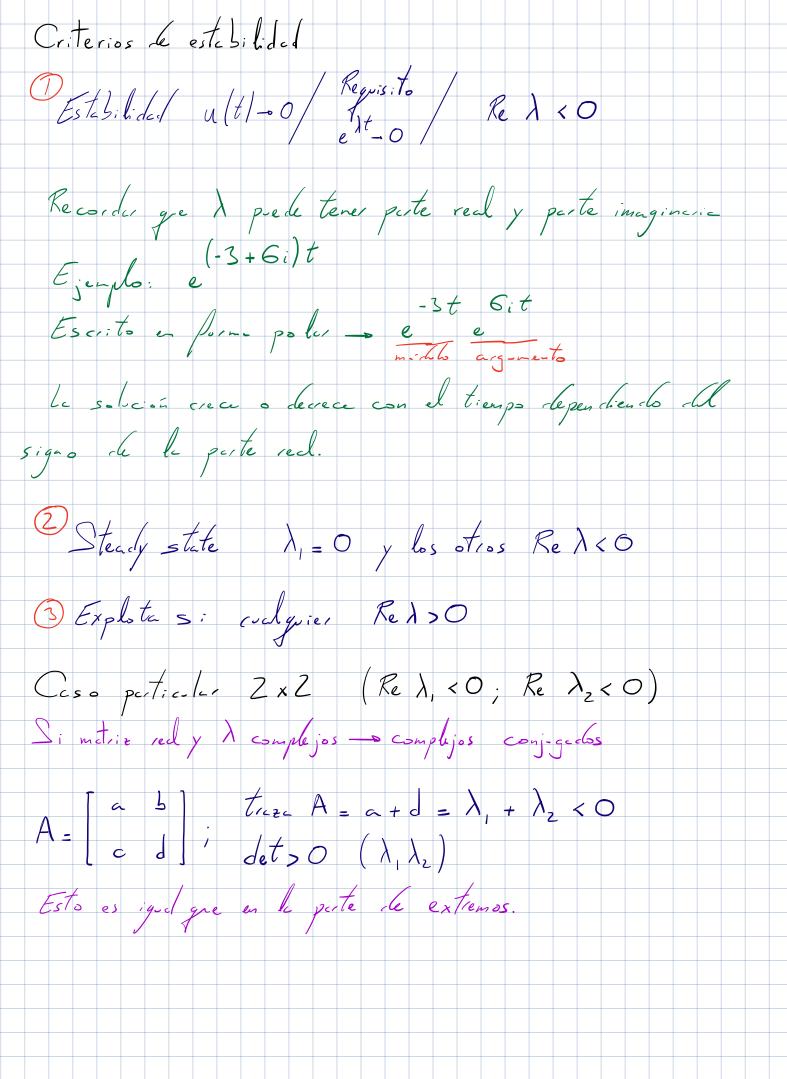
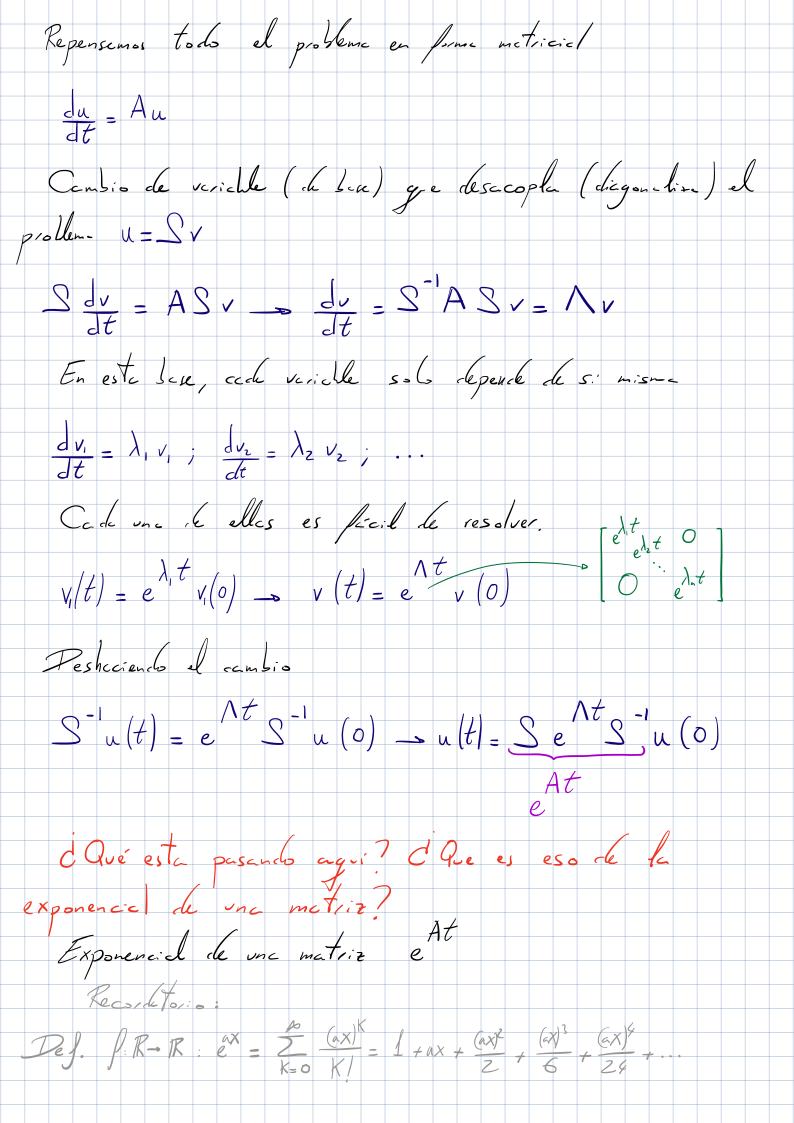
```
(18.06 Lecture 23)
 Ecciones diferencia les du - Au
  Exponencial de una matriz (eAt)
du = u CQué lución rescelve este poblem.
e^{t} \rightarrow \frac{dn}{dt} = e^{t} = u = e^{t}
  Exponenciales res-elven este tipo de problemas. Si u (0)=7
  u=7e^{t} \frac{du}{dt}=u 7e^{t}=7e^{t} y u(0)=7e^{0}=7
C/si hay varies ecceiones?

\frac{du_1}{dt} = -u_1 + 2u_2
\frac{du_2}{dt} = u_1 - 2u_2
                                  el tienps?
    Encentre -tria del sisteme, A, y analizar ses artivalores
  A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \lambda = 0 \qquad , \qquad x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad Ax_1 = 0 x_1
         \lambda_{2} = 3
\chi_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}
\lambda_{3} = -3 \times_{2}
\chi_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}
```

 $u(t) = c, e x_1 + c_2 e x_2$ $\frac{du}{dt} = Au \qquad u = C, e^{\lambda_1 t} x, \qquad \lambda, e^{\lambda_1 t} x_1 = Ae^{\lambda_1 t} x,$ Le segrete, Penciona iged, y le some Vembien pagel
probleme es lineal. $u(t) = C \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Con le contrais in aid $u(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ obtença el valor de les constates. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix}$ $C_1 = \frac{1}{3}$; $C_2 = \frac{1}{3}$ $Solvership (t) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} e \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ Steedy state (estado estacionario) tos u(so) = 3 [1] No siempre tendrenos este estados estado





Aplicanos definició= e caso matricial e $e^{At} = I + At + \frac{1}{2}(At)^{2} + \frac{1}{6}(At)^{3} + \frac{1}{n!}(At)^{n}$ Esto se pe de hacer con todes las series de Taylor (I-At) = I + At + (At) + (At) + ... $S: t << l \rightarrow (I-At) \approx I + At \quad aproximacion = ce le$ inverse * \\ \(\lambda(\lambda\ta)\) < \(\lambda \) (he exp(Ax) con-erge siempre) Composens ahore gre u(t) = Se Su(0) e = Se S = l e $e^{At} = I + At + \frac{1}{2}(At)^{2} + \frac{1}{6}(At)^{3} + \frac{1}{n!}(At)^{n} = \frac{1}{2}(At)^{2} + \frac{1}{6}(At)^{3} + \frac{1}{n!}(At)^{n} = \frac{1}{2}(At)^{2} + \frac{1}{6}(At)^{3} + \frac{1}{n!}(At)^{n} = \frac{1}{2}(At)^{2} + \frac{1}{6}(At)^{3} + \frac{1}{2}(At)^{3} + \frac{1}{2}$ $= I + S \wedge S + \frac{1}{2} S \wedge S + \frac{1}{2} S \wedge S + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} S \wedge S + \frac{1}{2} + \dots = \frac{1}{6} S + \frac{1}{2} S \wedge S + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} S \wedge S + \frac{1}{2} + \dots = \frac{1}{6} S + \frac{1}{6$ $=S(I+\Lambda t+\frac{1}{2}\Lambda^2 t^2,\ldots)S^{-1}=Se^{\Lambda t}S^{-1}$

