном примере.

Устойчивость по Ляпунову решений СтЛВУ»

состоит в разискании п лин. независиших Метод Эйлера pemerun yp. D==A= B Buge =(t)===== L COTET. SH. A & COTETE. GERTOP Ecru regolucumerx peu. Z(+), cooth. cotet. 3 maz. меньше гем кратность этого собетвенного знагения, mo npouzbodutes nonoxnenue cobokynhoetu построениях лин. низав. решений с помощью pynkynn Buga: { aet + ae, te, + ... + a, t + a, y et

Более демально, если х=хо корень кратноети к, то ещу будет соответствоbath pobro k mm. negab. pemermit: m ng myx tygyt nemers bud \(\frac{1}{3}(1) \frac{1}{6} \), ... \(\frac{1}{3}(m) \frac{1}{6} \) Za(1), ... Za(m) run. negab. cooctb. bekroper matp. A, m=n-rank (A-20E) + were Kretok Xopda. the coots. cotets. znar. Lo OCTARBRICE R-M TYGYT WHETE bug $\left\{\frac{1}{4^{-1}},\frac$ q = 1,2,... s(j) 5 = 1,2,... m hpu coegunitekou Rektoper K 7,(j) Aracj) = >o. Racj) アルリナロ A (i) = > (i) + (i) A (signis) = 1. (signis) + (sign-16)

Memogur penerus oon. Cm1BY ra odron nourepe. $\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{D}\vec{x} = A\vec{x}$ えばってん $\lambda \vec{\chi} e^{\lambda t} = A \vec{\chi} e^{\lambda t} \Rightarrow A \vec{\chi} = \lambda \vec{\chi}$ det $(A - \lambda E) = 0$ $\left| \frac{1-\lambda}{-2} \right|_{-1} = 0 \Rightarrow -(1-\lambda^2) + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm i$ シューシ (1-i) 81+82=0 => 82=-2, 81=1+i $\begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 1 \\ -2 & -1-i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 84 \\ Ye \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1+i}{-2} - \frac{1+i}{-1+i} \right) \left(\frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} \right) = \left(\frac{0}{0} \right) \Rightarrow (1+i) \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \beta_2 = -2, \beta_1 = 1-i$

$$\vec{\chi}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} e^{it}$$

$$\vec{\chi}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} e^{it}$$

$$\vec{x}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} (4+i)(\cos t + i \sin t) \\ -2(\cos t + i \sin t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t - \sin t + i(\cos t + \sin t) \\ -2(\cos t + i \sin t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t - \sin t & \cos t + \sin t \\ -2 \cos t & -2 \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$
Eagurnas marpuya

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D\vec{x} = A\vec{x} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ -2 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1/2} = \pm i$$

$$\lambda_1 = i$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1+i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\lambda_2 = -i$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$

3 anuna nepermennoux
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 1-i \\ -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = S \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S(\frac{\dot{y}_1}{\dot{y}_2}) = AS(\frac{\dot{y}_1}{\dot{y}_2}) \Rightarrow (\frac{\dot{y}_1}{\dot{y}_2}) = 5^1 AS(\frac{\dot{y}_1}{\dot{y}_2})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 unu $\begin{pmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
x_A \\
x_z
\end{pmatrix} = S\begin{pmatrix} y_n \\
y_z
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & 1-i \\
-2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e^{it} & 0 \\
0 & e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
c_z
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1+i)e^{it} & (1-i)e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & = \begin{pmatrix} (1+i)e^{it} & (1-i)e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & = \begin{pmatrix} (1+i)e^{it} & (1-i)e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

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(1+i) & (c_z) & = \begin{pmatrix} (1+i)e^{it} & (1-i)e^{it} \\
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\end{pmatrix}$$

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\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & = \begin{pmatrix} (1+i)e^{it} & (1-i)e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
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\end{pmatrix}$$

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(1+i) & (c_z) & = \begin{pmatrix} (1+i)e^{it} & (1-i)e^{it} \\
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c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & = \begin{pmatrix} (1+i)e^{it} & (1-i)e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & = \begin{pmatrix} (1+i)e^{it} & (1-i)e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
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\end{pmatrix}$$

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(1+i) & (c_z) & = \begin{pmatrix} (1+i)e^{it} & (1-i)e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
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\end{pmatrix}$$

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(1+i) & (c_z) & = \begin{pmatrix} (1+i)e^{it} & (1-i)e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & e^{it} & e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & e^{it} & e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & e^{it} & e^{it} \\
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\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & e^{it} & e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & e^{it} & e^{it} \\
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c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & e^{it} & e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & e^{it} & e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & e^{it} & e^{it} \\
-2e^{it} & -2e^{it} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} e_A \\
c_z
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
(1+i) & (c_z) & e^{it} & e^$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_A \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t - \sin t & \cos t + \sin t \\ -2 \cos t & -2 \sin t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_A \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{4t} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{(1+i)^{2}}{2}ie^{it} & -\frac{1}{4}(1+i)^{2}e^{it} & -\frac{1}{4}(1+i)^{2}e^{it} \\ -\frac{1}{4}(1+i)^{2}e^{it} & -\frac{1}{4}(1-i)^{2}e^{it} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{(1+i)^{2}}{2}e^{it} & -\frac{1}{4}(1+i)^{2}e^{it} & -\frac{1}{4}(1+i)^{2}e^{it} \\ -\frac{1}{4}(1+i)^{2}e^{it} & -\frac{1}{4}(1-i)^{2}e^{it} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1-i}{2}e^{it} + \frac{i+1}{2}e^{it} - \frac{1}{2}ie^{it} + \frac{1}{2}ie^{-it} - \frac{1}{2}ie^{it} + \frac{1}{2}ie^{-it} - \frac{1}{2}ie^{$$

$$e = \begin{pmatrix} 11/2 \\ -2-1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t + \sin t \\ -2\sin t \end{pmatrix} = \cos t - \sin t$$

Mazarenk C.A. - Corpord U.W.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_{\lambda} \\ \dot{x}_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{\lambda} \\ x_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|1-\lambda| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 1 = 0, P(\lambda) = \lambda^{M} + b_{M-1} \lambda + \dots + b_{N} \lambda + b_{n}$$

Nyone runneauxonic

$$\varphi_{\Lambda}(t) = \zeta_{\Lambda} \cosh t + \zeta_{\Omega} \sinh t \Rightarrow \zeta_{M} = 0, C_{\Omega} = 1$$

$$\varphi_{\Lambda}(t) = \sinh t = d_{\Lambda}(t)$$

$$\frac{d_{m-1} \mid q^{m-2} - q^{m-1} \cdot q^{m-1} \cdot q^{m-1} \mid q^{m-2} \cdot q^{m-1} \mid \dots \mid q^{0} = Dq^{1} + g^{1} q^{m-1} \mid 0}{g^{0} \cdot q^{m-1} \cdot q^{m$$

$$\frac{\sin t \mid o \cdot \sin t}{\sin t \mid D \sin t \mid D \sin t} = \frac{At}{a} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) = \frac{d_0(t)}{dt} = \frac{d_0(t)}{$$

$$e^{(1)t} = cost \cdot E + sint \cdot A = (cost \circ) + (sint sint) = (cost + sint sint)$$

$$e^{(2)t} = cost \cdot E + sint \cdot A = (cost \circ) + (cost \circ) +$$

(Pagocno H.A.)

$$\frac{\dot{x}_{\lambda}}{\dot{x}_{z}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{\lambda} \\ x_{z} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \det(A - \lambda E) = 0 \qquad \lambda^{2} - \operatorname{tr} A \cdot \lambda + \det A = 0$$

$$8 = (\operatorname{tr} A)^{2} - 4 \det A$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{t_r A}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{-B}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{-B}}{2} & \frac{t_r A}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{t_r A}{2} & \frac{B}{2} \\ \frac{B}{2} & \frac{t_r A}{2} \end{pmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{t_r A}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{t_r A}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\operatorname{tr} A}{2} & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{\operatorname{tr} A}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow i$$

$$AT = TB \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ w & w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ w & w \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T^{-1}AT = B$$

$$x = 1 \quad x = -1$$

$$(10)$$
, $T^{\prime\prime}AT=B$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\binom{n_1}{n_2} = B\binom{n_1}{n_2}$$

Burucenue skenorentur

$$e^{At} = e^{TBT't} = Te^{T'}$$
, $e = e^{(0-1)t}$ $e^{it} = cost + i sint$
 $e^{At} = e^{it} = cost + i sint$

$$e^{At} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} + \tau^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{$$

(4)
$$\{ \vec{D} \vec{x} = A \vec{x} + \vec{f}, t \in \vec{I} = [5, +\infty) \}$$

(2) $\{ D\vec{x} = A\vec{x} + \vec{\xi}, t \in I = Is, +\infty \}$ (2) $\{ \vec{x}(s) = \vec{\xi} + \vec{\xi} \}$

hebogn. Ta(t, 5,3)

केन्द्रभ. चे (६, ५, दे + ४६)

Onp. Peu. zadarn (1) yet. no 1 Anymoby & nowxut. Hanp., echu

- Onp. Pew. zadazu (1) Z(t,s,3) acumnt. yet. no lanyholy B horoxut. Hanp, echu
 - 1) OHO YET.
 - 2) PAN POCTATORNO LICANIX A3 || \$\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{5},\frac{2}{5}) \frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{5},\frac{2}{5}+\hat{3})|| 70

 + ++\infty

$$\vec{x}(t,s,\vec{3}) = e^{A(t-s)} + \int_{s}^{t} e^{A(t-r)} f(r) dr$$

$$\vec{x}(t,s,\vec{3}+b\vec{3}) = e^{A(t-s)} + \int_{s}^{t} e^{A(t-r)} f(r) dr$$

$$|| \vec{x}(t,s,\vec{3}+b\vec{3}) - \vec{x}(t,s,\vec{3})|| = || e^{A(t-s)} \Delta \vec{3} || \Rightarrow \text{ ottraparative pew. Let 30b. ot}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ yet. usu neget. od noro pew. polnocusena yet. usu neget. Beex pew.}$$

Jet. une neget peur. (1) pabhocuntha yet une neget hymboro peur. Odhop. yp. $D\vec{x} = A\vec{x}$, $t \in I = Es, +\infty$)

Onper. Thub. pew. $\vec{x}(t) \equiv 0$ may. reyer. no 14 nymaby

eche den texcotoparo $\varepsilon > 0$ a restar $\delta > 0$ Hardytes pewerme $\vec{x}(t, s, \vec{3})$ is moment δp . $t_{1} > s$: $||\vec{x}(t, s, \vec{3})|| > \varepsilon$ $||\vec{x}(t, s, \vec{3})|| > \varepsilon$ $||\vec{x}(t, s, \vec{3})|| > \varepsilon$

Neuma. Cray. Mun. cuct.

ecm A u B nodothur.

$$D\vec{x} = S'BS \qquad D\vec{x} = S'BS \times \Leftrightarrow SD\vec{x} = BS\vec{x}$$

$$D(S\vec{x}) = B(S\vec{x})$$

$$\vec{x} = S\vec{x}$$

$$\vec{x} = S'y$$

Mpednox. (3) yet

$$||\vec{x}(t,s,\vec{z}+\Delta\vec{z}) - \vec{x}(t,s,\vec{z})|| = ||\vec{x}(t,s,\Delta\vec{z}) - \vec{x}(t,s,o)|| = ||\vec{x}(t,s,\Delta\vec{z})|| = ||S|| ||S|$$

ho onpa). (3) yct. 4€>0 ∃8>0 ∀ || Δ₹, || =8 => ||₹(t, s, Δ₹)|| ∈ ε

4 f f (s,+x)

囟

Meop. (A.M. Nanymob) $\mathcal{D}\vec{x} = A\vec{x}$ (1)

Bus yetouruboeth impub. peur. yp. (1) \Leftarrow ?

ber coott. zharrhus λ_i matp. A $y\lambda$. ycx. $Re(\lambda_i) = 0$,

inpuren coott. zh. λ_j takue, ito $Re(\lambda_j) = 0$, musiot

inpocanne zhem. Deruteru (ber s(j) = 1).

Bus acumunt. yct. yp. (1) \rightleftharpoons ? $Re(\lambda_i) < 0$.

 $\begin{cases} \lambda_{i} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_{i} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_{i} \end{cases} S(2)$ $\begin{cases} \lambda_{i} & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda_{i} \end{cases} S(2)$ \vdots

Mpein. A uncer reportive cooct. 3H. λ_i u h_i cooct. Bert. $4h_i = \lambda_i h_i$ i = 1,...n \Rightarrow oby. peu. 4P. (1) $\vec{x}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i h_i e^{\lambda_i t}$, C_i reports. not.

При намичии кратничи собст. значений приведем истр. А к хордановой форме.

Ecru l'i ects r-kpathor coverb. Zhazerine, to emy coorb-et m(i) kretok Koplana B; pogmephoetu S(j), S(1) + S(2)+ ...+S(m(i)) = r λ; 1 0 0 λ; 1 } S(1) 0 0 λ; Kaxdoù kretke Xopdana B; coot-et cepus Bektopob Tre (l=1,...s(j)) م بر کردی م بر کردی $\vec{h}_{\lambda} \neq 0 \qquad A \vec{h}_{\lambda} = \lambda_{i} \vec{h}_{\lambda}$ $A \vec{h}_{2} = \lambda_{i} \vec{h}_{2} + h_{\lambda}, \dots$ Añsij= hihsij + hsij-1 , npu 2000 pem. (1) Abr. q-yun $\vec{x}_{q}(t) = \vec{w}_{q}(t) e^{\lambda_{i}t}, \quad (*)$ $\vec{w}_{q}(t) = \frac{t^{q-1}}{(q-1)!} \vec{h}_{1} + \frac{t^{q-2}}{(q-2)!} \vec{h}_{2} + ... + \vec{h}_{q}, \quad q = 1, ... \leq (j)$ $K_{0,k} - k_{0} = k_{0} + k_$

(4).

Ng teop. Ng nytoba crédget, 270 ora acumnt. yet. yp.(1) \iff Re(λ_i) <0. Yetanobuth teop. Ba Re(λ_i) <0ueoxno c nomonsoro kp. Payca-Typbuya. Ecru xap. yp. umer Bud h + an_1 + ... + a = 0, To coct. matp. Typbuya

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a_{N-1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
a_{N-3} & a_{N-2} & a_{N-1} & 1 & \dots & 0 \\
a_{N-5} & a_{N-4} & a_{N-3} & a_{N-2} & \dots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_0
\end{pmatrix}$$

Вес корни хар. ур. имеют отриц. бейст. гасти 😂 Duaz. munopor (22. munopor) matp. Typbuga NONO XUTERERUZ. T. (1405x. np. yer.)

Bee 1039 acuunt. yet. unvoissence nowuterbrur.

$$\Box \lambda_{j} = -d_{j} \pm i\beta_{j} \quad (j=1,...r)
\lambda_{k} = -\delta_{k}, \quad (k=1,...e)
\lambda_{k} = 0$$

$$P_{n}(x) = \prod_{j=1}^{r} (x^{2} + 2 \delta_{j} + d_{j}^{2} + \beta_{j}^{2}) \cdot \prod_{k=1}^{r} (x^{k} + y_{k}) =$$

$$= \lambda^{N} + \alpha_{N-1} \lambda^{N-1} + \dots + \alpha_{0}$$

$$a_{n-1} > 0$$
, $a_{n-2} > 0$... $a_0 > 0$

Ø