

13^ο ΜΑΘΗΜΑ

28-11-14

$$\alpha y'' + \beta y' + \gamma y = 0 \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma > 0$$

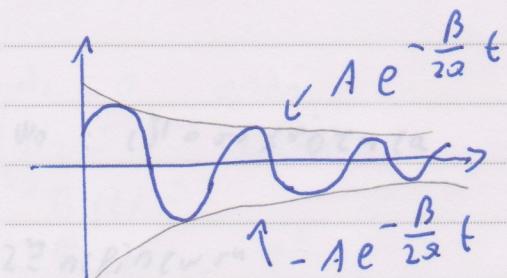
$$\textcircled{1} \quad \beta^2 - 4\gamma < 0 \quad \text{υνδανίσβετη}$$

$$y(t) = A e^{-\frac{\beta}{2\alpha} t} \cos(\mu t - \varphi)$$

$$\mu = \sqrt{\frac{4\alpha\gamma - \beta^2}{4\alpha}} \quad \text{υμερισμένη}, T_d = \frac{2\pi}{\mu} \quad \text{υπεριόδος}$$

$$(w_0^2 = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha}, \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{4\alpha\gamma - \beta^2}} \quad \because \beta = 0)$$

μονοχύστα περίοδος



$$\frac{\mu}{w_0} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\beta^2}{4\alpha\gamma}} \approx 1 - \frac{\beta^2}{8\alpha\gamma}$$

$$1 - P \approx (1 - \mu w_0)^2 = 1 - P + \frac{P^2}{4} \quad \text{για } P \text{ kPa} \quad P$$

$$\frac{T_d}{T} = \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{\beta^2}{4\alpha\gamma}} \right)^{-1} \approx 1 + \frac{\beta^2}{8\alpha\gamma}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - P} = 1 + P + P^2 + \dots \approx 1 + P + P^2 \approx 1 + P + \frac{P^2}{4} = \left(1 + \frac{P}{2}\right)^2$$

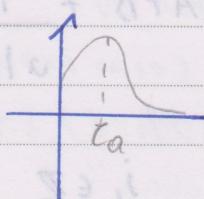
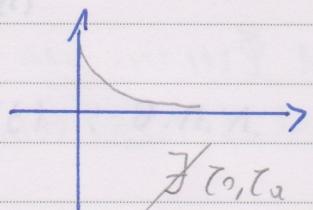
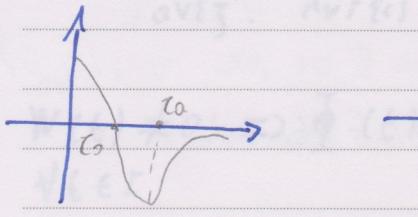
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - P}} \approx 1 + \frac{P}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \beta^2 - 4\alpha\gamma = 0 \quad \text{κρίσιμη ανίσταση}$$

$$y(t) = (A + Bt) e^{-\frac{\beta}{2\alpha} t} \quad (\beta = b)$$

To nodi είναι συγχρόνη μεταβολής (ρίζα): $t_0 = -\frac{A}{B}$

To nodi είναι ορθοπεδικά (η πρώτη ημέρα γένεσης = 0): $t_0 = \frac{2A}{b}$



$$\textcircled{3} \quad \beta^2 - 4\alpha\gamma > 0 \quad \text{υηεπανίσταση}$$

$$y(t) = A e^{\alpha_1 t} + B e^{\alpha_2 t}$$

$$\alpha_{1,2} = \frac{\beta}{2\alpha} \left(-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\alpha\gamma}{\beta^2}} \right)$$

$$t_0, t_2$$

$$ay'' + \beta y' + \gamma y = h, \quad h \text{ σταθ.}$$

$$ay'' + \beta y' + \gamma y = 0$$

$$y_{ph}(t)$$

$$y(t) = y_{ph}(t) + \frac{h}{r}$$

$$ay'' + \beta y = h \sin(\omega t)$$

h σταθ. ($b \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 + (\omega)^2}$ ανίσταση)
 $a, \omega > 0$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{a}}$$

$$ay'' + \beta y = 0$$

$$y_{ph}(t) = A \cos(\omega_0 t) + B \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

i) $\omega_0 \neq \sigma$

$$y(t) = y_{op}(t) - \frac{h}{\alpha(\sigma^2 - \omega_0^2)} \sin(\omega_0 t)$$

Φρεγκέν

$$|y(t)| \leq A + B + \frac{|h|}{\alpha(\sigma^2 - \omega_0^2)}$$

$$\cdot \sigma = j_1 \pi \quad j_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \tau \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\omega_0 = j_2 \pi \quad j_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$y: \text{περιοδική με } \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \text{ περιόδου}$$

$$(ii) \omega_0 = \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\alpha}}$$

$$y(t) = y_{op}(t) - \frac{h}{2\omega_0} t \cos(\omega_0 t)$$

"συντονισμός" (μη φρεγκέν) (πεφτεί σε πύρηνη ή αλλ.)

ΣΥΓΓΗΜΑΤΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΙΚΩΝ ΣΔΕ Ι^{ης} ΤΑΞΗΣ

ΔΙΑΒΑΣΗΣ ΕΓΙΩΝΤΟΣ

$t \in I \subset R$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{y}'(t) = A(t) \vec{y}(t) + \vec{b}(t) \\ \vec{y}(t_0) = \vec{y}_0 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} A(t) \in R^{n \times n} \\ (\text{μη ορθογώνιο}) \end{array}, \quad \vec{b}(t) \in R^n \text{ ου νεχων}$$

$$\vec{y}(t_0) = \vec{y}_0 \quad t_0 \in I, \vec{y}_0 \in R^n$$

$$\vec{y}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ y_n(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

το η. α. ζ. εξει ακριβώς και αύρι

$$\vec{y}'(t) = A(t) \vec{y}(t) \quad A(t) \in R^{n \times n}$$

A_0 το σύνορα των διέτους των σημείων (την κέρα με στράβη ανα)

• $A_0 \neq 0$

• A_0 : σταύρωσης χώρων

• $\dim A_0 = n$

$\vec{\phi}_1(t), \dots, \vec{\phi}_n(t) \in A_0$ ου είναι γρ. αναλ. στοιχ. στοιχ.

$$\vec{y}(t): \text{το χώρα διάνε : } \vec{y}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n c_j \vec{\phi}_j(t) \quad c_j \text{ σταθ.}$$

$$\Phi(t) = [\vec{\phi}_1(t); \vec{\phi}_2(t); \dots; \vec{\phi}_n(t)] \quad \text{nivåer nivå}$$

(högre versioner har tilltagna förslag)

$$W(\vec{\phi}_1, \dots, \vec{\phi}_n)(t) = \det \Phi(t)$$

Φ : Dekomposition av direkta och antiderivativa linjärer.

$W(t) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \Phi(t)$: o.n.l. $\forall t \in I$

Fixa $t_0 \in I$

- $W(t) = 0 \forall t$
- $W(t) \neq 0 \forall t$

$$\vec{y}'(t) = A(t) \vec{y}(t), \quad A(t) = (a_{ij}(t))_{i \leq i, j \leq n}, \quad t \in I \quad (a_{ij}: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$$

$$\vec{y}(t_0) = \vec{y}_0, \quad t_0 \in I, \quad \vec{y}_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\vec{y}(t) = \Phi(t) \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{y}(t_0) = \vec{y}_0 \quad \vec{y}_0$$

$$\Phi(t_0) \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{y}_0 = \Phi(t_0) \vec{c} \Rightarrow \vec{c} = \Phi^{-1}(t_0) \vec{y}_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{y}(t) = \Phi(t) \Phi^{-1}(t_0) \vec{y}_0 \quad \Phi: \text{o.n.l.}$$

Eftersom $\Psi(t)$ dekomp. nivåer direkta

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cdot \Phi: \text{o.n.l.} \\ C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \det C \neq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \Phi(t) C: \text{o.n.l.}$$

$$\cdot \Phi, \Psi: \text{o.n.l.} \Rightarrow \exists C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}: \det C \neq 0 \text{ och } \Psi(t) = \Phi(t)C$$

18 $G(t, t_0) \equiv \Phi(t) \Phi^{-1}(t_0)$: ενδαιμνή νικάκας (νικάκας μερώπας κατίστασης)

$$\text{Άρα } \vec{y}'(t) = G(t, t_0) \vec{y}_0$$

Ιδιότητες του G

1) ορεζεις εις επιστροφές του θ.θ.λ. $\Phi(t) \circ \Phi(t_0)$ από Φ σε βλ. το ίδιο G)

2) Ημίν των σχημάτων Σ.Ε. $\frac{\partial G(t, t_0)}{\partial t} = A(t) G(t, t_0)$

3) $G(t, t) = I_n$

4) $G^{-1}(t, t_0) = G(t_0, t)$

5) $G(t_2, t_0) = G(t_2, t_1) G(t_1, t_0)$

$$\vec{y}'(t) = A(t) \vec{y}(t) + \vec{b}(t)$$

$$\vec{y}(t_0) = y_0$$

$$\vec{y}(t) = \underbrace{G(t, t_0) \vec{y}_0}_{\text{Υπο (t)}} + \underbrace{\int_{t_0}^t G(t, s) \vec{b}(s) ds}_{\text{Σύγκλιση διανυμένων παραγοντών}}$$

$$\int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} y_1(s) \\ y_2(s) \end{pmatrix} ds = \begin{pmatrix} \int_0^t y_1(s) ds \\ \int_0^t y_2(s) ds \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{y}'(t) \approx A \vec{y}(t)$$

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$: σταθ

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

λ : ιδιότητα ($\lambda \in \sigma(A)$)

\vec{u} : σταθ υπονομή $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{C}^n - \{\vec{0}\}$: σταθ σταθ

$$A \vec{u} = \lambda \vec{u} \Rightarrow (A - \lambda I_n) \vec{u} = \vec{0}$$

Είναι παραίκας $\det(A - \lambda I_n) = 0$
διέσει :

$\Delta \in \sigma(A)$: $\exists: \text{ε} > 0, k_1 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall k \geq k_1$

$|A - \lambda I|^{-1} \in \mathbb{C}$ $\text{and } \|A - \lambda I\| \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

(MDS. τας $\Delta \in \sigma(A)$)

$$1 \leq p \leq 1$$

$$r = \text{rank}(A - \lambda I_n)$$

$$\alpha = n - r$$

av

• Εάν οριζόμενος λαχείς λ = 2: $\Rightarrow A$ διέταξης "απλή σύγκλιση"

• αν $\exists \Delta \in \sigma(A)$: $\Delta \subset \mathbb{C}$ είναι η "απλή σύγκλιση"

Bijektion

① Εύρεση λαχείων των A

Εδώχος αν λ είναι αριθμός σύγκλισης

② Εύρεση προστατευτικών λαχείων

③ Εύρεση προστατευτικών αριθμών

$$\lambda, \vec{u} \rightarrow \vec{\Phi}(\lambda) = e^{\lambda t} \vec{u}$$

$$1 * \vec{u}_j$$

$$\vec{\Phi}_j(t) = e^{\lambda_j t} \vec{u}_j$$

$$\vec{\Phi}_j(0) = \vec{u}_j$$

*

$$0 = (\lambda I - A) \vec{u}_j$$

$$0 = (\lambda + h)(\lambda - h)(\lambda - 1)$$

$$(1 = \lambda = j) \quad j = h$$

$$(1 = \lambda = j) \quad \lambda = h$$

$$(1 = \lambda = j) \quad s = i - h$$

$$\text{ord} \vec{u}_j = 1 = h$$

$$0 = \vec{u}_1 | \vec{u}_2 | \vec{u}_3 | \vec{u}_4 | \vec{u}_5 | \vec{u}_6 | \vec{u}_7 | \vec{u}_8 | \vec{u}_9 | \vec{u}_{10} | \vec{u}_{11} | \vec{u}_{12} | \vec{u}_{13} | \vec{u}_{14} | \vec{u}_{15} | \vec{u}_{16} | \vec{u}_{17} | \vec{u}_{18} | \vec{u}_{19} | \vec{u}_{20}$$

$$0 = \vec{u}_1 | \vec{u}_2 | \vec{u}_3 | \vec{u}_4 | \vec{u}_5 | \vec{u}_6 | \vec{u}_7 | \vec{u}_8 | \vec{u}_9 | \vec{u}_{10} | \vec{u}_{11} | \vec{u}_{12} | \vec{u}_{13} | \vec{u}_{14} | \vec{u}_{15} | \vec{u}_{16} | \vec{u}_{17} | \vec{u}_{18} | \vec{u}_{19} | \vec{u}_{20}$$

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$$0 = \vec{u}_1 | \vec{u}_2 | \vec{u}_3 | \vec{u}_4 | \vec{u}_5 | \vec{u}_6 | \vec{u}_7 | \vec{u}_8 | \vec{u}_9 | \vec{u}_{10} | \vec{u}_{11} | \vec{u}_{12} | \vec{u}_{13} | \vec{u}_{14} | \vec{u}_{15} | \vec{u}_{16} | \vec{u}_{17} | \vec{u}_{18} | \vec{u}_{19} | \vec{u}_{20}$$

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