

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

gebildet: $\cos^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos(2x)$

$y'' + y = \sin x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x$

1) homogene qgl:

$y'' + y = 0$

gives $y(x) = A \sin x + B \cos x$

4

ii) particuläre qgl. ... splitten in 3 teilen:

3

←

$y''_1 + y_1 = \sin x \rightarrow$ make as $y_1 = \frac{1}{2} e^{ix}$ and $\text{Im}(\mathcal{Z}_{p1}) = y_1$

3

←

$y''_2 + y_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$y''_3 + y_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \rightarrow y_3 = C \cos(x) \text{ oder } -C \sin(x) + C \cos(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(x)$

$C = -\frac{1}{6}$

probier $\mathcal{Z}_{p1}(x) = D x e^{ix}$

$\mathcal{Z}_{p1}''(x) = (D e^{ix} + i D x e^{ix})' = 2i D e^{ix} - D x e^{ix}$

also $\mathcal{Z}_{p1}'' + \mathcal{Z}_{p1} = 2i D x e^{ix} = e^{ix}$

also $D = \frac{1}{2i}$

$y_{p1}(x) = \text{Im}[\mathcal{Z}_{p1}(x)] = \text{Im}\left[\frac{1}{2i} x e^{ix}\right] = -\frac{1}{2} x \cos x$

Das allgemeine gelösung $y(x) = A \sin x + B \cos x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} \cos(1x) - \frac{1}{2} x \cos x$

(5)

1
X
ac
11
C

invalien (2)

④

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2} a_0$$

$$C_{n+2}(n+1)$$

Dear Mr. J.

©

convergent voor alle $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

b) $y(1) = 1$ dus $a_0 = 1$ en $y'(1) = 0$, dus $a_1 = 0$

next January

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad a_3 = \frac{a_1 + a_0}{3 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{and} \quad a_4 = \frac{a_2 + a_1}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}}{12} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \text{---}$$

(4)



3.

opgave 3

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t))^T$$

$$\dot{x} = Ax \quad \text{De allgemeine Lsg ist } x(t) = e^{At} x(0) \quad \text{oder } x(t) = e^{At} c$$

Ich kann keine Lsg in e^{At} mehr weiterrechnen.

diagonalisieren

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda)((1-\lambda)^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 = 1+i \\ \lambda_2 = 1-i \\ \lambda_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

das matrix ist komplex diagonalisierbar.

$$A = S D S^{-1} \quad \text{wobei } S \text{ die Spaltenvektoren bezeichnen}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1+i:$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -i & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-i \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{und } \underline{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{oder } \underline{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{bei } \lambda_3 = -2$$

$$S^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{oder } (S^+)^T = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = e^{S(S^*)^T t} = S e^{D t} (S^*)^T.$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{4t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{(1-i)t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{(1-i)t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{(1+i)t} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{4t} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{(1-i)t} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{(1-i)t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{(1-i)t} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} e^{(1+i)t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{(1-i)t} & \frac{i}{2} e^{(1+i)t} - \frac{i}{2} e^{(1-i)t} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} e^{(1+i)t} + \frac{i}{2} e^{(1-i)t} & \frac{1}{2} e^{(1+i)t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{(1-i)t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{(1-i)t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{(1-i)t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos t e^t - \sin t e^t & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \sin t e^t + \cos t e^t & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-2t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-2t} \end{pmatrix}$$

das macht den Rest. Ende oplösung

$e^{At} \subseteq$ ist unklar an beifolgt oder nicht.

4

$$\dot{x} = (x^2 - 1) y$$

$$\dot{y} = (x + 2) (y - 1) (y + 2)$$

opgave 4

q1 evenwichtspunten:

$$(1, 1), (1, -2), (-1, 1), (-1, -2) \rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0 \text{ only } (y - 1)(y + 2) = 0.$$

$$(-2, 0) \rightarrow y = 0 \text{ en } x + 2 = 0,$$

b) lineaire stabiliteit:

uitrekenen van Jacobi matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2xy & x^2 - 1 \\ (x+2)(y-1) & (x+2)(y+2) \end{pmatrix}$$

evenwichtspunten:

$$(1, 1): \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2; \lambda_2 = 6 \text{ instabiele knoep. lin + nonlin}$$

$$(1, -2): \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \lambda_1 = -4; \lambda_2 = -9 \text{ stabiele knoep. lin + nonlin}$$

$$(-1, 1): \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \lambda_1 = -2; \lambda_2 = 6 \rightarrow \text{saddelpunt (instabiel) lin + nonlin}$$

$$(-1, -2): \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \lambda_1 = 4; \lambda_2 = -3 \text{ lin + nonlin}$$

$$(-2, 0): \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \lambda^2 + 6 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm i\sqrt{6} \rightarrow \text{centrum, in}$$

lineair systeem:
oplossen met lin. of n-lin. systemen oforkomen

81) tr. ygn. heel veel invariante verzamelingen

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lyke begreepeld naar $\dot{x} = 0$: ~~dit is~~ als $x = 1$, dan is er alleen beweging in ~~een~~ y-richting: $\dot{y} = 3(y-1)(y+2)$ dus het dynam.

$L_1^+ = \{(x, y) \mid x = 1 \text{ en } -2 < y < 1\}$ is een invariant verzam.
 en ~~de~~ $L_2^+ = \{(x, y) \mid x = 1 \text{ en } y < -2\}$.
 $L_3^+ = \{(x, y) \mid x = 1 \text{ en } y > 1\}$.

De traktaten geldt natuurlijk als $x = -1 \rightarrow$ dan $L_1^- = \{(x, y) \mid x = -1 \text{ en } -2 < y < 1\}$

Er ygn. ook invariante verzamels als $y = 1$ of $y = -2$, de lypt dan steeds in de richting x

dan $L_4 = \{(x, y) \mid y = 1 \text{ en } -1 < x < 1\}$ is invariant verzam.
 $L_5 = \{(x, y) \mid y = -2 \text{ en } -1 < x < 1\}$,

omdat $L_4, L_5, L_1^+, L_1^-, L_2^+, L_2^-, L_3^+, L_3^-$ een rechthoek definiëren is de verzameling die wordt begrensd door L_4, L_5, L_1^+, L_1^- ook een invariante verzameling die bovendien ~~is~~ heel klein is.

