

$$(3) A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\left\{ \right.$

$$-x_1 + 3x_2 = 5x_1 - 3x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = 0, X^* = (0, 0)$$

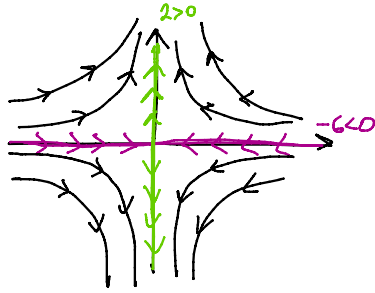
$$\lambda_1 = -6$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2$$

(реалне и расл. знаке)

сигно

$$\dot{X} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & \\ & 2 \end{bmatrix} X$$



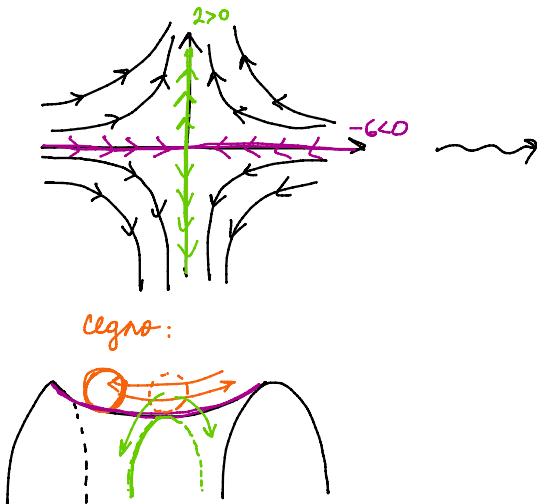
$$\lambda_1 = -6 \rightsquigarrow \delta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 2 \rightsquigarrow \delta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X(t) = c_1 e^{-6t} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 e^{2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

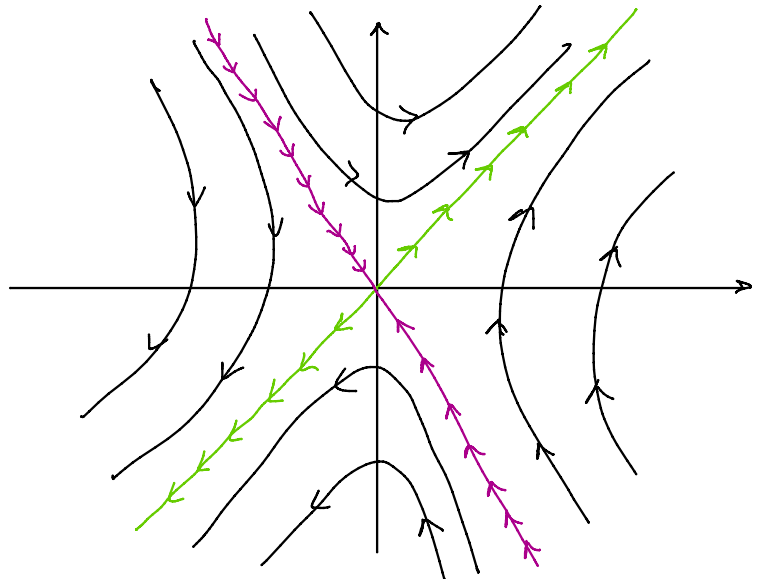
$$c_1 = 0: \quad X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2t} \\ e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} \quad x_1 = x_2 > 0$$

$$c_1 = 1: \quad X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{-6t} \\ -5e^{-6t} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 5x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 > 0 \end{matrix}$$

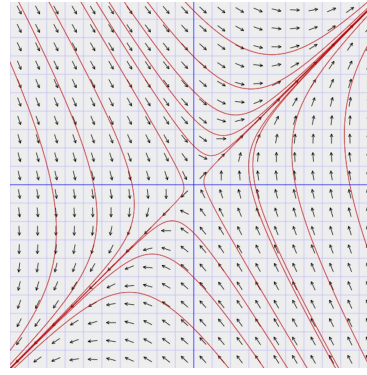
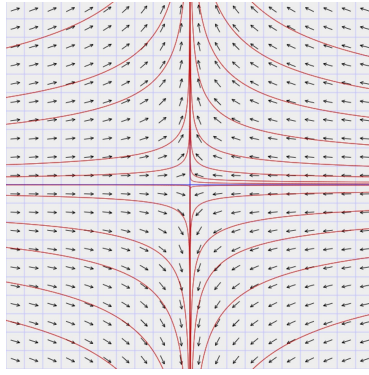


сигно:

$\dot{X}$



$A$



2. Скицирати фазни портрет динамичког система  $X' = AX$ , ако је:

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

(2)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ;

(3)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ .

(4)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -10 \\ 4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ .

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

$\hookrightarrow \lambda_{1/2} = \pm i$

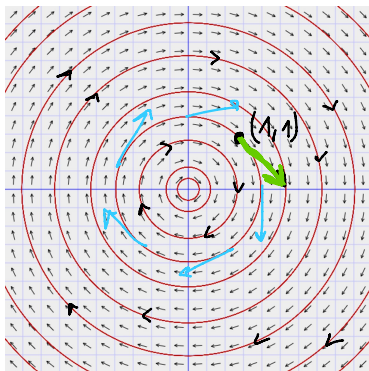
$\text{Re}(\lambda_{1/2}) = 0$  - центар  $\leftarrow X^* = (0,0)$

$X(t) = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} \cos t \\ -\sin t \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} \sin t \\ \cos t \end{bmatrix}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

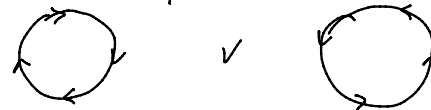
*(Note: In the original image, the first vector is circled in orange and labeled  $x_1(t)$ , and the second vector is circled in red and labeled  $x_2(t)$ .)*

исполњава се:  $x_1(t)^2 + x_2(t)^2 = \text{const} = c_1^2 + c_2^2$

$\hookrightarrow$  кружни  $\rightarrow$  периодичне



суп?



$(1,1) \rightsquigarrow$  како изгледа извођ?  $X' = AX$

$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

(2)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \lambda_{1/2} = \pm i\sqrt{6}$

$\text{Re}(\lambda_{1/2}) = 0 \rightarrow$  центар

$X^* = (0,0)$

$$(2) A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \\ & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \lambda_{1/2} = \pm 2\sqrt{6}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_{1/2}) = 0 \rightarrow \text{център}$$

$$x^* = (0, 0)$$

$$(A - i\sqrt{6}E)x = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 - i\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\psi(t) = e^{i\sqrt{6}t} \cdot x = (\cos(\sqrt{6}t) + i\sin(\sqrt{6}t)) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 - i\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \rightsquigarrow \operatorname{Re} \psi \\ \rightsquigarrow \operatorname{Im} \psi \end{matrix}$$

$$x(t) = c_1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 \cos(\sqrt{6}t) \\ -2 \cos(\sqrt{6}t) + \sqrt{6} \sin(\sqrt{6}t) \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 \sin(\sqrt{6}t) \\ -2 \sin(\sqrt{6}t) - \sqrt{6} \cos(\sqrt{6}t) \end{bmatrix}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

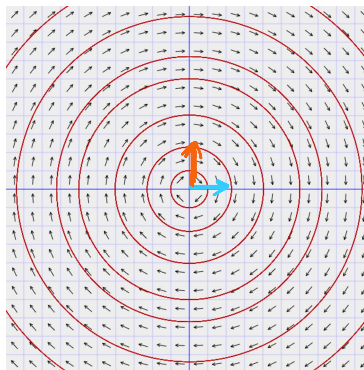
↳ центрично кривина

$$A = T \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{6} \\ -\sqrt{6} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot T^{-1}$$

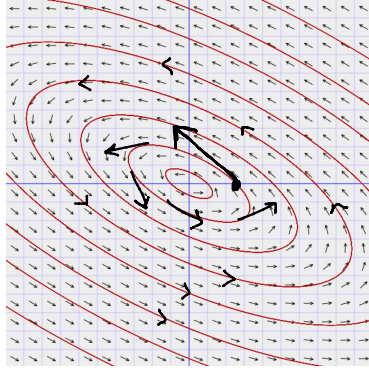
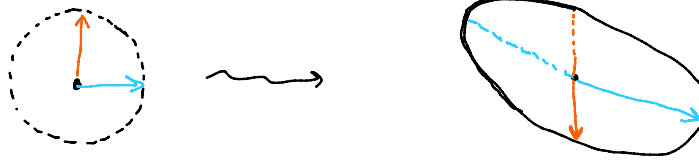
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x' = Ax = TjT^{-1}x \\ y = T^{-1}x \\ y' = T^{-1}x' \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} T^{-1}x' = jT^{-1}x \\ y' = jy \end{array}$$

↳ спирално га у кривина

$$j = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{6} \\ -\sqrt{6} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{обла кривина}$$



$$T = [\operatorname{Re} x \quad \operatorname{Im} x] = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ -2 & -\sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix}$$



Смер:

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X' = AX = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3) A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_{1/2} = -2 \pm i$$

$$X^* = (0, 0)$$

$\text{Re}(\lambda_{1/2}) \neq 0$  сідирала (фокус)

$\text{Re}(\lambda_{1/2}) > 0$ : нестійка сідирала = фт угу  $\underline{\underline{0 \Delta X^*}}$

$\text{Re}(\lambda_{1/2}) < 0$ : стійка сідирала = фт угу  $\underline{\underline{y X^*}}$

↑ каг нас

$$A = T \dot{J} T^{-1}$$

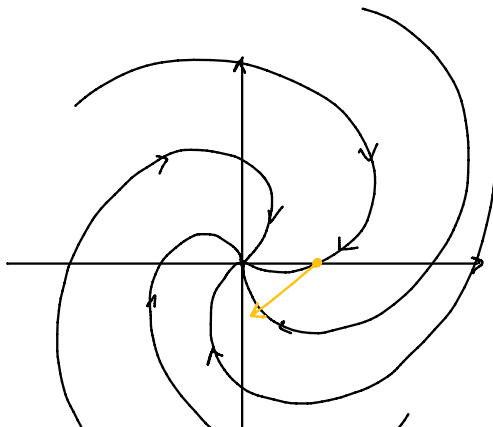
$$\dot{J} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

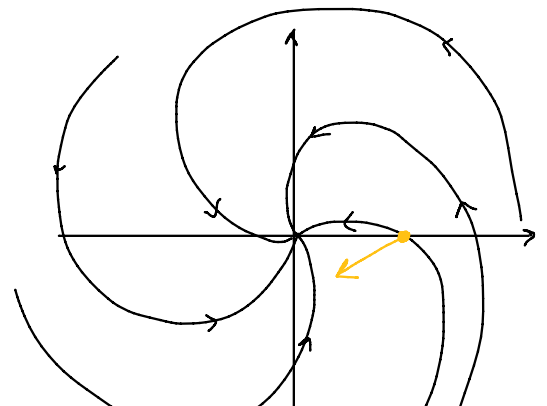
$$(A - (-2+i)E) \delta^* = 0$$

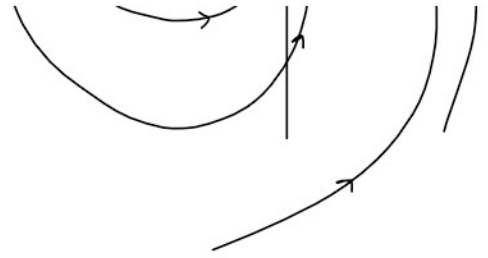
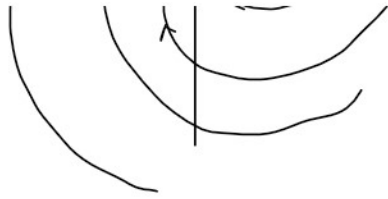
$$\delta^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1-i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\dot{J} \rightsquigarrow$



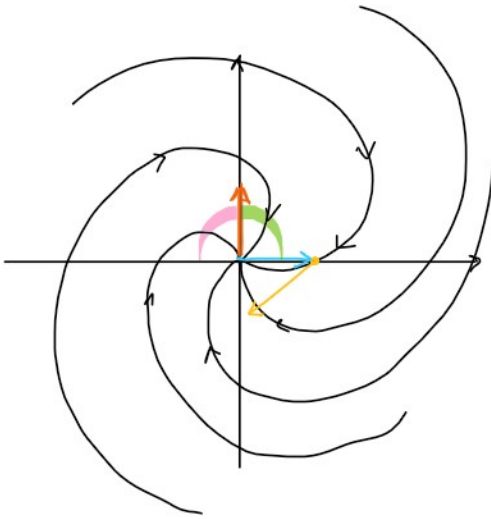
$\vee$





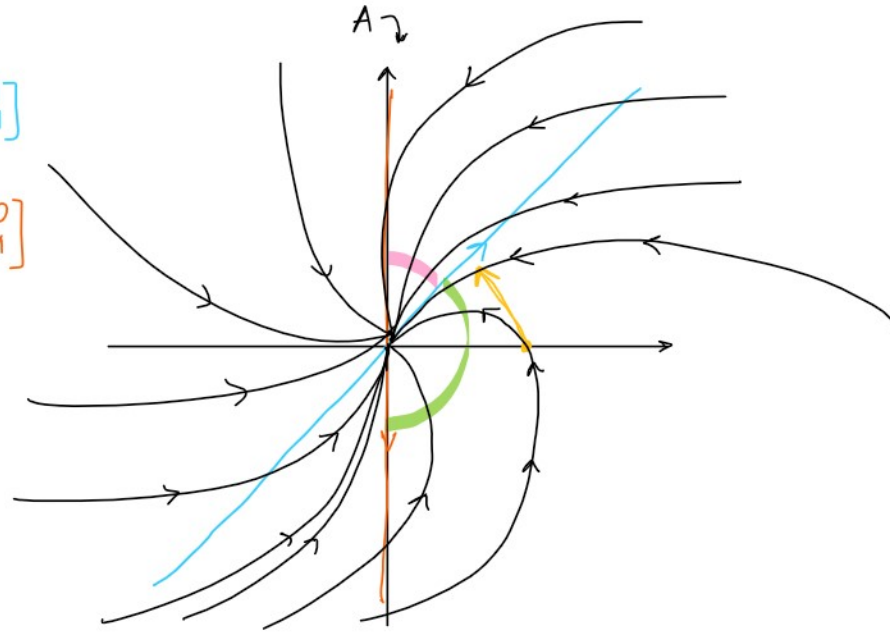
koja je klasa?  $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow X' = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$  ista klasa klase

$\dot{y}$



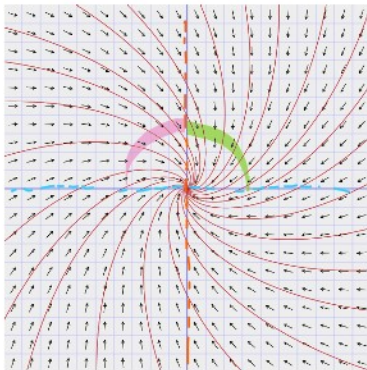
$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$A$

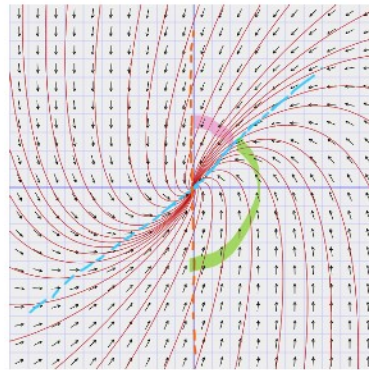


slučaj:  $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X' = AX = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\dot{y}$



$A$



3. Скицати фазни портрет динамичког система  $X' = AX$ , ако је:

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

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

(3)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ;

(4)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ;

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

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$

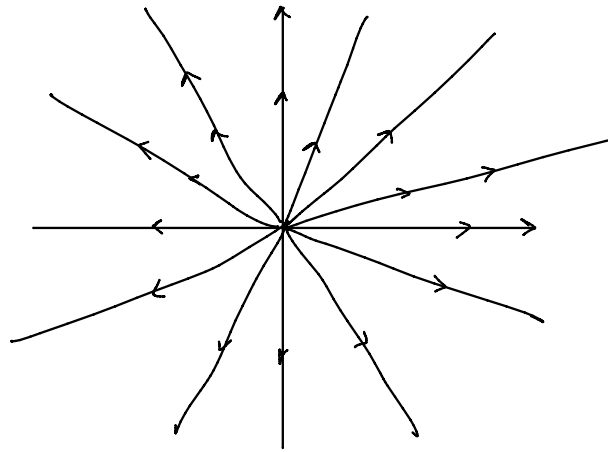
$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda \neq 0$

$\lambda > 0$ : нестабилна тачка  
 $\lambda < 0$ : стабилна тачка

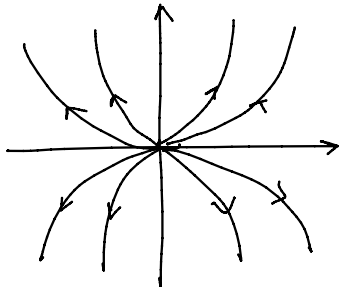
слесга (индугорни вектор)

$X^* = (0,0)$

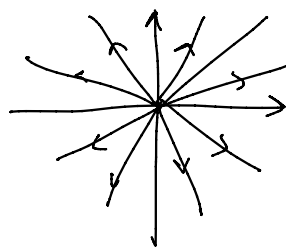


$\dot{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$ :

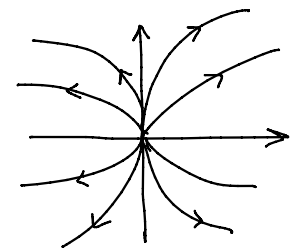
$\lambda_2 > \lambda_1 > 0$



$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 > 0$



$\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > 0$



(3)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$

$X^* = (0,0)$

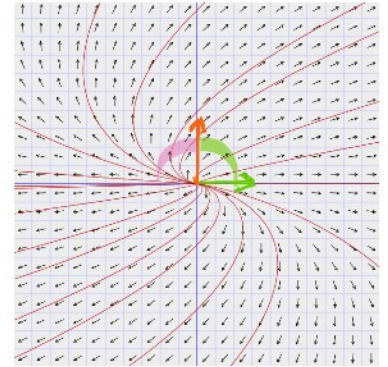
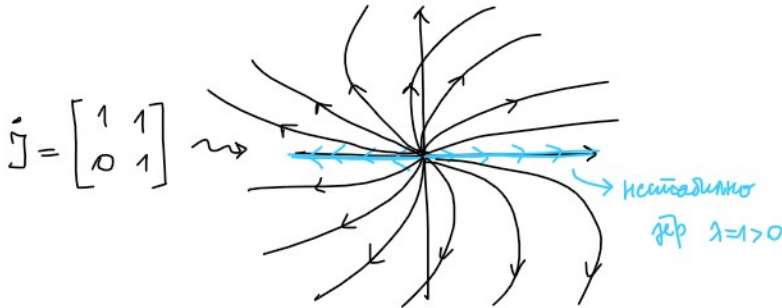
Нормал:  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} ?$

$(A-E)v_1^* = 0 \dots v_1^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 1$  Нормал. вектор  $\Rightarrow \dot{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

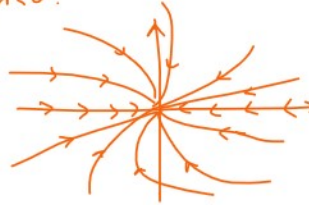
$$(A-E)\xi_1 = 0 \dots \xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 1 \text{ сторон. блок} \Rightarrow \hat{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow$  дегенериски чвор  
 $\lambda \neq 0$

$\lambda > 0$ : нелинеарно ← ког нас  
 $\lambda < 0$ : спирално



у спиралном случају  $\hat{J} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}, \lambda < 0$ :



$(A-E)\xi_2 = \xi_1$  ← уопштени  
 $\therefore \xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

пример:  $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, X' = AX = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$

Dijelice  
petje

