

10/07/2025

Aπκνων: $\text{Posim}(2t)$ SOS Εξιτηση

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

y_h

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

Οποτε \hookrightarrow πολυωνυμία
 $y = y_h + y_p$

~~$y_n + 2y'_n + 5y_n = 0$~~ Διακρίνουμε την y_h

y_p : Οπολογίζομε y_p τ.ων $y_p'' + 2y_p' + 5y_p = 3\sin(2t)$

μηδενικών βαθμών

~~$y_p(t) = T P_n(t) \sin(at)$~~ $y_p(t) = (t \cos(at), t \sin(at))$ $\cos(at) +$
 $+ (t \sin(at), t \cos(at)) \sin(at)$

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

$s=0$ $C(2t) = \cos(2t), S(2t) = \sin(2t)$

$y_p'(t) = -2A_0 \sin(2t) + 2B_0 \cos(2t)$

$y_p''(t) = -4A_0 \cos(2t) - 4B_0 \sin(2t)$

$(\sin(at))' = \cos(at)$
 $(\cos(at))' = -\sin(at)$

$-4A_0 \cos(2t) - 4B_0 \sin(2t) - 4A_0 \sin(2t) + 4B_0 \cos(2t)$

$+ 5A_0 \cos(2t) + 5B_0 \sin(2t) = 3S(2t)$

$(A_0 + 4B_0)C(2t) + (-4A_0 + B_0)S(2t) = 3S(2t) + 0 \cdot C(2t)$

Θέλουμε $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_0 + 4B_0 = 0 \Rightarrow A_0 = -4B_0 \\ -4A_0 + B_0 = 3 \end{array} \right.$

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

$$A_0 = -12/17$$

$$A_{\text{pa}} \quad Y_p(t) = -\frac{12}{17} \cos(2t) + \frac{3}{17} \sin(2t)$$

~~Hypotyposis~~

$$Y_h'' + 2Y_h' + 5Y_h = 0 \quad Y_h(t) = e^{rt} \quad \text{d.f.t.w } r = \lambda$$

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

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

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

$$Y_h(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \cos(2t) + (2 \cdot e^{-t} \sin(2t)) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{μαρτυρία της σχέσης} \\ \text{που αφορά στην} \end{array}$$

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

~~Hypotyposis Anwasse~~

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

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

$$S=0$$

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

$$Y_p' = 2A_2 \quad 2A_2 + 2A_2 t + A_1 + A_2 t^2 + A_1 t + A_0 = t^2 + t + 1$$

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

$$A_2 + A_2 = 1$$

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

$$+ 2A_2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A_2^{T^1} + A_1^{T^{-1}} + A_0 = 1 \Rightarrow A_0 = 0$$

$$\text{épa } Y_n(t) = t^2 - t$$

$$\text{Für } y_1: r^2 + r + 1 = 0 \quad \Delta = 1 - 4 = -3$$

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

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

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$$Y'' + 5Y' = e^t \quad (\text{particular solution } Y_p(t) = e^{at})$$

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

$s=0$

$$Y_p = Ae^{kt} \quad Ae^{kt} + 5Ae^{kt} = e^{kt} \Rightarrow 6Ae^{kt} = e^{kt}$$

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

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

$$Y_{ht}) = (c_1 \cdot e^{0t} + c_2 \cdot e^{-5t}) = (c_1 + (c_2 \cdot e^{-5t}))$$

$$y = -y = e^t$$

$$Y_p = Ae^t \quad Y_p'(t) = Y_p''(t) \quad Ae^t$$

$$Ae^{kt} - Ae^{kt} = e^t \Rightarrow 0 = pt \quad \text{ATUVAO}$$

$$v = \int y(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

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

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

$$y_p(t) = A_0 e^t + A_0 t \cdot e^t$$

$$y_p(t) = A_0 e^t + A_0 e^t + A_0 t \cdot e^t = 2A_0 e^t + A_0 t \cdot e^t$$

$$\text{αλλα την είσιν } 2A_0 e^t + A_0 t \cdot e^t - A_0 \cdot e^t - A_0 t \cdot e^t = e^t \\ A_0 e^t = e^t \Rightarrow A_0 = 1$$

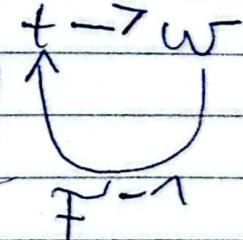
Μετατροπής Fourier

Έστω $y: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, οπής από την μετατροπή Fourier
τότε y θα είναι στη $\hat{Y}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\hat{Y}(w) = \mathcal{F}\{y\}(w) = \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(t) e^{-iwt} dt \right], \quad i = \sqrt{-1}$$

Αντίτροπος Μετατροπής Fourier

$$y(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{\hat{Y}\}(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{Y}(w) e^{iwt} dw$$



Εύρεση: Έστω $y_1, y_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, οπής από την συνάρτηση $(y_1 * y_2)(t): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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

$$\text{f. δ. o. } (y_1 * y_2)(t) = (y_2 * y_1)(t) \quad \bar{\tau} = t - \bar{\tau}$$

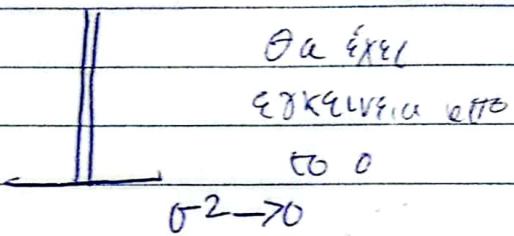
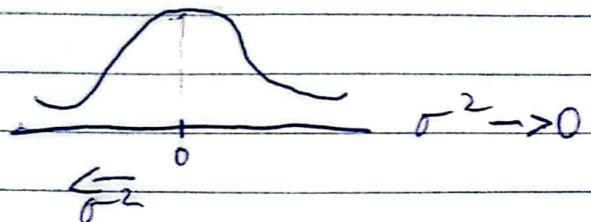
$$(y_1 * y_2)(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y_1(t) y_2(t - \bar{\tau}) d\bar{\tau} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y_2(\bar{\tau}) y_1(t - \bar{\tau}) d\bar{\tau}$$

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

δ ενω Dirac

$\delta: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \delta(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \neq 0$, και εξει την ιδιότητα
 $\forall f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) f(t) dt = f(0)$

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



Mεtuxnauwvards Fourier tou δ ενω Dirac

$$\widehat{\delta}(w) = \mathcal{F}\{\delta\}(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-iwt} dt = e^{-iw \cdot 0} = 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-t_0) f(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) \underbrace{f(t-t_0)}_{g(t)} dt = g(0) = f(t_0)$$

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

Η(vita)	Fourier
$\delta(t)$	1
$\delta(t-t_0)$	e^{-iwt}
1	$2\pi\delta(w)$
$e^{iwo_0 t}$	$2\pi\delta(w-w_0)$
$\cos(w_0 t)$	$\frac{1}{2}[\delta(w-w_0) + \delta(w+w_0)]$
$\sin(w_0 t)$	$i\frac{1}{2}[\delta(w+w_0) - \delta(w-w_0)]$
$e^{-t^2/2}$	$\sqrt{2\pi} e^{-w^2/2}$

Σύστημα

$$\text{Γραμμικότητα } a\gamma_1(t) + b\gamma_2(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{T}} a\hat{\gamma}_1(w) + b\hat{\gamma}_2(w)$$

$$\text{Μετάδοση σε χρόνο } \gamma(t-t') \rightarrow e^{-iwt} \hat{\gamma}(w) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Μετάδοση σε ουκοντή } e^{i\omega t} \gamma(t) \rightarrow \hat{\gamma}(w-w_0)$$

$$\text{Συγένεια } (\gamma_1 * \gamma_2)(t) \rightarrow \hat{\gamma}_1(\#) \hat{\gamma}_2(w) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{[B] Διανομή } \gamma_1(t) \gamma_2(t) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} (\hat{\gamma}_1 + \hat{\gamma}_2)(w) \quad \times$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{T}\{\gamma_1 \gamma_2\}(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \gamma_1(t) \gamma_2(t) e^{-iwt} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{\gamma}_1(\underline{\omega}) \hat{\gamma}_2(w-\underline{\omega}) ds$$

⊗ Εάν $\gamma(t) \leftarrow w \lim_{t \rightarrow \pm\infty} \gamma(t) = 0$ και $\exists \gamma'$

$$\mathcal{T}\{\gamma'\}(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \gamma'(t) e^{-iwt} dt = [\gamma(t) e^{-iwt}]_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \gamma(t) \frac{d}{dt} [e^{-iwt}] dt$$

~~$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (\gamma(t) e^{-iwt}) - \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} (\gamma(t) e^{-iwt}) + i\omega \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \gamma(t) e^{-iwt} dt$$~~

$\hat{\gamma}(w)$

$$\mathcal{P} \mathcal{T}\{\gamma'\}(t) = i\omega \hat{\gamma}(w)$$

Εάν $\forall \omega$ τα $\exists \gamma'$ και $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \gamma(t) = 0$

$$\mathcal{T}\{\gamma''\}(t) = i\omega \mathcal{T}\{\gamma'\}(w) = i\omega \leftarrow w \hat{\gamma}(w) = i^2 \omega^2 \hat{\gamma}(w) = \infty$$

$$= -\omega^2 \hat{\gamma}(w)$$

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

$$+ \{ay''(t) + by'(t) + cy(t)\} = \hat{q}(w)$$

$$(a + \{y\})_3(w) + b\{y\}_3(w) + c\{y\}_3(w) = \hat{q}(w)$$

$$-aw^2\hat{y}(w) + iw\hat{b}\hat{y}(w) + \hat{c}\hat{y}(w) = \hat{q}(w)$$

$$\hat{y}_p(w) = \frac{\hat{q}(w)}{-aw^2 + iw\hat{b} + \hat{c}}$$