

אלג'ריה כ' נושא 2: מושג ותפקיד נורמל סדרה

אלג'ריה כ' נושא 2: מושג ותפקיד נורמל סדרה

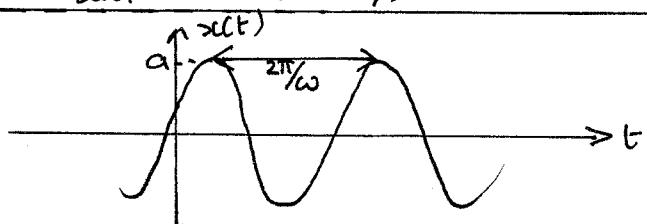
$\dot{x} = y \quad \begin{cases} y \in \mathbb{C} \\ y' \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \dot{x}' = -k\dot{x} - cx + f(t) \quad (\text{לע' })$ $y = -ky - cx + f(t)$ $x(t_0) = x_0 \quad \begin{cases} x(t_0) = x_0 \\ y(t_0) = y_0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x(t_0) = x_0 \\ y(t_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ $\text{לע' } x(t_0) = x_0, y(t_0) = y_0 \text{ נורמל סדרה}$ $\text{לע' } x(t_0) = x_0 \text{ נורמל סדרה}$	<u>DEFINITION</u> $y_1' = y_2$ $y_2' = y_3$ \vdots $y_n' = f(x_0, y_1, \dots, y_n)$ $\text{לע' } y_1 = y_2$ $y_2 = y_3$ \vdots $y_n = y^{(n-1)}$ $\Leftrightarrow y^{(n)} = f(x_0, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)})$ $y_1(x_0) = a_0$ $y_2(x_0) = a_1$ \vdots $y_n(x_0) = a_{n-1}$ $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y(x_0) = a_0 \\ y'(x_0) = a_1 \\ \vdots \\ y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = a_{n-1} \end{cases}$
---	--

n סדרה מושג ותפקיד Picard (לע')

$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -ax + by \\ \dot{y} = cy - dx \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow ? \quad (\text{לע' })$ $\text{① } \Rightarrow y = \frac{(x+ax)}{(bx)} = \frac{\dot{x}}{bx} + \frac{a}{b} \quad (3)$ $\text{② } \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{x}}{bx} + \frac{\dot{x}^2}{b^2x^2} = c\left(\frac{\dot{x}}{bx} + \frac{a}{b}\right) - d\dot{x} - \frac{dax}{b} \quad (4)$ $\text{③ } \Rightarrow \dot{x}(t_0) - \delta \text{ (לע')} \Leftrightarrow \text{לע' } \delta \text{ (לע')}$ $\text{④ } \Rightarrow y(t_0) = a_0, \dots, y^{(n-1)}(t_0) = a_{n-1}$	$\text{לע' } x \in I \text{ סדרה}$ $\text{לע' } x \in I \text{ סדרה}$
---	--

$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -\omega^2 x \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = \frac{dx}{dt} \\ \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x \end{cases} \quad (\text{לע' })$

$x(t) = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t$ $y(t) = -A \omega \sin \omega t + B \omega \cos \omega t$ $x(t) = a \sin(\omega t + \phi)$ $y(t) = \omega a \cos(\omega t + \phi)$	$(3-5 \text{ לע' })$ $x(t) = A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t$ $\Downarrow \text{ מושג}$ $x(t) = a \sin(\omega t + \phi) \quad (\text{לע' })$
--	---



$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{\omega^2 a^2} = 1$ $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{\omega^2} = 1$ $\text{הנורמל בנו' } (x,y) \text{ (לע')}$ $\text{לע' } x(0) = x_0, y(0) = v_0 \text{ נורמל סדרה}$ $\text{לע' } A, B \text{ (לע')}$	$\text{לע' } x(0) = x_0 : \quad \begin{cases} x(0) = x_0 \\ y(0) = v_0 \end{cases}$ $\text{לע' } A, B : \quad \begin{cases} x(0) = x_0 \\ y(0) = v_0 \end{cases}$ $(a, \phi \text{ לע' })$
--	--

NAILUT DE LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

HOMOGENEOUS LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

לערכו: הגדלה \underline{f} היא ליניארית אם ורק אם גזורה

$T: V \rightarrow W$ ב' נסחף $\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2$

$$T(\underline{v}_1 + \underline{v}_2) = T(\underline{v}_1) + T(\underline{v}_2)$$

$$T(a \cdot \underline{v}_1) = a T(\underline{v}_1)$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R}, \underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2 \in V \quad \text{ס'}$$

לערכו: נסחף $\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2$ ($\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2 \in V$)

כגון של "אדריכל" אובייקט

תלתן סכום $\underline{v}_1 + \underline{v}_2$, נסחף $a \cdot \underline{v}_1$

$$\underline{v}_1, \underline{v}_2 \in V \Rightarrow \underline{v}_1 + \underline{v}_2 \in V$$

$$\underline{v} \in V, a \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow a \cdot \underline{v} \in V$$

NAILUT

$$L: y(x) \mapsto \frac{dy}{dx} + x^2 \cdot y(x) \quad (1)$$

{ פונקציית סדרה, סדרה}

$$L(x^3) = 3x^2 + x^2 \cdot x^3$$

$$L(e^x) = e^x + x^2 \cdot e^x$$

$$L(x^3 + e^x) = (3x^2 + e^x) + x^2 \cdot (x^3 + e^x)$$

$$L: \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 + x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 - x_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\cdot \equiv \frac{d}{dt}) \quad (2)$$

$$L \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 1+t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+t \\ 0-t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{[-1, 1] \mid y = \text{פונקציית סדרה}$$

$$\{ax + be^x \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\} = V \quad (3)$$

$$2(3x + e^x) = 6x + 2e^x$$

$$(x + e^x) + (4x - 2e^x) = 5x - e^x$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{סדרה} \\ (-2, 1) \end{array} \right\} = V \quad (4)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ \underline{x}(t) \end{pmatrix} \mid \underline{x}: (-2, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \right\} =$$

NAILUT DE LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
(CONTINUATION)

$$\textcircled{*} \begin{pmatrix} y'_1 \\ \vdots \\ y'_n \end{pmatrix} = A(x) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$x \in [a, b]$ פונקציית סדרה



NAILUT DE LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
(CONTINUATION)

NAILUT (CONTINUATION)

$$\textcircled{*} a_m(x)y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y = 0$$

$$\text{במקרה של } a_n(x) \neq 0 \quad \frac{a_{n-1}(x)}{a_n(x)}, \dots, \frac{a_0(x)}{a_n(x)} \quad \text{Coefficients}$$

$$x_0 \in [a, b] \quad \text{ר'ג'}$$

$$Ly = 0$$

$$L: y \mapsto a_n(x)y^{(n)} + \dots + a_0(x)y$$

כונטנ'ג
צמ"ה

L וזרותה פונקציית

$$L: y \mapsto \frac{dy}{dx} - A(x)y$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} y'_1 = y_2 \\ y'_2 = xy_1 - y_2 \end{cases}$$

NAILUT

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad L y = 0 \quad \text{פונקציית סדרה}$$

$$L: y \mapsto y' - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ x & -1 \end{pmatrix} y$$

$$y'' + (\sin x)y' - x^2y = 0 \quad \text{NAILUT}$$

פונקציית סדרה $L y = 0$ כונטנ'ג

L: $y(x) \mapsto f'(x) + (\sin x)y(x) - x^2y(x)$

NAILUT

V-וְאַתָּה קָרְבָּנִית הַפְּרָכָנִית בְּגַת

$$V = \{ \underline{\underline{y}} | \text{כְּרֶקֶזְיָה וְלֹא כְּרֶקֶזְיָה} \}$$

ונון או קָרְבָּנִית הַפְּרָכָנִית בְּגַת

$$V = \{ \underline{\underline{y}} | \underline{\underline{y}}' = \underline{\underline{y}} \}$$

$$\boxed{V : \text{פְּרָכָנִית} \\ V = \{ \underline{\underline{y}} | L\underline{\underline{y}} = 0 \}}$$

בב"כ פְּרָכָנִית A: $V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$A(\underline{\underline{y}}) = \begin{pmatrix} y(x_0) \\ y'(x_0) \\ \vdots \\ y^{(n-1)}(x_0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{לְבָשֵׂר T}: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ כְּאֵלֶּה} \\ T_{x_0}(\underline{\underline{y}}) = \underline{\underline{y}}(x_0)$$

$$\boxed{T_{x_0} : \text{פְּרָכָנִית}}$$

Picard Caen
פְּרָכָנִית
 $y(x_0) = \underline{\underline{y}}(x_0)$
 $y'(x_0) = \underline{\underline{y}}'(x_0)$
 \vdots
 $y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = \underline{\underline{y}}^{(n-1)}(x_0)$

$$\boxed{T_{x_0} : \text{פְּרָכָנִית}}$$

Picard Caen
 $y(x_0) = y^0$
 $y'(x_0) = y_1^0$
 \vdots
 $y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = y_n^0$

$$\boxed{\dim V = n : \text{פְּרָכָנִית}}$$

השאלה: ב-0,0 g-V נקי נאכנת ו/or שפְּרָכָנִית ב-0.

ונון כְּבָשָׂה שֶׁה אֲפָכָנִית נִמְלָא גִּינְעָלִיכְךָ נאכנת ו/or שפְּרָכָנִית ב-0.

וונון יגיא V יגיא $f_1, \dots, f_n \in V$ נאכנת ו/or שפְּרָכָנִית ב-0.

השאלה: מניין מושם $T(f_1), \dots, T(f_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$?

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} f_1(x_0) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(x_0) \end{array} \right| \neq 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} f_1(x_0) & \cdots & f_n(x_0) \\ f_1'(x_0) & \cdots & f_n'(x_0) \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ f_1^{(n-1)}(x_0) & \cdots & f_n^{(n-1)}(x_0) \\ (f_1) & \cdots & (f_n) \end{array} \right| \neq 0 \quad \underbrace{\frac{W(f_1, \dots, f_n)}{f_1 \cdots f_n \delta_0}}$$

$$\text{השאלה: } \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+x_t & -t \\ y_t & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}, t_0 = 1 \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$L \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 - (1+x_t)x_1 + tx_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 - y_t x_1 + x_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{לְאֵלֶּה} L$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 1, (t^2) - e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+x_t & -t \\ y_t & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+x_t & -t \\ y_t & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(T_1(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad T_1(t^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = at + bt^2 \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = a + b(t-1) \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1(t) = 4t - t^2 \\ x_2(t) = 5 - t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a = 4 \\ b = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a+b = -3 \\ a = 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_1(1) = 3 \\ x_2(1) = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$(x-1)y'' - xy' + y = 0 \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$L(y) = (x-1)y''(x) - xy'(x) + y(x) : L$$

$$x=0 \quad (\text{בונטיאר שפְּרָכָנִית})$$

$$y(x) = e^x - e^{-x} \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$y(x) = x \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$y(x) = ae^x + bx \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$a = 1, b = 1 \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$y(x) = e^x + 2x \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$a = 1, b = 2 \quad \text{לונדר}$$

$$y(x) = 1 \quad \text{לונדר}$$

2.1.3 נס抒 נאכט אונטער פונקציית פונקציית

ריבועי

$$y'' - 4y' - 5y = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -1, 5 \quad (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 5) = 0$$

↓

$$y = e^{-x}, e^{5x} \text{ פונקציית } \Rightarrow y = Ae^{-x} + Be^{5x}$$

$$y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda = 2 \leftarrow \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0$$

↓

$$y = e^{2x}, xe^{2x}$$

↓

$$y = (A + Bx)e^{2x} : \text{ פונקציית } 3, A$$

$$y''' - 4y'' + 5y' = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\lambda((\lambda - 2)^2 + 1) = 0 \leftarrow \lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 5\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0, 2 \pm i$$

↓

$$y = 1, e^{2x} \cos x, e^{2x} \sin x : \text{ פונקציית } e^{(2 \pm i)x}$$

$$y = A + e^{2x}(B \cos x + C \sin x) : \text{ פונקציית } 4, A, B, C$$

$$y^{(4)} + 2y'' + y = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\lambda = \pm i \leftarrow (\lambda^2 + 1)^2 = 0 \leftarrow \lambda^4 + 2\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$y = \cos x, \sin x, x \cos x, x \sin x : \text{ פונקציית } n$$

$$y = A \cos x + B \sin x + Cx \cos x + Dx \sin x : \text{ פונקציית } n, A, B, C, D$$

$$y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= 1 \\ A &= 2/3 \\ C &= -1 \\ D &= 1 \end{aligned} \leftarrow \begin{cases} 1 = A + B \\ 1 = -A + 5B \\ y(x) = \frac{1}{3}e^{5x} + \frac{2}{3}e^{-x} \end{cases}$$

$$y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2, y''(0) = 1, y'''(0) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1 \\ B &= 3 \\ C &= -1 \\ D &= 1 \end{aligned} \leftarrow \begin{cases} 1 = A + B \\ 2 = B + C \\ 1 = 2D - A \\ 0 = -B - 3C \end{cases} \leftarrow \begin{cases} y = A \cos x + B \sin x + Cx \cos x + Dx \sin x \\ y' = (B+C) \cos x + (D-A)x \sin x + Dx \cos x - Cx \sin x \\ y'' = (2D-A) \cos x + (B+2C)x \sin x - Cx \cos x - Dx \sin x \\ y''' = (B+3C) \cos x + (A-3D)x \sin x - Dx \cos x + Cx \sin x \end{cases}$$

$$y = (1-x) \cos x + (3+x) \sin x$$

① נש抒 נאכט פונקציית פונקציית חינמיות
constant coefficients differential equation

$$a_n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0$$

(NNN) a_i נס抒 נאכט (NNN)

ב' פונקציית פונקציית כפlica

$$a_n \lambda^n + \dots + a_1 \lambda + a_0 = 0 \quad \text{characteristic equation}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \left(a_n \lambda^n + \dots + a_1 \lambda + a_0 = 0 \right) \leftarrow \text{פונקציית נס抒 נאכט}$$

$$y = e^{\lambda x} \leftarrow \textcircled{3} \text{ פונקציית } \lambda$$

$$y = e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x \leftarrow \lambda = \alpha \pm i\beta$$

כרכורית f

$$(e^{(\alpha+i\beta)x}) = e^{\alpha x} (\cos \beta x + i \sin \beta x)$$

$$e^{\alpha x} \leftarrow \text{multiple root}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \left(e^{\alpha x} \right)^n \leftarrow \text{multiplicity}$$

$$e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x \leftarrow \text{multiple root}$$

$$\vdots \vdots$$

$$x^n e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, x^n e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

$$\textcircled{5} \left(e^{\alpha x} \right)^n \leftarrow \text{multiplicity}$$

$$e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x \leftarrow \text{multiple root}$$

$$\vdots \vdots$$

$$x^n e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, x^n e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

$$\textcircled{6} \left(e^{\alpha x} \right)^n \leftarrow \text{multiplicity}$$

$$e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x \leftarrow \text{multiple root}$$

$$\vdots \vdots$$

$$x^n e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, x^n e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

$$\textcircled{7} \left(e^{\alpha x} \right)^n \leftarrow \text{multiplicity}$$

$$e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x \leftarrow \text{multiple root}$$

$$\vdots \vdots$$

$$x^n e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, x^n e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$$

$$\textcircled{8} \left(e^{\alpha x} \right)^n \leftarrow \text{multiplicity}$$

$$e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x \leftarrow \text{multiple root}$$

$y(x) \propto x^r$ ו- $y(x)$ מתקיים ב- Ω (2)

$$x^2 y'' + 4xy' + 2y = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = \lambda(\lambda - 1) + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$y = x^{-1}, x^{-2} \text{ מתקיימים } \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -1, -2$$

$$y = A/x + B/x^2 \quad : \quad \text{פתרון}$$

$$x^2 y'' + 3xy' + y = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = \lambda(\lambda - 1) + 3\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x} \ln x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lambda = -1$$

$$y = (A + B \ln x)/x \quad : \quad \text{פתרון}$$

$$x^2 y'' + 3xy' + 2y = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = \lambda(\lambda - 1) + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \cos(\ln x), \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lambda = -1 \pm i$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} (\cos(\ln x) + B \sin(\ln x)) \quad : \quad \text{פתרון}$$

$$y(1)=2, y'(1)=3, 4x^2 y'' + 2y = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4\lambda(\lambda - 1) + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{x} \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{i}{2}$$

$$y(x) = \sqrt{x} (A \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) + B \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right)) \quad \text{פתרון}$$

$$y'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} (A \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) + B \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right))$$

$$+ \sqrt{x} (-A \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + B \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} ((A+B) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) + (B-A) \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right))$$

$$y(1)=2 \Rightarrow A=2$$

$$y'(1)=3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(A+B)=3 \Rightarrow B=4$$

$$y(x) = \sqrt{x} (2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right) + 4 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln x\right))$$

$$\otimes a_n x^n y^{(n)} + \dots + a_1 x y' + a_0 y = 0$$

(a_0, \dots, a_n נסכימים)

$$\text{פתרון: } y \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow y = x^{\lambda}$$

$$a_n x^n \cdot \lambda(\lambda - 1) \cdots (\lambda - n + 1) x^{\lambda n} \\ + \dots + a_1 x \cdot \lambda x^{\lambda - 1} + a_0 x^\lambda = 0$$

$$\# a_n \lambda(\lambda - 1) \cdots (\lambda - n + 1) + \dots + a_1 \lambda + a_0 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

(a_n, \dots, a_0 תוארים כ- λ ו- $\lambda + 1, \dots, \lambda + n - 1$)

(a_0, \dots, a_{n-1} אינטגרליים)

הנחות \Leftrightarrow a_n אינטגרליים

$$x^{a+ib} = x^a \cdot x^{ib}$$

$$= x^a \cdot e^{ib \ln x}$$

$$= x^a (\cos(b \ln x) + i \sin(b \ln x))$$

$\#$ \Leftrightarrow $a+ib$ פ.מ.

$$\begin{cases} x^a \cos(b \ln x) \\ x^a \sin(b \ln x) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\otimes \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^a \cos(b \ln x) \\ x^a \sin(b \ln x) \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} x^a \\ x^a (\ln x) \\ \dots \\ x^a (\ln x)^m \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \text{פתרון } a \text{ פ.מ.}$$

פתרונות

לפ.מ. e^t פ.מ. בין y לבין?

לפ.מ. $\#$ פ.מ. $\#$

$x = e^t$ פ.מ. $\#$ פ.מ. $\#$

$$x^a \leftrightarrow e^{at}$$

$$x^a (\ln x)^k \leftrightarrow t^k e^{ak}$$

$$x^a \cos(b \ln x) \leftrightarrow t^a \cos(bt)$$

$$\# \text{ פ.מ.}$$

$$|x|^a \leftrightarrow x^a, |\ln x|^a \leftrightarrow t^a$$

($\#$ פ.מ. סימetric \Leftrightarrow פ.מ. סימetric)

הנחתה של סדר ה- $y = y_0(x)$ מובן כהנחתה של סדר ה- y : Reduction of order ③

$$\textcircled{4} \quad xy'' - (x+1)y' + y = 0 \quad \text{ב-} \quad \textcircled{5} \quad \sum_{j=0}^n y_j x^j = 0 \quad \text{ב-} \quad a_n(x)y^{(n)} + \dots + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y = 0$$

$$y_0 = x \cdot e^x - (x+1) e^x + e^x : \text{ב-} \quad y_0 = e^x$$

$$y' = e^x(v+v') \Leftarrow y = e^x \cdot v$$

$$y'' = e^x(v+2v'+v'') \quad v$$

$$x(v+2v'+v'') - (x+1)(v+v') + v = 0 \Leftarrow \textcircled{4}$$

$$xv'' + (x-1)v' = 0 \Leftarrow$$

$$\boxed{dw' + (x-1)w = 0} \Leftarrow w = v'$$

$$\int \frac{dw}{w} = \int \frac{1-x}{x} dx + \text{ר.א.}$$

$$\ln w = \ln x - x + \text{ר.א.}$$

$$w = Cx e^{-x}$$

$$v = C \int x e^{-x} dx + \text{ר.א.} \Leftarrow w = v'$$

$$= C \left(x \int e^{-x} dx - \int (e^{-x}) dx \right) + \text{ר.א.}$$

$$= C(-xe^{-x} - e^{-x}) + D$$

$$\underline{y = C(-x-1) + De^{-x}} \quad \Leftarrow y = e^x \cdot v$$

הנחתה הכללית, גדרנו ②

ב- ר.א. גלויות הכללית

$$(1+x^2)y'' - (x+3)y' + y = 0 \quad \text{ב-} \quad \text{גדרנו ②}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= Ax + B \\ y' &= A \\ y'' &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow -6A + 3B + y = 0 \Rightarrow B = 3A - \text{גדרנו ②}$$

$$(1+x^2)e^{-x} - \text{גדרנו ②}$$

$$(x^2+x)y'' - (x^2+1)y' + (1-x)y = 0 \quad : \text{גדרנו ②}$$

$$x^2+x - (x^2+1) + (1-x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{גדרנו } y = e^x$$

$$\boxed{y(x) = y_0(x) \cdot v(x)} : \text{ב-}$$

$$y' = y_0 v' + y_0' v$$

$$\vdots \\ y^{(n)} = y_0 v^{(n)} + n y_0' v^{(n-1)} + \dots + y_0^{(n)} v$$

(Leibnitz נסח')

$$\boxed{a_m(y_0 v^{(m)} + ny_0' v^{(m-1)} + \dots + y_0^{(m)} v)}$$

$$+ \dots + a_1(y_0 v' + y_0' v) + a_0 y_0 v = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 y_0^{(n)} + \dots + a_1 y_0' + a_0 y_0 &= 0 : v \text{ נסח'} \\ \uparrow & \\ \text{ב- } y &= y_0(x) \end{aligned}$$

ב- גדרנו ② נסח' $v = v(x)$ נסח' $y = y(x)$

ב- גדרנו ② נסח' $v = v(x)$ נסח' $y = y(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} a_m y_0 v^{(n)} + (a_m n y_0' + a_{m-1} y_0) v^{(n-1)} + \\ + \dots + (a_m n y_0^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1 y_0) v' = 0 \end{aligned}$$

ב- גדרנו ② נסח' $n=2$ נסח' A מוגדר ב- גדרנו ②

נסח' C מוגדר גדרנו ② ... גדרנו ②

$$\text{כלכל } \text{גדרנו ②} - \text{גדרנו ②} \text{ נסח' } v \text{ נסח' } \int$$

$$\downarrow \\ y(x) = y_0(x) \cdot v(x) : \begin{cases} \int v(x) dx \\ * \text{גדרנו ②} \end{cases}$$

NACCIL OF N3/N4 IN 3. CEL (3, 2, 0) ACCORDING TO THE JORDAN FORM

NOTE: C12N12 AND C12N13 ARE THE SAME

$$\begin{aligned} y'_1 &= y_1 + y_2 \\ y'_2 &= -2y_1 + 4y_2 \end{aligned}$$

①

$$\underline{y}' = \underline{A}\underline{y} \quad \leftarrow \quad \underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \underline{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

C12N12

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{A} \underline{y}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{בונזיאג} \\ \text{אינטראיאר} \\ n \times n \\ \underline{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(x) \\ y_2(x) \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ -2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)(4-\lambda) + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2, 3$$

ACCORDING TO N3/N4

$$\underline{v} = C\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = \underline{0} \Leftarrow \lambda = 2$$

$\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}$

$$\underline{v} = C\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = \underline{0} \Leftarrow \lambda = 3$$

vector 1: $y = e^{2x}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, e^{3x}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{y} = A e^{2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + B e^{3x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'_1 &= y_1 - y_2 \\ y'_2 &= y_1 + 3y_2 \end{aligned}$$

②

$$\underline{y}' = \underline{A}\underline{y} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

C12N13

$$\underline{v} = \underline{A}\underline{v}$$

$$\lambda e^{2x} \underline{v} = \underline{A}(e^{2x} \underline{v}) \quad \text{according to N3/N4}$$

$$\lambda \underline{v} = \underline{A}\underline{v}$$

$$\underline{A}\underline{v} = \underline{0}$$

$$y = e^{2x} \underline{v}$$

$$\underline{v} = \underline{0}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)(3-\lambda) + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$\underline{v} = C\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = \underline{0} \Leftarrow \lambda = 2$$

$$e^{2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{w} = \underline{v}, \quad \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x e^{2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + e^{2x} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{y} = A e^{2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + B \left[x e^{2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + e^{2x} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{v} &\neq \underline{0} \quad \text{according to N3/N4} \\ (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I})\underline{v} &= \underline{0} \end{aligned} \Leftrightarrow (\det(\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I})) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{11} - \lambda & \dots & A_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{m1} & \dots & A_{mm} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{כפ' פוליאו של } A \text{ (א-צ' פוליאו)} \\ \text{characteristic polynomial} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{כפ' פוליאו של } A \text{ (א-צ' פוליאו)} \\ \text{characteristic equation} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{A} \underline{v} = \underline{0} \quad \text{according to N3/N4}$$

$$\det(\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) = 0 \Leftarrow$$

$$(\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I})\underline{v} = \underline{0} \rightarrow \underline{v} \in \text{Ker}(\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I})$$

$$\text{Ker } (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) \text{ א-קאנון } \rightarrow \text{vector } \underline{v} \text{ such that } \underline{v} \in \text{Ker } (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector } \underline{v} &\text{ such that } \underline{v} \in \text{Ker } (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) \\ (\lambda x e^{2x} + e^{2x})\underline{v} + \lambda e^{2x}\underline{w} &= \underline{0} \Leftrightarrow \underline{v} = \underline{A}(\lambda x e^{2x}\underline{v} + e^{2x}\underline{w}) \\ &= \underline{A}(\lambda x e^{2x}\underline{v} + e^{2x}\underline{w}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector } \underline{v} &\text{ such that } \underline{v} \in \text{Ker } (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) \\ \underline{v} + \lambda \underline{w} &= \underline{A}\underline{w} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector } \underline{w} &\text{ such that } \underline{w} \in \text{Ker } (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) \\ \underline{v} &= \underline{A}\underline{w} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector } \underline{v} &\text{ such that } \underline{v} \in \text{Ker } (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) \\ \underline{v} + \lambda \underline{w} &= \underline{A}\underline{w} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector } \underline{w} &\text{ such that } \underline{w} \in \text{Ker } (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) \\ \underline{v} &= \underline{A}\underline{w} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector } \underline{v} &\text{ such that } \underline{v} \in \text{Ker } (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) \\ \underline{v} &= \underline{A}\underline{w} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector } \underline{w} &\text{ such that } \underline{w} \in \text{Ker } (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) \\ \underline{w} &= \underline{A}\underline{v} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vector } \underline{v} &\text{ such that } \underline{v} \in \text{Ker } (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) \\ \underline{v} &= \underline{A}\underline{w} \end{aligned}$$

התרשים המוצג בסעיפים 2 ו-3 מתייחס ל疎issonic גורם תרמי או נוזן או דבון.

$$\det(\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}) = 0 \quad \text{נמצא } \underline{x}' = \underline{A} \underline{x}, \quad \underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

נקו: ① ארכט נסוא רצינית
א + ib ארכט נסוא ②
ארכט נסוא (NN) כבוג ל (ארכט NN, ③)

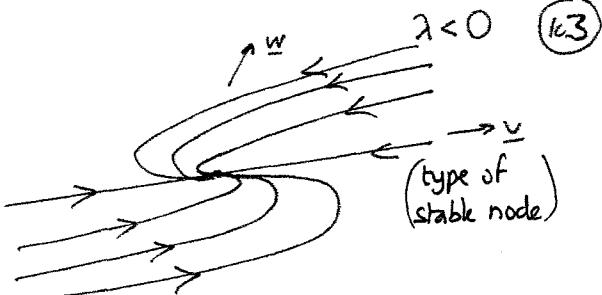
2x2 דרג א

לעתוק של הדרישות נמצאים:

$$\underline{A} = \lambda \underline{I} \quad ④$$

(ככל ש: t)

$$\underline{x} = A e^{\lambda t} \underline{v} + B (t e^{\lambda t} \underline{v} + e^{\lambda t} \underline{w}) \quad ③$$



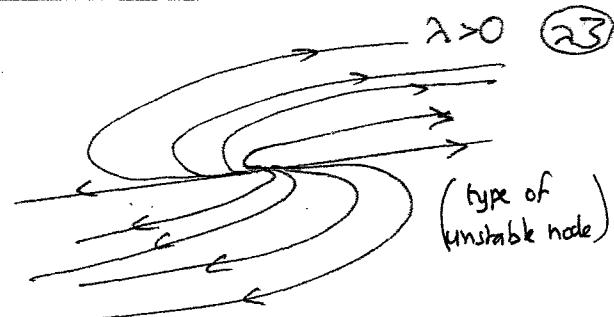
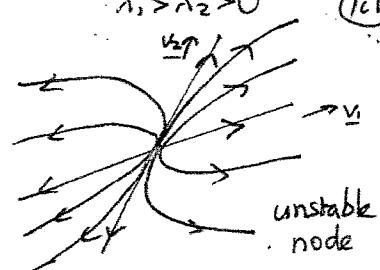
$$\lambda = a \pm ib, \quad \underline{v} \pm i\underline{w} \quad ②$$

$$e^{(a+ib)t} (\underline{v} + i\underline{w}) \\ = [(e^{at} \cos bt) \underline{v} - (e^{at} \sin bt) \underline{w}] \\ + i[(e^{at} \cos bt) \underline{w} + (e^{at} \sin bt) \underline{v}]$$

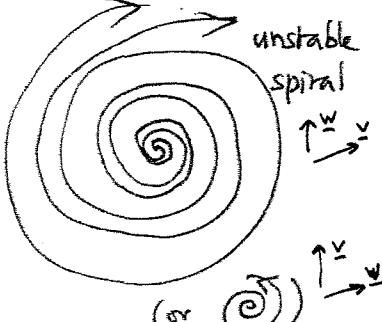
העפלה נסוא, ארכט

$$\underline{x} = A e^{\lambda_1 t} \underline{v}_1 + B e^{\lambda_2 t} \underline{v}_2 \quad ①$$

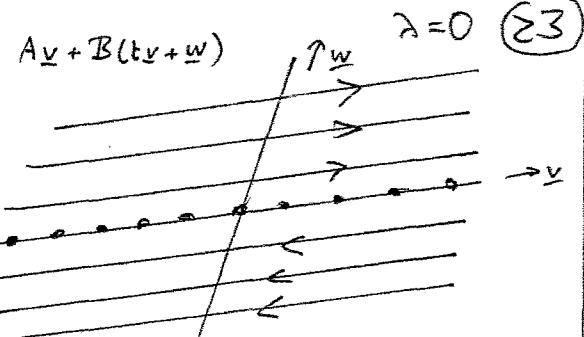
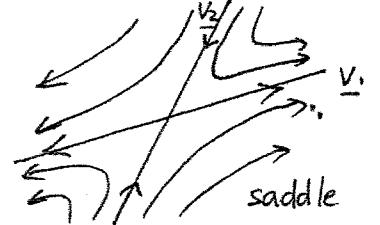
$$\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > 0 \quad ⑯$$



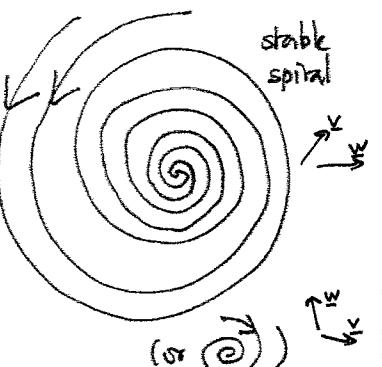
$$a \pm ib, \quad a > 0 \quad ⑯$$



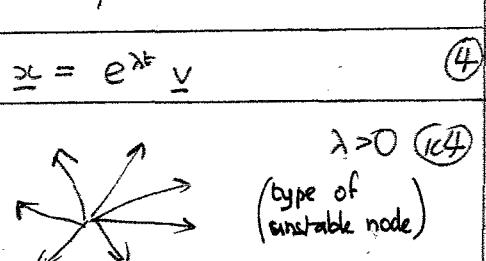
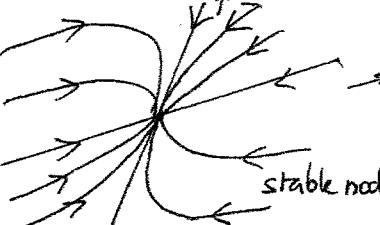
$$\lambda_1 > 0 > \lambda_2 \quad ⑯$$



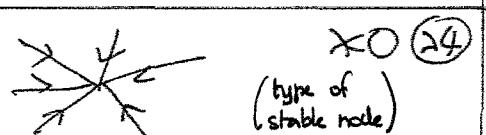
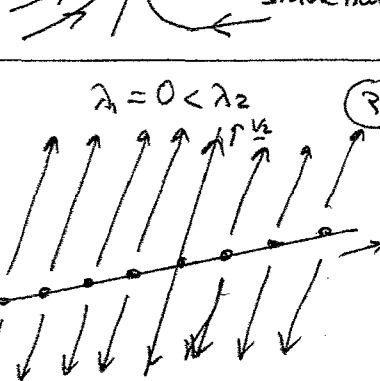
$$a \pm ib, \quad a < 0 \quad ⑯$$



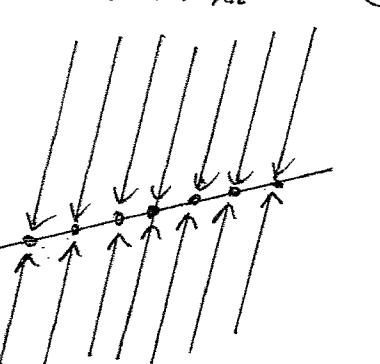
$$0 > \lambda_2 > \lambda_1 \quad ⑯$$



$$a \pm ib, \quad a = 0 \quad ⑯$$



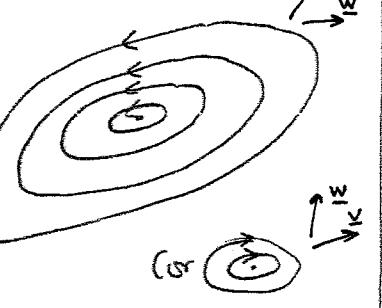
$$\lambda_1 = 0 > \lambda_2 \quad ⑯$$



$$\lambda = 0 \quad ⑯$$

$\gamma_{\text{ארכט}} \approx \delta$

! נסוא ארכט



$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = 2x_1 - 2x_2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \dot{\underline{x}} = A\underline{x}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{מבחן מאובט}$$

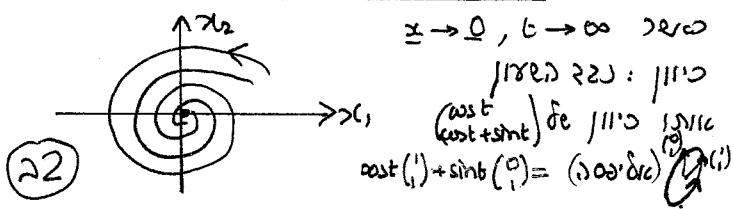
$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1 \pm i$$

$$\underline{v} = v(\lambda) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & -1 \\ 2 & -1-i \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = 0$$

$$\underline{x} = A e^{(-1+i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} + B e^{(-1-i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{פתרונות ספ. :}$$

$$e^{(-1+i)t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix} = e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t + i \sin t \\ (\cos t + i \sin t) + i(\sin t - \cos t) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{המקס. גורמי}$$

$$\underline{x} = C e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \cos t + \sin t \end{pmatrix} + D e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ \sin t - \cos t \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{פתרונות ספ. :}$$



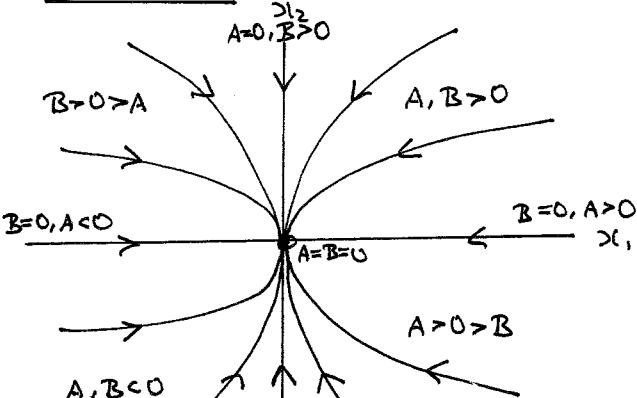
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = -2x_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \dot{\underline{x}} = A\underline{x}, A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

-2, -1 \rightarrow נ"נ 3.8
איך?

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\underline{x} = A e^{-2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + B e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{פתרונות ספ. :}$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} Ae^{-2t} \\ Be^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\underline{x} \rightarrow \underline{0}, t \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{x1<0}$$

$$B \neq 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{A}{B^2} x_2^2 \quad \text{(כבר בפ' 1)}$$

(21)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \dot{\underline{x}} = A\underline{x}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{מבחן מאובט :}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$$

$$\underline{v} = v(\lambda) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 1$$

$$\underline{v} = v(-1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -1$$

$$\underline{x} = A e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + B e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{פתרונות ספ. :}$$

$$A=0, B \neq 0 \quad A > 0 > B \quad B=0, A > 0 \quad A=B=0 \quad A, B > 0 \quad A < 0 < B \quad B=0, A < 0 \quad A > 0 > B$$

$$A, B \neq 0 \Rightarrow \underline{x} \sim A e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\underline{x} \sim B e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t \rightarrow -\infty$$

(21)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_1 - x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = 2x_1 - x_2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \dot{\underline{x}} = A\underline{x}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{מבחן מאובט}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm i$$

↓

$$\underline{v} = v(\lambda) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1+i & -1 \\ 2 & -1-i \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = 0$$

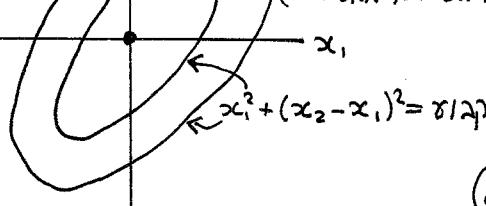
$$\underline{x} = A e^{it} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix} + B e^{-it} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{פתרונות ספ. :}$$

$$e^{it} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1-i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t + i \sin t \\ (\cos t + i \sin t) + i(\sin t - \cos t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x} = C \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \cos t + \sin t \end{pmatrix} + D \begin{pmatrix} \sin t \\ \sin t - \cos t \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{פתרונות ספ. :}$$

פתרונות ספ. נסיצ'י \bullet
periodic solutions

(בפ' 1.2 ב) $x_1(t), x_2(t)$
נסיצ'י x_1 ו- x_2



(22)

ריבועית של מושג נייד בדואים pr 2 ג'ינסית גנטוגניט מוכ 2 נייד בדואים

$$\underline{x} = \underline{A} \underline{x} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -k/m x_1 - c/m x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -k/m & -c/m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(=\frac{d}{dt}, \quad \ddot{x} = \frac{d^2}{dt^2})$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = \dot{x} \end{matrix}$$

DAMPED SPRING

(כ"כ)

$$m\ddot{x} = -kx - cx \quad (*)$$

ונר $m > 0$ $k > 0$ $c \geq 0$
 גוף "damping"

$$m\lambda^2 = -k - c\lambda$$

$$\lambda^2 + \frac{c}{m}\lambda + \frac{k}{m} = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -k/m & -c/m - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

הנ"ל מתקיים

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2m}(-c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - 4km})$$

$$\boxed{c^2 < 4km : \text{UNDER-DAMPED}}$$

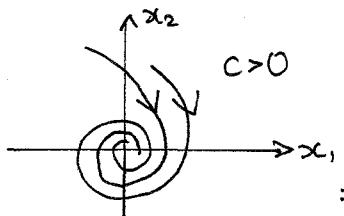
$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = -\frac{c}{2m} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{4km - c^2}}{2m}$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = -\frac{c}{2m} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{4km - c^2}}{2m}$$

ארכיטקט:

$$x(t) = e^{-ct/2m}(A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t)$$

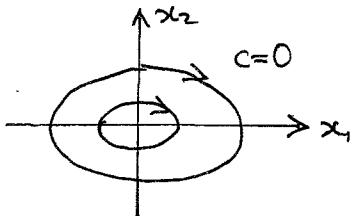
(22)



$$\begin{matrix} \text{כ"כ} \\ \text{UNDER-DAMPED} \end{matrix}$$

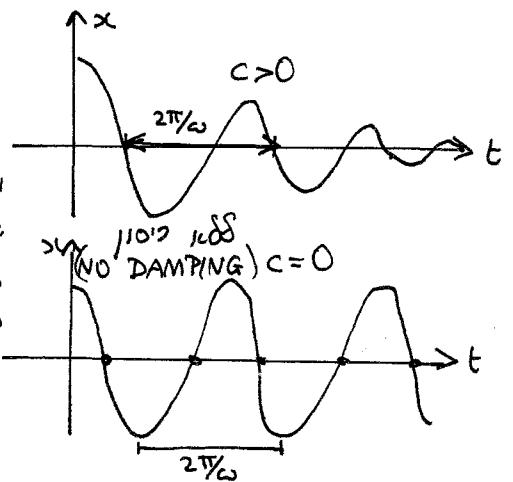
$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = -\frac{c}{2m} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{4km - c^2}}{2m}$$

(22)



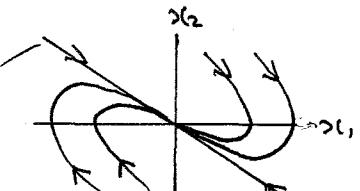
$$\begin{matrix} \text{כ"כ} \\ \text{NO DAMPING} \end{matrix}$$

$$\lambda_1, \lambda_2 = -\frac{c}{2m} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{4km - c^2}}{2m}$$



$$\underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{c}{2m} \end{pmatrix}$$

(1c3)



$$\boxed{c^2 = 4km : \text{CRITICAL DAMPING}}$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{c}{2m}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-ct/2m}(A + Bt)$$

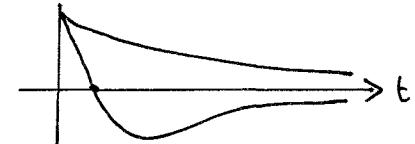
(1c3)

$$(1c3) \quad \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{c}{2m} \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{c}{2m} & 1 \\ -\frac{c}{2m} & -\frac{c}{2m} \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = 0$$

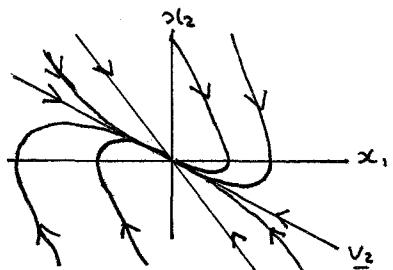
$$\underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{c}{2m} & 1 \\ -\frac{c}{2m} & -\frac{c}{2m} \end{pmatrix} \underline{w} = \underline{v}$$

$$\underline{x} = A e^{-ct/2m} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{c}{2m} \end{pmatrix} + B \left[t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{c}{2m} \end{pmatrix} \right] \right)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{כ"כ} \\ \text{CRITICAL DAMPING} \end{matrix}$$



(21)

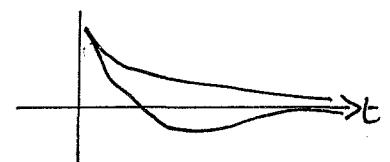


$$\boxed{c^2 > 4km : \text{OVER DAMPING}}$$

$$\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < 0$$

$$\lambda_i = -\frac{c}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{4m^2} - \frac{k}{m}}$$

$$x(t) = A e^{\lambda_1 t} + B e^{\lambda_2 t}$$



$$(\underline{x} \neq \underline{0}) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \underline{v}_1 \neq \underline{0} \\ \underline{v}_2 \neq \underline{0} \end{cases}$$

[A, B ≠ 0]

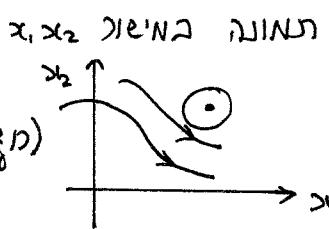
$$\underline{x}(t) = A e^{\lambda_1 t} \underline{v}_1 + B e^{\lambda_2 t} \underline{v}_2, \quad \underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$t \rightarrow +\infty$$

נקודות במרחב הילbert נקראות נקודות נורמל

"PHASE PLANE ANALYSIS"/LINEARISATION



$$\begin{aligned} \text{הMOVEMENT IN THE PHASE PLANE} &\leftarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2) \\ \dot{x}_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2) \end{cases} \\ \text{MOVEMENT EQUATIONS} & \xrightarrow{\delta t} \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = f_1(x_1, x_2) \\ \dot{x}_2 = f_2(x_1, x_2) \end{cases} \\ \text{INITIAL CONDITIONS} & \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} x_1^0 \\ x_2^0 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(*)

- MOVEMENT:
- * $x(t+a)$ is the movement of $x(t)$ after time a
- The movement starts from $x(t)$ in the direction of $\dot{x}(t)$
- * "Normal" movement along the direction of $\dot{x}(t)$
- * Movement of $f(t)$ parallel to the direction of $\dot{x}(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MOVEMENT} &= \text{ROTATION} & \leftrightarrow & \text{ROTATION} = \text{MOVEMENT} & \leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} f_1(x^0, x_2^0) = 0 \\ f_2(x^0, x_2^0) = 0 \end{cases} \\ \text{MOVING POINT} & \leftarrow \left(x_1^0, x_2^0 \right) \quad \text{FIXED POINT} & \quad x_1(t) = x_1^0 \\ \text{equilibrium point} & & x_2(t) = x_2^0 & \quad \text{equilibrium/steady-state solution} \end{aligned}$$

MOVEMENT \Rightarrow ROTATION (around (x_1^0, x_2^0))

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MOVEMENT} &= \text{ROTATION} + \text{MOVEMENT ALONG THE DIRECTION OF } \dot{x}(t) & \Leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_1^0 + h \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_2^0 + k \end{cases} \\ \text{MOVEMENT} & \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h \\ k \end{pmatrix} + \text{ROTATION} & \Leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} f_1(x_1^0, x_2^0) = 0 \\ f_2(x_1^0, x_2^0) = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_1(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} h + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} k +$$

$$f_2(x_1, x_2) = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} h + \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} k +$$

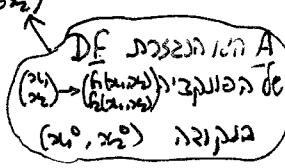
ROUNDING (around (x_1^0, x_2^0))

\Rightarrow "linearisation of (*) near \dot{x}^0 "

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\partial(f_1, f_2)}{\partial(x_1, x_2)}$$

(2) (ROUNDING = LINEARISATION)



MOVING POINT \Rightarrow MOVEMENT \dot{x} STABLE

stable

MOVEMENT \dot{x} \Rightarrow STABLE



MOVEMENT

MOVEMENT

MOVEMENT \dot{x} + LINEARISATION \Rightarrow MOVEMENT \dot{x}

(ROUNDING) \leftarrow LINEARISATION (ROUND, ROUND, ROUND, ROUND, ROUND, ROUND)

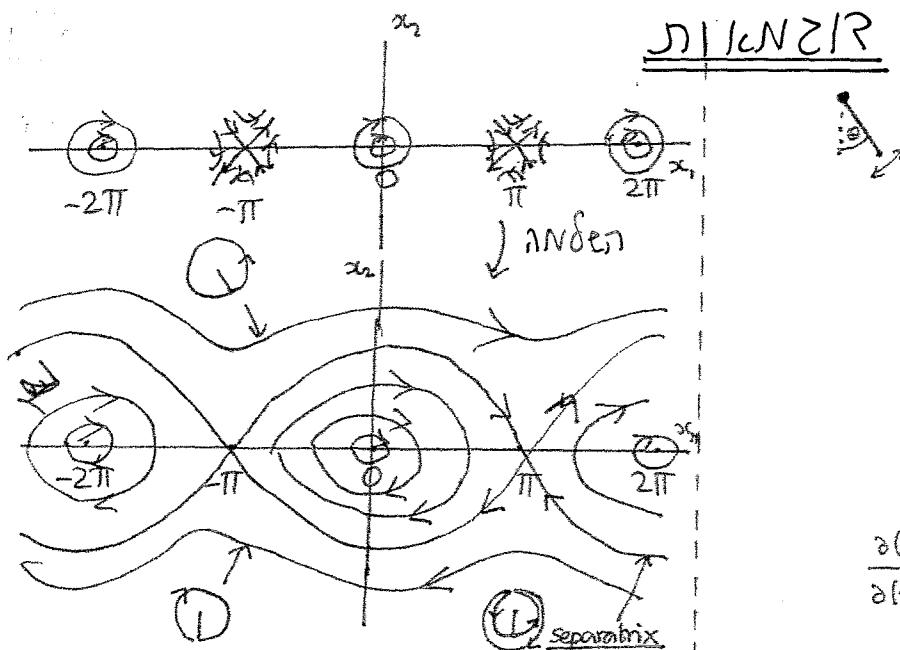
* MOVEMENT \dot{x} + LINEARISATION \Rightarrow MOVEMENT \dot{x}

(ROUND) \Rightarrow LINEARISATION

MOVEMENT \dot{x} + LINEARISATION \Rightarrow MOVEMENT \dot{x}

ROUNDING \Rightarrow LINEARISATION

3-21

 $\nabla f(x) \geq R$ 

$\sin \theta$ de $f(x)$ $\phi(\theta) = -\cos \theta$

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\dot{\theta}^2 - \cos \theta = \text{const}$$

(n) (n) (n) $\nabla f(x)$
Oscillating pendulum

(1c)

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{\theta} + \sin \theta &= 0 \\ \dot{x}_1 &= \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -\sin \theta \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \theta \\ x_2 = \dot{\theta} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 = 0 \\ \sin x_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \text{axe } x_1 \\ \sin x_1 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(x_1, x_2) = (n\pi, 0) \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{\partial(f_1, f_2)}{\partial(x_1, x_2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \cos x_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f_1 = \dot{x}_2 \\ f_2 = -\sin x_1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 &\Rightarrow x_2 > 0 \\ \text{and } x_2 &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ (-1)^{n+1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} : (n\pi, 0)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{diag } n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{diag } n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \ddot{x} + f(x) = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 &= -f(x_1) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = \theta \\ x_2 = \dot{\theta} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$f(a) = 0 \quad \text{et } (a, 0) \quad \text{axe } x_1$$

$$\frac{\partial(f_1, f_2)}{\partial(x_1, x_2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -f'(a) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f_1 = x_2 \\ f_2 = -f(x_1) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{étape 1: } \text{équation de } x_1$$

$$\lambda^2 + f'(a) = 0$$

$$\text{étape 2: } \lambda = \pm i\sqrt{f'(a)} \Leftrightarrow f'(a) > 0$$



$$\text{étape 3: } \lambda = \pm \sqrt{-f'(a)} \Leftrightarrow f'(a) < 0$$



$$\phi''(a) = f(a) - e \quad \text{à } \phi \quad \text{de } \textcircled{1}$$

$$\phi''(a) = 0 \quad \text{et } (a, 0) \quad \text{axe } x_1$$

$$\text{étape 4: } \phi''(a) > 0 \quad \text{à } \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{étape 5: } \phi''(a) < 0 \quad \text{à } \textcircled{3}$$

$$\dot{x} = v \frac{dx}{dt} \Leftrightarrow v = \frac{dx}{dt} : \textcircled{2} \quad \text{de } \textcircled{1}$$

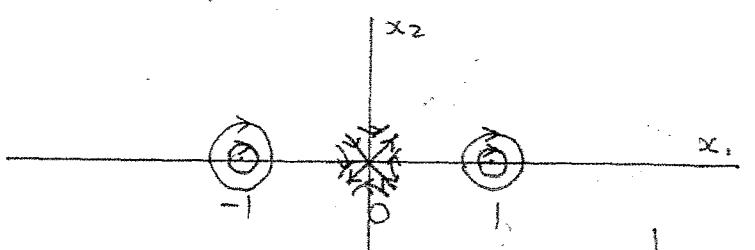
$$v \frac{dv}{dx} + \phi'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\int v dv + \int \phi'(x) dx = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

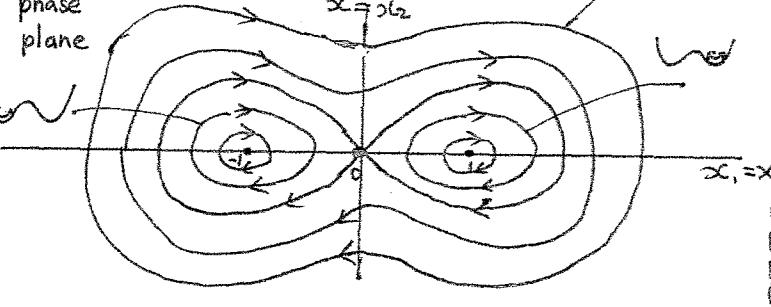
$$\boxed{\frac{1}{2}v^2 + \phi(x) = n\lambda p}$$

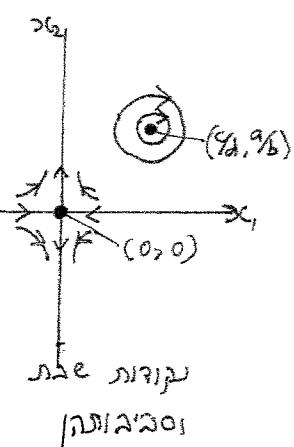
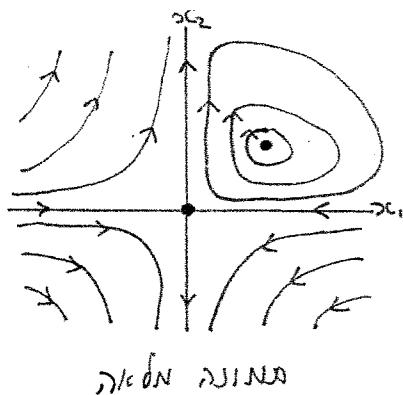
étape 6: $\text{équation de } x_1$

étape 7: $\text{équation de } x_2$



phase plane





Predator-Prey Model

(Σ)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= -ax + bxy \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= cy - dxy \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a,b,c,d > 0 \\ a < c \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -ax + bxy &= 0 \\ cy - dxy &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{לינר}$$

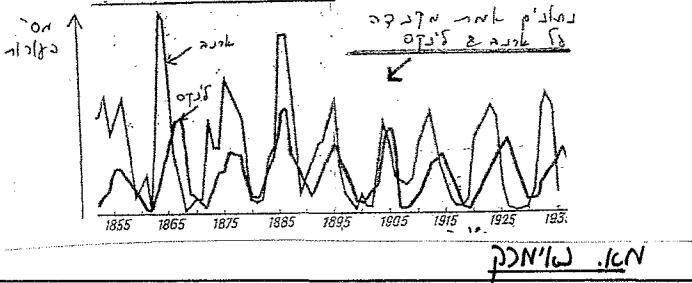
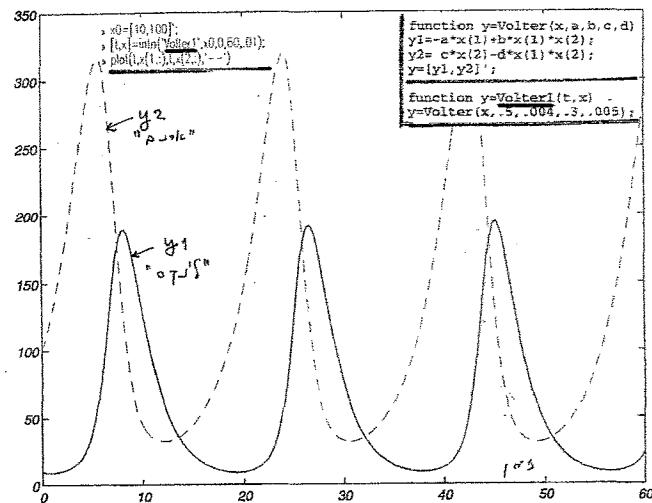
$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{c}{d}x \quad \text{ל } x \neq 0 \\ x &= \frac{a}{b}y \quad \text{ל } y \neq 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(0,0), (\frac{c}{d}, \frac{a}{b}) \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial(G_1, G_2)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{pmatrix} -ab & bx \\ -dy & c - dx \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{cases} f_1 = -ax + bxy \\ f_2 = cy - dxy \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \lambda_1 = -a, \lambda_2 = 0 & (0,0) \\ \lambda_1 = -a, \lambda_2 = c & (\frac{c}{d}, \frac{a}{b}) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \lambda^2 + ac = 0 & (\frac{c}{d}, \frac{a}{b}) \\ \lambda = \pm i\sqrt{ac} & (\text{לא נסוי}) \end{array}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= f(x_1, x_2) \\ \dot{x}_2 &= g(x_2) \\ \dot{x}_1 &= f(x_1, x_2) \\ \dot{x}_2 &= g(x_2) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{* מודל אונלכט נרמולית נסיא נרמולית תרalias} \\ \text{הנישות הינהphase plane (x1, x2)} \\ \text{בפונקציית הנגמוניה } x_1, x_2 \text{ נסיא } x_1, x_2 \end{array}$$

- * מודל סדרן האוכל, יורה של הרווחה ונטולות (האכלה) של בוכת
- הפרונה של הנזק נרמולית נסיא (הטראפה) כט הנזק נרמולית שעת והווחה ונטולות
- של הנזק נרמולית (התקינה פירמי) נזק נרמולית נסיא של נזק אטמי