## Universidad de Granada. Ecuaciones Diferenciales I. Grupo B 29 de Mayo de 2018

## **NOMBRE:**

- 1. Calcula la solución de  $x'' x = \operatorname{sen} t$ , x(0) = 1, x'(0) = 2.
- Sol. homogoneo:  $\chi'' x = 0 \implies x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$
- Sol. particular:

Sustituyendo en po ecuación:

-a cost - b sent - a cost - b sent = sent => - 2a cost - 2b sent = sent

$$\begin{cases} -2\alpha = 0 \implies \alpha = 0 \\ -2b = 1 \implies b = -1/2 \end{cases}$$

Por tanto, x(t) = - 12 sent es sol. particular.

- Solución general: x(t) = -1 sent + c1 et + c2 et

$$\chi(0) = C_{1} + C_{2} = 1$$

$$\chi'(0) = -\frac{1}{2} + C_{4} - C_{2} = 2$$

$$C_{1} + C_{4} = \frac{S}{2}$$

$$C_{1} = \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}$$

Por tanto, la solución a nuestra ecuación es  $x(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sent} + \frac{7}{4} \operatorname{e}^{t} + \frac{3}{4} \operatorname{e}^{-t}$ 

2. Encuentra la matriz fundamental principal en  $t_0=0$  del sistema x'=Ax donde  $A=\begin{bmatrix}2&0\\3&-1\end{bmatrix}$  .

Dado que se trata de una matriz con coesicientes etes, diagonalizamos:

$$P_{\lambda}(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 3 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \langle \frac{2}{-1} \rangle$$

$$V_{2} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} V \in \mathbb{R}^{2} / (A - 2I) \vee = 0 \end{array} \right\} \equiv \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} V_{1} \\ V_{2} \end{array} \right) = 0 \equiv V_{1} - V_{2} = 0$$

$$V_{-1} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} V \in \mathbb{R}^{2} / (A + I) \vee = 0 \end{array} \right\} \equiv \left( \begin{array}{c} 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} V_{1} \\ V_{2} \end{array} \right) = 0 \equiv V_{1} = 0$$

Tenemos vectores propios  $V_1 = (1,1)$   $V_2 = (0,1)$ 

$$\mathfrak{T}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{zt} & 0 \\ e^{zt} & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{es uno m.8. del sist.}$$

La mil- principal en 
$$t_0 = 0$$
 send  $\Phi(t) \Phi(t_0)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{7t} & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{7t} & 0 \\ e^{7t} & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{7t} & 0 \\ e^{7t} & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ e^{7t} & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

3. Calcula el determinante de la matriz  $e^A$  si  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .

Sabonos  $det(e^A) = e^{tr(A)} = e^q$ .

4. Se considera la sucesión de funciones  $\{f_n\}_{n\geq 0}$  donde  $f_n:\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}$  está definida por la recurrencia

$$f_0(t) = 0$$
,  $f_n(t) = 7 + \frac{1}{3}[f_{n-1}(t-1)\cos t + f_{n-1}(t+1)\sin t]$  si  $n \ge 1$ ,

válida para todo  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ . Demuestra que esta sucesión converge uniformemente a una función f(t) continua en todo  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$\begin{cases} 8_{1}(1) = 7 + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{8}{3} (4 - 1) \cos t + \frac{1}{3} (1 + 1) \sec t \right) = 7 \\ 8_{1}(1) = 7 + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (4 - 1) \cos t + \frac{1}{3} (1 + 1) \sec t \right) = 7 + \frac{1}{3} \left( 7 \cos t + 7 \sec t \right) \\ 8_{2}(1) = 7 + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 + 1) \cos t + \frac{1}{3} (1 + 1) \sec t \right) = 7 + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \cos t + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + 7 \sec t \right) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} (1 + 1) - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + 7 \sec t \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + 7 \sec t \right) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} (1 + 1) - \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \cos t + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \cos t \right) \right) = 7 + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \cos t + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \cos t \right) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \cos t + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \cos t \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \cos t + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \cos t \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \cos t + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \cos t \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right) \\ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) + \frac{1}{3} (1 \cos t + 1) \right)$$

Veamos por inducción  $|g_n(t) - g_n(t)| = \frac{1}{3^n} \cdot 2^n \cdot 7 = 0$   $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$   $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$   $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$   $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ 

· Supergamos válido pava ny problemos pava nt1 | gnf2(t) ~ fnf1(t) | =

1 7+1/3 [82(+-1) cost + 82 (+11) sent] - (x+1/3 [81(+-1) cost + 81(+1) sent]) = 13 | 8mm(t-1)cost - 8m(t-1)cost + 8mm(t+1)sent - 8m(t+1) sent | =

13 [ | 8 n/(t-1)cost - 8 n(t-1) cost | + | 8 n/(t+1) sent - 8 n(t+1) sent | ] ∈

 $\frac{1}{3} \left[ | \xi_{n}(t-1) - \xi_{n}(t-1) | + | \xi_{n+1}(t+1) - \xi_{n}(t+1) | \right] \leq$ 

Por Criterio del Cociente:

$$\frac{\alpha_{n+1}}{\alpha_n} = \frac{\frac{\cancel{X} \cdot 2^{\cancel{N}+1}}{3^{\cancel{N}+1}}}{\frac{\cancel{X} \cdot 2^{\cancel{N}}}{3^{\cancel{N}}}} = \frac{2}{3} \le 1 \implies \underbrace{\sum_{n \ge 0} \alpha_n \text{ converge}}_{n \ge 0}$$

$$\implies \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) \text{ (i. en IR por Test Weignstrass.)}$$

5. Dadas dos matrices  $A,B\in\mathbb{R}^{N\times N}$  se define su conmutador como [A,B]=AB-BA. Dadas  $A,X_0\in\mathbb{R}^{N\times N}$  se considera el problema

$$X' = [X, A], \ X(0) = X_0.$$

La incógnita  $X:\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}^{N\times N}$  es una función derivable con valores matriciales. Demuestra que este problema admite una única solución. Encuentra dicha solución en el caso de que las matrices A y  $X_0$  conmuten.