

5) Решить систему

$$y_1' = 2y_1 + y_3$$

$$y_2' = y_2 + y_4$$

$$y_3' = 2y_3 + y_4$$

$$y_4' = -y_2 + y_4$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$; \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_{3/4} = 1 + i$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2: (A - \lambda_1 E) \vec{y}_1 = 0 \rightarrow \vec{y}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A - \lambda_1 E)^2 \vec{y}_2 = 0 \rightarrow \vec{y}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 1 + i: \vec{y}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ i-1 \\ -2i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & \boxed{\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{matrix}} & \\ & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1 \quad \lambda_2 \quad \lambda_{3/4}$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow S^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = SDS^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N = A - Q = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, N^2 = 0$$

$$OP: y(x) = e^{Ax} \cdot c = e^{Qx} \cdot e^{Nx} \cdot c = S e^{Dx} S^{-1} \cdot (E + Nx) \cdot c$$

$$e^{Dx} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2x} & & & \\ & e^{2x} & & \\ & & e^{x \cos x} & e^{x \sin x} \\ & & -e^{x \sin x} & e^{x \cos x} \end{bmatrix}$$

Неавтономные системы

$$y'(x) = A(x) \cdot y(x) + g(x)$$

$y(x) = \Phi(x) \cdot c$  OP однородные,  $\Phi(x)$  - фундаментальная матрица  $\Rightarrow \Phi'(x) = A(x) \cdot \Phi(x)$

Вариация константы:  $y(x) = \Phi(x) \cdot c(x)$

$$y'(x) = \Phi'(x) \cdot c(x) + \Phi(x) \cdot c'(x)$$

$$\Phi'(x) \cdot c(x) + \Phi(x) \cdot c'(x) = A(x) \cdot y(x) + g(x) \Rightarrow \underline{A(x) \cdot \Phi(x) \cdot c(x)} + \Phi(x) \cdot c'(x) = \underline{A(x) \cdot \Phi(x) \cdot c(x)} + g(x)$$

$$g(x) = \Phi(x) \cdot c'(x) \Rightarrow c(x) = \int \Phi^{-1}(x) \cdot g(x) dx + c$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \Phi(x) \cdot \left( c + \int \Phi^{-1}(x) \cdot g(x) dx \right)$$

$\frac{d}{dx}$  и  $\int dx$  отменяются!



$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} y_1' = y_2 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\ y_2' = -y_1 + \tan x \end{cases} \quad g(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\ \tan x \end{bmatrix}; \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

хомоген:  $\begin{cases} y_1' = y_2 \\ y_2' = -y_1 \end{cases} \quad \phi(x) = e^{xA} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{bmatrix}$

$$\phi^{-1}(x) \cdot g(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & \cos x \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\ \tan x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \sin x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int \phi^{-1}(x) g(x) dx = \begin{bmatrix} \int \cos x dx \\ \int \left( \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} + \sin x \right) dx \end{bmatrix} + C = \begin{bmatrix} \sin x \\ \frac{1}{\cos x} - \cos x \end{bmatrix} + C$$

$$y(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{bmatrix} \cdot \left( C + \begin{bmatrix} \sin x \\ \frac{1}{\cos x} - \cos x \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{bmatrix} \cdot C + \begin{bmatrix} \tan x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$C \in \mathbb{R}^2$

реверс хомогене  $\nearrow$   $\nearrow$  упрости график

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} y_1' = y_1 + y_2 - \cos x \\ y_2' = -2y_1 - y_2 + \sin x + \cos x \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{genetun}} \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ \cos x + \sin x & \cos x - \sin x \end{bmatrix} \cdot C + \begin{bmatrix} -x \cos x \\ x(\cos x + \sin x) \end{bmatrix}$$

### Чуена независне променливе

Ако имамо систем  $f(x) \cdot y'(x) = Ay(x)$ ,  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Хотимо  $y(x) \rightsquigarrow y(t)$

$$\begin{cases} y_t' = y_x' \cdot x_t' \\ y_x' \cdot f(x) \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x_t' = f(x) \\ t_x' = \frac{1}{f(x)} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 2\sqrt{x} \cdot y' = 2y - z$$

$$2\sqrt{x} \cdot z' = y + 2z$$

$$\frac{\text{нове чуена}}{y(x)} \longrightarrow y(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_t' = 2y - z \\ z_t' = y + 2z \end{cases}$$

$$t_x' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \rightsquigarrow t(x) = \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y_t' = y_x' \cdot x_t' = y_x' \cdot \frac{1}{t_x'} = y_x' \cdot 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad xy_1' = y_1 + y_2$$

$$xy_2' = y_2$$

$$xy_3' = -y_3$$

$$1^\circ x > 0: t(x) = \ln(x)$$

$$2^\circ x < 0: t(x) = \ln(-x)$$

$\vdots$

$$y_{1t}' = y_1 + y_2$$

$$y_{2t}' = y_2$$

$$y_{3t}' = -y_3$$

$$t_x' = \frac{1}{x} \rightsquigarrow t(x) = \ln|x|$$

$$\text{за } x=0 \Rightarrow y_1(0) = y_2(0) = y_3(0) = 0$$

Учитаем  $\leftrightarrow$  жегуаруна бууи пегу

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{aligned} y' &= py - qz & \longrightarrow & \quad z = \frac{1}{2}(py - y') \Rightarrow z' = \frac{1}{2}(py' - y'') \\ z' &= 2y + pz & & \quad \longleftarrow \\ p, q &\in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}(py' - y'') &= 2y + p \cdot \frac{1}{2}(py - y') \\ \Rightarrow py' - y'' &= 2^2 y + p^2 y - py' \\ \Rightarrow y'' - 2py' + (p^2 + q^2)y &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y''' - 2y'' + y = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y'' &= y_1 \Rightarrow y_1' = y''' \\ y' &= y_2 \Rightarrow y_2' = y'' = y_1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1' &= 2y_1 + y \\ y_2' &= y_1 \\ y' &= y_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1' - 2y_1 + y = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \begin{aligned} y''' &= xy' + y - z' + x + 1 \\ z'' &= y' \sin x + y - z + x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$z_1 = z'$$

$$y_1 = y''$$

$$y_2 = y'$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y_1' &= xy_1 + y - z_1 + x + 1 \\ y_2' &= y_1 \\ y' &= y_2 \\ z_1' &= y_2 \sin x + y - z + x^2 \\ z' &= z_1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$