Universidad de Granada. Ecuaciones Diferenciales I. Grupo B 8 de Junio de 2016

NOMBRE:

1. Calcula e^{tA} si $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

Diagonalizamos:

$$P_{\lambda}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} - & 1 \\ 1 & - & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \lambda^{2} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$$

$$V_{-1} = \left\{ v \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \left(A + I \right) v = 0 \right\} = \left(\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \right) \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2} \right) = 0 = V_1 + V_2 = 0$$

$$V_1 = V_{-1}^{\perp} \quad \text{por ser } A \quad \text{simptrice}.$$

Por tanto, $V_1 = (1_1 - 1)$, $V_2 = (1, 1)$ son vectores propios y

$$x' = Ax$$
, de m.s. $\Phi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} & e^{t} \\ -e^{-t} & e^{t} \end{pmatrix}$

Sobernos et A es m.g. principal en to=0 del sist. $x'=A \times = 9$ $e^{+A} = \Phi(+) \Phi(0)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-t} & e^{t} \\ -e^{-t} & e^{t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(e^{t}+e^{-t}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^{t}+e^{-t}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(e^{t}-e^{-t}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^{t}+e^{-t}) \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. Encuentra una matriz fundamental del sistema

$$x_1' = 3x_1 + x_2, \ x_2' = 3x_2 + x_3, \ x_3' = 3x_3.$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = 3x_1 + x_2 \\ x_2' = 3x_2 + x_3 \\ x_3' = 3x_1 + x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$-\chi_{3}^{1} = 3\chi_{3} \implies \chi_{3}(t) = c_{3}e^{3t}$$

$$- \chi_{2}^{1} = 3\chi_{2} + c_{3}e^{3t} \implies \chi_{2}^{(t)} = e^{A(t)} (c_{2} + \int e^{-A(t)} dt) = e^{3t} (c_{2} + c_{3}t)$$

$$A(S) = \int 3 dt = 3t$$

$$\int e^{-3t} e^{3t} dt = c_{3}t$$

$$-\chi_{1}' = 3\chi_{1} + e^{3t}(c_{2} + c_{3} t) \implies \chi_{1}(t) = e^{A(t)}(c_{1} + \int e^{-A(t)} dt) = e^{3t}(c_{1} + c_{2} t + c_{3} t^{2})$$

$$A(t) = \int_{3}^{3} dt = 3t$$

$$\int_{0}^{4} e^{-A(t)} dt = \int_{0}^{4} e^{-3t} e^{-3t} dt = c_{2}t + c_{3}t^{2}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{3t}(c_1 + c_2 t + c_3 t^2) \\ e^{3t}(c_1 + c_3 t) \\ e^{3t}c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\emptyset_{1}(t) = e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \emptyset_{7}(t) = e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \emptyset_{3}(t) = e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial ef}{\partial x} (x_{1}(t) | x_{2}(t) | x_{3}(t)) = e^{2\pi t} \left| \frac{1}{t} \frac{1}{0} \frac{1}{0} \right| = -e^{2\pi t} \left| \frac{1}{t} \frac{1}{0} \right| = e^{2\pi t$$

Una matriz fundamental viene dada por
$$\Phi(t) = e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & t \\ + & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Se considera el problema de valores iniciales

$$x' = 3x + \sin t, \ x(0) = 0$$

y se define la correspondiente sucesión de iterantes de Picard $\{x_n(t)\}_{n\geq 0}$. Calcula $x_2(t)$.

$$x' = \alpha(t) \times + b(t) = \sum_{t=0}^{t} x(t) ds = \sum_{t=0}^{t} \alpha(t) \times (t) ds = \sum_{t=0}^{t} \alpha$$

Defininos los iterantes como

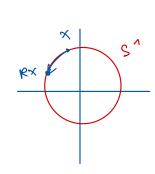
$$x_{0}(t) = x(t_{0}) = x_{0} = 0$$

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$$\chi_{\Lambda}(t) = \int_0^t Sen(S) dS = -\cos t + 1$$

$$x_1(t) = \int_0^t -3\cos(S)t \cdot 1 + Sen(S) dS = -3sent + T - \cos t + 1 = -3sent + T + x_1(t)$$

4. Se emplea la norma Euclídea en \mathbb{R}^2 y la norma matricial asociada en $\mathbb{R}^{2\times 2}$. Calcula ||R|| para la matriz $R = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$.



$$\chi = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{pmatrix} \implies \mathcal{R}_{\chi_-} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \cos \theta - \chi_2 \sin \theta \\ \chi_1 \sin \theta + \chi_2 \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$||\chi|| = ||\chi_1^2 + \chi_2^2| = 1$$

$$||x|| = \sqrt{x_1^2 \cos^2 \theta + x_2^2 \sin \theta} + x_1^2 \sin^2 \theta + x_2 \cos \theta}|^2 = \sqrt{x_1^2 \cos^2 \theta + x_2^2 \sin^2 \theta + x_2 \cos^2 \theta} = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$$

$$||R|| = \max \{||Rx|| | ||x|| = 1\} = \max \{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} | \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = 1\} = 1$$

Otra forma de verlo:

Dodo que
$$R(S_1) = S_1 \implies \forall x \in S_1$$
, $R_{X} = X \implies ||R_{X}|| = ||X_1|| = 1 \implies$

5. Se considera una sucesión de funciones continuas $f_n:[0,1]\to\mathbb{R}$ que cumplen $f_0(t)=1+t,\ f_1(t)=4+t,$

$$|f_{n+1}(t) - f_n(t)| \le 7 \int_0^t |f_n(s) - f_{n-1}(s)| ds \text{ si } n \ge 1, \ t \in [0, 1].$$

Prueba que la sucesión $\{f_n\}$ converge uniformemente en [0,1].

Wererstrass:

$$\begin{aligned} |g_1(t) - g_0(t)| &= |4+t-1-t| = |3| \text{ } \forall t \in C_{0,1} \text{ } \\ |g_1(t) - g_1(t)| &= 7 \int_0^t |3| dS = 7 \cdot 3t \text{ } \forall t \in C_{0,1} \text{ } \\ |g_2(t) - g_1(t)| &= 7 \cdot 3 \cdot t^2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow |g_{M_1}(t) - g_1(t)| = 3 \cdot 7 \cdot \frac{t^2}{n!}$$

Por inducción:

$$\cdot n = 0 \Rightarrow | \xi_1(t) - \xi_0(t) | = 3$$

Por Crit. cociente,
$$\frac{7^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}: \frac{7^n}{n!} = \frac{7}{n+1} \longrightarrow 0$$
.

Por touto, por criterio de Weierstrass, [fin] c.u. en CO,17