

$$\frac{d}{dt} \phi^t(x) = F(\phi^t(x), t) \quad , \quad \phi^0 = \text{id}$$

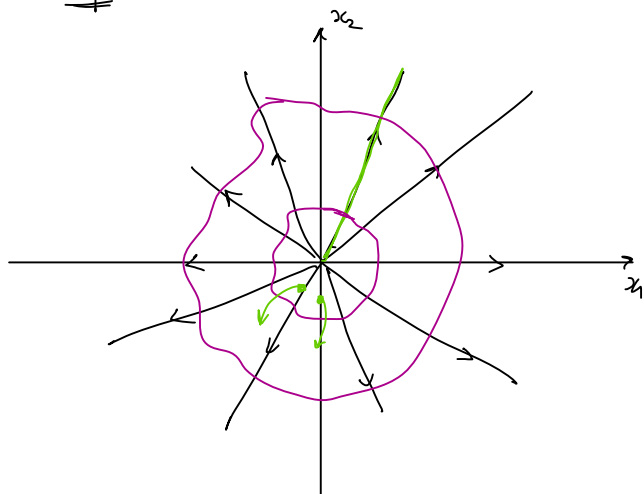
$\phi^t \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 време $\rightarrow$ трансформация простора $(\mathbb{R}^n)$

ϕ^t наричано ток
 век. поле F

$$\phi^t: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

($u \in \mathbb{R}^n, \phi^0: u \rightarrow u$)

уп.



$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

OR

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= c_1 e^t \\ x_2 &= c_2 e^t \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{\phi^t(x_1, x_2)}_{\in \mathbb{R}^2} = (x_1 e^t, x_2 e^t) \quad , \quad \phi^t: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

уп. $X' = AX \rightsquigarrow \underbrace{\phi^t(x_0) = e^{tA} x_0}_{\text{ток}}$, $F(X, t) = A \cdot X$

глас.

$$1) \frac{d}{dt} \phi^t(x_0) = F(\phi^t(x_0), t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (e^{tA} x_0) = A e^{tA} x_0$$

$$F(\phi^t(x_0), t) = A \cdot \phi^t(x_0) = A e^{tA} x_0 \quad \} = \checkmark$$

$$2) \phi^0 = \text{id}$$

$$\phi^0(x_0) = e^{0A} x_0 = E \cdot x_0 = x_0 \quad \checkmark$$

① Напиши уравнение на $\Delta \Gamma$:

а) $x' = x + 2t$

б) $\begin{aligned} x' &= -x \\ y' &= x^2 + y \end{aligned}$

$$a) \text{ OP: } x(t) = ce^{t-2t-2}$$

$$x(0) = c - 2 \cdot 0 - 2 = c - 2 = x_0$$

$$c = 2 + x_0$$

$$\phi^t(x_0) = (2 + x_0)e^{t-2t-2}$$

$$\text{Προερα. } 1) \frac{d}{dt} \phi^t(x_0) = \frac{d}{dt} ((2+x_0)e^{t-2t-2}) = (2+x_0)e^{t-2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$F(\phi^t(x_0), t) = \phi^t(x_0) + 2t = (2+x_0)e^{t-2t-2} + 2t \quad \checkmark$$

$$2) \phi^0(x_0) = 2 + x_0 - 2 = x_0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$b) x' = -x \Rightarrow x(t) = c_1 e^{-t}$$

$$y' = x^2 + y = c_1^2 e^{-2t} + y \Rightarrow y(t) = c_2 e^t - \frac{1}{3} c_1^2 e^{-2t}$$

$$x(0) = x_0 \Rightarrow c_1 = x_0$$

$$y(0) = y_0 \Rightarrow y_0 = c_2 - \frac{1}{3} x_0^2 \Rightarrow c_2 = y_0 + \frac{1}{3} x_0^2$$

$$\phi^t(x_0, y_0) = (x_0 e^{-t}, (y_0 + \frac{1}{3} x_0^2) e^t - \frac{1}{3} x_0^2 e^{-2t})$$

Γεγονογραφική οικογένεια προσανατολισμένη (iφn)

$$\phi^t: M \rightarrow M, \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \\ (\mathbb{R}^n = M)$$

$$1) \phi^{t+s} = \phi^t \circ \phi^s$$

$$2) \phi^0 = \text{id}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$ γεγεννημένο τμήμα $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ και M

2) Πρόβλημα για να υπάρχουν iφn γ $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$a) \phi^t(x) = (t+1)x$$

$$b) \psi^t(x) = e^t x$$

$$b) \theta^t(x) = t \cdot \underbrace{(1, \dots, 1)}_n + x$$

$$b) 1) \theta^{t+s} = \theta^t \circ \theta^s$$

$$\theta^{t+s}(x) = (t+s)(1, \dots, 1) + x$$

$$\theta^t \circ \theta^s(x) = \theta^t(t(1, \dots, 1) + x) = t(1, \dots, 1) + s(1, \dots, 1) + x = (t+s)(1, \dots, 1) + x \quad \checkmark$$

$$2) \theta^0(x) = 0(1, \dots, 1) + x = x \Rightarrow \theta^0 = \text{id} \quad \checkmark$$

$$2) \theta^0(x) = 0(1, -1) + x = x \Rightarrow \theta^0 = \text{id} \quad \checkmark$$

3) Νέωνοιμα θα μ συ πωκοβι μζ ζαζ ① $\dot{\gamma}\Phi\Pi$:

$$a) \phi^t(x_0) = (2+x_0)e^{t-2t-2}$$

$$b) \phi^t(x_0, y_0) = (x_0 e^{-t}, (y_0 + \frac{1}{3}x_0^2)e^t - \frac{1}{3}x_0^2 e^{-2t}) \rightarrow \text{ζομαλτι (ΔΑ)}$$

$$a) \phi^t \circ \phi^s(x_0) = (2 + \phi^s(x_0))e^{t-2t-2} = (2 + (2+x_0)e^{s-2s-2})e^{t-2t-2} =$$

$$= \underbrace{2e^t}_{\times} + (2+x_0)e^s e^{t-2s-2} e^{\underbrace{t-2e^t-2t-2}_{\times}} =$$

$$= (2+x_0)e^{s+t} - 2e^{s-2t-2}$$

$$\phi^{t+s}(x_0) = (2+x_0)e^{t+s} - 2(t+s)-2 = (2+x_0)e^{t+s-2t-2s-2}$$

$\Rightarrow$ κηζε $\dot{\gamma}\Phi\Pi$

⑦ ϕ^t κε $\dot{\gamma}\Phi\Pi \Leftrightarrow F$ αζμτοκομνο

a) κηζε αζμτοκομνο

b) ζεμζε

④ Ζαμζι ζεμτοκομνο πωβε ζα πωκοβι μζ ζοζαμζα ①.

$$a) \frac{d}{dt} \phi^t(x) = x = F(t, (t+1) \cdot x) = \frac{(t+1) \cdot x}{t+1}$$

$$F(t, x) = \frac{x}{t+1} \quad (\text{κηζε αζμτοκομνο})$$

$$b) \frac{d}{dt} \psi^t(x) = e^t \cdot x = F(t, e^t \cdot x)$$

$$F(t, x) = x \quad (\text{ζεμζε αζμτοκομνο})$$

⑤ Ζαμζι ζεμτοκομνο πωβε ζα πωκο $\psi^t(x, y) = (\underbrace{x \cos t + y \sin t}_{f_1}, \underbrace{-x \sin t + y \cos t}_{f_2})$
($y \in \mathbb{R}^2$)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \psi^t(x, y) = (\underbrace{-x \sin t + y \cos t}_{f_2}, \underbrace{-x \cos t - y \sin t}_{-f_1}) = F(t, \psi^t(x, y))$$

$$F(t, f_1, f_2) = (f_2, -f_1) = F(f_1, f_2)$$

