

4^η - 5^η Σεριά Ασυνήσυνη

6.362/3

$$y'' + 4y = \sin t - u_{2n}(t) \sin(t-2n), \quad y(0)=0, \quad y'(0)=0$$

$$\text{Είναι } g(t) = \sin t - u_{2n}(t) \sin(t-2n) = \begin{cases} \sin t & , \quad t < 2n \\ \sin t - \sin(t-2n) & , \quad t \geq 2n \end{cases}$$

Εργαζόμενα μεταβλήτω Laplace στη Δ.Ε., έχουμε

$$\mathcal{L}\{y''\} + 4\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \mathcal{L}\{\sin t\} - \mathcal{L}\{u_{2n}(t) \sin(t-2n)\} \Rightarrow$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - s y(0)^0 - y'(0)^0 + 4Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} - e^{(-2n)s} \frac{1}{s^2+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$(s^2 + 4) Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} - e^{(-2n)s} \frac{1}{s^2+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)} - e^{(-2n)s} \frac{1}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{u_c(t) f(t-c)\} = e^{-cs} F(s)$$

$$\text{Θέτουμε } H(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)} = \frac{As+B}{s^2+1} + \frac{Cs+D}{s^2+4} \Rightarrow$$

$$(As+B)(s^2+4) + (Cs+D)(s^2+1) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$(A+C)s^3 + (B+D)s^2 + (4A+C)s + (4B+D) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ B+D=0 \\ 4A+C=0 \\ 4B+D=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C=-A \\ D=-B \\ 3A=0 \\ 3B=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=C=0 \\ B=1/3 \\ D=-1/3 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{οπότε } H(s) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+4} \right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1^2} \right) - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{2}{s^2+2^2} \right)$$

Αντιναδιστώντας, οποinov, στην (1) να γρψουμε

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+2^2} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left[e^{(-2n)s} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{6} \left[e^{(-2n)s} \left(\frac{2}{s^2+2^2} \right) \right]$$

και εργαζόμενα αντιστροφούς μεταβλήτω Laplace, ηρθεντες

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{3} \sin t - \frac{1}{6} \sin 2t - \frac{1}{3} u_{2n}(t) \sin(t-2n) + \frac{1}{6} u_{2n}(t) \sin(2t-2n)$$

Εναδιά, τώρα, είναι $\sin(at-2n) = \sin at$, να γρψουμε

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{3} [1 - u_{2n}(t)] \sin t - \frac{1}{6} [1 - u_{2n}(t)] \sin 2t \Rightarrow$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{6} [1 - u_{2n}(t)] (2 \sin t - \sin 2t) \quad \text{νow είναι n ολοκλήρωση του Π.Α.Τ.}$$

13. $y^{iv} + 5y'' + 4y = 1 - u_n(t), \quad y(0)=y'(0)=y''(0)=y'''(0)=0$

H ευδιάγραμμον είναι γνωστός είναι $g(t) = 1 - u_n(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t < n \\ 0, & t \geq n \end{cases}$

Αν δημ. Δ.Ε., έχουμε

$$\mathcal{L}\{y^{iv}\} + 5\mathcal{L}\{y''\} + 4\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \mathcal{L}\{1\} - \mathcal{L}\{u_n(t)\} \Rightarrow$$

$$[s^4 Y(s) - s^3 y(0)^0 - s^2 y'(0)^0 - s y''(0)^0 - y'''(0)^0] + 5[s^2 Y(s) - s y(0)^0 - y'(0)^0] + 4Y(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{(-n)s}}{s} \Rightarrow$$

$$(s^4 + 5s^2 + 4) Y(s) = \frac{1 - e^{(-n)s}}{s} \Rightarrow$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1 - e^{(-n)s}}{s(s^4 + 5s^2 + 4)} = \frac{1 - e^{(-n)s}}{s(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 4)}$$

Επίτομης

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s(s^2+1)(s^2+4)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B_1 s + B_0}{s^2+1} + \frac{C_1 s + C_0}{s^2+4} \Rightarrow$$

$$A(s^2+1)(s^2+4) + s(s^2+4)(B_1 s + B_0) + s(s^2+1)(C_1 s + C_0) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)} = \frac{1}{4} \\ A(s^4 + 5s^2 + 1) + s[(B_1 + C_1)s^3 + (B_0 + C_0)s^2 + (4B_1 + C_0)s + (4B_0 + C_1)] = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 1/4 \\ (A + B_1 + C_1)s^4 + (B_0 + C_0)s^3 + (4B_1 + C_0 + 5A)s^2 + (4B_0 + C_1)s + 4A = 1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 1/4 \\ B_1 + C_1 = -1/4 \\ 4B_1 + C_0 = -5/4 \\ B_0 + C_0 = 0 \\ 4B_0 + C_1 = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 1/4 \\ -B_1 - C_1 = 1/4 \\ 4B_1 + C_0 = -5/4 \\ C_0 = -B_0 \\ 3B_0 = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 1/4 \\ B_0 = C_0 = 0 \\ 3B_1 = -1 \\ C_1 = -1/4 - B_1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 1/4 \\ B_0 = C_0 = 0 \\ B_1 = -1/3 \\ C_1 = 1/12 \end{array} \right.$$

Επονέωσης

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{s}{s^2+1} \right) + \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{s}{s^2+4} \right)$$

μαζί με αντιστροφό μεταβολή Laplace, να προκύψει

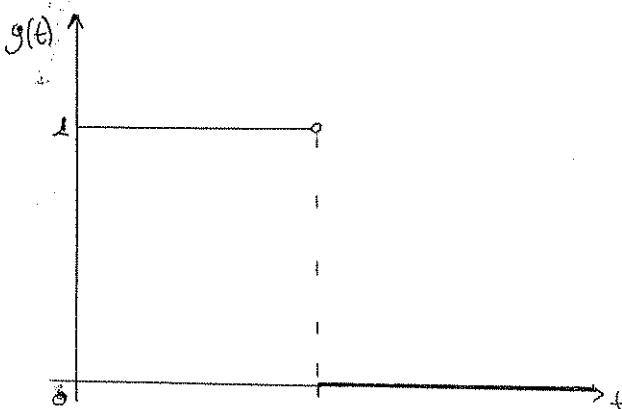
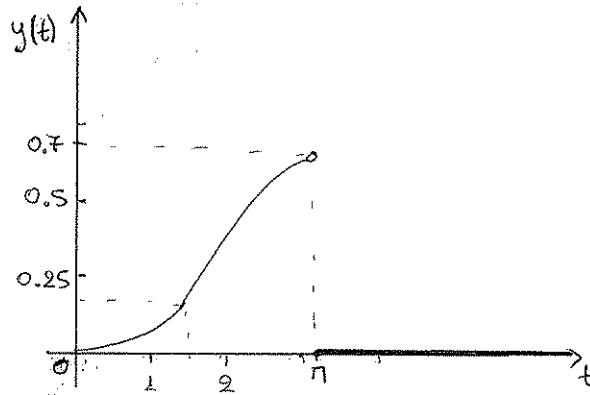
$$h(t) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \cos t + \frac{1}{12} \cos 2t \Rightarrow h(t) = (3 - 4 \cos t + \cos 2t)/12$$

Εγκλίζοντας, τώρα, αντιστροφό μεταβολή Laplace στην $Y(s)$, οπουδήποτε

$$y(t) = h(t) - u_n(t) \cdot h(t)$$

ναυά στην αύξηση του Η.Α.Τ.

Τα γινότακτα γραφήματα στην γραμμή ανθεκτικά



$$6.369/11) \quad y'' + 2y' + 2y = \cos t + \delta(t - n/2), \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0)$$

Εργασίας μεταλήψη Laplace στη Δ.Ε., έχουμε

$$\mathcal{L}\{y'' + 2y' + 2y\} = \mathcal{L}\{\cos t + \delta(t - n/2)\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y''\} + 2\mathcal{L}\{y'\} + 2\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \mathcal{L}\{\cos t\} + \mathcal{L}\{\delta(t - n/2)\} \stackrel{(6.342)}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - s \cdot y(0) - y'(0) + 2(sY(s) - y(0)) + 2Y(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+1} + e^{-(n/2)s}$$

$$(s^2 + 2s + 2)Y(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+1} + e^{-n/2s} \Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+2s+2)} + \frac{e^{-n/2s}}{s^2+2s+2}$$

Θέτουμε

$$Y_1(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+2s+2)} = \frac{As+B}{s^2+1} + \frac{Cs+D}{s^2+2s+2} \Rightarrow$$

$$(As+B)(s^2+2s+2) + (Cs+D)(s^2+1) = s \Rightarrow$$

$$As^3 + 2As^2 + 2As + Bs^3 + 2Bs + 2B + Cs^3 + Ds^2 + Cs + D = s \Rightarrow$$

$$(A+C)s^3 + (2A+B+D)s^2 + (2A+2B+C)s + (2B+D) = s \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} A+C=0 \\ 2A+B+D=0 \\ 2A+2B+C=1 \\ 2B+D=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C=-A \\ 2A-B=0 \\ A+2B=1 \\ D=-2B \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C=-A \\ B=2A \\ 5A=1 \\ D=-2B \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=1/5 \\ B=2/5 \\ C=-1/5 \\ D=-4/5 \end{cases}$$

ονότε

$$Y_1(s) = \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{s}{s^2+1} + \frac{2}{s^2+1} - \frac{s+4}{(s+1)^2+1} \right] = \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{s}{s^2+1} + \frac{2}{s^2+1} - \frac{5+4}{(s+1)^2+1} - \frac{3}{(s+1)^2+1} \right]$$

με από τους τύπους της μεταλήψη Laplace

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{at} \sin bt\} = \frac{b}{(s-a)^2+b^2}, \quad \mathcal{L}\{e^{at} \cos bt\} = \frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2+b^2} \quad (6.342)$$

ηρουντες δτι

$$y_1(t) = \frac{1}{5} \cos t + \frac{2}{5} \sin t - \frac{1}{5} e^{-t} \cos t - \frac{3}{5} e^{-t} \sin t$$

$$\text{Ενδιάλειρ, } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t) = e^{-t} \sin t$$

με $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{e^{-cs} F(s)\} = u_c(t) f(t-c)$, λεγεται δτι $(\Theta \text{ωρ. } 6.3.1)$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^{-(n/2)s}}{s^2+2s+2}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^{-(n/2)s}}{(s+1)^2+1}\right\} = e^{-(t-n/2)} \sin(t-n/2) \cdot u_{n/2}(t) \rightarrow$$

Άρα, με αύγον την η.Α.Τ. γίνεται

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{5} \cos t + \frac{2}{5} \sin t - \frac{1}{5} e^{-t} (\cos t + 3 \sin t) + u_{n/2}(t) e^{-(t-n/2)} \cdot \sin(t-n/2)$$

6.3 γύριση / 19.] $y''' + 5y'' + 4y = g(t)$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = y''(0) = 0$

Xρωνείτε στον Laplace, και η Δ.Ε. γίνεται

$$\mathcal{L}\{y'''\} + 5\mathcal{L}\{y''\} + 4\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} \Rightarrow$$

$$(s^3 Y(s) - s^2 y(0) - s^2 y'(0)) + 5(s^2 Y(s) - s y(0) - y'(0)) + 4 Y(s) = G(s) \Rightarrow$$

$$(s^4 Y(s) - s^3 y(0) - s^3 y'(0) - s y''(0) - y''(0)) + 5(s^2 Y(s) - s y(0) - y'(0)) + 4 Y(s) = G(s) \Rightarrow$$

$$(s^4 + 5s^2 + 4) Y(s) - (s^3 + 5s) = G(s) \Rightarrow (s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 4) Y(s) = G(s) + s^3 + 5s \Rightarrow$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{G(s)}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 4)} + \frac{s^3 + 5s}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 4)}$$

Λόγω της αριθμ. 3 (από 3.62), είναι

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 4)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \right) - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{2}{s^2 + 4} \right)$$

$$\text{και } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{H(s)\} = h(t) = \frac{1}{6} (2\sin t - \sin 2t)$$

Αυτή, δέτουμε

$$\frac{s^3 + 5s}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 4)} = \frac{A_2 s + A_0}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{B_2 s + B_0}{s^2 + 4} \Rightarrow$$

$$(A_2 s + A_0)(s^2 + 4) + (B_2 s + B_0)(s^2 + 1) = s^3 + 5s \Rightarrow$$

$$(A_2 + B_2)s^3 + (A_0 + B_0)s^2 + (4A_2 + B_2)s + (4A_0 + B_0) = s^3 + 5s \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} A_2 + B_2 = 1 \\ 4A_2 + B_2 = 5 \\ A_0 + B_0 = 0 \\ 4A_0 + B_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -A_2 - B_2 = -1 \\ 4A_2 + B_2 = 5 \\ B_0 = -A_0 \\ 3A_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3A_2 = 4 \\ B_2 = 1 - A_2 \\ A_0 = B_0 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_2 = 4/3 \\ B_2 = -1/3 \\ A_0 = B_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Εποκέρωσ, είναι

$$Y(s) = G(s) H(s) + \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + 1^2} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + 2^2} \right)$$

με εργαλεία, αντιστροφή Laplace, μετατρέπεται στην τελική απάντηση.

Πότε την τύπωνε

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{at} \cos bt\} = \frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}, \quad \mathcal{L}\{\int_0^t f(t-\tau) g(\tau) d\tau\} = F(s) G(s),$$

ηρουντα στι

$$y(t) = \frac{4}{3} \cos t - \frac{1}{3} \cos 2t + \frac{1}{6} \int_0^t [2\sin(t-\tau) - \sin 2(t-\tau)] g(\tau) d\tau$$

η οποία είναι η λύση της Ε.Τ.

6.430/12

(3)

$$x' = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} x$$

$\triangleleft A$

Η xapant/um ejfiewon tou napandrw nivou sivou

$$\det(A - \lambda I_3) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (3-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} +$$

$$+ 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -\lambda & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (3-\lambda)[(-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - 4] - 2[2(3-\lambda) - 8] + 4(4 + 4\lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4) - 2(-2\lambda - 2) + 16(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3-\lambda)(\lambda - 4)(\lambda + 1) + 4(\lambda + 1) + 16(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)[- (\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 4) + 20] = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)[(\lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 12) - 20] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - 7\lambda - 8) = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + 1)^2(\lambda - 8) = 0 ,$$

onotei oi idiotikis tou A sivou oi $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = -1$, $\alpha_3 = 8$.

Twpa, tha unaigisoules ta antigriseis idiotianisferas:

Γia $\lambda = 0$, exoules

$$(A - 0I_3) \vec{f} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -8 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{f}_1 \\ \vec{f}_2 \\ \vec{f}_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -5\vec{f}_1 + 2\vec{f}_2 + 4\vec{f}_3 = 0 \\ \vec{f}_1 - 6\vec{f}_2 + \vec{f}_3 = 0 \\ 4\vec{f}_1 + 2\vec{f}_2 - 5\vec{f}_3 = 0 \end{cases} \stackrel{(1)-(3)}{\Rightarrow} \begin{cases} \vec{f}_1 - \vec{f}_3 = 0 \\ 2\vec{f}_2 - \vec{f}_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{f}_1 = \vec{f}_3 \\ \vec{f}_3 = 2\vec{f}_2 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \vec{f} = \begin{pmatrix} 2\vec{f}_2 \\ \vec{f}_2 \\ 2\vec{f}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{f}_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \vec{f} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\Delta \text{ fia } \vec{f}_2 = 1)$$

Γia $\lambda = -1$, unoigisoules

$$(A + I_3)u = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow 2u_1 + u_2 + 2u_3 = 0$$

Thetaitas $u_3 = 0$, naigroufie $2u_1 + u_2 = 0 \Rightarrow u_2 = -2u_1$ eou tate,

$$\text{sivou } u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ -2u_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = u_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ eou fia } u_1 = 1 : \quad u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Ay thesoule $u_1 = 0$, npoujnta $u_2 + 2u_3 = 0 \Rightarrow u_2 = -2u_3$, onotei

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2u_3 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = u_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ eou fia } u_3 = 1 : \quad u^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Enantra ta $u^{(1)}$, $u^{(2)}$ sivou fialeuni arfaptira idiotianisfera nou antigriseis stis idiotikis $\lambda = -1$ (apou $\alpha_1 u^{(1)} + \alpha_2 u^{(2)} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$), n gariun sivou euotimikatos sivou

$$x(t) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} e^{8t} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t}$$

Napatmponen: Mia adon eniogn fia ta idiotianisfera $u^{(1)}$ kai $u^{(2)}$ tha lepojosei sivou n ejns

$$u^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad u^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$20. \quad t \times' = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\in A} \times$$

H xaraktérin eftioun ton nivava A évan

$$\det(A - \lambda I_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 3 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda-2)(\lambda+2)+3=0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(\lambda^2 - 4) + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1 \quad (\text{όι διοτίκες του } A)$$

Tia $\lambda = 1$, exoulike

$$(A - I_2) \bar{J} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{J}_1 \\ \bar{J}_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{J}_1 - \bar{J}_2 = 0 \\ 3\bar{J}_1 - 3\bar{J}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \bar{J}_1 = \bar{J}_2,$$

onote $\bar{J} = \bar{J}_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ και για $\bar{J}_1 = 1$, npouvneta ro idiodianika

$$\bar{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{nou antierotixi smm idiotikin } \lambda_1 = 1)$$

Tia $\lambda = -1$, g'vou

$$(A + I_2) u = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow 3u_1 - u_2 = 0 \Rightarrow u_2 = 3u_1.$$

Enoklevws

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ 3u_1 \end{bmatrix} = u_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{και για } u_1 = 1, \text{ daibavoulee ro idiodianika}$$

$$u = [1 \ 3]^T \quad (\text{nou antierotixi smm idiotikin } \lambda_2 = -1).$$

θetovras, twpa, $x_1 = \bar{J} t^{\lambda_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t$ και $x_2 = u t^{\lambda_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} t^{-1}$,

enerou óti n $\frac{d}{dt}$ m. tou suotíkaros évan

$$x(t) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} t^{-1}$$

6.439/7.

$$\times' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times$$

H xaraktérin eftioun évan

$$\det(\lambda I_3 - A) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 & 2 \\ -3 & -2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(\lambda-1)[(\lambda-1)^2 + 4] = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda-1)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 5) = 0$$

$$(\Delta = 4 - 20 = -16)$$

ke antierotixes idiotikis tis $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_{2,3} = \frac{-2 \pm i\sqrt{14}}{2} = 1 \pm 2i$.

Tia $\lambda = 1$, g'vou

$$(A - I_3) \bar{J} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{J}_1 \\ \bar{J}_2 \\ \bar{J}_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{J}_1 - \bar{J}_3 = 0 \\ 3\bar{J}_1 + 2\bar{J}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{J}_1 = \bar{J}_3 \\ \bar{J}_2 = -\frac{3}{2}\bar{J}_1 \end{cases}$$

και για $\bar{J}_1 = \bar{J}_3 = 2$, npouvneta $\bar{J}_2 = -3$, onote $\bar{J} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

Για $\lambda = 1+2i$, να οριστούν

$$[A - (1+2i)I_3]u = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2i & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2i & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & -2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (-2i)u_1 = 0 \\ u_2 + (-i)u_2 - u_3 = 0 \\ 3u_1 + 2u_2 + (-2i)u_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Θέτοντας $u_2 = 0$ στην εξίσωση $u_2 - iu_2 - u_3 = 0$, οντότε $u_3 = 0$ και για $u_1 = 1 \Rightarrow u_3 = -i$, οντότε $u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$.

(Εγκαρδιώντας, θέτοντας στην ίδια εξίσωση $u_2 = 1, u_3 = 0 \Rightarrow u_1 = i$ και γιότε $u = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$).

Για $\lambda = 1-2i$, να ξουλεύεται

$$[A - (1-2i)I_3]v = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2i & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 + iv_2 - v_3 = 0$$

και για $v_1 = 0, v_2 = 1 \Rightarrow v_3 = i$, οντότε λαμβάνοντας το ιδιοδιάνυσμα $v = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$.

(Εγκαρδιώντας και να δοι, για $v_1 = 1, v_3 = 0 \Rightarrow v_2 = -i \Rightarrow v = \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$).

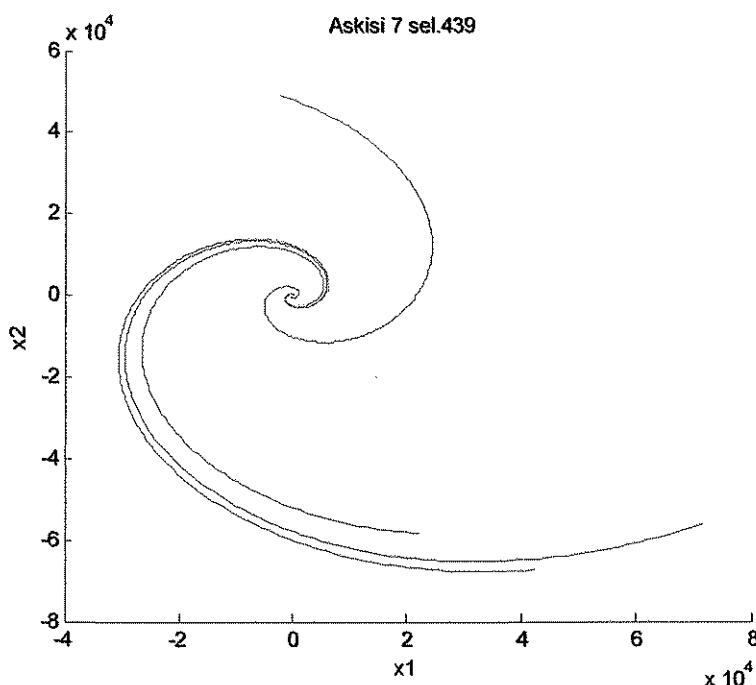
Τώρα, να οριστούν

$$\begin{aligned} ue^{(1+2i)t} &= ue^t \cdot e^{i(2t)} = ue^t (\cos 2t + i \sin 2t) = e^t (\cos 2t + i \sin 2t) \begin{pmatrix} u \\ ue^t \end{pmatrix} \\ &= e^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \cos 2t + i \sin 2t \\ \sin 2t - i \cos 2t \end{pmatrix} = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \cos 2t \\ \sin 2t \end{pmatrix} + i e^t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sin 2t \\ -\cos 2t \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2 σπαλτικοί αριθμοί που παραπέμπουν στα μέρη.

Έτοιμοι να γρουμε σύνθετος σταθερός στον χάρτη

$$x(t) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} e^t + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \cos 2t \\ \sin 2t \end{pmatrix} e^t + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sin 2t \\ -\cos 2t \end{pmatrix} e^t$$



6.450/12.

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

H xaraktérism efiōm givai

$$\det(A - \lambda I_3) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda - \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\lambda - \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\lambda - \frac{5}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -(\lambda + \frac{5}{2}) \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda - \frac{5}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda - \frac{5}{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$- \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -\lambda - \frac{5}{2} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ -\lambda - \frac{5}{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow -(\lambda + \frac{5}{2}) \left[(\lambda + \frac{5}{2})^2 - 1 \right] - (-\lambda - \frac{5}{2} - 1)$$

$$+ \left(1 + \lambda + \frac{5}{2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow -(\lambda + \frac{5}{2}) (\lambda + \frac{3}{2}) (\lambda + \frac{7}{2}) + 2 (\lambda + \frac{7}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(\lambda + \frac{7}{2}) \left[2 - (\lambda + \frac{5}{2})(\lambda + \frac{3}{2}) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda + \frac{7}{2}) \left(\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + \frac{7}{4} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{7}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = -\frac{5}{2}, \quad \lambda_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \leadsto \text{oi iōtikis tou A}$$

Γia $\lambda = -1/2$:

$$(A + \frac{1}{2} I_3) f = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow f_1 + f_2 - 2f_3 = 0$$

ωai gia $f_1 = f_2 = 1 \Rightarrow f_3 = 1$, onote $f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

Γia $\lambda = -7/2$:

$$(A + \frac{7}{2} I_3) u = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow u_1 + u_2 + u_3 = 0$$

ke iōtikis arxīmētra iōtikis tis kai

$$u^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ωai } u^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\text{≡ } u^{(3)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ωai } u^{(4)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

Έτσι, n gariou aλon tou eukinikatos givai

$$x(t) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t/2} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-7t/2} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-7t/2}$$

ωai τote, n apxiou arxhoun tis

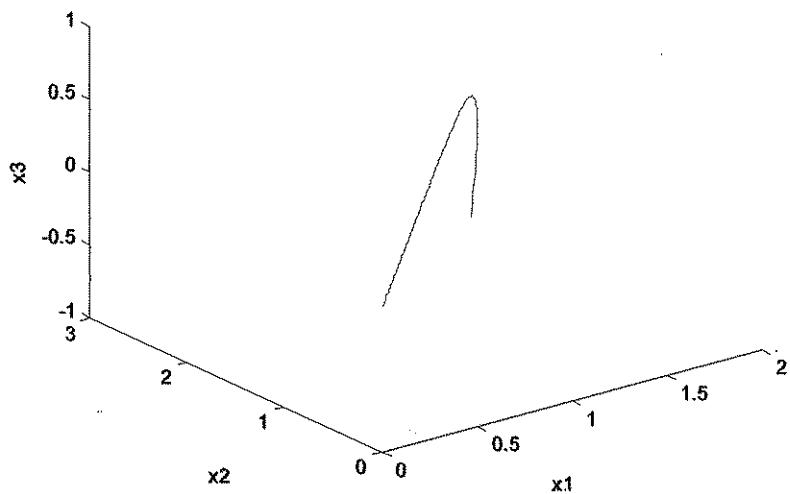
$$x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 2 \\ c_1 + c_3 = 3 \\ c_2 - c_3 = 1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{(+) - (2)} \begin{cases} c_2 = 2 - c_1 \\ c_3 = 3 - c_1 \\ 3c_1 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 4/3 \\ c_2 = 2/3 \\ c_3 = 5/3 \end{cases}$$

Σuvenws, n aλon tou η. A. T. givai

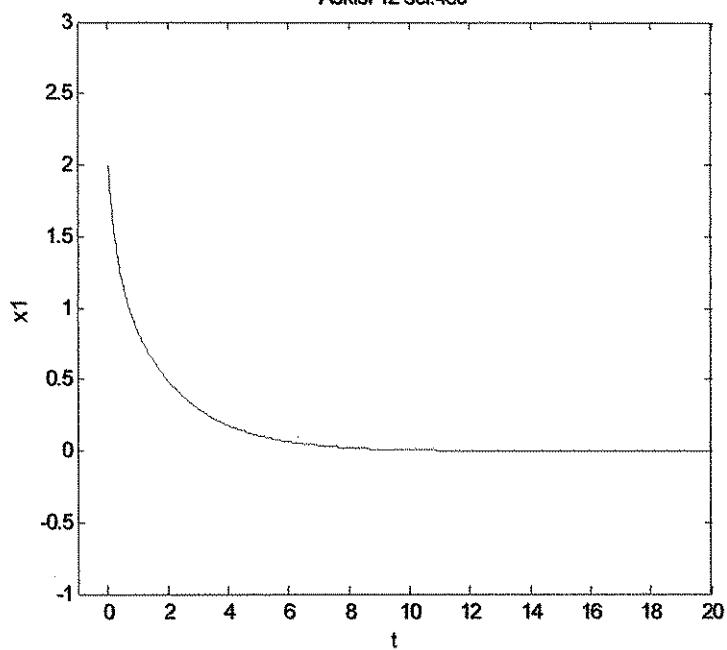
$$x(t) = \frac{4}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-t/2} + \frac{2}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-7t/2} + \frac{5}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-7t/2}$$

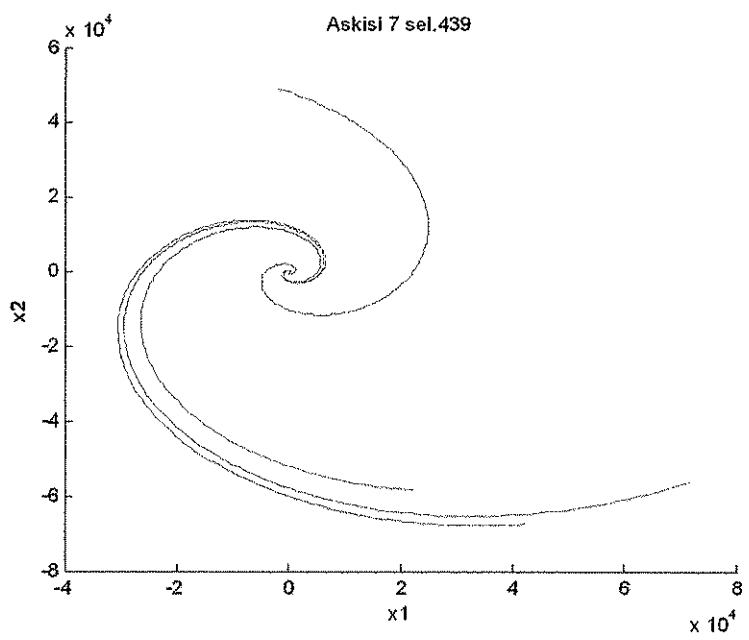
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$$6.465/6.$$

$$x' = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} t^{-2} \\ 2t^{-2}+4 \end{pmatrix}, t>0 \quad (E)$$

(5)

$$\det(A - \lambda I_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & -2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda+4)(\lambda+1)-4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda+5) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -5}$$

Για $\lambda = 0$:

$$(A - 0I_2)\vec{f} = 0 \Rightarrow A\vec{f} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow 2f_2 - f_2 = 0$$

με για $f_2 = 1$, ιπουντα $f_1 = 2 \Rightarrow \vec{f} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mu \in \|\vec{f}\|_2 = \sqrt{2^2+1^2} = \sqrt{5}$

Για $\lambda = -5$:

$$(A + 5I_2)u = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow u_1 + 2u_2 = 0 \quad \text{με για } u_2 = 1 \Rightarrow u_1 = -2 \Rightarrow u = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mu \in \|u\|_2 = \sqrt{5}$$

Αν δηλαδίνω, έτσι στην σύνθεση του αντιγράφου συγχέονται γίνεται

$$x_c(t) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-5t}$$

Ο πίνακας με στιγμές της καρονιών μέτρα, διαδικασία για
είναι $T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

Ενδηλαστικά, ο πίνακας των συντελεστών A είναι η παρα-

τηνός με συμβατικός, 16x16 δΤΙ (εσ. 459)

$$T^{-1} = T^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Θέτοντας $x = Ty$ με αντικαθιστώντας στην (E), να προσθέ-

$$Ty' = ATy + g(t) \Rightarrow y' = T^{-1}ATy + T^{-1}g(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$y' = Dy + T^{-1}g(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t^{-2} \\ 2t^{-2}+4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$y' = \begin{pmatrix} -5y_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5t^{-2}+8 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y_2 \end{pmatrix}' = \begin{pmatrix} -5y_2 + 4/\sqrt{5} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(5t^{-2}+8)/\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} y_2' + 5y_2 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} \\ y_2' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(5t^{-2}+8) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (y_2 e^{5t})' = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} e^{5t} \\ y_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \int (5t^{-2}+8) dt + c_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} y_2 e^{5t} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} \int e^{5t} dt + c_1 \\ y_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (5e^{5t} + 8t) + c_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_2(t) = e^{-5t} \left(\frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} e^{5t} + c_1 \right) \\ y_2(t) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{5}} e^{5t} + \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}} t + c_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} y_2(t) = \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} + c_1 e^{-5t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_2(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (5e^{5t} + 8t) + c_2 \end{cases}$$

Έτσι, αν δηλαδίνω $x = Ty$, ιπουντα

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 e^{-5t} + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} \\ c_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(5e^{5t} + 8t) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2c_1 e^{-5t} - \frac{8}{5\sqrt{5}} + c_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}(5e^{5t} + 8t) \\ c_1 e^{-5t} + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}(5e^{5t} + 8t) + 2c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-st} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \ln t + \frac{8}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} t + \frac{4}{25} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

now we have in general form the system equations.

$$45. \quad t x' = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} -2t \\ t^4 - 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x^{(c)} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} t^{-2} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t^2, \quad t > 0$$

Autonomous systems from $x^{(c)}$ from earlier problem A.E., namely we have

$$t \left[-c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} t^{-2} + 2c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t^2 \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \left[c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} t^{-2} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t^2 \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} -c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} t^{-2} + 2c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t^2 &= c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 3-4 \\ 2-4 \end{pmatrix} t^{-2} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 6-2 \\ 4-2 \end{pmatrix} t^2 \\ &= c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} t^{-2} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} t^2 - c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} t^{-2} + 2c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t^2 \end{aligned}$$

now we have. Also, namely $x^{(c)}$ have the form of the equations.

Now $x^{(c)} = c_1 \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} t^{-2} \\ 2t^{-2} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{from }} + c_2 \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2t^2 \\ t^2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{from }} \text{, so the transformation we have } \\ \text{function of } \Psi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t^{-2} & 2t^{-2} \\ 2t^{-2} & t^2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ be}$

$$\det(\Psi(t)) = \begin{vmatrix} t^{-2} & 2t^{-2} \\ 2t^{-2} & t^2 \end{vmatrix} = t^{-2} t^2 - 4t^{-2} t^2 = t - 4t = -3t.$$

Observe, the characteristic roots are

$$\Psi^{-1}(t) = \frac{1}{(-3t)} \begin{pmatrix} t^2 & -2t^2 \\ -2t^{-2} & t^{-2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \Psi^{-1}(t) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -t & -2t \\ 2t^{-2} & -t^{-2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore, the general solution is given by $x = \Psi(t) u(t)$, where $u(t)$ is the solution of the equation $\dot{u}(t) = g(t)$.

From the equations, two, in the form homogeneous equations, we have $x^{(c)}$ in the form $x^{(c)} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} t^{-2} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t^2$. Therefore, we have $x = \Psi(t) u(t)$, where $u(t)$ is the solution of the equation $\dot{u}(t) = g(t)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(t) u'(t) = g(t) &\Rightarrow u'(t) = \Psi^{-1}(t) g(t) \Rightarrow u(t) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -t & -2t \\ 2t^{-2} & -t^{-2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dt \\ u''(t) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2t^4 + 2t^{-2} \\ -t - 4t^{-2} + t^{-3} \end{pmatrix} &\Rightarrow u(t) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\int (2t^4 + 2t^{-2}) dt + c_2' \right) \\ &\quad \left(\int (-t - 4t^{-2} + t^{-3}) dt + c_2' \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} t^5 + t^2 - 2t + c_2' \\ -\frac{t^2}{2} + 4t^{-2} - \frac{t^2}{2} + c_2' \end{pmatrix} \right) \Rightarrow u(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} t^5 + \frac{1}{3} t^2 - \frac{2}{3} t + c_2 \\ -\frac{1}{6} t^2 + \frac{4}{3} t^{-2} - \frac{1}{6} t^{-2} + c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Finally, the general solution of the system equations is given by

$$\begin{aligned} x = \Psi(t) \cdot u(t) &= \begin{pmatrix} t^{-2} & 2t^{-2} \\ 2t^{-2} & t^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} t^5 + \frac{1}{3} t^2 - \frac{2}{3} t + c_2 \\ -\frac{1}{6} t^2 + \frac{4}{3} t^{-2} - \frac{1}{6} t^{-2} + c_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} t^9 + \frac{1}{3} t^7 - \frac{2}{3} t^5 + \frac{8}{3} t^3 - \frac{1}{3} t + c_2 t^{-2} + 2c_2 t^2 \\ \frac{4}{25} t^4 + \frac{2}{3} t^2 - \frac{4}{3} t^0 - \frac{1}{6} t^4 + \frac{4}{3} t^0 - \frac{1}{6} t^2 + 2c_2 t^{-2} + c_2 t^2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x(t) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} t^{-2} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t^2 + \left(\frac{-1/5}{1/20} \right) t^4 + \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) t - \left(\frac{1}{3/2} \right)}$$