

CVIČENÍ 1

Převod ODR vyššího řádu na soustavu ODR 1. řádu

Př. 1: $y'' - 2y' + y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (y_1 = y)' &\rightarrow y_1' = y' = y_2 \\ (y_2 = y')' &\rightarrow y_2' = y'' \end{aligned}$$

Dobrot: $y_2' - 2y_2 + y_1 = 0$

$$y_2' = 2y_2 - y_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} y_1' &= y_2 \\ y_2' &= 2y_2 - y_1 \end{aligned}$$

MATICOVĚ

$$y' = \begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Př. 2: $y'' - 2y' + y = x^2 + 1 + e^x$

$$\begin{aligned} (y_1 = y)' &\rightarrow y_1' = y' = y_2 \\ (y_2 = y')' &\rightarrow y_2' = y'' \end{aligned}$$

Dobrot: $y_2' - 2y_2 + y_1 = x^2 + 1 + e^x$

$$y_2' = 2y_2 - y_1 + x^2 + 1 + e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} y_1' &= y_2 \\ y_2' &= 2y_2 - y_1 + x^2 + 1 + e^x \end{aligned}$$

MATICOVĚ

$$y' = \begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x^2 + 1 + e^x \end{pmatrix}$$

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

SUPERPOZIČE

Př. 3: $y''' - 4y'' + 3y' = x^2 + x \cdot e^{2x}$

$$\begin{aligned} (y_1 = y)' &\rightarrow y_1' = y' = y_2 \\ (y_2 = y')' &\rightarrow y_2' = y'' = y_3 \\ (y_3 = y'')' &\rightarrow y_3' = y''' \end{aligned}$$

Dobrot: $y_3' - 4y_3 + 3y_2 = x^2 + x \cdot e^{2x}$

$$y_3' = 4y_3 - 3y_2 + x^2 + x \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} y_1' &= y_2 \\ y_2' &= y_3 \\ y_3' &= -3y_2 + 4y_3 + x^2 + x \cdot e^{2x} \end{aligned}$$

MATICOVĚ

$$y' = \begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \\ y_3' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ x^2 + x \cdot e^{2x} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ x^2 + x \cdot e^{2x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ x^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ x \cdot e^{2x} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{M4:} \quad y_1'' + 3y_2' - 4y_1 + 6y_2 = 0$$

$$y_1' + y_2'' - 2y_1 + 4y_2 = 0$$

$$(z_1 = y_1)' \rightarrow z_1' = y_1' = z_2$$

now

$$(z_2 = y_1')' \rightarrow z_2' = y_1''$$

$$I \quad z_2' + 3z_1 - 4z_1 + 6z_2 = 0 \Rightarrow z_2' = 4z_1 - 6z_2 - 3z_1$$

$$(z_3 = y_2)' \rightarrow z_3' = y_2' = z_4$$

$$II \quad z_2 + z_4 - 2z_1 + 4z_3 = 0 \Rightarrow z_4' = 2z_1 - z_2 - 4z_3$$

$$(z_4 = y_2')' \rightarrow z_4' = y_2''$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad z_1' = \quad z_2$$

$$z_2' = 4z_1 - 6z_2 - 3z_3$$

$$z_3' = \quad z_4$$

$$z_4' = 2z_1 - z_2 - 4z_3$$

matrix form:

$$z' = \begin{pmatrix} z_1' \\ z_2' \\ z_3' \\ z_4' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -6 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \\ z_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

ELIMINACIJA METODA

$y' + 2y - 2z = x$
 $z'' - 3y' + z' = -1$

$y = y(x)$
 $z = z(x)$

$\underline{OK:} \quad y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-4x} + C_3 e^x + \frac{1}{4}x$
 $z = C_4 - C_2 e^{-4x} + \frac{3}{2}C_3 e^x - \frac{1}{4}x + 8$

$z. I \quad y, z \Rightarrow 2z = y' + 2y - x$
 $z = \frac{1}{2}(y' + 2y - x)$
 $z' = \frac{1}{2}(y'' + 2y' - 1)$
 $z'' = \frac{1}{2}(y''' + 2y'')$

$\begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} e^{-4x} \\ -e^{-4x} \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} e^x \\ \frac{3}{2}e^x \end{pmatrix} + x \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{do II:} \quad \frac{1}{2}y''' + y'' - 3y' + \frac{1}{2}y'' + y' - \frac{1}{2} = -1 \quad | \cdot 2$
 $y''' + 2y'' - 6y' + y' - 1 = -2$
 $y''' + 2y'' - 5y' = -1$

1. Rishie homogeni' rei $y''' + 2y'' - 5y' = 0$
 chr $\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - 5\lambda = 0$
 $\lambda(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 5) = 0$
 $\lambda(\lambda + 4)(\lambda - 1) = 0$

$\lambda_1 = 0$
 $\lambda_2 = -4$
 $\lambda_3 = 1$

$y_h = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{-4x} + C_3 e^x$

$\partial p: \text{ spec. trar } PS: -1$
 $e^{ax}(P_m(x) \cos bx + Q_n(x) \sin bx)$
 $a=0 \quad b=0 \quad m=1 \quad p=1$
 $a+bi$
 $\Rightarrow \partial p = Ax + B$
 $\partial p' = A$
 $\partial p'' = 0$
 $\partial p''' = 0$
 $\text{Dovod: } 0 + 2 \cdot 0 - 5A = -1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{5}$
 $\partial p = \frac{1}{5}x$

$\underline{OK:} \quad y = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{-4x} + C_3 e^x + \frac{1}{4}x$
 $y' = -4C_2 e^{-4x} + C_3 e^x + \frac{1}{4}$

$\text{do do} \rightarrow z = \frac{1}{2}(-4C_2 e^{-4x} + C_3 e^x + \frac{1}{4} + 2C_1 + 2C_2 e^{-4x} + 2C_3 e^x + \frac{1}{2}x - x) =$
 $= -2C_2 e^{-4x} + \frac{1}{2}C_3 e^x + \frac{1}{8} + C_1 + C_2 e^{-4x} + C_3 e^x + \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}x =$
 $= C_1 - C_2 e^{-4x} + \frac{3}{2}C_3 e^x - \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{8}$

$$\underline{P_n}: \begin{cases} y_1' = 8y_1 + 5y_2 \\ y_2' = -13y_1 - 8y_2 \end{cases}$$

$$y_1(0) = 1$$

$$y_2(0) = 0$$

OR MAT COVE

$$\text{2nd } y_1, y_2: \begin{cases} y_2 = \frac{1}{5}(y_1' - 8y_1) \\ y_2' = \frac{1}{5}(y_1'' - 8y_1') \end{cases}$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ -\frac{1}{5}\sin x - \frac{8}{5}\cos x \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \frac{1}{5}\cos x - \frac{8}{5}\sin x \end{pmatrix}$$

PR MAT COVE

$$\text{Ans to II: } \frac{1}{5}(y_1'' - 8y_1') = -13y_1 - \frac{8}{5}(y_1' - 8y_1) \quad | \cdot 5 \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ -\frac{1}{5}\sin x - \frac{8}{5}\cos x \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \frac{1}{5}\cos x - \frac{8}{5}\sin x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y_1'' - 8y_1' = -65y_1 - 8y_1' + 64y_1$$

$$y_1'' + y_1 = 0$$

$$\text{Ans: } \lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = i$$

$$\lambda_2 = -i$$

$$y_{1,2} = e^{\pm ix}$$

$$= \cos x \pm i \sin x$$

$$y_1 R = \cos x$$

$$y_1 I = \sin x$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0 + 1i$$

$$\lambda_2 = 0 - 1i$$

$$a = 0$$

$$b = 1$$

$$\text{OR } y_1 = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

$$y_2 = -C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x$$

$$\text{Ans } y_2 = \frac{1}{5}(-C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x - 8C_1 \cos x - 8C_2 \sin x) =$$

$$= -\frac{C_1}{5} \sin x + \frac{C_2}{5} \cos x - \frac{8}{5}C_1 \cos x - \frac{8}{5}C_2 \sin x =$$

$$= \sin x \left(-\frac{C_1}{5} - \frac{8}{5}C_2 \right) + \cos x \left(\frac{C_2}{5} - \frac{8}{5}C_1 \right)$$

$$\text{OR: } y_1 = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

$$y_2 = \sin x \left(\frac{8}{5}C_2 - \frac{C_1}{5} \right) + \cos x \left(\frac{C_2}{5} - \frac{8}{5}C_1 \right)$$

$$\text{PR: } 1 = C_1 \cos 0 + C_2 \sin 0$$

$$0 = \sin 0 \cdot \left(\frac{8}{5}C_2 - \frac{C_1}{5} \right) + \cos 0 \left(\frac{C_2}{5} - \frac{8}{5}C_1 \right)$$

$$C_1 = 1$$

$$0 = \frac{C_2}{5} - \frac{8}{5}C_1$$

$$0 = \frac{C_2}{5} - \frac{8}{5} \Rightarrow C_2 = 8$$

$$\text{PR: } y_1 = \cos x + 8 \sin x$$

$$y_2 = -13 \sin x$$

Soustavy ODR

① Homogenní soustavy LODE

Př 1 Eulerovou metodou nalezněte obecné řešení soustavy

$$y_1' = 2y_1 - 4y_2$$

$$y_2' = y_1 - 3y_2$$

→ soustava 2 homogenních lineárních DR s konstantní maticí

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ pomocí vlastních čísel a vektorů matice A nalezneme 2 LN řešení y_1, y_2
 $\Rightarrow$ OŘ

• vlastní čísla matice A: $\det(A - \lambda E) = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -4 \\ 1 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$(2-\lambda)(-3-\lambda) + 4 = 0$$

$$-6 - 2\lambda + 3\lambda + \lambda^2 + 4 = 0$$

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

$$(\lambda_1 + 2)(\lambda_2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$ předpokládáme 2 LN řešení ve tvaru $y_1 = e^{\lambda_1 x} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{-2x} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $y_2 = e^{\lambda_2 x} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^x \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix}$ vlastní vektory matice A

• vlastní vektor příslušný k vlastnímu číslu $\lambda_1 = -2$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda_1 & -4 \\ 1 & -3-\lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 4h_1 - 4h_2 = 0 & h_1 = h_2 \\ h_1 - h_2 = 0 & h_1 = h_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$h = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

• vlastní vektor příslušný k vlastnímu číslu $\lambda_2 = 1$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda_2 & -4 \\ 1 & -3-\lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} k_1 - 4k_2 = 0 & k_1 = 4k_2 \\ k_1 - 4k_2 = 0 & k_1 = 4k_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$k = t \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = e^{-2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad y_2 = e^x \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow$ OŘ je LK y_1, y_2

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{-2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^x \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Piv pomocí EULEROVY METODY určete reálné řešení

(3)

$$y_1' = y_1 - 4y_2$$

$$y_2' = 2y_1 - 3y_2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. Vlastní čísla:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -4 \\ 2 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)(-3-\lambda) + 8 = 0$$

$$-3 + 2\lambda + \lambda^2 + 8 = 0$$

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

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-20}}{2} = -1 \pm 2i \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda_1 = -1 + 2i \\ \lambda_2 = -1 - 2i \end{matrix}$$

2. Vlastní vektor příslušný $\lambda_1 = -1 + 2i$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-2i & -4 \\ 2 & -2-2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2-2i)h_1 - 4h_2 = 0$$

$$h_1 = a + bi$$

$$2h_1 + (-2-2i)h_2 = 0$$

$$h_2 = c + di$$

$$(2-2i)(a+bi) - 4(c+di) = 0$$

$$2a + 2bi - 2ai + 2b - 4c - 4di = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} r: & 2a + 2b - 4c = 0 \\ i: & 2b - 2a - 4d = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$2(a+bi) + (-2-2i)(c+di) = 0$$

$$2a + 2bi - 2c - 2di - 2ci + 2d = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} r: & 2a - 2c + 2d = 0 \\ i: & 2b - 2d - 2c = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{volím } c=t \quad a=c-d=t-s$$

$$d=s \quad b=c+d=t+s$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t-s \\ t+s \\ t \\ s \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{volím } t=0 \quad s=1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+bi \\ c+di \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1+i \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

maximálně komplexní řešení w soust. ve tvaru

$$w = e^{\lambda x} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{(-1+2i)x} \begin{pmatrix} -1+i \\ i \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot e^{2ix} \begin{pmatrix} -1+i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = e^{-x} (\cos 2x + i \sin 2x) \begin{pmatrix} -1+i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = e^{-x} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2x + i \cos 2x - i \sin 2x - \sin 2x \\ -\sin 2x + i \cos 2x \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= e^{-x} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2x - \sin 2x \\ -\sin 2x \end{pmatrix}}_u + i e^{-x} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \cos 2x - \sin 2x \\ \cos 2x \end{pmatrix}}_v$$

3. Ob

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{-x} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2x - \sin 2x \\ -\sin 2x \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-x} \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2x - \sin 2x \\ \cos 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y_1' = y_1 - 4y_2$$

$$y_2' = 2y_1 - 3y_2$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. Vlastní čísla:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -4 \\ 2 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)(-3-\lambda) + 8 = 0$$

$$-3 + 2\lambda + \lambda^2 + 8 = 0$$

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

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-20}}{2} = -1 \pm 2i \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda_1 = -1 + 2i \\ \lambda_2 = -1 - 2i \end{matrix}$$

2. Vlastní vektor příslušný $\lambda_1 = -1 + 2i$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-2i & -4 \\ 2 & -2-2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2-2i)h_1 - 4h_2 = 0$$

$$h_1 = a + bi$$

$$2h_1 + (-2-2i)h_2 = 0$$

$$h_2 = c + di$$

$$(2-2i)(a+bi) - 4(c+di) = 0$$

$$2a + 2bi - 2ai + 2b - 4c - 4di = 0$$

$$r: 2a + 2b - 4c = 0$$

$$i: 2b - 2a - 4d = 0$$

$$2(a+bi) + (-2-2i)(c+di) = 0$$

$$2a + 2bi - 2c - 2di - 2ci + 2d = 0$$

$$r: 2a - 2c + 2d = 0$$

$$i: 2b - 2d - 2c = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{volim } c = t \quad a = c - d = t - s$$

$$d = s \quad b = c + d = t + s$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t-s \\ t+s \\ t \\ s \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{volim } t=0 \quad s=1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+bi \\ c+di \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1+i \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

maximálně komplexní řešení y soustavy tvaru

$$y = e^{\lambda x} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{(-1+2i)x} \begin{pmatrix} -1+i \\ i \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot e^{2ix} \begin{pmatrix} -1+i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = e^{-x} (\cos 2x + i \sin 2x) \begin{pmatrix} -1+i \\ i \end{pmatrix} = e^{-x} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2x + i \cos 2x - i \sin 2x - \sin 2x \\ -\sin 2x + i \cos 2x \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= e^{-x} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2x - \sin 2x \\ -\sin 2x \end{pmatrix}}_u + i e^{-x} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \cos 2x - \sin 2x \\ \cos 2x \end{pmatrix}}_v$$

3. y

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{-x} \begin{pmatrix} -\cos 2x - \sin 2x \\ -\sin 2x \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-x} \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2x - \sin 2x \\ \cos 2x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{y}_1 &= y_2 \\ \dot{y}_2 &= -y_1 \end{aligned}$$

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

1. VI. Olska: $\begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 1 = 0$
 $\lambda^2 = -1 \quad \lambda_1 = i$
 $\lambda_2 = -i$

2. VI. vektor pro $\lambda_1 = i$ $\begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ -1 & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{aligned} -i h_1 + h_2 &= 0 & h_1 &= A + B i \\ -h_1 - i h_2 &= 0 & h_2 &= C + D i \end{aligned}$

re: $B + C = 0$ im: $-A + D = 0$
 $-A + D = 0$ $-B - C = 0$

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

$$\begin{aligned} -i(A + B i) + C + D i &= 0 \\ -A - B i + C + D i &= 0 \\ -iA + B + C + D i &= 0 \\ -A - B i - C i + D &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad h=2 \quad \text{w/lin } D=t \quad \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ -t \\ t \\ t \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{pro } t=1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad h = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

→ wozajmye komplexne roztok i sponozny re form

$$\begin{aligned} w &= e^{ix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{ix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} = (\cos x + i \sin x) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos x + i \sin x \\ i \cos x - \sin x \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ -\sin x \end{pmatrix}}_u + i \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix}}_v \end{aligned}$$

⇒ OŘ sponozny re: $y = G \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ -\sin x \end{pmatrix} + G_2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix}; G, G_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

pro $\lambda = -i$ to maza'gijit stejni:

$$\begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ -1 & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} i h_1 + h_2 &= 0 & h_1 &= A + B i \\ -h_1 + i h_2 &= 0 & h_2 &= C + D i \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} iA - B + C + D i &= 0 \\ -A - B i + C - D &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

re: $-B + C = 0$ im: $A + D = 0$
 $-A - B i + C - D = 0$ $-B + C = 0$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad h=2$
 w/lin: $D=t$
 $C=S$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -t \\ S \\ S \\ t \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{pro } t=1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad h = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow w = e^{-ix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} = (\cos(-x) + i \sin(-x)) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= (\cos x - i \sin x) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\cos x + i \sin x \\ \sin x + i \cos x \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -\cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix}}_u + i \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix}}_v$$

OŘ: $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = G_1 \begin{pmatrix} -\cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} + G_2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \end{pmatrix}$

2h: $y_1 = -G_1 \cos x + G_2 \sin x \quad y_1' = G_1 \sin x + G_2 \cos x$

$y_2 = G_1 \sin x + G_2 \cos x \quad y_2' = G_1 \cos x - G_2 \sin x$

$G_1 \sin x + G_2 \cos x = G_1 \sin x + G_2 \cos x$ ✓

$G_1 \cos x - G_2 \sin x = G_1 \cos x - G_2 \sin x$ ✓

PR: Eulerovou metodou nalezneme řešení soustavy

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = 2y_1 - 4y_2 \\ y_2' = y_1 - 2y_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{ktoré vyhovuje poč. podmínkám} \\ y_1(0) = 0, y_2(0) = -1$$

→ soustava 2 HLDR s konstantní maticí. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

→ vlastní čísla $\det(A - \lambda E) = 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -4 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$(2-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) + 4 = 0$$
$$-4 - 2\lambda + 2\lambda + \lambda^2 + 4 = 0$$
$$\lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$$

→ Lin. nez. řešení u, v předpokládáme ve tvaru

$$u = e^{\lambda x} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{0x} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad v = e^{\lambda x} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 x + k_1 \\ h_2 x + k_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{0x} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 x + k_1 \\ h_2 x + k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_1 x + k_1 \\ h_2 x + k_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ vektor h – vlastní vektor příslušný k v. číslu $\lambda = 0 \rightarrow$ homog. řešení lin. alg. soust.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & -4 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2h_1 - 4h_2 = 0 \\ h_1 - 2h_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 0=0 & h_2 = t \\ & h_1 = 2t \end{matrix}$$

$$h = t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ meth $k \rightarrow$ homog. řešení alg. lin. soust.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & -4 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2k_1 - 4k_2 = 2 \\ k_1 - 2k_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 0=0 & k_2 = t \\ & k_1 = 1+2t \end{matrix}$$
$$k = \begin{pmatrix} 1+2t \\ t \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{takže: volíme } t=0 \quad k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ hledání LN řešení, soust.: $u = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} 2x+1 \\ x \end{pmatrix}$

→ OR: $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2x+1 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

→ PR: dosazení PP do OR: $\begin{matrix} 0 = 2C_1 + C_2 \\ -1 = C_1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow C_2 = 2$

PR: $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2x+1 \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2+4x+2 \\ -1+2x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4x \\ 2x-1 \end{pmatrix}$

Pr
20

Navlaďte OR soustavu

4

$$y_1' = 2y_1 - 3y_2$$

$$y_2' = y_1 - 2y_2$$

→ soustava 2HLDR s konst. matricí $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

→ vlastní čísla: $\begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -3 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

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

$$-4 - 2\lambda + 2\lambda + \lambda^2 + 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$$

→ vlastní vektory: pro $\lambda_1 = 1$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $h_1 - 3h_2 = 0$ $h_1 = 3t$ $h_2 = t$ $h = t \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow u = e^x \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

pro $\lambda_2 = -1$ $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $3k_1 - 3k_2 = 0$ $k_1 = k_2 = t$ $k = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow v = e^{-x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ OR: $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 u + C_2 v = C_1 e^x \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

Pr: Navlaďte řešení počátečního problému

→ soustava 2HLDR s konst. m. $\begin{pmatrix} -7 & 9 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = -7y_1 + 9y_2 \\ y_2' = -y_1 - y_2 \end{cases} \quad y_1(0) = 2, y_2(0) = 1$$

→ vl. čísla: $\begin{vmatrix} -7-\lambda & 9 \\ -1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (-7-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) + 9 = 0$

$$7 + 7\lambda + \lambda + \lambda^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 8\lambda + 16 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 4)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = -4$$

→ pro $\lambda = -4$ $\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 9 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ h_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $-h_1 + 3h_2 = 0$ $h_1 = 3t$ $h_2 = t$ $h = t \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 9 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $-3k_1 + 9k_2 = 3$ $h_2 = t$ $h = \begin{pmatrix} -1+3t \\ t \end{pmatrix}$ pro $t=0$ $h = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $-k_1 + 3k_2 = 1$ $h_1 = -1+3t$ $h_2 = t$

$$u = e^{-4x} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v = e^{-4x} \begin{pmatrix} 3x-1 \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

⇒ OR: $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 e^{-4x} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-4x} \begin{pmatrix} 3x-1 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

→ PR: $2 = 3C_1 - C_2 \Rightarrow C_2 = 1$
 $1 = C_1$

PR: $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{-4x} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + e^{-4x} \begin{pmatrix} 3x-1 \\ x \end{pmatrix} = e^{-4x} \begin{pmatrix} 3x+2 \\ x+1 \end{pmatrix}$

PR Eulerova metoda ušesné řešení soustavy

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = 2y_1 - 4y_2 \\ y_2' = y_1 - 2y_2 \end{cases} \text{ která uhoví poč. podmínkám } y_1(0) = 0, y_2(0) = -1$$

→ soustava 2 HLDR s konstantní maticí $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

→ vlastní čísla $\det(A - \lambda E) = 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -4 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$(2-\lambda)(-2-\lambda) + 4 = 0$$
$$-4 - 2\lambda + 2\lambda + \lambda^2 + 4 = 0$$
$$\lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$$

→ Lin. Nezá. řešení u, v předpokládáme ve tvaru

$$u = e^{\lambda x} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{0x} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad v = e^{\lambda x} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 x + k_1 \\ k_2 x + k_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{0x} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 x + k_1 \\ k_2 x + k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 x + k_1 \\ k_2 x + k_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ vektor k – vlastní vektor příslušný k v. číslu $\lambda = 0 \rightarrow$ homog. řešení lin. alg. soust.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & -4 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2k_1 - 4k_2 = 0 \\ k_1 - 2k_2 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0=0 \\ 0=0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} k_2 = t \\ k_1 = 2t \end{matrix}$$

$$k = t \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ měkké $k \rightarrow$ homog. řešení alg. lin. soust.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & -4 \\ 1 & -2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2k_1 - 4k_2 = 2 \\ k_1 - 2k_2 = 1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0=0 \\ 0=0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} k_2 = t \\ k_1 = 1+2t \end{matrix}$$
$$k = \begin{pmatrix} 1+2t \\ t \end{pmatrix} \text{ tak: volíme } t=0 \quad k = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ hledání LN řešení, soust.: $u = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} 2x+1 \\ x \end{pmatrix}$

→ OŘ: $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2x+1 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

→ PŘ: dosazení PP do OŘ: $\begin{matrix} 0 = 2C_1 + C_2 \\ -1 = C_1 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow C_2 = 2$

PŘ: $y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2x+1 \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2+4x+2 \\ -1+2x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4x \\ 2x-1 \end{pmatrix}$

NEHOMOGENNÍ SOUSTAVY LDR

Př. Nalezněte DR soustavy

$$I. \quad y_1' = 2y_1 - 4y_2$$

$$II. \quad y_2' = y_1 - 3y_2 + x$$

} Nehomogenní S2LDR s konst. matricí

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{vektor pravé strany } f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

A) ELIMINAČNÍ METODA

→ převod na jednu nehomogenní LDR 2. řádu s konst. koeficienty.

$$\rightarrow \text{eliminujeme } y_1 \Rightarrow I. - 2 \cdot II. : \quad \begin{aligned} y_1' &= 2y_1 - 4y_2 \\ -2y_2' &= -2y_1 + 6y_2 - 2x \end{aligned}$$

$$y_1' - 2y_2' = 2y_2 - 2x \quad \textcircled{III.}$$

→ eliminace y_1' : $\rightarrow$ z rovnice upřesníme y_1 (tj. která obsahuje $y_1' \rightarrow II.$)

$$y_1 = y_2' + 3y_2 - x$$

→ derivujeme

$$y_1' = y_2'' + 3y_2' - 1$$

$$\rightarrow \text{dosadíme do } \textcircled{III.} : y_2'' + 3y_2' - 1 - 2y_2' = 2y_2 - 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow y_2'' + y_2' - 2y_2 = 1 - 2x$$

Nehom. LDR 2. řádu s konst. koef. správně (1-2x)

→ řešení metodou neurčitých koeficientů:

$$\begin{aligned} y_2'' + y_2' - 2y_2 &= 0 \\ \text{Char: } \lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 &= 0 \\ (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1) &= 0 \quad \lambda_1 = -2 \quad \lambda_2 = 1 \\ y_{2h} &= G_1 e^x + G_2 e^{-2x}; G_1, G_2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

Př: předpokládáme ve tvaru $Ax + B$

$$\begin{aligned} y_p &= Ax + B \\ y_p' &= A \\ y_p'' &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} &\text{dosadíme: } 0 + A - 2(Ax + B) = 1 - 2x \\ &A - 2Ax - 2B = 1 - 2x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$X: -2A = -2 \Rightarrow A = 1$$

$$X^0: A - 2B = 1 \Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$y_{2p} = x$$

$$\text{OŘ: } y_2 = G_1 e^x + G_2 e^{-2x} + x, G_1, G_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

→ hled. y_1 máme dosadit y_2 do II. rovnice

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= y_2' + 3y_2 - x = G_1 e^x - 2G_2 e^{-2x} + 1 + 3G_1 e^x + 3G_2 e^{-2x} + 3x - x = \\ &= 4G_1 e^x + G_2 e^{-2x} + 1 + 2x \quad G_1, G_2 \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = G_1 \begin{pmatrix} 4e^x \\ e^x \end{pmatrix} + G_2 \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2x} \\ e^{-2x} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2x+1 \\ x \end{pmatrix}; G_1, G_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

METODA VARIACE KONSTANT

1. Nalezené řešení přibírá podobu homogenní soustavy: $y_1' = 2y_1 - 4y_2$
 $y_2' = y_1 - 3y_2$

→ řešení viz přík. 1 a minimálního odhadu

$$\Rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^x \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

2. Hledáme nějaký partikulární řešení $y_p \rightarrow$ dle variace konstanty předpokládáme ve tvaru $\Rightarrow y_p = C_1(x) e^x \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2(x) e^{-2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow C_1(x) = ? ; C_2(x) = ?$

→ k nalezení $C_1(x)$ a $C_2(x)$ potřebujeme utvořit $C_1'(x), C_2'(x)$ jako řešení soustavy $U(x) C'(x) = b(x)$

$U(x) \dots$ fundamentální matice
 příslušné homogenní soust.

$$U(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 4e^x & e^{-2x} \\ e^x & e^{-2x} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4e^x & e^{-2x} \\ e^x & e^{-2x} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1'(x) \\ C_2'(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 4e^x C_1'(x) + e^{-2x} C_2'(x) &= 0 \\ e^x C_1'(x) + e^{-2x} C_2'(x) &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$C_1'(x) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^{-2x} \\ x & e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 4e^x & e^{-2x} \\ e^x & e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-x \cdot e^{-2x}}{4e^x e^{-2x} - e^x e^{-2x}} = \frac{-x \cdot e^{-2x}}{3e^{-x}} = -\frac{1}{3} x e^{-x}$$

$$C_2'(x) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 4e^x & 0 \\ e^x & x \end{vmatrix}}{3e^{-x}} = \frac{4x \cdot e^x}{3e^{-x}} = \frac{4}{3} x e^{2x}$$

$$C_1(x) = \int -\frac{1}{3} x e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int x e^{-x} dx = -\frac{1}{3} [-x e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx] = -\frac{1}{3} [-x e^{-x} - e^{-x}] = \frac{1}{3} e^{-x} (x+1) + C_1$$

$u = x \quad u' = 1$
 $v = e^{-x} \quad v' = -e^{-x}$

$$C_2(x) = \int \frac{4}{3} x e^{2x} dx = \frac{4}{3} \int x e^{2x} dx = \frac{4}{3} \left[\frac{x}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx \right] = \frac{4}{3} \left[\frac{x}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} \right] = \frac{2}{3} e^{2x} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + C_2$$

$u = x \quad u' = 1$
 $v = e^{2x} \quad v' = 2e^{2x}$

Desičline $\Rightarrow y = \left[\frac{1}{3} e^{-x} (x+1) + C_1 \right] e^x \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \left[\frac{2}{3} e^{2x} \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right) + C_2 \right] e^{-2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} (x+1) + C_1 e^x \right] \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \left[\frac{2}{3} (2x-1) + C_2 e^{-2x} \right] \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} (x+1) \\ \frac{1}{3} (x+1) \end{pmatrix} + C_1 e^x \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} (2x-1) \\ \frac{2}{3} (2x-1) \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 4e^x \\ e^x \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2x} \\ e^{-2x} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2x+1 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

C) METODA VERNOSTÝCH KOEFICIENTŮ

1. Řešení předpokládá homogenní soustavu:

$$y = G e^x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C e^{-2x} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad G, C \in \mathbb{R}$$

2. Protože $f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \end{pmatrix}$ lze y_p předpokládat ve tvaru $y_p = \begin{pmatrix} Ax+B \\ Cx+D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$
 A, B, C, D jsou konst.

$$\begin{aligned} y_{p1} &= Ax + B & y_{p1}' &= A \\ y_{p2} &= Cx + D & y_{p2}' &= C \end{aligned}$$

$$y_p' = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix}$$

→ dosadíme do soustavy:
 Získáme

$$y_p' = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} y_1 - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} y_2 + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (Ax+B) - \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (Cx+D) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2Ax+2B-4Cx-4D \\ Ax+B-3Cx-3D \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{u } x: 0 &= 2A - 4C & 0 &= A - 3C + 1 & A - 2C &= 0 \\ x^0: A &= 2B - 4D & C &= B - 3D & A - 3C &= -1 \\ & & & & A - 2B + 4D &= 0 \\ & & & & B - C - 3D &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & +1 & -1 & -3 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \\ & \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} A &= 2 \\ B &= 1 \\ C &= 1 \\ D &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow y_p = \begin{pmatrix} 2x+1 \\ x+0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ob: } y = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 4e^x \\ e^x \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} e^{-2x} \\ e^{-2x} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2x+1 \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

1. METODA VARIACE KONSTANT

1. uvažujeme rovnici homogenní soustavy: $y_1' = 2y_1 - y_2$
 $y_2' = y_1 - 3y_2$

→ hledáme řešení ve tvaru $y = e^{\lambda x}$ a musíme určit λ

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5 = 0 \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2$$

2. Řešíme rovnici charakteristického polynomu $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5 = 0$
 ve tvaru $\lambda = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 20}}{2} = 2 \pm i$ $\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2 + i, \lambda_2 = 2 - i$

→ k řešení $y_1(x)$ a $y_2(x)$ potřebujeme určit $y_1'(x), y_2'(x)$ jako
 rovnice soustavy $U(x) C'(x) = b(x)$

$$U(x) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2x} & e^{-2x} \\ e^{2x} & e^{-2x} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^{2x} & e^{-2x} \\ e^{2x} & e^{-2x} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1'(x) \\ y_2'(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$y_1'(x) = \frac{0}{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}} = 0 \quad y_2'(x) = \frac{x}{e^{2x} - e^{-2x}} = \frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x}$$

$$y_1(x) = \int 0 dx = 0 \quad y_2(x) = \int \frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{4} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-2x} + C_2$$

$$y_1(x) = \int -\frac{1}{2} x e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{4} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-2x} + C_1$$

$$y_2(x) = \int \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{4} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} + C_3$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-2x} + C_1 \\ \frac{1}{4} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} + C_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-2x} \\ \frac{1}{4} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-2x} \\ \frac{1}{4} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} x e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-2x} \\ \frac{1}{4} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix}$$