

10/01/2025

Αντικρινή:

$P_0 \sin(2t)$

SOS εξίσωση

$$y'' + 2y' + 5y = 3 \sin(2t)$$

$y_h$ ...

$$y_p \begin{cases} s=0 \rightarrow A_0 \sin(2t) + B_0 \cos(2t) \\ s=1 \rightarrow A_0 t \sin(2t) + B_0 t \cos(2t) \\ s=2 \rightarrow A_0 t^2 \sin(2t) + B_0 t^2 \cos(2t) \end{cases}$$

$y_h$   
Συνάρτηση

0 ποτ  $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$  ποτ ποτ  
 $y = y_h + y_p$

~~Δεδομένο~~  $y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0$  Διακρίνουσα για το  $y_h$

$y_p$ : Οποιοδήποτε  $y_p$  τ.ω  $y_p'' + 2y_p' + 5y_p = 3 \sin(2t)$   $\leftarrow$   
 $\rightarrow$  μηδενικού βαθμού  $\uparrow$

$q(t) = T_R(t) \sin(\alpha t)$   $y_p(t) = (\text{Ποτ ποτ, βαθμός}) \cos(\alpha t) + (\text{Ποτ ποτ, n. βαθμός}) \sin(\alpha t)$

$y_p(t) = (A_0 \cos(2t) + B_0 \sin(2t)) t^s, s=0,1,2$

$(s=0) \quad c(2t) = \cos(2t), s(2t) = \sin(2t)$

$y_p'(t) = -2A_0 s(2t) + 2B_0 c(2t)$

$y_p''(t) = -4A_0 c(2t) - 4B_0 s(2t)$

Υπενθύμιση  
 $(\sin(\alpha t))' = \alpha \cos(\alpha t)$   
 $(\cos(\alpha t))' = -\alpha \sin(\alpha t)$

$-4A_0 c(2t) - 4B_0 s(2t) - 4A_0 s(2t) + 4B_0 c(2t) + 5A_0 c(2t) + 5B_0 s(2t) = 3s(2t)$

$(A_0 + 4B_0)c(2t) + (-4A_0 + B_0)s(2t) = 3s(2t) + 0 \cdot c(2t)$

Θέλουμε  $\begin{cases} A_0 + 4B_0 = 0 \rightarrow A_0 = -4B_0 \\ -4A_0 + B_0 = 3 \end{cases}$



$$\Rightarrow -4(-4B_0) + B_0 = 3 \Rightarrow 16B_0 + B_0 = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{B_0 = \frac{3}{17}}$$

$$\boxed{A_0 = -12/17}$$

$$\text{Άρα } y_p(t) = \frac{-12}{17} \cos(2t) + \frac{3}{17} \sin(2t)$$

~~Υπάρχει και η ομογενής~~

$$y_h'' + 2y_h' + 5y_h = 0 \quad y_h(t) = e^{rt} \quad \text{Αέτω } r = \lambda$$

$$r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0 \quad \Delta = 4 - 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 = -16 < 0$$

$$\cancel{r_{1,2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{16}} \quad r_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm i\sqrt{1-16}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4i}{2} = -1 \pm 2i$$

$$(\lambda = -1 \quad \mu = \pm 2, r_{1,2} = \lambda \pm i\mu)$$

$$y_h(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \cos(2t) + C_2 e^{-t} \sin(2t) \quad (\text{Μπορά να τα βάλεις είτε το αριστερό ή το δεξί})$$

$$y(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \cos(2t) + C_2 e^{-t} \sin(2t) - \frac{12}{17} \cos(2t) + \frac{3}{17} \sin(2t)$$

Παράδειγμα Άσκησης

$$y'' + y' + y = t^2 + t + 1$$

$$g(t) = P_2(t) \quad y_p(t) = (A_2 t^2 + A_1 t + A_0) t^s, s=0,1,2$$

$$s=0$$

παράγωγο αυξάνει τον 1

$$y_p' = 2A_2 t + A_1 \quad y_p'' + y_p' + y_p = t^2 + t + 1$$

$$y_p'' = 2A_2$$

$$2A_2 + 2A_2 t + A_1 + A_2 t^2 + A_1 t + A_0 = t^2 + t + 1$$

$$A_2 t^2 + (A_1 + 2A_2) t + 2A_2 + A_1 + A_0 = t^2 + t + 1$$

$$\boxed{A_2 = 1}$$

$$A_1 + 2A_2 = 1 \Rightarrow A_1 + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow A_1 = -1$$

$$2A_2$$

$\Rightarrow$



$$\Rightarrow 2A_2 + A_1 + A_0 = 1 \Rightarrow A_0 = 0$$

Ans  $Y_p(t) = t^2 - t$

Für  $y_h$ :  $r^2 + r + 1 = 0$   $\Delta = 1 - 4 = -3$

$$h_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\lambda = -1 \quad \mu = \pm 3)$$

$$y_n(t) = (1 \cdot e^{-t/2} \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t) + (2 \cdot e^{-t/2} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t))$$

~~Автоматизация~~ Автоматизация

$$y'' + 5y' = e^t \quad (\text{non-homogeneous})$$

$$Y_P(t) = A_0 e^{t \cdot t^s}, \quad s=0,1,2$$

$$S=0$$

$$y_p' = A_0 e^t$$

$$y_p'' = A_0 e^t$$

$$y_p' = A_0 e^t \quad A_0 e^t + 5 A_0 e^t = e^t \Rightarrow 6 A_0 e^t = 1 e^t$$

$$y_p'' = A_0 e^t \quad \Rightarrow A_0 = 1/6$$

$$y_p(t) = \frac{1}{6} e^t \quad | \quad r^2 + 5r = 0 \Rightarrow r(r+5) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} r=0 \\ r=-5 \end{cases}$$

$$y_h(t) = c_1 e^{0t} + c_2 e^{-5t} = c_1 + c_2 e^{-5t}$$

$$y = -y' = e^t$$

$$y_p = A_0 e^t \quad y_p'(t) = y_p''(t) = A_0 e^t$$

$$A_0 e^t - A_0 e^t = e^t \Rightarrow 0 = e^t \quad \text{Absurd}$$



$$y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}$$

Δοκιμάσουμε  $y_p(t) = A_0 t \cdot e^t$   $S=1$   $A_0 \neq 0$

$$y_p'(t) = A_0 e^t + A_0 t \cdot e^t$$

$$y_p''(t) = A_0 e^t + A_0 e^t + A_0 t e^t = 2A_0 e^t + A_0 t \cdot e^t$$

Από την εξίσωση  $2A_0 e^t + A_0 t e^t - A_0 e^t - A_0 t e^t = e^t$   
 $A_0 e^t = e^t \Rightarrow A_0 = 1$

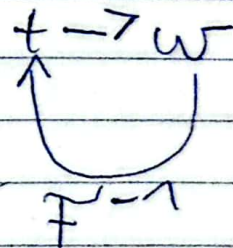
## Μετασχηματισμός Fourier

Έστω  $y: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , ορίζουμε τον Μετασχηματισμό Fourier της  $y$  να είναι η  $\hat{y}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\hat{y}(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{y\}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt, \quad i = \sqrt{-1}$$

## Αντίστροφος Μετασχηματισμός Fourier

$$y(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{\hat{y}\}(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{y}(\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$



Συνέλιξη: Έστω  $y_1, y_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , ορίζουμε τη συνάρτηση  $(y_1 * y_2)(t): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(y_1 * y_2)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y_1(\tau) y_2(t - \tau) d\tau$$

Α.δ.ο  $(y_1 * y_2)(t) = (y_2 * y_1)(t)$   $\tau = t - \bar{\tau}$

$$(y_1 * y_2)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y_1(t) y_2(t - \tau) d\tau \stackrel{\substack{\bar{\tau} = t - \tau \\ d\bar{\tau} = -d\tau}}{=} \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} y_1(t) y_2(\bar{\tau}) (-d\bar{\tau})$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{\bar{\tau} = t - \tau \\ d\bar{\tau} = -d\tau}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y_1(t - \bar{\tau}) y_2(\bar{\tau}) (-d\bar{\tau}) =$$

$$= - \int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} y_2(\bar{\tau}) y_1(t - \bar{\tau}) d\bar{\tau} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y_2(\bar{\tau}) y_1(t - \bar{\tau}) d\bar{\tau} = (y_2 * y_1)(t)$$

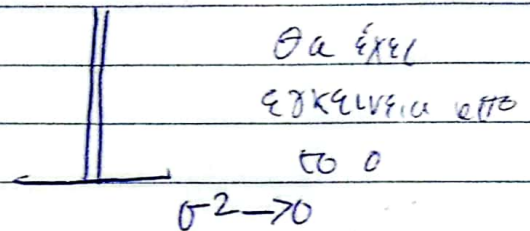
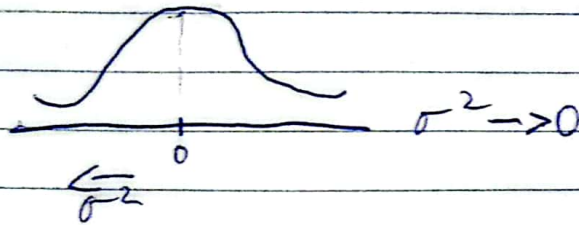


## Διάνυσμα Dirac

$$\delta: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \delta(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \neq 0 \text{ και έχει την ιδιότητα}$$

$$\forall f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) f(t) dt = f(0)$$

Πόρισμα  $f(t) = 1 \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) 1 dt = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1}$



## Μετασχηματισμός Fourier του Διάνυσμα Dirac

$$\hat{\delta}(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{\delta\}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) \underbrace{e^{-i\omega t}}_{f(t)} dt = e^{-i\omega \cdot 0} = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-\tau) f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\tau) \underbrace{f(t-\tau)}_{g(\tau)} d\tau = g(0) = f(t-0) = f(t)$$

$$(\delta * f)(t) = (f * \delta)(t)$$

Η (νέα) Fourier

$g(t)$	$\hat{g}(\omega)$
$\delta(t)$	1
$\delta(t-\tau)$	$e^{-i\omega\tau}$
1	$2\pi\delta(\omega)$
$e^{i\omega_0 t}$	$2\pi\delta(\omega-\omega_0)$
$\cos(\omega_0 t)$	$\pi[\delta(\omega-\omega_0) + \delta(\omega+\omega_0)]$
$\sin(\omega_0 t)$	$i\pi[\delta(\omega+\omega_0) - \delta(\omega-\omega_0)]$
$e^{-t^2/2}$	$\sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\omega^2/2}$



Ιδιότητες

Γραμμικότητα  $ay_1(t) + by_2(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} a\hat{y}_1(\omega) + b\hat{y}_2(\omega)$

Μετατότιση στο χρόνο  $y(t-t) \rightarrow e^{-i\omega t} \hat{y}(\omega) \quad \checkmark$

Μετατότιση στη συχνότητα  $e^{i\omega_0 t} y(t) \rightarrow \hat{y}(\omega - \omega_0)$

Συνέλιξη  $(y_1 * y_2)(t) \rightarrow \hat{y}_1(\omega) \hat{y}_2(\omega) \quad \checkmark$

Πλοξάνωση  $y_1(t)y_2(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} (\hat{y}_1 + \hat{y}_2)(\omega) \quad \times$

$\mathcal{F}\{y_1 y_2\}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y_1(t)y_2(t)e^{-i\omega t} dt =$

$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{y}_1(\omega - \omega') \hat{y}_2(\omega') d\omega'$

⊗ Εξισω  $y(t)$  και  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} y(t) = 0$  και  $\exists y'$

$\mathcal{F}\{y'\}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y'(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt = [y(t) e^{-i\omega t}]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) \frac{d}{dt} e^{-i\omega t} dt$

$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (y(t) e^{-i\omega t}) - \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} (y(t) e^{-i\omega t}) + i\omega \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$   
 $\hat{y}'(\omega)$

⊗  $\mathcal{F}\{y'\}(\omega) = i\omega \hat{y}(\omega)$

Επειδή  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} y(t) = 0$  και  $\exists y'$

$\mathcal{F}\{y''\}(\omega) = i\omega \mathcal{F}\{y'\}(\omega) = i\omega (i\omega \hat{y}(\omega)) = -\omega^2 \hat{y}(\omega)$

$$ay''(t) + by'(t) + cy(t) = q(t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{ay''(t) + by'(t) + cy(t)\} = \hat{q}(\omega)$$

$$a\mathcal{F}\{y''\}(\omega) + b\mathcal{F}\{y'\}(\omega) + c\mathcal{F}\{y\}(\omega) = \hat{q}(\omega)$$

$$-a\omega^2 \hat{y}(\omega) + i\omega b \hat{y}(\omega) + c \hat{y}(\omega) = \hat{q}(\omega)$$

$$\hat{y}_p(\omega) = \frac{\hat{q}(\omega)}{-a\omega^2 + i\omega b + c}$$