

SISTEMI DINAMICI

Sistemi dinamici lineari

Equazioni differenziali lineari

→ spazio delle fasi $\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$\frac{d}{dt} x = f(x)$ $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ lineare

→ può essere sempre rappresentata

da una matrice $n \times n$

$A \in \text{Mat}(n \times n; \mathbb{R})$ e $f(x) = A \cdot x$

Il sistema dinamico diventa

$$\dot{x} = A x$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} - & - \\ - & - \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

Idea: se abbiamo che v è un

autovettore di A ($A v = \lambda v$)

Se scegliamo

$$x(\tau) = c(\tau) v$$

$$\text{allora } \dot{x}(\tau) = \dot{c}(\tau) v$$

$$= A x(\tau) = A c(\tau) v$$

$$\dot{x} = A x \quad \rightarrow$$

$$= c(\tau) A v = c(\tau) \lambda v$$

$$\dot{c}(\tau) = \lambda c(\tau) \Rightarrow c(\tau) = c_0 e^{\lambda \tau}$$

Abbiamo trovato

$$x(\tau) = c_0 e^{\lambda \tau} v$$

$\uparrow$
 $\mathbb{R}^n$

$$c_0 e^{\lambda \tau} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A v = \lambda v \rightarrow A v - \lambda v = 0$$

$(A - \lambda I)$ ha un'intera banda

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists p(\lambda)$$

polinomio caratteristico : problema

agli autovalori.

Assumiamo autovalori distinti

autovalori $\rightarrow$ reali

$\rightarrow$ complessi coniugati

Ad esempio : A con autovalori

distinti e reali

$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ autovalori

$v_1, \dots, v_n$

$$P = [v_1 \dots v_n]$$

$$P^{-1} A P \rightarrow B = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$x \rightarrow y \quad \dot{y} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) y$$

$$y(\tau) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 e^{\tau \lambda_1} \\ \vdots \\ a_n e^{\tau \lambda_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(\tau) = P y(\tau)$$

Esempio :

$$\dot{x} = Ax$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_1 + 2x_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 = x_1 - x_3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\det(A - \lambda I_{3 \times 3}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(-1-\lambda)$$

$$B = \text{diag}(1, 2, -1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = y_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 = 2y_2 \\ \dot{y}_3 = -y_3 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1(\tau) = a e^{\tau} \\ y_2(\tau) = b e^{2\tau} \\ y_3(\tau) = c e^{-\tau} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad v_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$x(\tau) = P y(\tau) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a e^{\tau} \\ b e^{2\tau} \\ c e^{-\tau} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2a e^{\tau} \\ -2a e^{\tau} + b e^{2\tau} \\ a e^{\tau} + c e^{-\tau} \end{pmatrix}$$

Simultaneität: A hat aufeinander

komplexen $\alpha \pm i\beta$

$$A v = (\alpha + i\beta) v$$

$$w \mapsto \operatorname{Re} v$$

$$A \bar{v} = (\alpha - i\beta) \bar{v}$$

$$\operatorname{Im} v$$

T be ein column space v vector w

$$T^{-1} A T = \begin{pmatrix} D_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & D_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_j = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_j & \beta_j \\ -\beta_j & \alpha_j \end{pmatrix}$$

Bisogna capire come risolvere

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha x + \beta y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -\beta x + \alpha y \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= k_1 e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t + k_2 e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t \\ y(t) &= k_2 e^{\alpha t} \cos \beta t - k_1 e^{\alpha t} \sin \beta t \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \underbrace{(x+iy)}_z = (\alpha - i\beta) \underbrace{(x+iy)}_z$$

Teorema : A $n \times n$ con autovalori

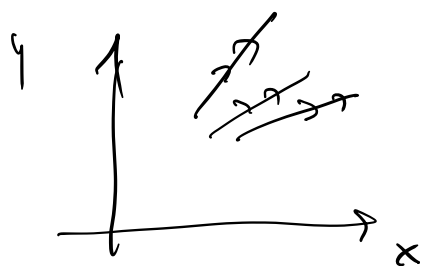
$$\text{dist}(\lambda, \mathbb{R}) > 0, \quad \exists T$$

$$T^{-1} A T = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & 0 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_n & \\ 0 & & & D_1 & \ddots & D_e \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_i = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_i & p_i \\ -p_i & \alpha_i \end{pmatrix}$$

SISTEMI LINEARI PLANARI

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = a_{11}x + a_{12}y \\ \dot{y} = a_{21}x + a_{22}y \end{cases}$$



come sono fatte le
Traiettorie?

la costante

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{y}{x}$$

è utile considerare le linee dove

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ è costante : ISOCLINE

Ad esempio:

$\dot{x} = 0$ $\rightarrow$ Traiettorie hanno vettori
tangenti verticali (o orizzontali)

$\dot{y} = 0$ $\rightarrow$ Tutti i vettori tangenti sono
orizzontali (o verticali)

Autovalori reali & distinti

Siano $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$ gli autovalori

• $\lambda_1 < 0 < \lambda_2$

• $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < 0$

• $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2$

$\rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \lambda_1 x \\ \dot{y} = \lambda_2 y \end{cases}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{\lambda_2 y}{\lambda_1 x}$$

$$|y|^{\lambda_1} = k |x|^{\lambda_2}$$

Esempi notevoli

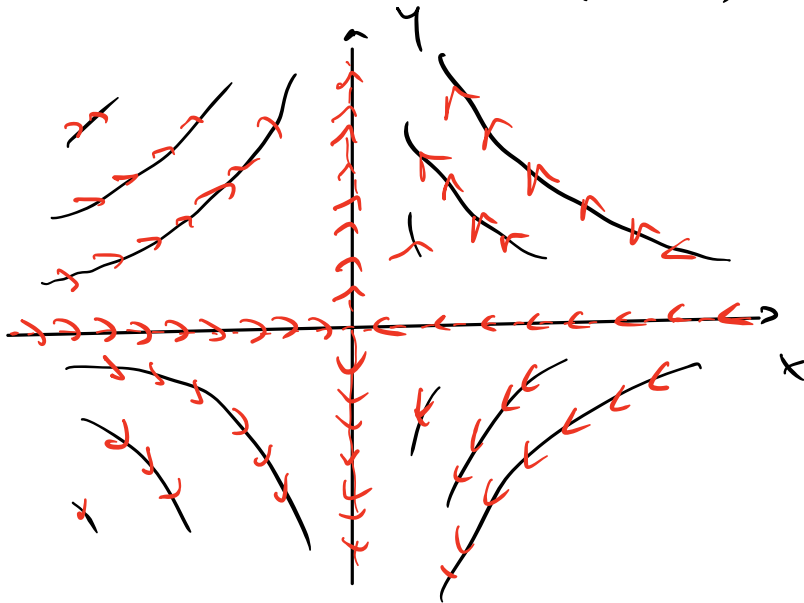
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1 < 0 < \lambda_2$

$$x(\tau) = \alpha e^{\lambda_1 \tau} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta e^{\lambda_2 \tau} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha e^{\lambda_1 \tau} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ è sull'asse delle x

e tende a $(0,0)$ per $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$



Le direzioni
"linea stabile"

$$\beta e^{\lambda_2 \tau} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

"linea instabile"

Le altre soluzioni vanno (per $\tau \rightarrow \infty$)

ad infinito in direzione della linea

instabile ($\alpha e^{\lambda_1 \tau} \rightarrow 0$, $\beta e^{\lambda_2 \tau}$ dominante)

→ SELLA (o SADDLE)

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

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 3 \\ 1 & -1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = -(1-\lambda)(1+\lambda) - 3$$

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

$$\lambda = \pm 2$$

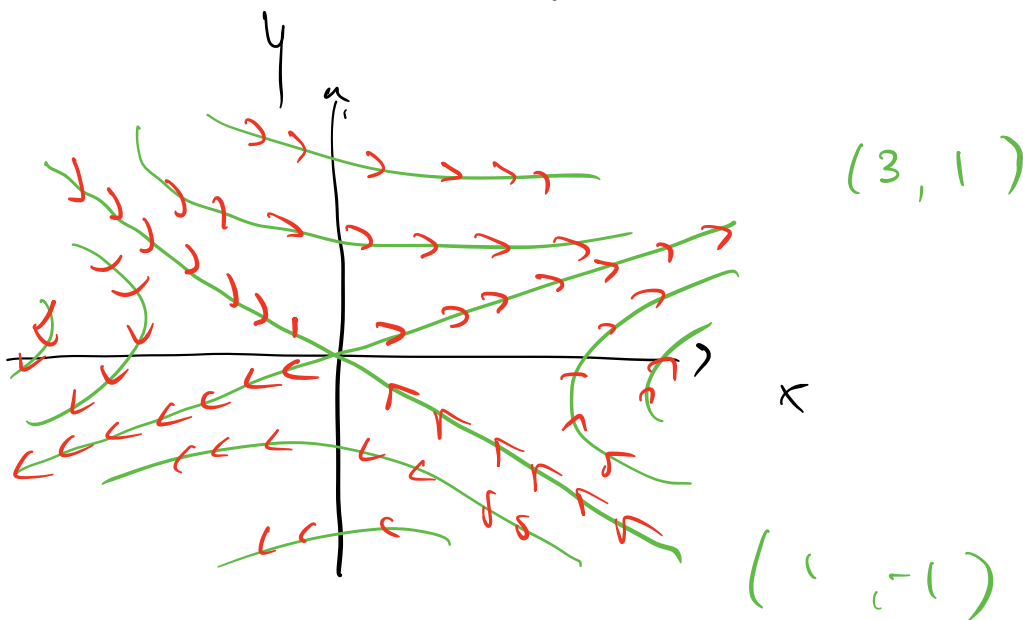
$$\lambda = +2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda = -2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

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

linear
instable

linear
stabil



Example:

$$\lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < 0$$

P0220
(Sink)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = \alpha e^{\lambda_1 t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta e^{\lambda_2 t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

entraine tendons a $(0,0)$ pour $t \rightarrow \infty$

$$x(t) = \alpha e^{\lambda_1 t}$$

$$y(t) = \beta e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

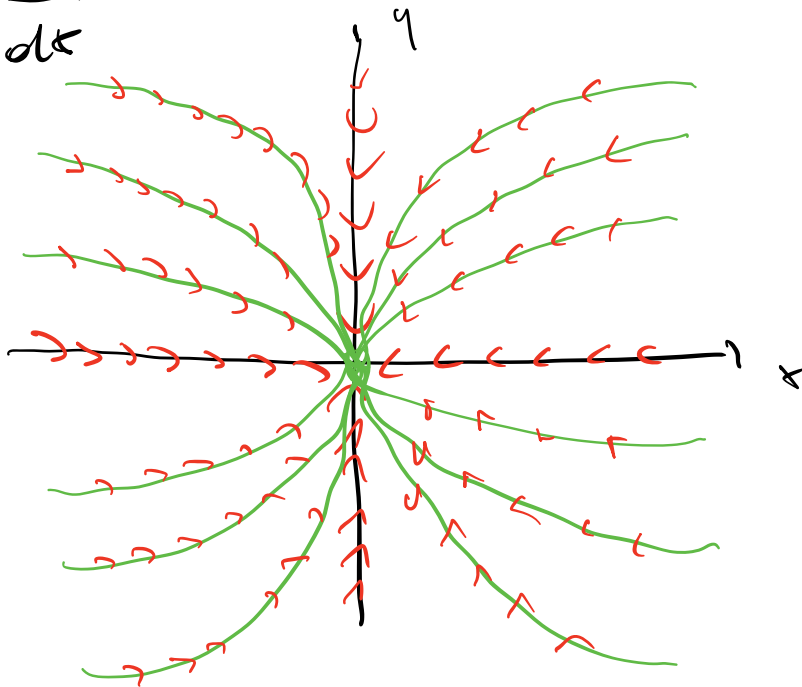
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} = \frac{\lambda_2 \beta e^{\lambda_2 t}}{\lambda_1 \alpha e^{\lambda_1 t}} = \frac{\lambda_2 \beta}{\lambda_1 \alpha} e^{(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)t}$$

$$\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 > 0$$

Alors pour $t \rightarrow \infty$, la pente

$\frac{dy}{dx}$ varie a $\pm \infty$

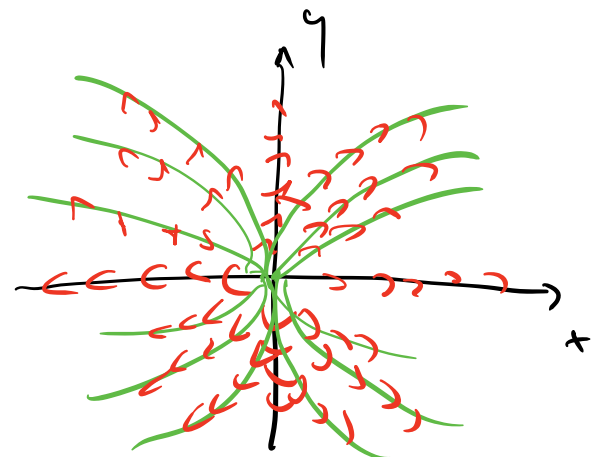
$$\lambda_2 < \lambda_1$$



Exemple $0 < \lambda_2 < \lambda_1$

SOURCE

source



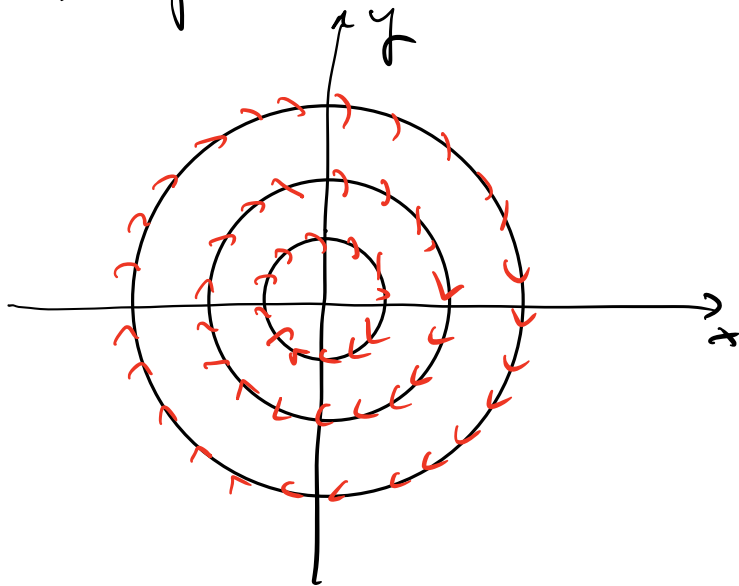
Autovetori complessi

Esempio: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \beta \\ -\beta & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda = \pm i\beta$

si verifica che $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$ è autovettore
per $\lambda = +i\beta$

$$x(\tau) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta \tau \\ -\sin \beta \tau \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin \beta \tau \\ +\cos \beta \tau \end{pmatrix}$$

→ periodico di periodo $\frac{2\pi}{\beta}$



orologio $\beta > 0$

antiorologio
per $\beta < 0$

Se abbiamo

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \alpha x + \beta y \\ \dot{y} = -\beta x + \alpha y \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \alpha \pm i\beta$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

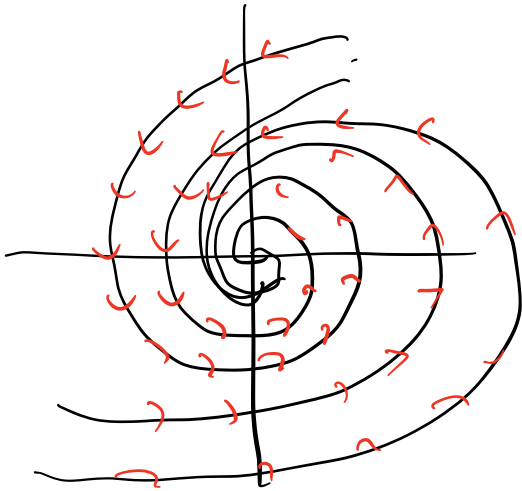
$$y = r \sin \theta$$

Verificare che

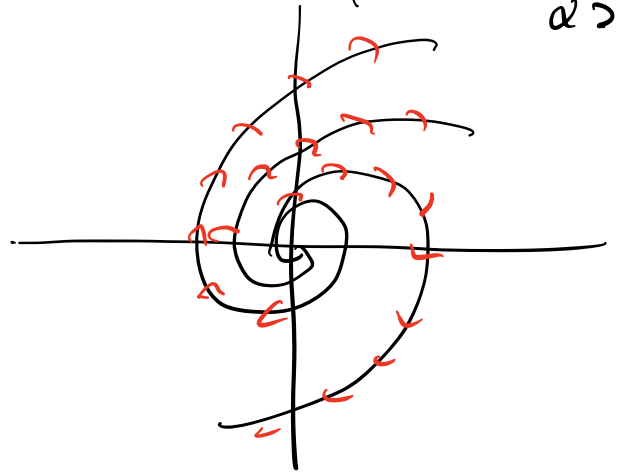
→

$$\begin{cases} \dot{r} = \alpha r \\ \dot{\theta} = -\beta \end{cases}$$

$\alpha < 0$



$\alpha > 0$



Esercizio

$$\dot{x} = Ax$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

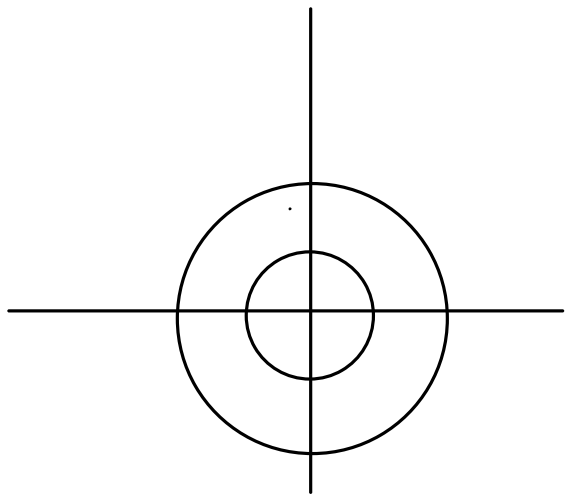
$$\rightarrow \lambda^2 + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \pm 2i$$

Si vede che $(1, 2i)$ è autovettore

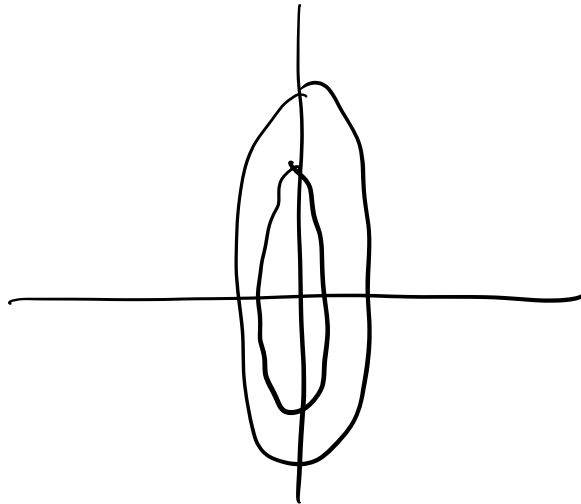
per $\lambda = +2i$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2i & 1 \\ -4 & -2i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2i \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$x(t) = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t \\ -2 \sin 2t \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin 2t \\ 2 \cos 2t \end{pmatrix}$$



$$y' = By$$



$$x' = Ax$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$