

Експонентна матрица

$$\underline{X' = AX}, \quad X, X' \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), \quad A = [a_{ij}]_{i,j=1}^n$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ \vdots \\ x_n' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \sim & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_k' = \frac{dx_k}{dt}$$

$$X(t), X'(t)$$

$$x_1' = a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n$$

⋮

$$x_n' = a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n$$

систем од n диф. јна првог реда ($\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$) или диф. јна првог реда ($\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$)

Ⓡ OP је $X(t) = \underbrace{e^{tA}}_{M_n(\mathbb{R})} \cdot \underbrace{C}_{C \in \mathbb{R}^n}$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{e}_{\text{exp}} : M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\exp(A) = e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!}$$

Тврђење 52. (Својства експонента.)

- (1) $e^0 = \text{Id}$;
- (2) $AB = BA \Rightarrow e^{A+B} = e^A e^B$;
- (3) $AB = BA \Rightarrow B e^A = e^A B$;
- (4) $e^A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\text{Id} + \frac{A}{n})^n$;
- (5) за $U = \mathbb{R}^n$, тј. $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ важи $\frac{d}{dt} e^{tA} = e^{tA} A = A e^{tA}$;
- (6) за $U = \mathbb{R}^n$ важи $\det e^A = e^{\text{tr} A}$;
- (7) за $U = \mathbb{R}^n$ важи $e^{P^{-1}AP} = P^{-1} e^A P$.

0 - нула матрица

$\text{Id} = E = I$ - јединична матрица.

$0, \text{Id} \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

① Решити систем ДС $X' = AX$, одређивањем e^{tA} у одређеном систему првог реда, ако је:

а) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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

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

г) $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}$

, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

б)
$$e^{tA} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(tA)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k A^k}{k!}$$

$$b) e^{tA} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(tA)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k A^k}{k!}$$

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

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

Induktionsschritt: $A^k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2^k - 1 \\ 0 & 2^k \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2^k - 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 1 + 2^{k+1} - 2 = 2^{k+1} - 1$$

$\bar{b}: k=1 \checkmark$

$$k: A^{k+1} = A^k \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2^k - 1 \\ 0 & 2^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2^{k+1} - 1 \\ 0 & 2^{k+1} \end{bmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$e^{tA} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k \cdot A^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2^k - 1 \\ 0 & 2^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2t)^k - t^k}{k!} \\ 0 & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2t)^k}{k!} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & e^{2t} - e^t \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} = e^t$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2t)^k}{k!} = e^{2t}$$

OP: $X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & e^{2t} - e^t \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} \cdot c = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 e^t + c_2 (e^{2t} - e^t) \\ c_2 e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = c e^{\mathbb{R}^2}$$

$$b) e^{tA} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k A^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2k} A^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2k+1} A^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2k} \cdot (-1)^k E}{(2k)!} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2k+1} \cdot (-1)^k A}{(2k+1)!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^k t^{2k}}{(2k)!} \begin{matrix} (-1)^k t^{2k+1} \\ (-1)^k t^{2k} \end{matrix} \right] \begin{matrix} (-1)^k t^{2k+1} \\ (-1)^k t^{2k} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} (2k+1)! \\ (2k)! \end{matrix}$$

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

$$= A^{4k+1}$$

$$A^{2k} = (-1)^k E$$

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

$$= A^{4k+2}$$

$$A^{2k+1} = (-1)^k A$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = (-E) \cdot A = -A$$

$$= A^{4k+3}$$

$$A^4 = A^3 \cdot A = (-A) \cdot A = -A^2 = -(-E) = E$$

$$= A^{4k}$$

$$\sin t = t - \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^5}{5!} - \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2k+1} \cdot (-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} \Rightarrow e^{tA} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{bmatrix} = R_t$$

$$\sin t = t - \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^5}{5!} - \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$\cos t = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^4}{4!} - \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2k} \cdot (-1)^k}{(2k)!}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{tA} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{bmatrix} = R_t$$

↳ matrica koja
povraća se za t

OP: $X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{bmatrix} \cdot C, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$

1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix}$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 - b^2 & 2ab \\ -2ab & a^2 - b^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 - b^2 & 2ab \\ -2ab & a^2 - b^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^3 + ab^2 & 3a^2b - b^3 \\ \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{malo!} \quad X$$

$$A = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix}}_P + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & b \\ -b & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_Q$$

$$PQ = a \cdot E \cdot Q = aQ = Q \cdot aE = Q \cdot P$$

$$tA = t(P+Q) = tP + tQ$$

(2) $\Rightarrow e^{tA} = e^{tP+tQ} = e^{tP} \cdot e^{tQ}$

$$tP \cdot tQ = t^2 Pa = t^2 QP = tQ \cdot tP$$

$$e^{tP} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k P^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k \cdot (aE)^k}{k!} \stackrel{E^k = E}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(at)^k E}{k!} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{at} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{at} \end{bmatrix} = e^{at} \cdot E$$

$$e^{tQ} = \exp\left(t \cdot b \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) \stackrel{(1b)}{=} \dots = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(bt) & \sin(bt) \\ -\sin(bt) & \cos(bt) \end{bmatrix} = R_{bt}$$

$$e^{tA} = e^{tP} \cdot e^{tQ} = e^{at} \cdot E \cdot R_{bt} = e^{at} \cdot R_{bt} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{at} \cos bt & e^{at} \sin bt \\ -e^{at} \sin bt & e^{at} \cos bt \end{bmatrix}$$

OP: $X(t) = e^{tA} \cdot C, C \in \mathbb{R}^2$

2) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Da li je $e^A \cdot e^B = e^{A+B}$?

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \}} \Rightarrow A \text{ i } B \text{ ne komutiraju.}$$

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

(2) $\Rightarrow e^A \cdot e^B \neq e^{A+B}$

nije dobro!

$$e^{A+B} = e^{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}} = \mathcal{R}_1$$

$$e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^1 \frac{A^k}{k!} = E + A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^k = 0, k \geq 2$$

$$e^B = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{B^k}{k!} = E + B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow B^k = 0, k \geq 2$$

$$e^A \cdot e^B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\neq \begin{bmatrix} \cos 1 & \sin 1 \\ -\sin 1 & \cos 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

③ Učinkovitost ga m uvažuju $A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$ uog:

a) $e^A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $e^A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

b) $e^A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
 \hookrightarrow je kvadrat (ΔA)

y R:

$$e^A = -2 \text{ nema plus}$$

≥ 0

a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} : & : \\ : & : \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow e^A = \dots \times$

$$\det(e^A) = \det\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}\right) = 1 \cdot (-4) = -4 \quad \left. \vphantom{\det(e^A)} \right\} e^{\text{tr}(A)} = -4 \quad \downarrow$$

(c) $\Rightarrow \det(e^A) = e^{\text{tr}(A)}$

uimp. yendo, $\det > 0$

b) $\det = (-1) \cdot (-4) = 4 > 0$, am uvaž $\exists A!$
 m ga $A \exists$.

$$4 = e^{\text{tr}(A)} \Rightarrow \text{tr}(A) = \ln 4.$$

(3): $A \cdot A = A^2 = A A \Rightarrow A e^A = e^A A, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{bmatrix}$

($A = B = A$)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\alpha & -4\beta \\ -\gamma & -4\delta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\alpha & -\beta \\ -4\gamma & -4\delta \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -4\beta = -\beta \\ -\gamma = -4\gamma \end{cases} \Rightarrow \beta = \gamma = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \delta \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^k & 0 \\ 0 & \delta^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & e^\delta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} e^\alpha = -1 \\ e^\delta = -4 \end{cases} \downarrow$$

$$A^k = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \delta \end{bmatrix}^k = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^k & 0 \\ 0 & \delta^k \end{bmatrix}$$

④ $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ carbeno kognocm og A , onga je e^λ carc. kp. og e^A .

$$Av = \lambda v, v \neq 0$$

$$? e^{At} v = e^{\lambda t} v? \quad (\text{uzemamo } v' = v)$$

$$\text{Xotemo: } e^{At} v = e^{\lambda t} v$$

$$\rightarrow A(Av) = A(\lambda v) \Rightarrow A^2 v = \lambda \underbrace{Av} = \lambda(\lambda v) = \lambda^2 v$$

$$\vdots \text{ (ung.) } A^{k-1} v = \lambda^{k-1} v$$

$$\underline{A^k v} = A(A^{k-1} v) = A(\lambda^{k-1} v) = \lambda^{k-1} (Av) = \lambda^{k-1} (\lambda v) = \underline{\lambda^k v} \Rightarrow \lambda^k \text{ je covc. bp. og } A^k$$

$$e^{At} v = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} \right) v = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k v}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k v}{k!} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!} \right) v = e^{\lambda} \cdot v \Rightarrow e^{\lambda} \text{ je covc. bp. og } e^{At}$$