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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y_1' = y_2 \\ y_2' = y_3 \\ y_3' = y_1 + y_2 \sin x \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} y_1 = y \\ y_2 = y' \\ y_3 = y'' \end{array} \quad y''' - y \cdot y'' = \sin x \cdot (y')^2 \quad (1c) . 6$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_2 = 5x_3 - 2x_1 - 3x_2 y_4 + \sin t \\ x_3 = x_4 \\ x_4 = x_1 - 3x_3 + x_4 - \cos t \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x \\ x_2 = x' \\ x_3 = y \\ x_4 = y' \end{array} \quad \begin{cases} \ddot{x} = 5y - 2x - 3x'y + \sin t \\ \dot{y} = x - 3y + y' - \cos t \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_2 \\ x_2 = -\frac{mx}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{M(x-a)}{(x-a)^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ x_3 = x_4 \\ x_4 = -\frac{my}{(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{My}{((x-a)^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \ddot{x} = -\frac{m}{6(4y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} - \frac{M}{((x-a)^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \begin{pmatrix} x-a \\ y \end{pmatrix} \\ x_1 = x \\ x_2 = x' \\ x_3 = y \\ x_4 = y' \end{array} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (x^2 - 2x)y'' + (2-x^2)y' + (2x-2)y \\ &= 2(x^2 - 2x) + 2x(2-x^2) + x^2(2x-2) = 0 \checkmark \quad \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y' = 2x \quad : y = x^2 \\ y'' = 2 \end{cases} \quad 7 \\ & (x^2 - 2x)y'' + (2-x^2)y' + (2x-2)y \\ &= e^{x^2}(x^2 - 2x + 2 - x^2 + 2x - 2) = 0 \checkmark \quad \Leftrightarrow y' = y'' = e^{x^2} : y = e^{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

הנחות מינימום ומקסימום נמצאות בפונקציית נגזרת נסיעה של פונקציית נגזרת נסיעה

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle x^2, e^{x^2} \rangle = \text{נגזרת נסיעה של } x^2, e^{x^2} \\ & y = Ax^2 + Be^{x^2} \text{ היא נגזרת נסיעה} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A=2 & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = A + Be \quad : y = Ax^2 + Be^{x^2} \Leftrightarrow y(1) = 1, y'(1) = 3 \quad (1c) \\ 3 = 2A + Be \quad : y' = 2Ax + Be^{x^2} \end{cases} \\ B=-1 & \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 2x^2 + e^{x^2-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A=1-e & \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = B \quad : y(0) = 1 \\ 1 = A + Be \quad : y(1) = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} y(0), y(1) = 1 \quad (2) \\ \text{תנאי גבולות סופיים} \\ \text{בפונקציית } y=Ax^2+Bx^2 \text{ נתקל בעיה} \\ \text{במקרה } (1c) \end{array} \\ B=1 & \end{aligned}$$

$$y = (1-e)x^2 + e^x$$

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

$$2 = B \quad : y'(0) = 2$$

! נסיעה סימטרית

תנאי גבולות סופיים
בפונקציית $y = Ax^2 + Bx^2$ נתקל בעיה
($x \neq 0, 2$)

$$x = At^2 + B\sin t \Leftrightarrow W(x, t^2, \sin t) = \begin{vmatrix} x & t^2 & \sin t \\ \dot{x} & 2t & \cos t \\ \ddot{x} & 2 & -\sin t \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (k=8)$$

$$0 = \dot{x}(t^2 \cos t - 2t \sin t) + \ddot{x}(2 \sin t + t^2 \cos t) + x(-2t \sin t - 2 \cos t) \Leftrightarrow$$

... x^2 תרשים x, y (2)

$$x^2 y'' + Axy' + By = 0 \text{ נס. נורמלית}$$

$\lambda = 1, -1$ פולט אינטגרל נורמלית

$$x-1 = (\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)=0 \text{ נס. נורמלית} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\underline{x^2 y'' + xy' - y = 0} \text{ נס. נורמלית} \Leftrightarrow$$

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

$$W(y, x, \lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} y & x & \lambda \\ y' & 1 & -\lambda x \\ y'' & 0 & 2\lambda x^2 \end{vmatrix} : \underline{\text{נורמל}}$$

$$= y''(-\lambda x) + y'(-2\lambda x^2) + y(2\lambda x^3)$$

$$\underline{x^2 y'' + xy' - y = 0} \Leftrightarrow -2\lambda y'' - 2\lambda^2 y' + 2\lambda^3 y = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

פונקציית נורמלית של e^{2x}, xe^{2x} (1)
 $\lambda = 2$ פולט אינטגרל נורמלית

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

$$\underline{y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0}$$

פונקציית נורמלית של $e^{2x}, x^2 e^{2x}$ (2)

3 פולט $\lambda = 2$ פולט אינטגרל נורמלית

$$(\lambda-2)^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 12\lambda - 8 = 0$$

$$\underline{\text{פונקציית } xe^{2x} \text{ פולט } f_{2x}} \quad \underline{y''' - 6y'' + 12y' - 8y = 0}$$

פונקציית $Ae^{2x} + Be^{2x}$ נורמלית
 פונקציית $x^2 e^{2x}$ נורמלית

$$W(y, e^{2x}, x^2 e^{2x}) = \begin{vmatrix} y & e^{2x} & x^2 e^{2x} \\ y' & 2e^{2x} & (2x^2 + 2x)e^{2x} \\ y'' & 4e^{2x} & (4x^2 + 8x + 2)e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{... (28) de jwD}}{=} 0 \quad \text{JJKC JJK}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} y & 1 & 1 \\ y' & 2 & 2(x^2+x) \\ y'' & 4 & 4x^2+8x+2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x^2+2x-2)y'' - (4x^2+8x-2)y' + (8x+4)y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(x^2+x-1)y'' - (2x^2+4x-1)y' + (4x+2)y = 0}$$

$$W(x, e^x, x e^x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & e^x & x e^x \\ 1 & e^x & 2x \\ 0 & e^x & 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{IC } 9)$$

$$= e^x \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & x^2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2x \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = e^x [2(x-1) - (2x^2 - x^2)] \\ = \underline{e^x (2x-2-x^2)}$$

$$W(x, e^x, x - e^x) = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{JJKC JJK} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = e^x + (x - e^x) \\ e^x = e^x \end{array} \right\} e^x \quad (2)$$

$$W(x, e^x, x - e^x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & e^x & x - e^x \\ 1 & e^x & 1 - e^x \\ 0 & e^x & -e^x \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{JJKC JJK}$$

$$c_1 = c_2 + c_3$$

$$x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \quad \text{JJKC JJK} \quad y'' - 4y' - 5y = 0 \quad (\text{IC } 10)$$

$$(x+1)(x-5) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -1, 5$$

$$\Rightarrow y = A e^{-x} + B e^{5x}$$

$$y' = -A e^{-x} + 5B e^{5x}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y(0) = y'(0) = 3 \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} 3 = A + B \\ 3 = -A + 5B \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 2, B = 1$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = 2e^{-x} + e^{5x}}}$$

... ⑩ גורם של הפונקציית

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 8 = 0 \quad \text{נעלן נעלן} \quad y'' + 4y' + 8y = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(\lambda + 2)^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -2 \pm 2i \quad \rightarrow e^{(-2+2i)x}, e^{(-2-2i)x}$$

$$e^{-2x} \cos 2x, e^{-2x} \sin 2x$$

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

$$\lambda = \pm 2 \iff \lambda^2 = 4$$

נעלן נעלן

$$y'' = 4y \quad (2)$$

$$y = Ae^{2x} + Be^{-2x}$$

הdelta הולך וגדל הנוסף

טבורי (טבורי) הנוסף הולך וגדל

ולפיה (ולפיה) הנוסף y, y' הולך וגדל

y הולך וגדל: הגבול הולך וגדל
boundary value problem
BVP

$$y(0) = y(\pi) = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = A + B \\ 1 = e^{2\pi}A + e^{-2\pi}B \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{e^{2\pi} - 1}{e^{4\pi} - 1} = \frac{1}{e^{2\pi} + 1}$$

$$B = \frac{e^{2\pi}}{e^{2\pi} + 1}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y(x) = \frac{e^{2x} + e^{2(\pi-x)}}{e^{2\pi} + 1}}} \quad \leftarrow$$

הנוסף הולך וגדל
לפיה (לפיה) הנוסף הולך וגדל
טבורי (טבורי) הנוסף הולך וגדל
Picard (Picard)

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

נעלן נעלן

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

$$\lambda^2 = 4$$

$$\lambda = \pm 2$$

$$\underline{\underline{y(x) = Ax^2 + Bx^2}}$$

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

נעלן נעלן

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

$$\lambda^2 = -4$$

$$\lambda = \pm 2i$$

$$\rightarrow x^{2i}, x^{-2i} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{y(x) = A \cos(2 \ln x) + B \sin(2 \ln x)}}$$

$$e^{2i \ln x} \quad e^{-2i \ln x}$$

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

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

$$y'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 2A - 2B$$

$$\begin{cases} y(x) = Ax^2 + Bx^2 \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} y'(x) = 2Ax - 2Bx \end{array} \right| \end{cases} \leftarrow (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} y(x) = Ax^2 + Bx^2 \\ y'(x) = 2Ax - 2Bx \end{cases} \leftarrow (3)$$

$$A = B = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = x^2 + x^2}}$$

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... ⑩ de pen

$$x^2y'' + xy' + 4y = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$y(x) = A \cos(2 \ln x) + B \sin(2 \ln x) \Leftarrow ⑪$$

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

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

$$y'(1) = -6 \Rightarrow -6 = 2B$$

$$A = 1, B = -3 \Rightarrow \underline{y = \cos(2 \ln x) - 3 \sin(2 \ln x)}$$

$$\lambda = \pm 2i \Leftarrow \lambda^2 + 4 = 0 \quad \text{NUR 2 reelle WEN} \quad y'' + 4y = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$y = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = A \\ y(\pi) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = A \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = A \\ y(\pi) = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = A \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = \cos 2x + B \sin 2x}}$$

$$y'' - 2y' \tan x - y = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{11}}$$

$$y' = v' \sec x + v \sec x \tan x \Leftarrow y = v \sec x$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' = v'' \sec x + 2v' \sec x \tan x + v (\sec^3 x + \sec x \tan^2 x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' - 2y' \tan x - y$$

$$= v'' \sec x + v' (2 \sec x \tan x - 2 \sec x \tan x)$$

$$+ v (\sec^3 x + \sec x \tan^2 x - 2 \sec x \tan^2 x - \sec x)$$

$$= v'' \sec x$$

$$\Rightarrow v'' = 0 \Rightarrow v = Ax + B$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = Ax \sec x + B \sec x}}$$

$$y'' - y' \tan x - y \sec^2 x = 0 \quad \underline{\underline{12}}$$

$$(10 \rightarrow \text{IND}) \quad y = v \sec x$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' - y' \tan x - y \sec^2 x$$

$$= v'' \sec x + v' (2 \sec x \tan x - \sec x \tan x)$$

$$+ v (\sec^3 x + \sec x \tan^2 x - \sec x \tan^2 x - \sec^3 x)$$

$$= v'' \sec x + v' \sec x \tan x$$

$$\Rightarrow v'' + v' \tan x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v''}{v'} = -\tan x$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{v''}{v'} dx = - \int \tan x + C \Rightarrow \ln v' = \ln(\cos x) + C$$

• ②(1) de pWN

$$\Rightarrow v' = \cos x \cdot \pi/2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = A \sin x + B$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (A \sin x + B) \sec x = \underline{\underline{A \tan x + B \sec x}}$$

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2x y' + 2y = 0 \quad \therefore$$

$$y' = xv' + v \quad \Leftarrow \quad y = xv$$

$$y'' = xv'' + 2v'$$

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2x y' + 2y = (1-x^2)xv'' + (2(1-x^2)-2x \cdot x)v' + (-2x+2x)v \\ \Rightarrow x(1-x^2)v'' + (2-4x^2)v' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v''}{v'} = \frac{4x^2-2}{x(1-x^2)} = \frac{2x}{1-x^2} - \frac{2}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln v' = -\ln(1-x^2) - 2 \ln x + \pi/2$$

$$\Rightarrow v' = \frac{C}{x^2(1-x^2)}$$

$$= \frac{C}{x^2} + \frac{C}{1-x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = -Cx + \frac{C}{2} \frac{\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x})}{(\tanh^{-1} x)} + \pi/2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -C + \frac{Cx}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) + Dx$$

$$xy'' - y' + 4x^3y = 0 \quad \therefore$$

$$y' = \sin(x^2)v' + 2x \cos(x^2)v \quad \Leftarrow \quad y = \sin(x^2)v$$

$$y'' = \sin(x^2)v'' + 4x \cos(x^2)v'$$

$$+ (2\cos(x^2) - 4x^2 \sin(x^2))v$$

$$\Rightarrow xy'' - y' + 4x^3y = 2(\sin(x^2))v'' + (4x^2 \cos(x^2) - \sin(x^2))v' \\ + (2x \cos(x^2) - 4x^3 \sin(x^2) - 2x \cos(x^2) + 4x^3 \sin(x^2))v$$

$$\Rightarrow x \sin(x^2)v'' + (4x^2 \cos(x^2) - \sin(x^2))v' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v'' + (4x \cot(x^2) - 1/x)v' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v''}{v'} = 1/x - 4x \cot(x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln v' = \int \frac{1}{x} - 4x \cot(x^2) dx + \pi/2$$

$$= \ln x - \int 2 \cot u du + \pi/2$$

$u=x^2$
 $du=2x dx$

$$= \ln x - 2 \ln(\sin \frac{u}{x^2}) + \pi/2$$

$$\Rightarrow v' = \frac{x}{(\sin(x^2))^2} \cdot \pi/2$$

... ⑪ de פונק

$$\Rightarrow v = A \int \frac{x}{(\sin(x))^2} dx + B$$

$$= A \int \frac{du}{\sin^2 u} + B$$

$$= -A/2 \cot u + B$$

$$= -A/2 \cot(x^2) + B$$

$$\Rightarrow y = v \sin(x^2) = \underline{B \sin(x^2) + C \cos(x^2)} \quad (C = -A/2)$$

$$y'' + a(xy' + y) = 0 \quad .11$$

$$y' = e^{-ax^2/2} v' - ax e^{-ax^2/2} v \Leftarrow y = e^{-ax^2/2} v$$

$$y'' = e^{-ax^2/2} v'' - 2ax e^{-ax^2/2} v' + (a^2x^2 e^{-ax^2/2} - ae^{-ax^2/2}) v \Leftarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow y'' + a(xy' + y) = e^{-ax^2/2} v'' + (-2ax e^{-ax^2/2} + ax e^{-ax^2/2}) v'$$

$$+ (a^2x^2 e^{-ax^2/2} - ae^{-ax^2/2} + ax(-ae^{-ax^2/2}) + ae^{-ax^2/2}) v$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-ax^2/2} v'' - 2ax e^{-ax^2/2} v' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v'' = ax v'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{v''}{v'} = ax$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln v' = \int ax dx = \frac{1}{2} ax^2 + C_1 \text{ נס}$$

$$\Rightarrow v' = A e^{\frac{1}{2} ax^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = A \int e^{\frac{1}{2} ax^2} dx + C_2 \text{ נס}$$

$$= A \int_0^x e^{\frac{1}{2} au^2} du + B$$

$$\Rightarrow y = ve^{-ax^2/2} = \underline{A \int_0^x e^{\frac{1}{2} a(u^2-x^2)} du + Be^{-ax^2/2}}$$

↑
! מילוי בדיעות שוכן גוף נס

$$W = W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix}, \text{ נס}$$

$$\Rightarrow W' = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1'' & y_2'' \end{vmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} y_1' & y_2' \\ y_1'' & y_2'' \end{vmatrix}}_0$$

... ⑫ נס

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{נס} \\ \text{נס} \\ \text{נס} \\ \text{נס} \\ \text{נס} \end{array} \right]$

 $= \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ -py_1 - qy_2 & -py_2 - qy_1 \end{vmatrix}$

נס
 $y'' = -py' - qy$

$(r_2 := r_2 + qr_1)$
 $= \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ -py_1' & -py_2' \end{vmatrix} = -pW$

$= -p \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = -pW$

... ② $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$W = W(y_1, y_2) = y_1 y_2' - y_1' y_2 \quad , \quad \text{וגם } W' = \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = y_1 y_2'' + y_1'' y_2 - (y_1' y_2' + y_1 y_2'')$$

$$\Rightarrow W' = (y_1 y_2'' + y_1'' y_2) - (y_1' y_2' + y_1 y_2'')$$

$$= y_1 y_2'' - y_1'' y_2$$

$$= y_1 (p y_2' - q y_2) - (-p y_1' - q y_1) y_2 \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{הנחות } y_1, y_2 \\ (y_1'' = -p y_1' - q y_1) \\ (y_2'' = -p y_2' - q y_2) \end{array}$$

$$= -p (y_1 y_2' - y_1' y_2) = -p W$$

לעכט: y_1, \dots, y_n פ.ס. $\frac{dy}{dx} = a_1 y^{(n)} + \dots + a_n y'$

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

: P.D.E. $W = W(y_1, \dots, y_n)$ Whiskian-S.C.

$$W' = -\frac{a_0(y)}{a_n(y)} W$$

: W מ.ס. ו.ג. נ.ר. פ.ס., W מ.ס. ג.פ. נ.ר. מ.ס.

$$\frac{W'}{W} = -\frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} \Rightarrow \ln W = -\int \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} dy + C \Leftrightarrow$$

$$W = C e^{-\int \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} dy}$$

(... מ.ס. מ.ס. נ.ר. פ.ס. מ.ס. מ.ס. מ.ס.)

$$y = x e^{\lambda_1 x} \rightarrow \text{P.S. (1c . 13)}$$

$$y' = e^{\lambda_1 x} + \lambda_1 x e^{\lambda_1 x} \Leftarrow$$

$$y^{(r)} = x \cdot \lambda_1^r e^{\lambda_1 x} \quad \Leftarrow \text{Leibniz правило}$$

$$+ r \cdot \lambda_1^{r-1} e^{\lambda_1 x}$$

$$a_0 y^{(n)} + \dots + a_1 y' + a_0 y = a_0 \lambda_1^n x e^{\lambda_1 x} + \dots + a_1 \lambda_1 x e^{\lambda_1 x} + a_0 x e^{\lambda_1 x}$$

$$+ a_0 n \lambda_1^{n-1} e^{\lambda_1 x} + \dots + a_1 e^{\lambda_1 x}$$

$$= (a_0 \lambda_1^n + \dots + a_1 \lambda_1 + a_0) x e^{\lambda_1 x}$$

$$+ (a_0 n \lambda_1^{n-1} + \dots + a_1) e^{\lambda_1 x}$$

$$= f(\lambda_1) x e^{\lambda_1 x} + f'(\lambda_1) e^{\lambda_1 x}$$

$$= 0 \quad (f(\lambda_1) = f'(\lambda_1) = 0 \Leftarrow \text{מ.ס. ל.ס. } \lambda_1)$$



$$y^{(m)} = \sum_{r=0}^m \binom{m}{r} \frac{d^{m-r}}{dx^{m-r}} (e^{\lambda_1 x}) \cdot u^{(r)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Leibniz}}{\Leftarrow} y = e^{\lambda_1 x} u \quad (2)$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^m \binom{m}{r} \lambda_1^{m-r} e^{\lambda_1 x} \cdot u^{(r)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{m=0}^n a_m y^{(m)} = \sum_{m=0}^n \left(\sum_{r=0}^m \binom{m}{r} \lambda_1^{m-r} e^{\lambda_1 x} u^{(r)} \right) = \sum_{r=0}^n \left(\sum_{m=r}^n \binom{m}{r} \lambda_1^{m-r} \right) e^{\lambda_1 x} u^{(r)}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum_{m=0}^n a_m y^{(m)} = 0 \iff \sum_{m=r}^n \left(\sum_{r=0}^m a_m \binom{m}{r} \lambda_1^{m-r} \right) e^{\lambda_1 x} u^{(r)} = 0$$

(1. סדר סדר
m, r →)

$$\iff \sum_{m=r}^n \underbrace{\left(\sum_{m=r}^n a_m \binom{m}{r} \lambda_1^{m-r} \right)}_{\frac{1}{r!} \sum_{m=r}^n a_m m(m-1)\cdots(m-r+1)} u^{(r)} = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{r!} f^{(r)}(\lambda_1) \quad \begin{cases} f(\lambda) = \sum_{m=0}^n a_m \lambda^m \\ \Rightarrow f^{(r)}(\lambda) = \sum_{m=r}^n a_m m(m-1)\cdots(m-r+1) \lambda^{m-r} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \iff \sum_{n=0}^r \frac{1}{r!} f^{(r)}(\lambda_1) u^{(r)} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

ר' מינימן נגזרת ר' כ' נגזרת (2)

$$f(\lambda_1) = f'(\lambda_1) = \dots = f^{(r-1)}(\lambda_1) = 0 \iff$$

ל'נ' ② גורם נסיעה $u - \delta$ נגזרת אפס נגזרת ↪ ⇐

$$\sum_{s=0}^r \underbrace{\frac{1}{s!} f^{(s)}(\lambda_1)}_{=0 \forall s=0,1,\dots,r-1} u^{(s)} = 0$$

ו' נסיעה נגזרת ר' נגזרת ↪

ג' נגזרת ר' נגזרת נגזרת נגזרת ↪

$$\sum_{s=r}^n \frac{1}{s!} f^{(s)}(\lambda_1) u^{(s)} = 0 : \textcircled{2} \text{ דע } u = 1, x_1, \dots, x^{r-1} \iff$$

$$\sum_{m=0}^n a_m y^{(m)} = 0 : \textcircled{1} \text{ דע } y = e^x, x e^x, \dots, x^{r-1} e^x \iff$$

$$y = x y' \iff \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dx} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \iff x = e^x \quad (k . 14)$$

$$y' = x \frac{d}{dx}(x y') \iff \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x = x$$

$$= x(x y'' + y')$$

$$= x^2 y'' + x y'$$

$$a_2 \ddot{y} + (a_1 - a_2) \dot{y} + a_0 y = 0 \iff a_2(x^2 y'' + x y') + (a_1 - a_2)x y' + a_0 y = 0$$

$$\iff a_2 x^2 y'' + a_1 x y' + a_0 y = 0$$



... ⑭ δ_e pen

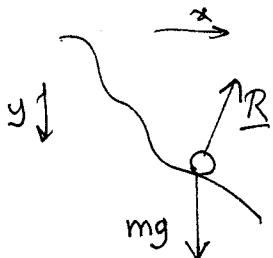
$$a_2 \lambda(\lambda - 1) + a_1 \lambda + a_0 = 0 : ① \text{ de NUDIC} \rightarrow \text{NED}$$

$$a_2 \lambda^2 + (a_1 - a_2) \lambda + a_0 = 0$$

$$a_2 \lambda^2 + (a_1 - a_2) \lambda + a_0 = 0 : ② \text{ de NUDIC} \rightarrow \text{NED}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ de } y = x^\lambda \iff \textcircled{2} \text{ de } y = e^{\lambda t} \text{ (כבר)} \text{ ו } \lambda \neq 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ de } y = (\ln x)^r x^\lambda \iff \begin{cases} x = e^{kt} \\ t = \ln x \end{cases} \text{ ו } r \text{ ו } \lambda \text{ כנ"ל}$$



$$m \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) = \left(\frac{0}{mg} \right) + \frac{R}{\frac{y}{x}} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \text{ל} .15$$

(בכ"ל) סיבון \perp סיבון

בנוסף ל $\text{dy/dt} = f'(x)$ או $\text{dy/dt} = g'(f(x))$ נסובב סיבון. $f'(f(x)) = f''(x)$

$$(y = f(x)) \quad \underline{m \left[\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) \right] \cdot \left(\frac{1}{f'(x)} \right) = \left(\frac{0}{mg} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{f'(x)} \right)}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{x(t)}{f(x(t))} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{f'(x)} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\ddot{x}}{f'(x)} \dot{x} + f''(x) \dot{x}^2 \right) \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} (f'(x)) & : \text{נובע מ} \\ = \frac{d}{dx} (f'(x)) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\ddot{x}}{f'(x)} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{f'(x)} \right) = \ddot{x} + f'(x) (f'(x) \dot{x} + f''(x) \dot{x}^2)$$

$$= (1 + f'(x)^2) \ddot{x} + f' \cdot f'' \cdot \dot{x}^2$$

$$\underline{(1 + f'(x)^2) \ddot{x} + f' f'' \dot{x}^2 = g f'} \quad \Leftarrow \textcircled{16} \text{ פ"ונ נסובב}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (f'(x)^2) = 2f' f''$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\dot{x}^2) = 2\dot{x} \ddot{x} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} (\dot{x}^2) = 2\dot{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 + f'(x)^2) \frac{d}{dx} (\dot{x}^2) + \frac{d}{dx} (f')^2 \dot{x}^2 = 2g f'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} ((1 + f'(x)^2) \dot{x}^2) = 2g f'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (1 + f'(x)^2) \dot{x}^2 = g f + \gamma \text{ נסובב}$$

$$\underline{\frac{1}{2} (1 + f'(x)^2) \dot{x}^2 - g f = \gamma \text{ נסובב}} \quad \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} \text{נובע נסובב} \\ (1 + f'(x)^2) \dot{x}^2 = \dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

... ⑯ fe zw.

$$\frac{1}{2}(1+f')^2 \dot{x}^2 - g f(x) = C = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(0) = \dot{x}(0) = 0 \text{, } \delta \text{ נס}$$

$$\dot{x} = \sqrt{\frac{2g f}{1+(f')^2}} \quad \Leftarrow$$

דיאר נס

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{1+(f')^2}{2g f}} dx = \int dt + \gamma \Delta p$$

$$\underline{\int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{\frac{1+(f')^2}{2g f}} dx} = \int_0^T dt = T \quad (x=0, t=0 \Rightarrow 0=\gamma \Delta p)$$

$$T = \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1+y_0^2/x_0^2}{2g y_0 x}} dx \Leftrightarrow f(x) = \frac{y_0}{x_0} \cdot x, \text{ דיאר נס}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2+y_0^2}{2g x_0 y_0}} \int_0^{\infty} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2+y_0^2}{2g x_0 y_0}} \cdot [2x^{\frac{1}{2}}]_0^{\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{2(x_0^2+y_0^2)}{g y_0}}$$

$$f(x_0) = y_0, f(0) = 0 \text{ - ב } f(x) \text{ נס}$$

: Euler-Lagrange rollen, $\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{1+(f')^2}{2g f}} dx$ NSR POZ

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial f} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial f'} \right)$$

$$L(f, f') = \sqrt{\frac{1+(f')^2}{f}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial f} &= -\frac{1}{2} (1+(f')^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} f^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial f'} &= f' (1+(f')^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} f^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2} (1+(f')^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} f^{-\frac{3}{2}} &= \frac{d}{dx} (f' (1+(f')^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} f^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \quad : \text{ NSR POZ} \\ &= f'' (1+(f')^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} f^{-\frac{1}{2}} + f' f' \cdot (1+(f')^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (-f') f^{-\frac{1}{2}} + f' (1+(f')^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (-\frac{1}{2} f^{-\frac{3}{2}} f') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \times (1+(f')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} f^{\frac{3}{2}} &\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (1+(f')^2)^2 = f'' f (1+(f')^2) - f'^2 f'' f \quad -\frac{1}{2} (f')^2 (1+(f')^2) \\ \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} (1+(f')^2) &= f'' f \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} (1+v^2) = f \frac{dv}{dx} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = f'' \Leftrightarrow v = f' \text{ NSR POZ} .$$

$$: f \frac{dv}{df} \frac{df}{dx} = v f \frac{dv}{df}$$

$$v \frac{dv}{1+v^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{df}{f} \Leftrightarrow \text{NSR POZ}$$

$$\int \frac{2v dv}{1+v^2} = -\frac{df}{f} + \gamma \Delta p \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(1+v^2) &= -\ln f + \gamma \Delta p \Rightarrow f(1+v^2) = \gamma \Delta p \\ \Rightarrow f(1+(f')^2) &= \gamma \Delta p \end{aligned}$$

⑥ נס
: $x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+(f')^2}{f^2}$
 $f'' = -\frac{1+(f')^2}{2f^2}$
נס ערך נס
1 נס 3-5 פז

... (15) $\int f(x) dx$

$$f(1 + (f')^2) = k^2 \Leftrightarrow k^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = k^2 - f^2$$

$$f' = \sqrt{\left(\frac{k^2}{f} - 1\right)} \Leftrightarrow 1 + (f')^2 = \frac{k^2}{f} \Leftrightarrow$$

נובמבר-2023

$$\int \frac{df}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{k^2}{f} - 1\right)}} = \int dx \quad \text{or}$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{f}{k^2 - f}} df = x + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{f}{k^2 - f}} df = \int \tan u \cdot 2k^2 \sin u \cos u du \Leftrightarrow f = k^2 \sin^2 u : \text{נובמבר}$$

$$df = 2k^2 \sin u \cos u du$$

$$= \int 2k^2 \sin^2 u du$$

$$= \int k^2 (1 - \cos 2u) du$$

$$= k^2 (u - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2u) + C$$

$$k^2 (u - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2u) = x + C \quad , \quad f = k^2 \sin^2 u \quad \text{נובמבר}$$

$$k^2 (\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta) = x + C \quad , \quad f = k^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \text{נובמבר}$$

$$0 = C \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \theta = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad f(0) = 0 : \text{נובמבר}$$

$$x = \frac{k^2}{2} (\theta - \sin \theta), \quad f(\theta) = k^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{k^2}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) = y$$

הצורה של f היא קתדרת אוניברסיטאות, כלומר, גביה משתנה בהתאם לאngle θ .

הארכימטרית * הנקודות (x_0, y_0) על כל הארכימטריות בקוטר נספנות.

$(\theta = \theta_0)$ cycloid \rightarrow for $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 0) \rightarrow$ *

$$T = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1 + (f')^2}{2g}\right)} dx \underset{x \rightarrow 0}{=} \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2}{2gy}\right)} \cdot \frac{dx}{d\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2}{2gy}\right)} d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{k^2}{2} (\theta - \sin \theta) \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{k^2}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) \\ y &= \frac{k^2}{2} (1 - \cos \theta) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{k^2}{2} \sin \theta \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{\frac{k^4}{4} ((1 - \cos \theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta)}{g k^2 (1 - \cos \theta)}} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{k^2}{2\sqrt{g}} \cdot \sqrt{2} d\theta \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$= \frac{k\theta_0}{\sqrt{2g}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} : \frac{dx}{dt} \Leftrightarrow x = e^t \quad .16$$

$$\underline{\dot{y}} = \underline{y}' \cdot \underline{x}$$

$$\underline{y}' = \frac{1}{x} A \underline{y} \Leftrightarrow x \underline{y}' = A \underline{y} \Leftrightarrow \underline{\dot{y}} = A \underline{y} \quad .18$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)+2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{ניעו דילע נסינע} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad .17$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5$$

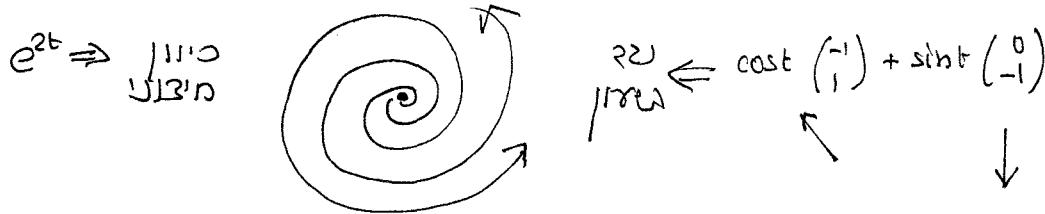
$$(\lambda-2)^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 \pm i$$

$$\lambda = 2+i : \begin{pmatrix} -1-i & -1 \\ 2 & 1-i \end{pmatrix} \underline{v}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} \cdot \sigma(\lambda)$$

$$e^{(2+i)t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} = e^{2t} (\cos t + i \sin t) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1+i \end{pmatrix} \quad : \underline{\text{פער}}$$

$$= e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos t - i \sin t \\ (\cos t - \sin t) + i(\cos t + \sin t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$e^{2t}(-\cos t, \cos t - \sin t), e^{2t}(-\sin t, \cos t + \sin t)$ פערם ←
הנוגע למשתנה t



$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{v}_1 = \underline{v} + i\underline{w} \\ \begin{cases} (-1) \\ (1) \end{cases} \end{array} \right] \quad \text{ניעו דילע נסינע: } \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{v} = \underline{v} + i\underline{w} \\ \begin{cases} (-1) \\ (1) \end{cases} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\underline{x} = A e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos t \\ \cos t - \sin t \end{pmatrix} + B e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t + \sin t \end{pmatrix} \quad : \underline{\text{פער}}$$

$$(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)-2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{ניעו דילע נסינע} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad .2$$

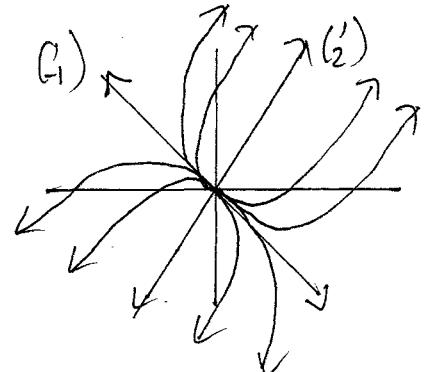
$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4$$

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-4) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1, 4$$

$$\lambda = 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{v} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 4 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{v} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x} = A e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + B e^{4t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad : \underline{\text{פער}}$$



$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)-6 = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{DUE TO RANK 1} \quad \underline{\lambda=1, 2} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\Sigma}$$

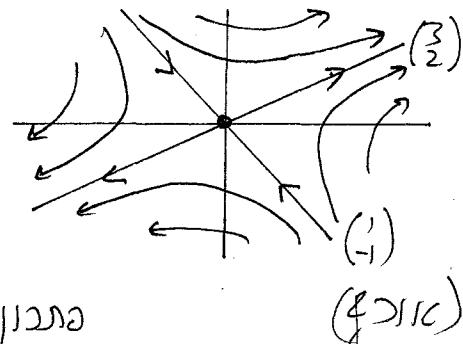
$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda - 4$$

$$(\lambda-4)(\lambda+1) \Rightarrow \lambda=4, -1$$

$$\lambda=4 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} v = 0 \Rightarrow v \parallel \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\lambda=-1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} v = 0 \Rightarrow v \parallel \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\underline{x = Ae^{4t} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \right) + Be^{-t} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right)} \quad \text{ECC} \quad \text{(OSC)}$$



$$\lambda^2 - 4 + \frac{25}{4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -\frac{5}{4} \\ 5 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{DUE TO RANK 1} \quad \underline{\lambda=1, 2} \quad \underline{\Sigma}$$

$$\lambda^2 + \frac{9}{4} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{3}{2}i$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{2}i : \begin{pmatrix} 2 - \frac{3}{2}i & -\frac{5}{4} \\ 5 & -2 - \frac{3}{2}i \end{pmatrix} v = 0 \Rightarrow v \parallel \left(\begin{pmatrix} 4+3i \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \right) \parallel \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2+3i \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

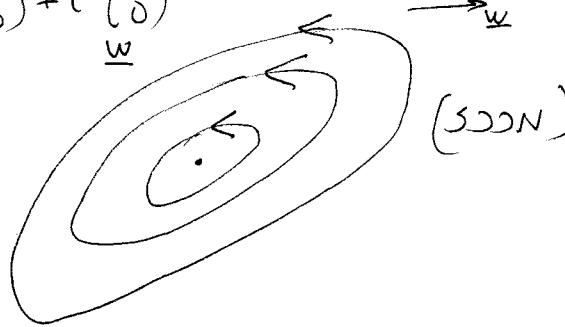
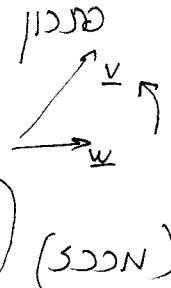
$$e^{3t/2} \begin{pmatrix} 4+3i \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = (\cos \frac{3t}{2} + i \sin \frac{3t}{2}) \begin{pmatrix} 4+3i \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (4 \cos \frac{3t}{2} - 3 \sin \frac{3t}{2}) + i(4 \sin \frac{3t}{2} + 3 \cos \frac{3t}{2}) \\ 10 \cos \frac{3t}{2} + 10i \sin \frac{3t}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \cos \frac{3t}{2} - 3 \sin \frac{3t}{2} \\ 10 \cos \frac{3t}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \sin \frac{3t}{2} + 3 \cos \frac{3t}{2} \\ 10 \sin \frac{3t}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{DUE TO } 2 \text{ eigenvectors} \quad \text{P8}$$

$$\underline{x = A \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cos \frac{3t}{2} - 3 \sin \frac{3t}{2} \\ 10 \cos \frac{3t}{2} \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} 4 \sin \frac{3t}{2} + 3 \cos \frac{3t}{2} \\ 10 \sin \frac{3t}{2} \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$v = v + iw = \begin{pmatrix} 4+3i \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}}_v + i \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_w$$



$$(\lambda-2)(\lambda-4)+1=0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{DUE TO RANK 1} \quad \underline{\lambda=1, 4} \quad \underline{\Sigma}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 = 0$$

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

$$\lambda=3 : \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} v = 0 \Rightarrow v \parallel \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftarrow w = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x = A e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + B e^{3t} \left(t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)}$$



30-30

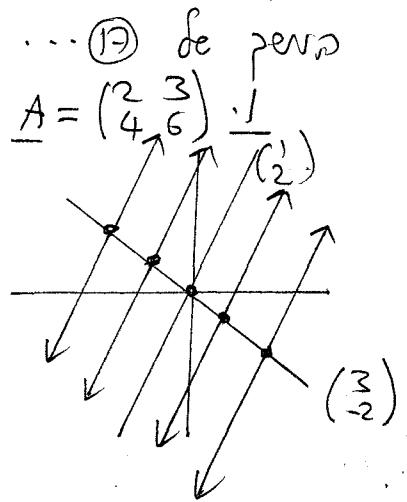
$$(\lambda-2)(\lambda-6)-12 = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 \\ 4 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{Solving for } \lambda$$

$$\lambda^2 - 8\lambda \Rightarrow \lambda=0, 8$$

$$\lambda=0: \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = \underline{0} \Rightarrow \underline{v} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda=8: \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = \underline{0} \Rightarrow \underline{v} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{x} = A \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + B e^{8t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{solution}$$

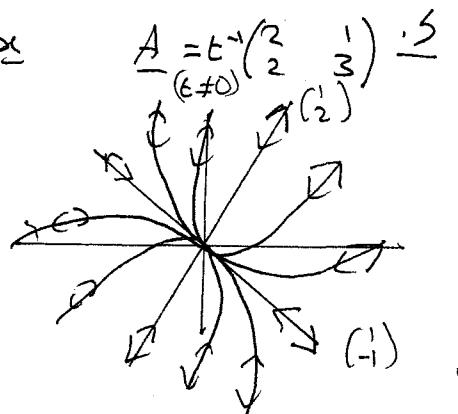


$$t=e^u \quad \text{then} \quad \frac{d\underline{x}}{du} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \underline{x} \Leftrightarrow \dot{\underline{x}} = A \underline{x}$$

$$\underline{x} = A e^u \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + B e^{4u} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{②}$$

$$= A t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + B t^4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

From the graph, we can see that the solution \underline{x} is a combination of a linear term and a quartic term. The linear term is $A t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ and the quartic term is $B t^4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$.



$$\begin{array}{l} A=-1 \\ B=3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} -A=1 \\ A+B=2 \end{array} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \underline{x}(0) = A \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{18}$$

$$\underline{x}(t) = e^{2t} \left(-\begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ \cos t & -\sin t \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t & \cos t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \right) = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t - 3 \sin t \\ 2 \cos t + 4 \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A=-1 \\ B=3 \end{array} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} A+B=2 \\ -A+2B=7 \end{array} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \underline{x}(0) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{2}$$

$$\underline{x}(t) = -e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + 3e^{4t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3e^{4t}-e^t \\ 6e^{4t}+e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A=1 \\ B=-1 \end{array} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} 3A+B=2 \\ 2A-B=3 \end{array} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \underline{x}(0) = A \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{2}$$

$$\underline{x}(t) = e^{4t} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3e^{4t}-e^{-t} \\ 2e^{4t}+e^{-t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A=\frac{1}{2} \\ B=-1 \end{array} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} 4A+3B=-1 \\ 10A=5 \end{array} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \underline{x}(0) = A \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{2}$$

$$\underline{x}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cos 3t/2 - 3 \sin 3t/2 \\ 10 \cos 3t/2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \sin 3t/2 + 3 \cos 3t/2 \\ 10 \sin 3t/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 3t/2 - 11/2 \sin 3t/2 \\ 5 \cos 3t/2 - 10 \sin 3t/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} A = -1 \\ B = -4 \end{array} \quad \leftarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} A - B = 3 \\ -A = 1 \end{array} \quad \leftarrow \quad \underline{x(0) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \underline{\text{1}}$$

$$x(t) = -e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - 4e^{3t} \left(t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 - 4(t-1) \\ 1 - 4(-t) \end{pmatrix} = \underline{e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 3-4t \\ 1+4t \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A = B = 1 \end{array} \quad \leftarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} 3A + B = 4 \\ -2A + 2B = 0 \end{array} \quad \leftarrow \quad \underline{x(0) = A \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \underline{\text{1}}$$

$$x(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + e^{8t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} 3 + e^{8t} \\ 2e^{8t} - 2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A = 2 \\ B = 1 \end{array} \quad \leftarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} A + B = 3 \\ -A + 2B = 0 \end{array} \quad \leftarrow \quad \underline{x(1) = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + B \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \underline{\text{3}}$$

$$x(t) = 2t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + t^4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} 2t + t^4 \\ 2t^4 - 2t \end{pmatrix}}$$

ר' , $A(t) * B(t)$ דיבידור של פונקציית $A(t) * B(t) ->$ פ' 19.

: A, B של נורמל של מטריצות $\in P(N)$

$$(A(t) * B(t))_{ij} = \sum_k (A)_{ik} (B)_{kj}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (A(t) * B(t))_{ij} = \sum_k \frac{d}{dt} (A)_{ik} (B)_{kj} \quad \text{181}$$

$$= \sum_k \dot{A}_{ik} B_{kj} + A_{ik} \dot{B}_{kj}$$

$$= (\dot{A} * B + A * \dot{B})_{ij}$$

$$\checkmark \quad \frac{d}{dt} (A * B) = \dot{A} * B + A * \dot{B} \quad \text{185}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (A * B * C) = \dot{A} * (B * C) + A * \frac{d}{dt} (B * C) , \text{ (1) שלון (2)}$$

$$= \dot{A} * B * C + A * (\dot{B} * C + B * \dot{C})$$

$$= \dot{A} * B * C + A * \dot{B} * C + A * B * \dot{C}$$

הנ"ט ר' דיבידור של A^n של מטריצת A

. של מטריצת A של מטריצת A של מטריצת A של מטריצת A של מטריצת A

$$\dot{A} * A^{n-1} - \delta \text{ של מטריצת } A^{n-1}, \dot{A} * A = \dot{A} A \quad \text{וס}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (A^n) = n \dot{A} A^{n-1} \quad \text{181}$$

הנ"ט של
ט' 181

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$$\underline{A}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t+t^2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftarrow \underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ である (2)}$$

P'D'e

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \underline{A} (\underline{A}^2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1+2t \\ 0 & 2t \end{pmatrix} \\ 2\underline{A}' \underline{A} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2t \\ 0 & 2t \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\underline{A} \underline{B}) = 0 \Leftarrow \underline{A} \underline{B} = \underline{I} \quad . \underline{B} \cdot 2 \underline{A}' \text{ で } \underline{A}' \text{ が } JNOJ \quad (?)$$

$$\dot{\underline{A}} \underline{B} + \underline{A} \dot{\underline{B}} = 0 \Leftarrow \text{⑩ が } \text{so}$$

$$\underline{A} \dot{\underline{B}} = -\dot{\underline{A}} \underline{B} \Leftarrow$$

$$\dot{\underline{B}} = -\underline{A}' \dot{\underline{A}} \underline{B} \Leftarrow$$

$$= -\underline{A}' \dot{\underline{A}} \underline{A}'^{-1} \checkmark$$

$$\exp(t\underline{A}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\underline{I} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot t \underline{A})^n \quad . \underline{I} \quad \underline{20}$$

勿々 $\underline{X}(t)$ の定義より $\underline{X}(t) = \underline{I} + \frac{1}{n} \cdot t \underline{A}$ が $JNOJ$

$$\text{⑪ が } \underline{X}' \underline{X} = \underline{X} \underline{X}' \quad \text{が } \underline{X} = \frac{1}{n} \underline{A} \quad \text{が } JNOJ \quad . \underline{X}(t) \text{ が}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} (\underline{X}^n) &= n \dot{\underline{X}} \underline{X}^{n-1} \\ &= n (\frac{1}{n} \underline{A}) \underline{X}^{n-1} = \underline{A} \underline{X}^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} (\exp(t\underline{A})) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d}{dt} (\underline{X}^n) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\underline{A} \underbrace{\underline{X}^{n-1}}_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \exp(t\underline{A})}}) = \underline{A} \exp(t\underline{A}) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\exp(\underline{P} \underline{D} \underline{P}^{-1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\underline{I} + \frac{1}{n} \underline{P} \underline{D} \underline{P}^{-1})^n \quad \underline{2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\underline{P} (\underline{I} + \frac{1}{n} \underline{D}) \underline{P}^{-1})^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\underline{P} \underline{A} \underline{P}^{-1})^n \\ &= (\underline{P} \underline{A} \underline{P}^{-1})(\underline{P} \underline{A} \underline{P}^{-1}) \cdots (\underline{P} \underline{A} \underline{P}^{-1}) \\ &= \underline{P} \underline{A}^n \underline{P}^{-1} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{D} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_r \end{pmatrix} \quad JNOJ \text{ が } \underline{D} \quad \underline{2}$$

$$\underline{I} + \frac{1}{n} \underline{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \frac{a_1}{n} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 + \frac{a_r}{n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\underline{I} + \frac{1}{n} \underline{D})^n = \begin{pmatrix} (1 + \frac{a_1}{n})^n & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & (1 + \frac{a_r}{n})^n \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^{a_1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & e^{a_r} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\exp(\underline{D}) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{a_1} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & e^{a_r} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{so} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ -2 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad : \text{det } A = 0 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\underline{z}}$$

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

$$\lambda = 2, 3$$

$$\lambda=2: \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = \underline{0} \Rightarrow \underline{v} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} : \text{det } A' = 0$$

$$\lambda=3: \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{v} = \underline{0} \Rightarrow \underline{v} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, D = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow P^{-1} A P = P D P^{-1} \quad | \text{pd}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P D P^{-1} &= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{! pd}} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\exp(tA) = P \exp(tD) P^{-1} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{! pd}} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & e^{3t} \\ e^{2t} & 2e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2e^{2t}-e^{3t} & -e^{2t}+e^{3t} \\ 2e^{2t}-2e^{3t} & -e^{2t}+2e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{! pd}} \end{aligned}$$

1) ω do $\dot{x} = Ax - \delta$ ||| ω do $x(0) = x_0$, $x(t)$: sol

$$x(t) = \exp(tA)x_0 \quad : \quad x(0) = x_0 \quad \text{gültig}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2e^{2t}-e^{3t} & -e^{2t}+e^{3t} \\ 2e^{2t}-2e^{3t} & -e^{2t}+2e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (2x_0-y_0)e^{2t}+(y_0-x_0)e^{3t} \\ (2x_0-y_0)e^{2t}+2(y_0-x_0)e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a+b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{! pd}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & na \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{! pd}} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c & a \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix}^n = [c \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}]^n = c^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^n = c^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 & na \\ 0 & c^n \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c^n & na \\ 0 & c^n \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{! pd}}$$

$$\exp(t \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}) = \exp \left(t \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(I + \lambda_n \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + t \lambda_n & t \lambda_n \\ 0 & 1 + t \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}^n$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \begin{pmatrix} (1+t \lambda_n)^n & n(t \lambda_n)(1+t \lambda_n)^{n-1} \\ 0 & (1+t \lambda_n)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} e^{t \lambda} & t e^{t \lambda} \\ 0 & e^{t \lambda} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{! pd}} \quad \leftarrow \begin{cases} (1+t \lambda)^n \rightarrow e^{t \lambda} \\ (1+t \lambda)^{n-1} \rightarrow e^{t \lambda} \end{cases}$$

(20) de pen

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{det A}$$

$$\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{I}$$

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

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{w} = \underline{0} \Rightarrow \underline{w} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ (N38 21C)}$$

$$\underline{A} - 2\underline{I}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \underline{w} = \underline{w} \Leftrightarrow \underline{w} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{P} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ such that } \underline{A} = \underline{P} \underline{D} \underline{P}^{-1} \text{ (20)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{P} \underline{D} \underline{P}^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(t\underline{A}) &= \underline{P} \exp(t\underline{D}) \underline{P}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & (t-1)e^{2t} \\ -e^{2t} & -te^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1-t)e^{2t} & -te^{2t} \\ te^{2t} & (1+t)e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\text{Let } \underline{x} = \underline{A}\underline{x} - \delta \text{ (det P)} : \underline{x} = \underline{A}\underline{x} + \underline{x}_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{x} = \exp(t\underline{A}) \times \underline{x}_0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1-t & -t \\ t & 1+t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 - (x_0 + y_0)t \\ y_0 + (x_0 + y_0)t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, te^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ de } \text{ (20) 3}$$

$$\exp(\underline{A}) = \underline{I} + \underline{A} + \frac{1}{2!} \underline{A}^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \underline{A}^n + \cdots \quad \text{"Taylor's theorem"}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\exp(t\underline{A})) = t \exp(t\underline{A}) \quad \text{from above we have } \frac{d}{dt} \exp(t\underline{A}) = t \exp(t\underline{A})$$

$$\exp(\underline{P} \underline{D} \underline{P}^{-1}) = \underline{P} \exp(\underline{D}) \underline{P}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} (\underline{I} + t\underline{A} + \frac{1}{2!} t^2 \underline{A}^2 + \cdots) &= \underline{0} + \underline{A} + t\underline{A}^2 + \frac{1}{2!} t^2 \underline{A}^3 + \cdots \\ &= \underline{A} (\underline{I} + t\underline{A} + \frac{1}{2!} t^2 \underline{A}^2 + \cdots) \\ &= \underline{A} \exp(t\underline{A}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(\underline{P} \underline{D} \underline{P}^{-1}) &= \underline{I} + \underline{P} \underline{D} \underline{P}^{-1} + \frac{1}{2!} \underline{P} \underline{D}^2 \underline{P}^{-1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \underline{P} \underline{D}^n \underline{P}^{-1} + \cdots \\ &= \underline{P} (\underline{I} + \underline{D} + \frac{1}{2!} \underline{D}^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \underline{D}^n + \cdots) \underline{P}^{-1} \\ &= \underline{P} \exp(\underline{D}) \underline{P}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$