10 φυλλάδιο ασγήσεων Διαμορικών Εξισώσεων

Το πρόβλημα αρχικών τιμών τίναι της μορφώς y'=f(x,y) και $y(a)=\beta$. Σύμφωνα με το Θεώρημα Ρίσσαν , αν οι f(x,y) και $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ είναι σωνεχείς σε μία $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ περιοχώ του σημείου (a,β) τότι το πατ. $\frac{\xi}{y}$ y'=f(x,y) , $y(a)=\beta \frac{\xi}{\xi}$ είναι δίδη στην περιοχώ αυτώ.

 $g(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{5} (x+y)^{-2/5} = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+y)^{2/5}}$ opolws owexis.

Επομένων πλαρούνται οι προϋποθέσειν του Θεωρήματον Piccard. Άρα το πατ. διαθέσει εγγυημένα μια λύση σε μια χειτονιά του (1, α), αν αχ-1

B) Apos nanprital to O. Piccard to RAC Extl Hovadira Son

Y) Av $\alpha \neq -1$, $\theta \neq \omega$ $\omega(x) = \gamma(x) + x \Rightarrow \omega(x) = \gamma'(x) + 1$ tal $\alpha \neq 0$ $\forall x \neq 0$ \forall

 $Var apoù ya x=1, u(1)=y(1)+1=a+1: \frac{5}{2}(a+1)^{9/5}=1+c, =)$

 $c_1 = \frac{5}{9} (a+1)^{2/5} - 1$

Apa. (1) = $\frac{5}{2}u^{2/5} = x + \frac{5}{2}(a+1)^{2/5} - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{5}{2}(y+x)^{2/5} = x + \frac{5}{2}(a+1)^{2/5} - 1$

$$y(x) = \left(\frac{2}{5}x + (a+1)^{2/5} - \frac{2}{5}\right)^{5/2} - x$$

$$\theta_{a} = \frac{2}{5} \times + (a+1)^{2/5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow \times \times 1 - \frac{5}{2} (0+1)^{2/5}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta} \int \left[a - \frac{1}{5} \right] \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \right) = \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \right) = \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \right) = \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \right) = \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{$$

(2) a)
$$\theta \in tw$$
 $y(x) = u(x) + y_1(x) \Rightarrow y'(x) = u'y_1 + uy_1' \Rightarrow y'' = u'y_1 + 2u'y_1' + 2u'y_1'$

$$y'y_{1} + [2y'_{1} + py_{1}]v + [y''_{1} + py'_{1} + qy_{1}]u = 0$$
 (1)

$$(1)(2) \Rightarrow v'y, + (2y' + py,]v = 0 (3)$$

H onola sival pla opogerno poquelin Siagopirá e flowon 1º tágno.

$$v' = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & y'_1 & -\rho \end{pmatrix} v \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} dv = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & y'_1 & -\rho \end{pmatrix} dx$$

Mz andn odordhowon (napadsinovzas TIS 62002pss) kal HE V>0:

$$\ln v = -\left(\frac{2y'_1 + \rho}{y'_1}\right) dx \Rightarrow v(x) = e$$

$$u'(x) = dy = e^{-5\left(\frac{ex}{y}, + \rho\right)dx}$$
 => $du = e^{-5\left(\frac{ex}{y}, + \rho\right)dx}$

$$Y_{a1} \quad nd\lambda_{1} \quad Hs \quad and n' \quad obordulp won:$$

$$u(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-5(2\frac{x'}{y_{1}} + \rho)dx} dx = \begin{cases} e^{-2\ln y_{1}} & e^{-5\rho dx} \end{bmatrix} dx = \end{cases}$$

$$4(x) = \int \frac{1}{y^{2}(x)} e^{-\int \rho(x) dx} dx$$

$$|0 \times 0 \times 1 \quad \text{nws} \quad |0 \times 1 \times 1 = |0 \times 1 = |0 \times 1 \times 1 = |0 \times 1 =$$

Tra tou paperin ave faprosta tour sio lissem da raporpe zou gorfoux. Wronsti:

Apa or £y, y2 3 anotetoir 410 Balon tou xwpor hissur in (1)

Alon ans.
$$H \in \mathcal{L}$$
 sowon \mathcal{L} \mathcal

Auth n Ezlowon ilval ozny popph
$$y'' + p y' + q y = 0$$
 repland hon ons. H Ezlowon extl hon yelx:

$$y_{2}(x) = y_{1}(x) \int \frac{1}{y_{1}^{2}(x)} e^{-Sp(x)dx} dx \Rightarrow y_{2}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{Sinx}{x}} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx - \frac{sinx}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx - \frac{sinx}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx - \frac{sinx}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{sinx}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{sinx}{\sqrt{x}} +$$

Apa n gevien don elvai:

y(x)= (1 slnx (2 slnx cotx pr c1, se sea depés.

δ) θέω y(x)= u· y, » y' = u' y, + u y, =) y" = u"y, + 2u'y, + uy,":

"y, + 2 "y, + 2 "y," + p "y, + p "y, + q "y, = g(x) =>

"" y + [2 y ! + p y ,] " + [y ," + p y ,] = g (x)

Apos y, 260 ms avristoryns opogresos, y" + py, + qy,=0. Apos:

" p, + [2 y, + py,] a = g (x)

Honola sival spappin un opopsiós in tages.

Av x70: y" + 7 y' + 5 y = 1.

 $V' + \frac{5}{X}V = 1 \Leftrightarrow e^{5\ln x}' + \frac{5}{5}e^{5\ln x}V = e^{5\ln x} \Leftrightarrow x^5V = \frac{x^6}{6} \Rightarrow x^6V =$

 $u' = \frac{x}{6} \Rightarrow du = \frac{x}{6} dx \Rightarrow u(x) = \frac{x}{12}$

Hyspirin don sival yp(x)= $\frac{x^2}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{12} = \frac{x}{12}$ tal nysvirin kvon:

$$y(x) = c_1 y_{\mu}(x) + c_2 y_1(x) = c_1 x^2 + c_2 \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{1}{3x^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{1$$

$$y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} + x \int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + xc$$

$$\Gamma(\alpha) := \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{$$

$$k''y_1 + (2y_1' + xy_1)k' + (y_1'' + xy_1' - y_1)k = 0 =$$

$$V' + V\left(\frac{x^2+2}{X}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{V} dv = -\frac{x^2+2}{X} dx \Rightarrow \ln v = -\frac{x^2}{2} = 2 \ln x \Rightarrow 0$$

$$V = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot x^{-2} \Rightarrow dx = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot x^{-2} dx \Rightarrow$$

$$\kappa = c_1 \left[-\frac{1}{x} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - \int \frac{1}{x} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx + c_2 \right] \xrightarrow{C_3 = -c_1}$$

$$1C = \left(\frac{1}{X}e^{-\frac{X^2}{2}} + \left(e^{-\frac{X^2}{2}}dX - ce\right)c_3.$$

(4) a)
$$H = \xi_1' = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^$$

$$e^{-kx}u = e^{-kx} + c \Rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{x} + ce^{kx} = cke^{kx} - 1$$

$$\Gamma(a \times z = 0 \Rightarrow)$$
 $\gamma 0 = \frac{\kappa}{\kappa} \Rightarrow c = \frac{\kappa + \gamma_0}{\kappa \gamma_0}$

Av
$$y_0 > 0$$
, the frape $\left(\frac{K}{y_0} + 1\right) e^{-KX} > 1$ kal n him va signizvetal:

B) H Siapopini giverai:
$$y'=y^2 \Rightarrow 1 dy = dx \Rightarrow -1 = x + c \Rightarrow y = -1$$

Fia $x=0$, $y_0 = -1$ => $c = -1$. Apa $y = -1$

you $x = 0$

$$\frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f(x,y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f(x,y)}$$

(1) =>
$$f(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^{x} M(x,y_0) dx + c_1(y) \xrightarrow{(2)} \int_{x_0}^{x} M(x,y) dx + c_1(y) = N(x,y)$$

=>
$$(_{1}(y) = F, (y) + k, k_{1} \in R, dpa f(x,y) = \int_{x_{0}}^{X} M(x,y)dx + f(y) + k_{1}$$

Openins, {xoupe: $f(x,y) = \int_{y_{0}}^{Y} N(x,y) dy + F_{e}(x) + k_{2}$

(+)
$$9+(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^{x} M(x,y) dx + \int_{y_0}^{y} N(x,y) dy + F_1(y) + F_2(x) + k_1 + k_2 =$$

=>
$$2 + (x,y) = \int_{x_0}^{x} M(s,y) ds + \int_{y_0}^{y} N(x_0,t) dt$$

(x-x). 1=x-4x=> x=1 = 1 tal av11 ta 01526v120) 670. Erapopi kú: (x-x). 1=x-4x=> x=0. Apa n y(x)=x δεν την εποληθεύει.

 $\int_{(a)}^{(a)} y(x) = y(x) - 4x \qquad \frac{y}{x} - 4 \qquad \frac{y}{y} = \frac{y}{x} \qquad \frac{y - 4}{1 - 4} \qquad \frac{y - 4}{1 - 4}$

 $\beta) \quad y = y \Rightarrow \quad y = \alpha x \Rightarrow \quad y' = \alpha' x + 4 \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx} x + 4 \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d$

 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} =$

=> - $\frac{3}{4} \ln (u+2) - \frac{1}{4} \ln (u-2) = \ln x = (u+2)^{-3/4} =$

 $\Rightarrow (u+2)^{-3/4} \cdot (u-2)^{-1/4} = x \Rightarrow (u+2)^{3} (u-2) = x^{-4} \Rightarrow$

=) $u'' + 2u^3 - 8u - 16 = x^{-4}$ tal apois y = ux + c, angeoises

va provide in Ison in Scapopies

E) Av n EZ lowon sival orn μορφώ y= f (1/x) auró onhalvel óll ol Oλοκληρωτικές καμπόλες έχουν την ίδια κλίση σε όλα τα σημεία πάνω δε οποιαδή ποτε ευθεία που διέρχεται από την αρχά των atjorner. E 670, or tappodes Elvar suppretes us mos and appor Tur a gorar

67) 2xy.y' = x2 + 3y2 = 2x.ux (ux+u) = x2 + 3ux=

 $\frac{2u(u \times + u)}{2u} = 1 + \frac{3u^2}{3u^2} \Rightarrow u' \times + 4 = 1 + \frac{3u^2}{3u^2} \Rightarrow u \times = \frac{1 + u^2}{3u^2} \Rightarrow \frac{2u}{1 + u^2} \Rightarrow \frac{2u}{1 +$

(1) =>
$$-2x + 2(y-a)y'=0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{x}{a-y}$$
 $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{x}{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2y}-y} = \frac{2xy}{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2y}-y}$ (1) => $x^2 + y^2 - 2ya + a^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{x^2+y^2}{2y}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{(2) \frac{y - u \times u}{2} - u^{2} \times u^{2} - u^{2}}{2 \times u^{2}} = \frac{u^{2} - 1}{2 u} \Rightarrow \frac{u^{2} - 1}{2 u} \Rightarrow \frac{2u}{2} du = \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} dx$$

$$-\ln(1+u^{2}) = \ln x + c, \Rightarrow (1+u^{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}} = e^{(1}x \Rightarrow u^{2} = e^{-(1}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1) = e^{(1+u^{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = e^{(1+u$$

(3) a) It Siapoping give tal:
$$y'' = -(pp' + py) = -(pp)' \Rightarrow y' = -py + (i \Rightarrow)$$

$$y' + py_1 = (i \Rightarrow) e^{\int p \, dx} + p e^{\int p \, dx} = (i \Rightarrow) e^{\int p \, dx} = \int (e^{\int p \, dx}) dx$$

$$+ e^{\int p \, dx} = (i \Rightarrow) e^{\int p \, dx} + p e^{\int p \, dx} = (i \Rightarrow) e^{\int p \, dx} = \int (e^{\int p \, dx}) dx$$

$$+ e^{\int p \, dx} = (i \Rightarrow) e^{\int p \, dx} + p e^{\int p \, dx} = (i \Rightarrow) e^{\int p \, dx} = \int (e^{\int p \, dx}) dx$$

$$y = \frac{(1) e^{Spdx} dx + c_2}{e^{Spdx}}$$

B) To not giveral: $y'' = -(\ln xy' + \frac{1}{x}y) = -(\ln xy)' = y' = -\ln xy + c$, $f(a \times a + L), \quad 0 = -0.e + c_1 = c_1 = 0.$ Apa: $\frac{1}{x} dy = -\ln x dx = 0$ $\ln y = -x \ln x + x + c_2$

Tra x=1, 1=10.0+1+(2=10.4pa y= ex-xenx

B) $y = xy' - \frac{1}{2}y'^2$, nordo sival Efrowsh (lairut pe g(y')=-1 y''

Déw u = y' = y y = xu + g(u) = y y = u dx + x du + g'(u) du = 0 x du + g'(u) du = 0 = x + g'(u) x du + g'(u) du = 0 = x + g'(u) x du + g'(u) du = 0 = x + g'(u) x du + g'(u) du = 0 = x + g'(u) x du + g'(u) du = 0 = x + g'(u) x du + g'(u) du = 0 = x + g'(u)

Apa y = cx + g(c), apa' $y = xy' - \frac{1}{2}y'^{2}$. Hyevith sival: $y = cx - \frac{1}{2}c^{2}$ Eninklov, apa' $(x + g'(u))du = 0 \Rightarrow x + g'(u) = 0 \Rightarrow$

Enindlov, apoli $(x + g(u))du=0 \Rightarrow x + g(u)=0 \Rightarrow x + g(u)=$

y Av $y(0)=0 \Rightarrow c=0$, av $y(2)=1 \Rightarrow c=2\pm \sqrt{3}$ var av $y(-2)=1 \Rightarrow c=2\pm \sqrt{3}$ Apa or Sware's 2568 sival: $y(x)=(2+\sqrt{3})x - (2+\sqrt{3})^2$

 $y(x) = (2 - \sqrt{3})x - (2 - \sqrt{3})^{2}$

a) Avrika 016 twives on Siappoint $y = e^{Ax}$: $\lambda^2 e^{Ax} + a\lambda e^{Ax} + be^{Ax} = 0$ $= \lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0 \quad \text{pr} \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \quad \text{or} \quad \text{pizes zou } \quad \chi \text{apartupistikoù noduwi po}$ $\text{doa} \quad y_1(x) = e^{Aix}, \quad y_1(x) = e^{Aex}, \quad \lambda \downarrow \text{sists tis } \text{tis } \text{se}.$

B) Av 11 = 12 Exoupe fro pap. avez. Lists pre anotedespea in yevith list va sival p(x) = cielix + ca exex. Avrika Distivitas other

Av $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$ Exorus zo pia λ_0 on $y_1 = e^{\lambda x}$ kai you to 2^n da epaquósoupe en pédoso Lagrange: θ ê u $u = \frac{1}{2} e^{\int P dx} = u = e^{\alpha x} \cdot e^{-\alpha x} = 1$

Apa $v(x) = \int u(x) dx = x$ $y_2 = v \cdot y_1 = x e^{\lambda x}$ H yev. $\lambda \int on \quad \epsilon no\mu \{ was \quad \epsilon | voi : \quad y(x) = x e^{\lambda x} + e^{\lambda x}$. Avriva $\theta : \delta z u v \epsilon u s \delta \epsilon u$. $\delta \epsilon :$

hexx + hexx + xx exx + xexx + aexx + axexx + adexx + bxexx +

=> $X(\lambda^2 + a\lambda + b) + (\lambda^2 + a\lambda + b) + 2\lambda + a = 0 => \times \cdot 0 + 0 + 2\lambda + a = 0$ => $\lambda = -\frac{a}{2}$, now 16xúll apoù λ píza zou no hu uvigou: λ^2 tad λ to λ

δ) H yevikal φ" είναι: μ= μι + μ2 = e x i cos(μx) + e x sin(μx) + e x cos (μx) + - ex isinfux

 $\theta_{t}(x) = 2e^{kx}(\omega)(\mu x)$. Eninhfor, $\tilde{\varphi}(x) = \theta_{t} = 2e^{kx}i\sin(\mu x)$ $\theta_{t}(\omega)(\mu x) = e^{kx}(\omega)(\mu x)$ $\xi(x) = \theta_{t} = e^{kx}i\sin(\mu x)$

(quitastiré tai pagnatiré 4/2 pos). Il y « viral d'on « trai: y = (1 y 1 + (2 y 2 = (1 etx (0) (px)) + (2 exx sin (px)). Fra the youth. av & Zapanole Tur y , , ye } for 4 8 !

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = e^{kx} \cos(\mu x) \left(k e^{kx} \sin(\mu x) + e^{kx} \cos(\mu x) \right) - \left(k e^{kx} \cos(\mu x) - e^{kx} \sin(\mu x) \right) e^{kx} \sin(\mu x)$$

$$= e^{2kx} \left[k \cos(\mu x) \cdot \sin(\mu x) + \cos^2(\mu x) - k \cos(\mu x) \cdot \sin(\mu x) + \sin^2(\mu x) \right] = e^{2kx} \neq 0$$

$$Apa \quad y_1, y_2, y_2 \cos(\mu x) \cdot ave_{\vec{x}} d_p z n x c s.$$

$$e) i) Av \theta_{\vec{x}} s out \epsilon \quad v_{\vec{x}}'' \Rightarrow \lambda^{\vec{x}}, v_2' \Rightarrow \lambda^{\vec{x}}, v$$

Που είναι το χαρακτηριστικό πολυώνυμο της διαφορικής. $\Delta = R^2 - 4L$

AV Deo => R2-41 co => RZO córs Exorps Sio piga dises doss

X,, a = - R + i \ 4L - Ra
2L

$$AV D=0$$
, $\lambda_1, \varrho = \pm i\sqrt{\frac{4C}{c}}$ kar n d'on sivar:

Av R=0, $\lambda_1, R=\frac{\pm i\sqrt{4L}}{2L}$ Kall in Alm Fival: $V_{L}(+)=e^{-\frac{R}{2L}}\left(c_{1}(o)\left(\frac{\sqrt{4L}-R^{2}}{2L}+\right)+c_{2}\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{4L}}{2L}+\right)\right)$

Apa
$$V_c(t)$$
: $(1 \cos \left(\frac{\sqrt{4L}}{2L} t \right) + (2 \sin \left(\frac{\sqrt{4L}}{2L} t \right)$

$$V_{c}(0) = V_{0} \Rightarrow c_{1} = V_{0}$$
 $V_{c}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow ... \Rightarrow c_{2} = 0$. Apa on John Sival: $V_{c}(1) = V_{0} \cos\left(\frac{4L}{c} t\right)$
 $V_{c}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow ... \Rightarrow c_{2} = 0$. Apa on John Sival: $V_{c}(1) = V_{0} \cos\left(\frac{4L}{c} t\right)$
 $V_{c}(0) = V_{0} \Rightarrow c_{1} = V_{0}$
 $V_{c}(0) = V_{0} \Rightarrow c_{1} = V_{0}$
 $V_{c}(1) = V_{0} \Rightarrow c_{1} = V_{0}$

Av $V_{c}(0) = V_{0} \Rightarrow (1 = V_{0})$ Av $V_{c}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow (2 = V_{0}R)$ Apa $V_{c}(1) = e^{\frac{2}{2L}} \left(V_{0}(0) \left(\frac{V_{c}}{2} - R^{2} \right) + \frac{V_{0}R}{R^{2} - V_{c}} \right) + \frac{V_{0}R}{R^{2} - V_{c}} = \frac{1}{2L}$

(a)
$$det(A - \lambda I_{2}) = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 6 \\ -1 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{2} - \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1} = 0, \lambda_{2} = 1$$

$$\Gamma(a \lambda_{1} = 0) : \Gamma(A - \lambda_{1} I_{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\$$

4.1

iv)
$$\det(A - \lambda I_3) = 0 \Rightarrow |I - \lambda I_1|$$

$$8 |I - \lambda I_2 = -2, \lambda_3 = 2$$

$$-8 - 5 - 3 - \lambda$$

$$7a avr1670' ya | 500 biarbsquata eival: $y_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, y_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, y_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A_{aa} \quad \text{in yevin'n dison eival:} \quad x(t) = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} e^{-t} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} e^{-2t} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e^{t}$$$$

(1) a) OÉTOURZ t=e vai: e x'(e) = A x(e) = (v) = x(e) u'(v) = e x'(e) u'(v) = Au(v)

onou είναι η κλασσική μφορή που έχει λύση: $u(v) = e^{tv}$. ξ, με λ ιδιοτιμη του t και ξ το αντί στοιχο ιδιοδιάνυσμα. Επιπλείου, αφού: $v = lm t \Rightarrow u(lm t) = t^{λ}ξ \Rightarrow \kappa(e^{lm t}) = t^{λ}ξ \Rightarrow \kappa(t) = t^{λ}ξ$

 $\begin{array}{l} \beta) \ O_1 \ 1 \ \delta_{10} \ r_{1} \mu_{12} > z_{00} & A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 8 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \ \epsilon_{1} \nu_{41} : \ \lambda_{1} = 0 \ , \ \lambda_{2} = -2 \ k_{41} \ \epsilon_{4} \ a_{1} \nu_{1} = 0 \ , \ \lambda_{2} = -2 \ k_{41} \ \epsilon_{4} \ a_{1} \nu_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} . \ A_{pa} \ n \ \lambda_{2} \ \delta_{1} \nu_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} . \ A_{pa} \ n \ \lambda_{2} \ \delta_{1} \nu_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} . \ A_{pa} \ n \ \lambda_{2} \ \delta_{1} \nu_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} .$

 $\chi(1) = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} t^{-2}$

B) a) $\det(A - \lambda I_2) = 0 \Rightarrow |-1 - \lambda| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 1 - \alpha^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1 \pm \alpha$ The $\lambda_1 = -1 + \alpha$, $\chi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/\alpha \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ kut you $\lambda_2 = 1 - \alpha$, $\chi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1/\alpha \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Apa in Non

Elval: x(+) = (1 x, e(-1+a)t + (2 /2 e(-1-a)t

Tra in acumpinopal ins losses you + > +00 exault:

Ava=1: x(+)= (2 re e-26, lim x(+)=0

· Av a=-1: x (+) = (x1 e - 2+ , lim x (+) = 0

· Av a>1: -1+a >0, -1-aco, dpa: lim v(+) = +00 + 0 = +00

· Av - / cac 1 = - 1+aco, -1-aco, apa: limx(+)= 0 +0 =0

· Av ac-1: - (+aco, -1-aro, dea: lim x (+) = 0 + +00 = +00

a) Ta 1810 Stavispata Kut 01 1810 TIPES TOU A = 4 - 2 (Val:

1=0, 5= 17. Xpeia Johnasce ando Eva i διοδιάνυσμα, επομένως:

· (\(- \gamma \tau \) \(\tau \) = \(\frac{1}{3} = \tau \) \(\frac{1}{3} = \tau \) = \(\frac{1}{3} = \tau \)

Apa $x(t) = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} t \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Ayou x(0) = [] HETA and god fess ExoupE PLUS 5=1, Cq = 1/8.

Apa n yevirá dúon sivai: x(+)= 1 + 1 4++1 8 8t

β) 0_1 ιδιοτιμές και τα ιδιοδιανύσματα του $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ είναι: $A_1 = -2 + i$ με $Y_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ και $A_2 = 2 - i$ με $Y_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Apa n Alon sival:
$$x \mid + 1 = c_1 =$$

Apa n yevikú hlon síval:
$$x(t) = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + \left(2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) e^{t}$$

* H dornon 16 fives 670 cédos Ins napouses epyasias *

(17) i)
$$\det(A - \lambda I_1) = 0 \Rightarrow |2-\lambda| = -(4-\lambda^2) + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$$

Enoplews $h_2 = 0 = h_1$, do a to solve of sival conjunction as 20 = 1.

ii) $det(A - \lambda I_2) = 0 = h_1 = 0$, $det(A - \lambda I_2) = 0 = h_2 + 1 = 0 = h_2 + 1$

(18) a) det (A-1/2)=0=) |-2-1 |=-12-4/-4-1=0=> >=-2=i

0, λύδει) είναι στη μορφή d= a ± iβ, με αιο. Αρα το 6ημείο είναι αδυμπεωματικά αδταθές

B) det (A-AI2)=0 > |-1-1 -1 |= -12-21-1+2=0 > 1=-1+12.

Apa 1=-1-1220 και dg = -1+1270 Επομένων 30 δημείο είναι αδεαθές

 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x-2y) \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x-2y) \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x-2y) \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(x-2y)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3 - 2x - 2y , \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2x , \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} = -y , \quad \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 2 - 2y - x .$$

· $\Gamma(\alpha \text{ to } A(0, \frac{3}{2}): | \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2}}{\partial y} | = 0$

0-20 = 1+x2=0 = 1=0, 1=-1

ta ιδιοδιανύσφιατα είναι. χ = [-2], δα = [0]

H ysvikh Xbon slval: x1H= (1x)e of +) care e = ciri + care e-t

Παρατηρούμε δ11 lim x (+)=0 αλλά lim x (+)= +00, επομένως το σημείο

Elval assulés (n Non supprezai par + > -00)

-Oyolws, years B(2,0): |-1-x -4|=0=> 12+1=0=> 1=0, 1=-1

Tα αντί στοιχα , διοδια νύσματα είναι: χι=[-4] χε=[1]

Kal n gerich dion: x H) = (15) + care et

onou sidaus mongoupéeus nous supogrétai par t->-00. Apor to Brivai actabés.

i) Ava quitolique outopinon Lyapunov ins moppins $V(x,y) = ax^{2} + by^{2} per V(x,y) = 2ax(-x^{3} + xy^{2}) + 2by(-2x^{2}y - y^{3}) = -2ax^{4} + 2ax^{2}y^{2} - 4bx^{2}y^{2} - 2by^{4}$

Tra a=2, b=1: $V'(x,y)=-4x^4-2y^4z0$ car apois V(x,y)>0 year $X,y\neq 0$, les V(0,0)=0 or V sivar autornomic surdement Lyapunov car dea to (0,0) sivar asuprotuporised sustables.

ii) Opolws, V'(x,y) = 2ax (-x3 + 2y3) + 2by (-2x2y2) = -2ax4 + 2axy3 - 4bxy3

Ava fur to the 1560 700 for 0 progressis 200 proposis. $\kappa(+) = c_1(+) \kappa_1(+) + c_2(+) \kappa_2(+) + \dots + c_n(+) \cdot \kappa_n(+) \quad (2)$

 $x_{j}(t) = [x_{j}, (t) \quad x_{j}(t) \dots x_{j}(t)]^{T}$

Av $\Psi(t)$ sivor o $\theta(t)$ sivor o $\theta(t)$ sivor of $\theta(t)$ sivor

AVTIEQ DISCOURS 6 THY PU DEOSEVE TO X(+) and THY (3) KUI TY ORE: 4'(+) V(+) + 4(+) V'(+) = A . 4(+) V(+) + g (+) (4)

Trupitorpe on $\Psi'(A) = A \cdot \Psi(t)$ onote another $\Psi'(A) = \Psi(t) = \Psi$

ii) $\forall v(t) = \int \psi^{-1}(t) g(t) dt + c$ $\chi d\rho n 67nv (3) \chi \rho a \rho \epsilon \tau a 1$: $v(t) = \psi^{-1}(t) \chi(t) + \int \psi^{-1}(t) g(t) dt + c$ Metatolenova to a opioto o horhopoupa os opispivo ("ana dei povaso kaltov o stadipa" c) exouple nus n $\chi \epsilon v \iota \iota \iota \iota' \lambda \iota \iota \iota \iota$: $\chi(t) = \chi(t) c + \chi(t) c$

iii) And the applied owthen $\kappa(t_0) = \kappa^0$ unopoles en unologiques

The stabled c feel nows: $\kappa(t) = \kappa(t) + \kappa(t_0) + \kappa($