

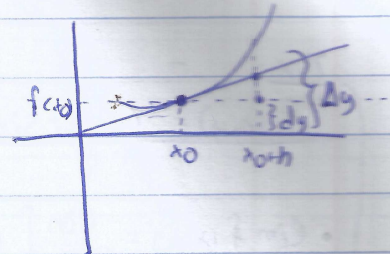
25-02-2016

Συναρτήσεις πολλών μεταβλητών

→ Παράγωγος και διαφορά

$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(x) \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = f'(x) + \epsilon, \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \epsilon = 0$

$\Rightarrow \Delta y = f'(x) \cdot \Delta x + \epsilon \Delta x$



→ Εύρεση Διαφορών:

π.χ:

$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$\sqrt{1.04} = ?$

$dy = f'(x) \cdot dx \Rightarrow dy = \frac{dy}{dx} dx$

- $\Delta y \approx dy = f'(x) dx$
- $f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \approx f'(x) \Delta x \Leftrightarrow$

$f(x + \Delta x) \approx f(x) + f'(x) \Delta x$

$x=1$   
 $\Delta x=0.04$

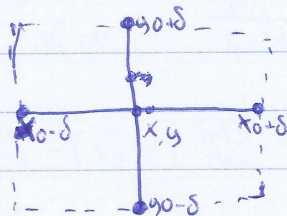
$\rightarrow \sqrt{1.04} \approx \sqrt{1} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1}} \cdot 0.04 = 1.02$

→ Όρια σε δύο μεταβλητές σε σχέση με μία:

•  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = L, (\forall \epsilon > 0), (\exists \delta > 0), (|x - x_0| < \delta \rightarrow |f(x) - L| < \epsilon)$



•  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = L, (\forall \epsilon > 0), (\exists \delta > 0) (|x - x_0| < \delta \text{ και } |y - y_0| < \delta \rightarrow |f(x,y) - L| < \epsilon)$



π.χ:

•  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} x^2 + 2y = 5$

σταθερο 5 σε 4 και 1

$|x-1| < \delta$

$|y-2| < \delta$

$\rightarrow |f(x,y) - L| = |x^2 + 2y - 5| = |(x^2 - 1) + (2y - 4)| = |(x-1)(x+1) + 2(y-2)|$

$|x-1| + 2 < \delta + 2 \leq |x-1||x+1| + 2|y-2| < \delta(\delta+2) + 2\delta < 5\delta < \epsilon$

$\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{5}$



→ Πότε δεν υπάρχει όριο:

$$\alpha) \begin{cases} (x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0) \\ (x'_n, y'_n) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0) \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow L \\ f(x'_n, y'_n) \rightarrow L' \end{array} \right. \quad L \neq L'$$

π.χ:

$$f(x, y) = (y^2 + 1) \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\bullet \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \left[ (y^2 + 1) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right]$$

$$\bullet (x_n, y_n) = \left( \frac{1}{2n\pi}, \frac{1}{2n\pi} \right), \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2n\pi} \right)^2 + 1 \right] \cdot \sin 2n\pi = 0$$

$$\bullet (x'_n, y'_n) = \left( \frac{1}{2n\pi + \pi/2}, \frac{1}{2n\pi + \pi/2} \right) \rightarrow \sin\left(2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$\beta) \begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ x = r \cdot \cos \theta \\ y = r \cdot \sin \theta \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = f(r, \theta) \\ \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} f(r, \theta) = \varphi(\theta) \end{array} \right.$$

π.χ:

$$\bullet \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = ; \quad f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad x = r \cdot \cos \theta, \quad y = r \cdot \sin \theta$$

$$\bullet \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} f(r, \theta) = \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta} = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\gamma) \begin{cases} \pi.χ. \\ f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad y = 2x \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{x^2 + 4x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{(1+4)x^2} = \frac{2}{5}$$



→ Αδυνάτεις:

A1:

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,2)} \frac{x+y-4}{\sqrt{x+y}-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,2)} \frac{x+y-4}{\sqrt{x+y}-2} &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,2)} \frac{(x+y-4)(\sqrt{x+y}+2)}{(\sqrt{x+y}-2)(\sqrt{x+y}+2)} \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,2)} \frac{(x+y-4)(\sqrt{x+y}+2)}{x+y-4} \\ &= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,2)} \sqrt{x+y}+2 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

A2: Ευχέρεια

$$M(0,0), f(x,y) = \frac{2xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\bullet |f(x,y)| = \left| \frac{2xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right| \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\bullet |2xy| \leq x^2+y^2$$

$$x^2+y^2 - 2|x||y| \geq 0$$

$$(|x|-|y|)^2 \geq 0$$

→ Παραγώγιση:

$$\bullet f_x(x,y) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x, y) - f(x,y)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x,y)}{h}, \text{ ως προς } x$$

$$\bullet f_y(x,y) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+\Delta y) - f(x,y)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+h) - f(x,y)}{h}, \text{ ως προς } y$$

A3: Εύρεση Παραγώγων ως προς x

$$\bullet f(x,y) = \ln(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})$$

$$\bullet f'_x(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot 2x$$

$$f_x(x,y) = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

A4: Εύρεση Παραγώγων ως προς y

$$\bullet f(x,y) = e^{x \cdot \ln y}$$

$$\bullet f'_y(x,y) = e^{x \cdot \ln y} (\ln y + x \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot 0)$$

$$f_y(x,y) = e^{x \cdot \ln y} \cdot \frac{x}{y}$$



→ Παράγωγος 2ο f(x,y)

$$\triangleright f_x(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y) \quad ; \quad f_{xy}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y) \right)$$

$$\bullet f_{xx}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x,y) \right)$$

$$\triangleright f_y(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y) \quad ; \quad f_{yx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y) \right)$$

$$\bullet f_{yy}(x,y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x,y) \right)$$

~~.....~~

26-02-16

Συναρτήσεις πολλών μεταβλητών

→ Διαφορικό:

• Γραμμικοποίηση = διαφορικό όταν έχουμε 1 μεταβλητή

• Όταν έχουμε 2 μεταβλητές + έχουμε:

$$\rightarrow z = f(x,y), \quad \Delta z = f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - f(x,y)$$

~~.....~~

$$\Delta z = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \epsilon_1 \Delta x + \epsilon_2 \Delta y$$

$$* \Delta z \approx dz$$

$$- dz = f_x dx + f_y dy, \quad dy = f'(x) dx$$

→ Συνθήκες ύπαρξης αυτών:

Με 2 μεταβλητές:  $\bullet d(x,y) = f_x dx + f_y dy = 0 \rightarrow f_x = f_y = 0$

$$\bullet d^2(x,y) = d(d(x,y)) = d(f_x dx + f_y dy) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f_x dx + f_y dy) dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_x dx + f_y dy) dy =$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (f_{xx}dx + f_{xy}dy)dx + (f_{yx}dx + f_{yy}dy)dy \\
 &= f_{xx}dx^2 + f_{yx}dydx + f_{xy}dxdy + f_{yy}dy^2 \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} dx & dy \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{pmatrix} = X^T A X
 \end{aligned}$$

Διακρίση

$$\bullet H = \begin{vmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{vmatrix}$$

- $f_{xx} > 0$ ,  $f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 > 0$  Ελάττωτο
- $f_{xx} < 0$ ,  $f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 > 0$  Μέγιστο
- $f_{xx} \cdot f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 < 0$  Σημείο στροφής σημείο (σημείο καμπής σε 2μερ.)

Παράδειγμα

Π.χ: - - - - -  
 $w = f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$$\rightarrow f_x = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{f_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{f_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{f_z = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}}$$

$$\rightarrow f_{zx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \right)$$

Άσκηση:

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy, \text{ εύρεση ακρότατων}$$

Λύση:

Πρέπει:  $f_x = f_y = 0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f_x = 3x^2 - 3y = 0 \\ f_y = 3y^2 - 3x = 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 = y \\ y^2 = x \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{x^3 - y^3 = 0} \rightarrow (x-y)(x^2+xy+y^2) = 0$   
 $\boxed{x=y}$

$$\bullet 3x^3 - 3x = 0$$

$$3x(x-1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x=0} \text{ ή } \boxed{x=1}$$

$\rightarrow$  Σημεία ακρότατων (πιθανά)

$$A(0,0)$$

$$\bullet f_{xx} = 6x$$

$$\bullet f_{xx}(0,0) = 0$$

$$B(1,1)$$

$$\bullet f_{xy} = -3$$

$$\bullet f_{xx}(0,0) \cdot f_{yy}(0,0) - f_{xy}^2(0,0) = -9 < 0$$

$$\bullet f_{yy} = 6y$$

$$\bullet f_{yx} = -3$$



- $f_{xx}(1,1) = 6 > 0$

- $f_{xx}(1,1)f_{yy}(1,1) - f_{xy}^2(1,1) =$

→ Απόφαση δε περ λογιόφένη επιφάνεια:

$$L(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda(-g(x,y))$$

\*  $z = f(x,y)$

$g(x,y) = c$

1)  $L_x = L_y = L_\lambda = 0$  Πιθανά ακρότατα

2) 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & g_x & g_y \\ g_x & L_{xx} & L_{xy} \\ g_y & L_{yx} & L_{yy} \end{vmatrix} \geq 0 \begin{cases} \text{Μέγιστο} \\ \text{Ελάχιστο} \end{cases}$$

π.χ.:

$g = f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$

$x + y = 7$

Λύση

- $L(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(7 - x - y)$

- $L_\lambda = 7 - x - y = 0$

- $L_x = 2x - \lambda = 0$

- $L_y = 2y - \lambda = 0$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} L_\lambda = 7 - x - y = 0 \\ L_x = 2x - \lambda = 0 \\ L_y = 2y - \lambda = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} y = x = 7/2$$

- $L_{xx} = 2$

- $L_{xy} = 0$

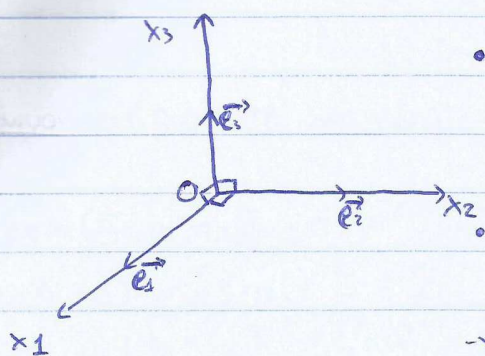
- $L_{yx} = 0$

- $L_{yy} = 2$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1(2) + 1(-2) = -4 < 0$$



Ορθοκανονικό σύστημα συντεταγμένων

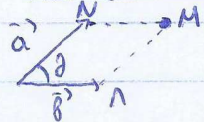


• Σύστημα δ.  
 $(0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$

$\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$  μοναδιαία διανύσματα προς διακριτά

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{e}_i \perp \vec{e}_j \\ \vec{e}_i \perp \vec{e}_k \\ \vec{e}_j \perp \vec{e}_k \end{aligned} \right\} (\vec{e}_i \perp \vec{e}_j) \\ (i,j) = (2,3), (3,1), (1,2) \\ \rightarrow |\vec{e}_i| = 1$$

Γινόμενο Διασπάρων (Πολλαπλασιασμός εσωτερικός)



$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta = a \cdot b \cdot \cos \theta$

$a \cdot b \cdot \sin \theta = |E_{ab}|$

Inner Product (εσωτερικό γινόμενο)

- $\rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$
- $\rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$
- $\rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$
- $\rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{a}^T = a^2$

Διασπάρσιμο γινόμενο (εξωτερικό - Outer Product)

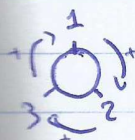
- $\rightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$
- $\rightarrow |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = a \cdot b \cdot \sin \theta$
- $\rightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$
- $\rightarrow \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$

Εξέδεις για μοναδιαία διανύσματα και εσωτερικό γινόμενο:

- $\rightarrow \vec{e}_1 \cdot \vec{e}_1 = \vec{e}_2 \cdot \vec{e}_2 = \vec{e}_3 \cdot \vec{e}_3 = 1$
  - $\rightarrow \vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j = 0, i \neq j$
  - $\rightarrow \vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j = 1, i = j$
- $(\delta_{ij})$  σύμβολο του Kronecker

Εξέδεις για μοναδιαία διανύσματα και εξωτερικό γινόμενο:

- $\rightarrow \vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_2 = \vec{e}_3 = -(\vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_1)$
  - $\rightarrow \vec{e}_2 \times \vec{e}_3 = \vec{e}_1 = -(\vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_2)$
  - $\rightarrow \vec{e}_3 \times \vec{e}_1 = \vec{e}_2 = -(\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{e}_3)$
- $\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j = \epsilon_{ijk} (\epsilon_{ij}) \neq i, j$   $(\epsilon_{ijk})$  σύμβολο Levi-Civita ή εναλλάξ
- 1,  $i, j, k$  μοναδιαία  
 0,  $i, j, k = k, i, j$   
 -1,  $k, i, j$  μοναδιαία  
 0,  $i, j, k$  οτιδήποτε



μοναδιαία οτιδήποτε

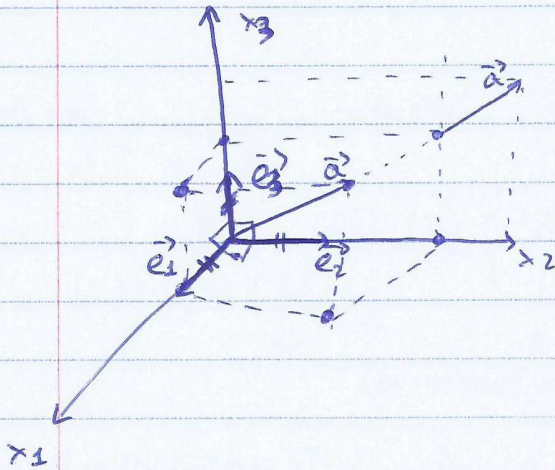
σύμβολο Levi-Civita ή εναλλάξ



- $\vec{e}_i \times \vec{e}_j = \epsilon_{ijk} \cdot \vec{e}_k$   
 $= \sum_{k=i}^j \vec{e}_k \cdot \epsilon_{ijk}$

• Ανάλυση διακυμάτων :

-> Διακρίβω δε ορθογώνιο σύστημα:



- $\vec{a} = a_1 \cdot \vec{e}_1 + a_2 \cdot \vec{e}_2 + a_3 \cdot \vec{e}_3$

$$\vec{a} = \sum_{k=1}^3 a_k \cdot \vec{e}_k = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$$

- $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (a_1 \vec{e}_1 + a_2 \vec{e}_2 + a_3 \vec{e}_3) \cdot$

$$(b_1 \vec{e}_1 + b_2 \vec{e}_2 + b_3 \vec{e}_3)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^3 a_k \cdot b_k$$

$$= \left( \sum_{k=1}^3 a_k \cdot \sum_{k=1}^3 b_k = \sum_{n=a}^b \sum_{k=1}^n \right)$$

και βήμα b-a

- $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sum_k a_k \cdot \vec{e}_k \cdot \sum_\lambda b_\lambda \vec{e}_\lambda$

$$= \sum_k \sum_\lambda a_k \cdot b_\lambda \cdot \underbrace{\vec{e}_k \cdot \vec{e}_\lambda}$$

$$= \sum_k \sum_\lambda a_k \cdot b_\lambda \cdot \delta_{k\lambda} \left( \sum_{k=1}^3 a_k b_k \right)$$

- $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \left( \sum_\lambda a_\lambda \vec{e}_\lambda \right) \times \left( \sum_\mu b_\mu \vec{e}_\mu \right)$

$$= \sum_\lambda \sum_\mu a_\lambda b_\mu \vec{e}_\lambda \times \vec{e}_\mu$$

$$= \sum_\lambda \sum_\mu a_\lambda b_\mu \sum_k \epsilon_{k\lambda\mu} \vec{e}_k$$

$$= \sum_\lambda \sum_\mu \sum_k \epsilon_{k\lambda\mu} \vec{e}_k \cdot a_\lambda \cdot b_\mu$$

- $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{e}_1 (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2)$

$$+ \vec{e}_2 (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3)$$

$$+ \vec{e}_3 (a_1 b_2 - b_2 a_1)$$

- $(a_1, a_2, a_3) (b_1, b_2, b_3)$

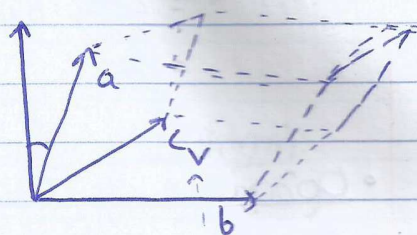
$$a_1 b_1 + a_1 b_2 + a_1 b_3 + a_2 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_2 b_3$$

$$+ a_3 b_1 + a_3 b_2 + a_3 b_3$$

$$\sum_k \sum_\lambda a_k b_\lambda = \sum_k a_k \cdot \sum_\lambda b_\lambda$$



$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) &= a_1(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) + a_2(b_3c_1 - b_1c_3) + a_3(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1) \\ &= \det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



→ Με ανάστροφα ως προς την 2η, 3η διαμηνή

$$\bullet \vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{b} \cdot (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) = \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = [a, b, c] = V_{\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}}$$

Βαθμωτό

Τριπλό

Πινάκων

$$\bullet \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c}$$

Διανυσματικό

Τριπλό

Πινάκων

• Σχέσεις των ωκώων μεταξύ Kronecker και Levi-Civita

$$\rightarrow \epsilon_{ijk} \cdot \epsilon_{pqk} = \delta_{ip} \cdot \delta_{jq} - \delta_{iq} \cdot \delta_{jp}$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{\lambda=1}^3 \sum_{\mu=1}^3 \epsilon_{\lambda\mu\rho} \epsilon_{\lambda\mu\sigma} = 2\delta_{\rho\sigma}$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_k \sum_l \sum_m \epsilon_{klm} \epsilon_{klm} = 6$$

• Σχέσεις των ωκώων σε εσωτερικά και εξωτερικά μινόρνα:

$$\rightarrow \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{c}$$

$$\rightarrow (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{c} \times \vec{d}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c})(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{d}) - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{d})(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})$$

$$\rightarrow (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{d}) = [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{d}] \vec{c} - [\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}] \vec{d}$$

$$\rightarrow (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})^2 = a^2 b^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2$$

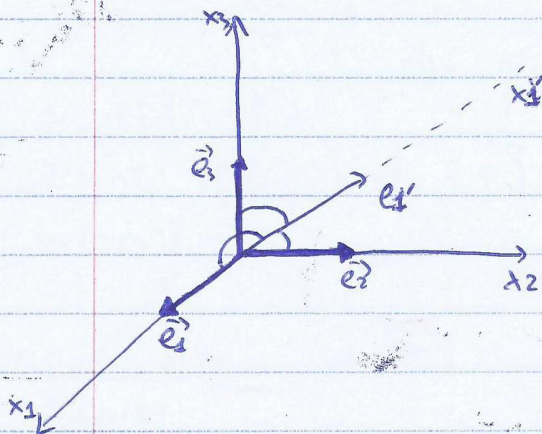
$$\rightarrow [\vec{a} \times \vec{b}, \vec{b} \times \vec{c}, \vec{c} \times \vec{a}] = [a, b, c]$$



$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}_i &= \sum_k a_k \vec{e}_k \cdot \vec{e}_i \\ &= \sum_k a_k \delta_{ki} \\ &= a_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{a} = \sum_k a_k \vec{e}_k = \sum_k (a_k \vec{e}_k)$$

• Ορθογώνιοι μετασχηματισμοί:



$\rightarrow (x_1)$  με βάση  $\vec{e}_1$

$\rightarrow (x_1')$  με βάση  $\vec{e}_1'$

$\rightarrow (l_{ij}), i, j = 1, 2, 3$  τα συντελεστικά κατεύθυνσης των  $\vec{e}_i'$  ως προς  $(x_1)$

$$\rightarrow \vec{e}_i' \cdot \vec{e}_j = l_{ij} \rightarrow \vec{e}_i' = \sum_{k=1}^3 l_{ik} \vec{e}_k$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j' = l_{ji} \rightarrow \vec{e}_i = \sum_{k=1}^3 l_{ki} \vec{e}_k'$$

$$\bullet \vec{a} = \sum a_k \vec{e}_k = \sum a_k' \vec{e}_k'$$

$$\bullet a_i = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}_i = \sum_k l_{ik} a_k' = \sum_k l_{ki} a_k'$$

$$\bullet \begin{pmatrix} a_1' \\ a_2' \\ a_3' \end{pmatrix} = R_{3 \times 3} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{με } R_{3 \times 3} = \begin{pmatrix} l_{11} & l_{12} & l_{13} \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & l_{23} \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} = R^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a_1' \\ a_2' \\ a_3' \end{pmatrix} \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad R^{-1} = R^T$$

↓  
ορθογώνιος  
πινάκας

$$\bullet \sum_{k=1}^3 l_{ik} \cdot l_{jk} = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\bullet \sum_{k=1}^3 l_{ki} \cdot l_{kj} = \delta_{ij}$$

Συνθήκες ορθογωνιότητας



$$\rightarrow [\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j, \vec{e}_k] = \epsilon_{ijk} \quad \} \Rightarrow [e_1, e_2, e_3] = \det P = \epsilon_{123} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow \det P = 1$$

• Παραγωγών διανυσμάτων ως προς μια μεταβλητή:

$$\rightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{a}(u) = (a_1(u), a_2(u), a_3(u))$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d\vec{a}}{du} = \sum \vec{e}_k \frac{da_k}{du}$$

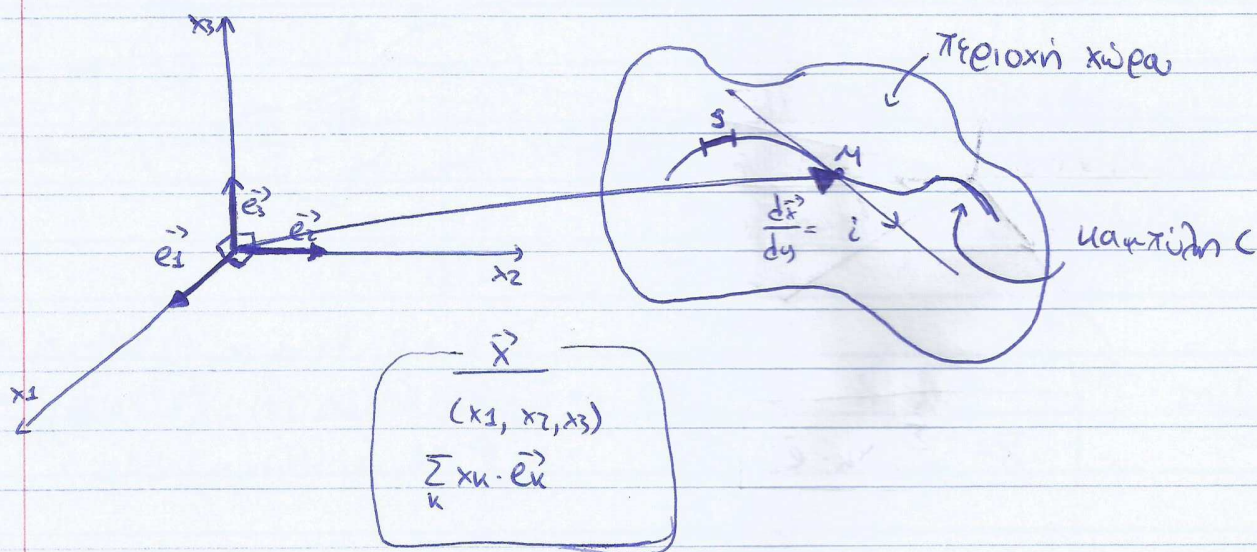
$$\rightarrow \frac{d(\vec{a} + \vec{b})}{du} = \frac{d\vec{a}}{du} + \frac{d\vec{b}}{du}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d(m\vec{a})}{du} = m \frac{d\vec{a}}{du} + \frac{dm}{du} \vec{a}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d(\vec{a}\vec{b})}{du} = \vec{a} \frac{d\vec{b}}{du} + \vec{b} \frac{d\vec{a}}{du}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})}{du} = \vec{a} \times \frac{d\vec{b}}{du} + \vec{b} \times \frac{d\vec{a}}{du}$$

• Βαθμωτά και διανυσματικά πεδία - Τελεστές



Σημ V.

• Βαθμωτό πεδίο (scale field)

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = f(\vec{x})$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{or} \quad f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$



• Διαφορετικό πεδίο:

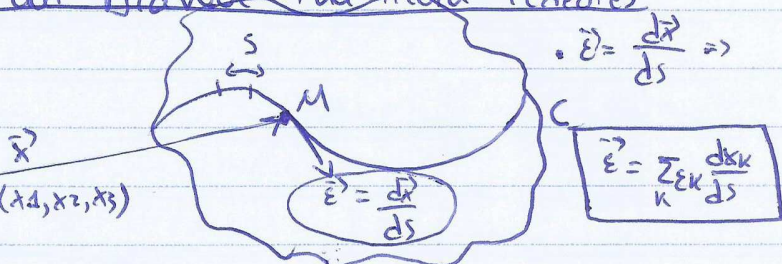
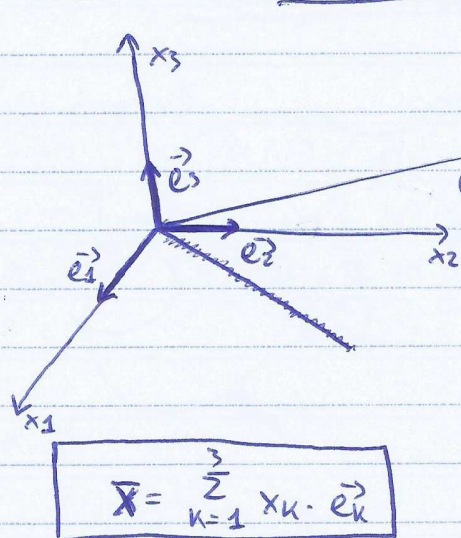
$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \vec{F}(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= \vec{F}(\vec{x}) \\ &= (F_1(\vec{x}), F_2(\vec{x}), F_3(\vec{x})) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^3 F_k(\vec{x}) \cdot \vec{e}_k \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, F_i: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \subset \vec{F}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, F_i: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \vec{F}(x_1, \dots, x_m) &= \vec{F}(\vec{x}) \\ &= (f_1(\vec{x}), \dots, f_m(\vec{x})) \end{aligned}$$

17-03-16

Βαθμωτά και Διαφορετικά πεδία - Τελερές



- $\rightarrow F: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  βαθμωτό πεδίο
- $\rightarrow \vec{a}: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, (a_1(\vec{x}), a_2(\vec{x}), a_3(\vec{x}))$  διαφορετικό πεδίο
- $\rightarrow a_i: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, a_i(x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad i=1,2,3$

- $f(\vec{x}(t), t)$
- $\vec{F}(\vec{x}(t), t) = [F_1(\vec{x}(t), t), F_2(\vec{x}(t), t), F_3(\vec{x}(t), t)]$

$\rightarrow$  κανόνας αλυσίδας:

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \sum_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} \cdot \frac{dx_k}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$



-> "Ανάλυση" συναρτήσεων:

•  $f(\vec{x}(s))$

• Παράγωγος:  
 $\frac{df}{ds} = \sum_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} \cdot \frac{dx_k}{ds} = \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \right) \left( \frac{d\vec{x}}{ds} \right)^T \stackrel{\text{}}{\sim} \vec{E}$

• Ορίζουμε τον διανυσματικό τελεστή:

->  $\vec{\nabla} = \sum_{k=1}^3 \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} = \vec{e}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \vec{e}_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \vec{e}_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$

->  $\vec{\nabla} f = \sum_k \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}$  οράση σε βαθμωτό πεδίο  
 $= \text{grad } f =$  κλίση (ή βαθμωτό) του  $f$

$\frac{df}{ds} = \vec{\nabla} f \cdot \vec{E}$  είναι η προβολή του  $\text{grad } f$  (κλίσης της  $f$  ή βαθμωτού της  $f$ ) πάνω στην διεύθυνση της εφαπτομένης στην  $M$ , η οποία είναι ίδια για όλες τις καμπύλες με την ίδια εφαπτομένη στην  $M$ .

• Κατεύθυνση αυξήσεως της  $f$ :  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial s}$  ή  $D_{\vec{E}} f = \vec{\nabla} f \cdot \vec{E} = \text{grad } f$

•  $\vec{n} \rightarrow D_{\vec{n}} f = \vec{\nabla} f \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial n}$

• Ευπαράδοξα - γυρίζει στην καμία τα  $\vec{\nabla} f = \frac{d\vec{x}}{ds} = \sum_k \vec{e}_k \frac{dx_k}{ds}$

$\vec{\nabla} f(\vec{n}) = -|\vec{\nabla} f| \leq D_{\vec{E}} f = \vec{\nabla} f \cdot \vec{E} = |\vec{\nabla} f| \cdot \cos \theta \leq |\vec{\nabla} f| = \vec{\nabla} f \cdot \vec{n}$



1) Η ματεθυνάρεση παράγωγος του  $f$  έχει την μέγιστη και την ελάχιστη τιμή της πάνω στην ματεθύνωση της  $\text{grad} f$  με τιμή  $\pm |\vec{\nabla} f|$    
 $\rightarrow$  μέγιστη αύξηση  $\vec{\nabla} f$    
 $\rightarrow$  μέγιστη ελάττωση  $-\vec{\nabla} f$  Το πεδίο μεταβάλλεται κατά τον πιο απότομο τρόπο στην ματεθύνωση της  $\text{grad} f$

2) Το  $\text{grad} f$  (διανυσματικό πεδίο) είναι κάθετο στην επιφάνεια

$$\boxed{f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = C} \text{ ισοσταθμική επιφάνεια.}$$

$\rightarrow$  Εφαπτομενικό επίπεδο: Είναι το πεδίο το οποίο αποτελείται από όλα τα εφαπτομενικά μοναδιαία διανύσματα που περνάνε δε όλοι τις ματεθύνσεις της επιφάνειας και διέρχονται από το σημείο  $M$ .

$$\frac{df}{ds} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{\nabla} f \perp \vec{s} \in \text{εφαπτομενικό επίπεδο} \Rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\nabla} f \perp f = s}$$

• Ιδιότητες του  $\vec{\nabla}$  (δράση σε βαθμωτά):

$\rightarrow f(\vec{x}), g(\vec{x})$  βαθμωτά πεδία  $\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla}(f+g) = \vec{\nabla}f + \vec{\nabla}g$

•  $\vec{\nabla}(f+g) = \vec{\nabla}f + \vec{\nabla}g$

•  $\vec{\nabla}(fg) = f\vec{\nabla}g + g\vec{\nabla}f$

•  $\vec{\nabla}\left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = \frac{1}{g}\vec{\nabla}f - \frac{f}{g^2}\vec{\nabla}g$

$\rightarrow A_{\nu} f = f[u_i(\vec{x})] \Rightarrow$

•  $\vec{\nabla}f = \sum_k \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_k} \cdot \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_i} = \frac{df}{du} \vec{\nabla}u$

$\rightarrow A_{\nu} f = f[u_1(\vec{x}), u_2(\vec{x})] \Rightarrow$

•  $\vec{\nabla}f = \sum_k \vec{e}_k \sum_{\lambda=1}^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{\lambda}} \cdot \frac{\partial u_{\lambda}}{\partial x_k}$

$= \sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{\lambda=1}^2 \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{\lambda}} \cdot \frac{\partial u_{\lambda}}{\partial x_k}$

$= \sum_{\lambda=1}^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{\lambda}} \sum_k \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial u_{\lambda}}{\partial x_k}$

$= \sum_{\lambda=1}^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_{\lambda}} \vec{\nabla}u_{\lambda}$



• Προβλήματα:

1) Οι επιφάνειες  $x_1 x_2 - (x_3)^2 + 15 = 0$ ,  $(x_2)^2 - 3x_1 + 5 = 0$  τέμνονται στην  $C$ . Στο σημείο  $A(3, -2, 3)$  πάνω στην  $C$ , βρείτε i) την γωνία που σχηματίζεται μεταξύ των καθετών των δύο επιφανειών ii) το εξατοκτενικό μοναδιαίο διάνυσμα της  $C$ .

2) Βρείτε το μοναδιαίο καθετό διάνυσμα στην επιφάνεια  $x_2 x_3 - x_3 x_1 + x_1 x_2 - 1 = 0$  στο σημείο  $A(1, 2, -1)$ .

18-03-2016

1ο Φροντιστήριο

- Φροντιστήριο

Άσκηση 1η

$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 x_2 + x_2^2 x_3 - x_1 x_2 x_3$ , •  $D_u f = j$  στο  $A(1, -4, 8)$ ,  $\vec{a}$  τα  $A$   
κατεύθυνση  
καρ. αξ.  $f$

Λύση

a) •  $\vec{u} = \frac{\vec{a}}{\|\vec{a}\|}$ ,  $\|\vec{a}\| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-4)^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{81} = 9$

•  $\vec{u} = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \vec{e}_1 - \frac{4}{9} \cdot \vec{e}_2 + \frac{8}{9} \cdot \vec{e}_3$

b) •  $(\nabla f)|_A = (2x_1 x_2 - x_2 x_3) \vec{e}_1 + (x_1^2 + 2x_2 x_3 - x_1 x_3) \vec{e}_2 + (x_2^2 - x_1 x_3) \vec{e}_3 |_A =$

•  $D_u f|_A = \nabla f|_A \vec{u} = \dots = 52$

Άσκηση 2η

$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 \cdot \sin(\pi x_2) + x_3 \tan(\pi x_2)$  •  $D_u f = j$  ~~στη~~  $A(1, 0, -2)$  στη διεύθυνση  $\vec{AB}$ ,  
με  $B(3, -3, 4)$

Λύση

a) •  $\vec{u} = \frac{\vec{AB}}{\|\vec{AB}\|}$ ,  $\|\vec{AB}\| = (x_{1B} - x_{1A}) \vec{e}_1 + (x_{2B} - x_{2A}) \vec{e}_2 + (x_{3B} - x_{3A}) \vec{e}_3 = 2 \vec{e}_1 - 3 \vec{e}_2 + 6 \vec{e}_3$   
•  $\|\vec{AB}\| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{49} = 7$ ,  $\vec{u} = \frac{2}{7} \vec{e}_1 - \frac{3}{7} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{6}{7} \vec{e}_3$



$$b) \cdot (\nabla f)|_A = \sin(\pi x_2)|_A \vec{e}_1 + \left[ \pi x_1 \cos(\pi x_2)|_A + \frac{\pi x_3}{\cos^2(\pi x_2)} \right] \cdot \vec{e}_2 + \tan(\pi x_2)|_A \vec{e}_3$$

$$= 0 \cdot \vec{e}_1 + \pi \vec{e}_2 + 0 \vec{e}_3$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \Big|_A \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \Big|_A \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \Big|_A \vec{e}_3 \right)$$

$$\cdot D_u f|_A = (\nabla f)|_A \cdot \vec{u} = \dots = \frac{3\pi}{7}$$

Άσκηση 3η:

Να βρεθεί το ελαττωτικό υψότερο διάνυσμα επί της επιφάνειας  
 $x_2 x_3 - x_1 x_3 + x_1 x_2 - 1 = 0$  στο σημείο  $A = (1, 2, 1)$ .

Λύση:

$$\cdot f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 - x_1 x_3 = c = 1 \quad \text{ισοσταθμικό επίπεδο}$$

$$\cdot \vec{u} = \frac{\nabla f}{\|\nabla f\|} \Big|_A, \quad \nabla f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \vec{e}_3$$

$$\qquad \qquad \qquad (f_{x_1}) \quad (f_{x_2}) \quad (f_{x_3})$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \Big|_A = f_{x_1} \Big|_A = (x_2 - x_3) \Big|_A = 3$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \Big|_A = f_{x_2} \Big|_A = (x_1 + x_3) \Big|_A = 0$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \Big|_A = f_{x_3} \Big|_A = (x_2 - x_1) \Big|_A = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\nabla f\|_A = \sqrt{3^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \vec{e}_1 + 0 \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \vec{e}_3$$

Άσκηση 4η:

$$\cdot f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2, \quad \max [D_u f|_A], \quad A(1, -2, -4)$$

Λύση

$$\cdot (D_u f)_{\max} = \|\nabla f\|$$

$$\cdot (\nabla f)|_A = (f_{x_1} \vec{e}_1 + f_{x_2} \vec{e}_2 + f_{x_3} \vec{e}_3) \Big|_A = (2x_1 \vec{e}_1 + 4x_2 \vec{e}_2 + 4x_3 \vec{e}_3) \Big|_A = 2\vec{e}_1 - 8\vec{e}_2 - 16\vec{e}_3$$

$$\cdot \|\nabla f\|_A = \sqrt{2^2 + (-8)^2 + (-16)^2} = 18$$





### Άσκηση 5η

→ Παράδειγμα  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $\epsilon\dot{s}$ ,  $\epsilon\lambda\iota\mu\alpha\varsigma$ :  $\vec{r}(t) = \cos t \cdot \vec{e}_1 + \sin t \cdot \vec{e}_2 + t \cdot \vec{e}_3$ ,  $t = -\frac{\pi}{4}, 0, \frac{\pi}{4}$   
εφαρμογή  
όπου υπάρχει το  $\vec{e}_3$  διακ. της.

### Λύση

$$\bullet \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = (\nabla F)|_{t=-\frac{\pi}{4}} \bullet \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}|_{t=-\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bullet \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} &= -\sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \vec{e}_1 + \cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \vec{e}_2 + 1 \cdot \vec{e}_3 \\ &= \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \vec{e}_1 + \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \vec{e}_2 + 1 \cdot \vec{e}_3 \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \vec{e}_2 + 1 \cdot \vec{e}_3\end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet (\nabla F)|_{t=-\frac{\pi}{4}} = (2x \cdot \vec{e}_1 + 2y \cdot \vec{e}_2 + 2z \cdot \vec{e}_3)|_{t=-\frac{\pi}{4}}, \vec{r}(-\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \vec{e}_1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \vec{e}_2 - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \vec{e}_3$$

### Άσκηση 6η

Έστω η συνάρτηση  $T(x, y, z) = 2x^2 - xyz$ , που δίνει την μεταβολή της θερμοκρασία σε βαθμούς κελσίου, με  $x = 2t^2$ ,  $y = 3t$ ,  $z = -t^2$  ( $x, y, z$  in m,  $t$  in sec)  
α) Ποσο αίσθημα ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{m}$ ) μεταβάλλεται η θερμοκρασία στο σημείο  $P(8, 6, -4)$   
β) Ποσο αίσθημα ( $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{s}$ ) μεταβάλλεται η θερμοκρασία στο σημείο  $P(8, 6, -4)$

### Λύση

α) το:  $x_0 = 2t_0^2 = 8$  και  $y_0 = 3t_0 = 6$  και  $z = -t_0^2 = -4$

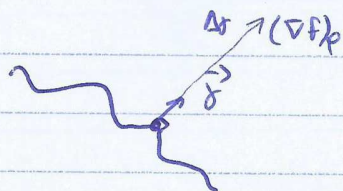
$$(\nabla T)|_P = [(4x - yz) \cdot \vec{e}_1 - xz \cdot \vec{e}_2 - xy \cdot \vec{e}_3]|_P = \dots = 56 \vec{e}_1 + 32 \vec{e}_2 - 48 \vec{e}_3$$

$$\|\nabla T\|_P = \sqrt{56^2 + 32^2 + 48^2} \approx 80,399 \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{m}$$

$$\beta) \frac{dT}{dt} = (\nabla T)|_P \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}|_P = [(4x - yz) \cdot \vec{e}_1 - xz \cdot \vec{e}_2 - xy \cdot \vec{e}_3] \cdot (4t \cdot \vec{e}_1 + 3 \vec{e}_2 - 2t \vec{e}_3)|_P = \dots = 198 \text{ } ^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{s}$$



→ Πρόταση: Εάν έχουμε μια καμπύλη  $(\gamma)$  <sup>για</sup>  $\perp f(x,y,z)$  στο σημείο  $P$ , τότε  $\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = c \nabla f|_P$ ,  $c \neq 0$



Άσκηση 7b:

Να δείξετε ότι η  $\vec{r}(t) = \sqrt{t} \cdot \vec{e}_1 + \sqrt{t} \cdot \vec{e}_2 - \frac{1}{4}(t+3) \cdot \vec{e}_3 \perp x^2 + y^2 - z = 3$  για  $t=1$

Λύση

•  $(\nabla f)|_P = [f_x \cdot \vec{e}_1 + f_y \cdot \vec{e}_2 + f_z \cdot \vec{e}_3]|_P$ ,  $P: \vec{r}(1) = 1 \cdot \vec{e}_1 + 1 \cdot \vec{e}_2 - 1 \cdot \vec{e}_3$

$(\nabla f)_P = 2x \vec{e}_1 + 2y \vec{e}_2 - 1 \vec{e}_3$

$\nabla f = 2x \vec{e}_1 + 2y \vec{e}_2 - 1 \vec{e}_3$

•  $\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}|_{t=1} = \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \vec{e}_2 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{e}_3 \right)|_{t=1} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{e}_2 - \frac{1}{4} \vec{e}_3$

Απεικρίνω:  $\frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{4}$

Άσκηση 8a:

Η καμπύλη  $(\gamma)$  <sup>εφάρτεται</sup> στην  $f=c$  στο  $P$  τότε  $\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \perp (\nabla f)|_P$   
 Να δείξετε ότι η  $\vec{r}(t) = \sqrt{t} \cdot \vec{e}_1 + \sqrt{t} \cdot \vec{e}_2 + (2t-1) \vec{e}_3$ , εφαρτ. της  $x^2 + y^2 - z = 1$  για  $t=1$

•  $(\nabla f)|_{t=1} \cdot \left( \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right)|_{t=1} = 0$ , πρέπει να το αποδείξουμε.

•  $(\nabla f)|_P = (2x \vec{e}_1 + 2y \vec{e}_2 - 1 \vec{e}_3)|_P = \dots = 2 \vec{e}_1 + 2 \vec{e}_2 - 1 \vec{e}_3$

$P: \vec{r}(1) = 1 \vec{e}_1 + 1 \vec{e}_2 + 1 \vec{e}_3$

•  $\left( \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right)|_{t=1} = \left( \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \vec{e}_2 + 2 \vec{e}_3 \right)|_{t=1} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \vec{e}_2 + 2 \vec{e}_3$



$$\rightarrow (\nabla f)|_{t=1} \cdot \left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right)|_{t=1} = 0$$

24-3-16

Άσκηση του  $\nabla$  σε διαφοροποιήσιμο πεδίο

- Παράδειγμα

$$\nabla = \sum_{k=1}^3 \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \nabla \cdot \vec{a} &= \left( \sum_k \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \right) \cdot \vec{a} \\ &= \sum_k \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial a_k}{\partial x_k} \\ &= \sum_k \frac{\partial a_k \cdot \vec{e}_k}{\partial x_k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\nabla \cdot \vec{a} = \sum_k \frac{\partial a_k}{\partial x_k}} \quad (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}_k = a_k)$$

και

$$\boxed{\nabla \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial a_3}{\partial x_3} = \text{αριθμητικόν των } \vec{a} = \text{div } \vec{a}}$$

$$2) \nabla \times \vec{a} = \left( \sum_k \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \right) \times \vec{a}$$

$$= \sum_k \vec{e}_k \times \frac{\partial \vec{a}}{\partial x_k} \quad \left\} \rightarrow \sum_k \vec{e}_k \times \sum_j \vec{e}_j \cdot \frac{\partial a_j}{\partial x_k} \right.$$

$$= \sum_k \frac{\partial (\vec{e}_k \times \vec{a})}{\partial x_k}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{a}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} (\vec{e}_2 \times \vec{a}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} (\vec{e}_3 \times \vec{a})$$

$$\boxed{\nabla \times \vec{a} = \left( \frac{\partial a_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x_3} \right) \vec{e}_1 + \left( \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial a_3}{\partial x_1} \right) \vec{e}_2 + \left( \frac{\partial a_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial a_1}{\partial x_2} \right) \vec{e}_3 =}$$

$$= \text{στροβιλισμός των } \vec{a} = \text{rot } \vec{a}$$

$$= \sum_k \sum_{\alpha < \beta} \epsilon_{k\alpha\beta} \cdot \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial a_\alpha}{\partial x_\beta}$$

$$\vec{e}_1 \times \vec{a} = (1, 0, 0) \times (a_1, a_2, a_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{e}_1 \times (a_1 \vec{e}_1 + a_2 \vec{e}_2 + a_3 \vec{e}_3) = \boxed{a_2 \vec{e}_3 - a_3 \vec{e}_2}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{e}_2 \times \vec{a} = (0, 1, 0) \times (a_1, a_2, a_3) = \vec{e}_2 \times (a_1 \vec{e}_1 + a_2 \vec{e}_2 + a_3 \vec{e}_3)$$

$$= \boxed{a_3 \vec{e}_1 - a_1 \vec{e}_3}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{e}_3 \times \vec{a} = \boxed{a_1 \vec{e}_2 - a_2 \vec{e}_1}$$



• Κατασκευή τελετών με χρήση του  $\nabla$

$$1) \vec{a} \cdot \nabla = (a_1, a_2, a_3) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^3 a_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \quad \text{βαθμωτός τελεστής}$$

$$2) (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) f = \sum_k a_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} = a_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + a_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} + a_3 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} = \vec{a} \cdot \nabla f$$

(εσωτερικό γίνεται τα  $a_i$  και τα grad της  $f$ )

$$3) (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b} = \sum_k a_k \frac{\partial \vec{b}}{\partial x_k} = \sum_k a_k \vec{e}_i \frac{\partial b_i}{\partial x_k} = \sum_k \sum_i a_k \frac{\partial b_i}{\partial x_k} \vec{e}_i$$

(εσωτερικό γίνεται τα  $\vec{a}$  και τα  $\vec{b}$ )

$$= \sum_i \vec{e}_i \cdot \sum_k a_k \frac{\partial b_i}{\partial x_k} = \sum_i \vec{e}_i (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_i)$$

$$= (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_1, \vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_2, \vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_3)$$

--- -- Κανόνας της αλυσίδας --- --

→  $f(x_1(t), x_2(t), x_3(t), t)$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \sum_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} \frac{dx_k}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \cdot \nabla f$$

↳  $\frac{dx}{dt}$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) f + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$$

$$\vec{F}(x(t), t) = (f_1(\vec{x}(t), t), f_2(\vec{x}(t), t), f_3(\vec{x}(t), t)) = \sum_k \vec{e}_k f_k$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = \sum_k \vec{e}_k \frac{df_k}{dt} = \sum_k \vec{e}_k (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla f_k) + \sum_k \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) F + \sum_k \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t}$$



$$4) \nabla \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \nabla \vec{a} + \nabla \vec{b}, \quad \nabla \times (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \nabla \times \vec{a} + \nabla \times \vec{b}$$

↑ απόδειξη τα  
 grad από άδρροισα (δράση σε κάθε άξονα) (χωρίς τελεία δράση σε διαυδρατικό υοτίση)

$$5) \nabla (f\vec{a}) = f \cdot \nabla \vec{a} + \nabla f \cdot \vec{a}, \quad \nabla \times (f\vec{a}) = f(\nabla \times \vec{a}) + \nabla f \wedge \vec{a}$$

$$(K1): \text{grad}(\text{εξ. div}) = \nabla(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) = (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b} + (\vec{b} \cdot \nabla) \vec{a} + \vec{a} \times (\nabla \times \vec{b}) + \vec{b} \times (\nabla \times \vec{a})$$

$$(K2): \text{div}(\text{εξ. div}) = \nabla \cdot (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \vec{b} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{a}) - \vec{a} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{b})$$

$$(K3): \text{rot}(\text{εξ. div}) = \nabla \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = (\vec{b} \cdot \nabla) \vec{a} - (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b} + (\nabla \cdot \vec{b}) \vec{a} - (\nabla \cdot \vec{a}) \vec{b}$$

- $\text{rot}(\text{grad}) = \nabla \times \nabla f = \vec{0}$
- $\text{div}(\text{rot}) = \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{a}) = 0$

--- Εφαρμογή ---

$$\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$\nabla x_i = \vec{e}_i$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{x} = 3$$

$$\nabla_{x_i} \cdot \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{div}(\text{grad}) = \nabla \cdot \nabla f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_3^2} = \nabla^2 \cdot f$$

η αλληλαδιανή  
 τελεστής Laplace

αλληλαδιανή  
 διαυδρατος

$$\nabla^2 \vec{a} = (\nabla_{x_1}^2, \nabla_{x_2}^2, \nabla_{x_3}^2)$$

$$\text{grad}(\text{div}) = \sum_k \vec{e}_k \cdot \sum_j \frac{\partial^2 a_j}{\partial x_k \partial x_j}$$

$$\text{rot}(\text{rot}) = \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{a}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{a}) - \nabla^2 \vec{a}$$

Ασκηση:

1) Έστω το βαθμωτό πεδίο  $f(\vec{x}) = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$  και τα διανυσματικά πεδία  
 $\vec{a} = (x_1, -x_2, 0)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (0, x_1 x_3, -x_1 x_2)$

$$i) (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) f; \quad ii) (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b}; \quad iii) \nabla \cdot \vec{b}; \quad iv) \nabla \times \vec{b}$$



2)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{x} = \vec{a}$ ,  $\forall \vec{a} = \text{σταθερό διάνυσμα}$   $\left(\frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial x_k}\right)$

i)  $\nabla(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}) = \vec{a}$  ii)  $\nabla \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{x}) = 2\vec{a}$

31-03-2016

2η Φραντσίση

- Προβλήματα

Άσκηση:

•  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 x_2 x_3$ ,  $\vec{a} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 - x_2 \vec{e}_2$ ,  $\vec{b} = x_3 x_1 \vec{e}_2 - x_1 x_2 \vec{e}_3$

► i)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) f$ , ii)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b}$ , vi)  $\nabla \cdot \vec{b}$

Λύση

i)  $\vec{a} \cdot \nabla = (a_1, a_2, a_3) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right) \Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{\vec{a} \cdot \nabla = \sum_k a_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}} \text{ (κατά μισό ξεχωριστά)}$$

•  $\vec{a} \cdot \nabla f = \sum_k a_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k}$

$$= a_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + a_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} + a_3 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3}$$

$$= \vec{a}_1 \cdot x_2 x_3 + a_2 \cdot x_1 x_3 + a_3 \cdot x_1 x_2$$

$$= x_1 x_2 x_3 + (-x_2) x_1 x_3 + 0$$

$$\boxed{\vec{a} \cdot \nabla f = 0}$$

ii)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b} = \sum_k a_k \frac{\partial \vec{b}}{\partial x_k} = \sum_k a_k \cdot \sum_\lambda \frac{\partial b_\lambda}{\partial x_k} \vec{e}_\lambda$

$$= \sum_k \sum_\lambda a_k \frac{\partial b_\lambda}{\partial x_k} \vec{e}_\lambda = \sum_\lambda \vec{e}_\lambda \cdot \sum_k a_k \frac{\partial b_\lambda}{\partial x_k}$$

$$= \sum_\lambda \vec{e}_\lambda (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_\lambda)$$

$$= (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_1, \vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_2, \vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_3)$$

$$\rightarrow \nabla b_1 = \vec{0}, \quad \nabla b_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (x_3 x_1) \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} (x_1 x_3) \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} (x_1 x_3) \vec{e}_3 = x_3 \vec{e}_1 + 0 \cdot \vec{e}_2 + x_1 \vec{e}_3$$

$$\rightarrow \nabla b_3 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (-x_3 x_2) \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} (-x_1 x_2) \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} (-x_1 x_2) \vec{e}_3 = -x_2 \vec{e}_1 - x_1 \vec{e}_2 + 0 \vec{e}_3$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_1 = 0, \quad \vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_2 = (x_1 \vec{e}_1 - x_2 \vec{e}_2) \cdot (x_3 \vec{e}_1 + 0 \vec{e}_2 + x_1 \vec{e}_3) = x_1 x_3 - 0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_1 = x_1 x_3$$

$$\rightarrow (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b} = (0, x_1 x_3, \dots)$$



$$\rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_3 = (x_1 \vec{e}_1 - x_2 \vec{e}_2) \cdot (-x_2 \vec{e}_1 - x_1 \vec{e}_2 + 0 \vec{e}_3) = -x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_2 + 0 = 0$$

$$\text{ii) } \nabla \vec{b} = \left( \sum_k \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \right) (x_1 x_2 \vec{e}_2 - x_1 x_2 \vec{e}_3) = \left( \vec{e}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \vec{e}_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \vec{e}_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right) ( ) = 0 + 0 + 0$$

Λύση:

• Αν  $\vec{x}$  το διάνυσμα θέσης,  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sum_k x_k \cdot \vec{e}_k$

► i)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{x} = \vec{a}$

Πύση:

i)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{x} = \sum_k a_k \vec{e}_k \left( \sum_l \vec{e}_l \frac{\partial}{\partial x_l} \right) x_l = \sum_k a_k \vec{e}_k (\vec{e}_k \cdot \vec{e}_k) = \sum_k a_k \vec{e}_k = \vec{a}$

• Αν  $\vec{a}$  σταθερό διάνυσμα:

► ii)  $\nabla(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}) = \vec{a}$

Πύση:

ii)  $\nabla(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}) = \vec{a} = \sum_k \vec{e}_k \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} (\sum_l a_l x_l) = \sum_k \vec{e}_k a_k \frac{\partial x_k}{\partial x_k} = \sum_k \vec{e}_k a_k = \vec{a}$

$\nabla(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}) = \sum_k \vec{e}_k a_k = \vec{a}$

Λύση:

•  $A_1: x_1 x_2 - x_3^2 + 15 = 0$ ,  $B_1: x_2^2 - 3x_3 + 5 = 0$ , Σημείο τομής  $A(3, -2, 3)$

► i) Γωνία  $\theta$ ; μεταξύ των κανόνων των δύο επιφανειών

ii) Το μοναδιαίο εφαπτόμενο διάνυσμα της  $C$  (η επιφάνεια τομής των δύο)

Πύση:

i) Το grad είναι κάθετο στην ισοσταθμική επιφάνεια στο σημείο επαφής, άρα:

$A_1: f = x_1 x_2 - x_3^2 = -15 = C_1$ ,  $B_1: g = x_2^2 - 3x_3 = -5 = C_2$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cdot \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\|}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{u}_A \cdot \vec{u}_B}{\|\vec{u}_A\| \cdot \|\vec{u}_B\|}$$

$$(\nabla f)|_A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \vec{e}_3 = x_2 \vec{e}_1 + x_1 \vec{e}_2 + (-2x_3) \vec{e}_3 = -2 \vec{e}_1 + 3 \vec{e}_2 - 6 \vec{e}_3$$



$$2) (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{x} = \vec{a}, \text{ Av } \vec{a} = \sigma \text{ αααααα } \text{ διαστάσεις } \left( \frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial x_k} \right)$$

$$i) \nabla (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}) = \vec{a} \quad ii) \nabla \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{x}) = 2\vec{a}$$

31-03-2016

εε φροντιστήριο

- φροντιστήριο

Άσκηση:

•  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 x_2 x_3$ ,  $\vec{a} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 - x_2 \vec{e}_2$ ,  $\vec{b} = x_3 x_1 \vec{e}_2 - x_1 x_2 \vec{e}_3$

► i)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) f$ , ii)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b}$ , vi)  $\nabla \cdot \vec{b}$

Λύση

$$i) \vec{a} \cdot \nabla = (a_1, a_2, a_3) \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{\vec{a} \cdot \nabla = \sum_k a_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k}} \text{ βασικώς ξεδεσμά}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \cdot \nabla f &= \sum_k a_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_k} \\ &= a_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} + a_2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} + a_3 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \\ &= a_1 \cdot x_2 x_3 + a_2 \cdot x_1 x_3 + a_3 \cdot x_1 x_2 \\ &= x_1 x_2 x_3 + (-x_2) x_1 x_3 + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{a} \cdot \nabla f = 0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ii) (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b} &= \sum_k a_k \frac{\partial \vec{b}}{\partial x_k} = \sum_k a_k \cdot \sum_l \frac{\partial b_l}{\partial x_k} \vec{e}_l \\ &= \sum_k \sum_l a_k \frac{\partial b_l}{\partial x_k} \cdot \vec{e}_l = \sum_l \vec{e}_l \cdot \sum_k a_k \frac{\partial b_l}{\partial x_k} \\ &= \sum_l \vec{e}_l (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_l) \\ &= (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_1, \vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_2, \vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \nabla b_1 = \vec{0}, \quad \nabla b_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (x_3 x_1) \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} (x_1 x_3) \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} (x_1 x_3) \vec{e}_3 = x_3 \vec{e}_1 + 0 \cdot \vec{e}_2 + x_1 \cdot \vec{e}_3$$

$$\rightarrow \nabla b_3 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (-x_1 x_2) \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} (-x_1 x_2) \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} (-x_1 x_2) \vec{e}_3 = -x_2 \vec{e}_1 - x_1 \vec{e}_2 + 0 \vec{e}_3$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_1 = 0, \quad \vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_2 = (x_1 \vec{e}_1 - x_2 \vec{e}_2) \cdot (x_3 \vec{e}_1 + 0 \vec{e}_2 + x_1 \vec{e}_3) = x_1 x_3 - 0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_1 = x_1 x_3$$

$$\rightarrow (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b} = (0, x_1 x_3, \dots)$$



$$\rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \nabla b_3 = (x_1 \vec{e}_1 - x_2 \vec{e}_2) (-x_2 \vec{e}_1 - x_1 \vec{e}_2 + 0 \vec{e}_3) = -x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_2 + 0 = 0$$

$$\Delta(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla \vec{b}) = \left( \sum_k \vec{e}_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} \right) (x_1 x_2 \vec{e}_2 - x_1 x_2 \vec{e}_3) = \left( \vec{e}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \vec{e}_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \vec{e}_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \right) ( ) = 0 + 0 + 0$$

Λύση:

• Αν  $\vec{x}$  το διάνυσμα θέσης,  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sum_k x_k \cdot \vec{e}_k$

► i)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{x} = \vec{a}$

Πύση:

i)  $(\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{x} = \sum_k \vec{e}_k (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla x_k) = \sum_k \vec{e}_k (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}_k) = \sum_k a_k \vec{e}_k = \vec{a}$

• Αν  $\vec{a}$  σταθερό διάνυσμα:

► ii)  $\nabla(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}) = \vec{a}$

Πύση:

ii)  $\nabla(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}) = \vec{a} = \sum_k \vec{e}_k \cdot \frac{\partial (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x})}{\partial x_k} = \sum_k \vec{e}_k \cdot \vec{a} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial x_k}$ ,  $\frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial x_k} = \sum_j \vec{e}_j \frac{\partial x_j}{\partial x_k} = \sum_j \vec{e}_j \delta_{jk} = \vec{e}_k$   
 $\nabla(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{x}) = \sum_k \vec{e}_k \vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}_k = \sum_k \vec{e}_k a_k = \vec{a}$

Λύση:

• A1:  $x_1 x_2 - x_3^2 + 15 = 0$ , B1:  $x_2^2 - 3x_3 + 5 = 0$ , Σημείο τομής A(3, -2, 3)

► i) Γωνία  $\theta = j$  μεταξύ των μαθητών των δύο επιφανειών

ii) Το μοναδιαίο εφαπτόμενο διάνυσμα της C (η επιφάνεια τομής των δύο)

Πύση:

i) Το grad είναι κάθετο στην ισοσταθμική επιφάνεια στο σημείο επαφής, άρα:

A1:  $f = x_1 x_2 - x_3^2 = -15 = C_1$ , B1:  $g = x_2^2 - 3x_3 = -5 = C_2$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cdot \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\|} \Rightarrow \boxed{\cos \varphi = \vec{u}_1 \cdot \vec{u}_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot (\nabla f)|_A &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \Big|_A \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \Big|_A \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_3} \Big|_A \vec{e}_3 \\ &= x_2 \Big|_A \vec{e}_1 + x_1 \Big|_A \vec{e}_2 + (-2x_3) \Big|_A \vec{e}_3 \\ &= -2 \vec{e}_1 + 3 \vec{e}_2 - 6 \vec{e}_3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\bullet \|\nabla f\|_A = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 3^2 + (-6)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9 + 36} = 7$$

↳ Ομοίως για την  $B_1$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet (\nabla g)_A &= \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1}\right)_A \cdot \vec{e}_1 + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2}\right)_A \cdot \vec{e}_2 + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_3}\right)_A \cdot \vec{e}_3 \\ &= 0 \cdot \vec{e}_1 + (2x_1)_A \cdot \vec{e}_2 + (-3) \vec{e}_3 \\ &= 0 \cdot \vec{e}_1 - 4 \vec{e}_2 - 3 \vec{e}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \|\nabla g\|_A &= \sqrt{0^2 + (-4)^2 + (-3)^2} = 5, \quad \cos \vartheta = \frac{(\nabla f)_A \cdot (\nabla g)_A}{\|\nabla f\|_A \cdot \|\nabla g\|_A} \\ &= \dots = \frac{-2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot (-4) + (-6) \cdot (-3)}{7 \cdot 5} \\ &= \frac{6}{35} \Rightarrow \vartheta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{6}{35}\right) \approx 80,199^\circ \text{ ή } 1,398 \text{ rad} \end{aligned}$$

ii)  $\vec{w}(a, b, \delta)$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) (\nabla f)_A \cdot \vec{w} &= 0 \text{ ~~αφα~~ } (-2\vec{e}_1 + 3\vec{e}_2 - 6\vec{e}_3) \cdot (a\vec{e}_1 + b\vec{e}_2 + \delta\vec{e}_3) = 0 \\ &\stackrel{\text{αφα}}{\implies} \boxed{-2a + 3b - 6\delta = 0} \quad (1a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) (\nabla g)_A \cdot \vec{w} &= 0 \text{ ~~αφα~~ } (0\vec{e}_1 - 4\vec{e}_2 - 3\vec{e}_3) \cdot (a\vec{e}_1 + b\vec{e}_2 + \delta\vec{e}_3) = 0 \\ &\stackrel{\text{αφα}}{\implies} \boxed{-4b - 3\delta = 0} \quad (2a) \Rightarrow \boxed{\delta = -\frac{4}{3}b} \quad (2b) \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \boxed{a^2 + b^2 + \delta^2 = 1} \quad (3a)$$

↳ μοναδιαίο θετικό διάνυσμα

$$\bullet \text{Απο } (1a) \xrightarrow{(2b)} \boxed{a = \frac{11}{2}b} \quad (1b)$$

$$\bullet \text{Απο } (3a) \xrightarrow{(1b)(2b)} \dots \rightarrow \boxed{\delta = \pm \frac{6\sqrt{1189}}{1189}}$$



7-4-16

3ο Πρόβλημα: Διαγώνισμα  
ιδιοτήτωνΠοιντ 7 σημείαΠαράδειγμα

$$\bullet A\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x} \quad A\vec{\delta} = \lambda\vec{\delta}$$

$$\hookrightarrow (A - \lambda I)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

Λύση

$$i) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x} \Rightarrow (A - \lambda I)\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A - \lambda I| = 0$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow (1-\lambda)(3-\lambda) = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_1 = -1}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \boxed{\lambda_2 = 3}$$

a) για  $\lambda_1 = -1$ ,  $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(A - \lambda_1 I)\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 - (-1) & 2 \\ 2 & 1 - (-1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_1 = -x_2}, \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_2 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = x_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{x_2 = 1}$$

b) για  $\lambda_2 = 3$

$$(A - \lambda_2 I)\vec{\delta}_2 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1-3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1-3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^* \\ \delta_2^* \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2\delta_1^* + 2\delta_2^* = 0 \\ 2\delta_1^* - 2\delta_2^* = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{\delta_1^* = \delta_2^*}, \vec{\delta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1^* \\ \delta_2^* \end{pmatrix} = \delta_2^* \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} \vec{u}_1 = (-1, 1)^T \\ \vec{u}_2 = (1, 1)^T \end{matrix}$$



$$ii) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x} \Rightarrow |A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \cancel{(-1)^{3+1}} \cdot \cancel{(2-\lambda)^{2+2}} \cdot \cancel{(2-\lambda)} \\ \Rightarrow (-1)^{1+1} (2-\lambda)^{3-2} (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 2 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \dots \\ \dots + (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow -(\lambda-1)(\lambda^2-6\lambda+5)=0 \rightarrow \lambda_1=1 \text{ (διπλόν)} \\ \lambda_2=5 \text{ (απλόν)}$$

a) Για  $\lambda_1=1$ :  $m_a=2$ ,  $m_g = n - \text{rank}(A - \lambda_1 I) = 3 - 1 = 2$  Γενικά  
( $m_a \geq m_g$ )

$$\bullet (A - \lambda_1 I) \vec{x}_a = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}_a = \vec{0} \Rightarrow x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -2x_2 - x_3 \\ \vec{x}_a = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \rightarrow \text{Αρα ο διανύσμος είναι } (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T \\ \rightarrow (-2x_2 - x_3, x_2, x_3)^T = \\ \lambda_2 (-2, 1, 0)^T + \lambda_3 (-1, 0, 1)^T$$

$$\bullet (-2x_2 - x_3, x_2, x_3)^T = (-2x_2, x_2, 0)^T + (-x_3, 0, x_3)^T \\ = x_2 (-2, 1, 0)^T + x_3 (-1, 0, 1)^T \\ \rightarrow \vec{x}_{a1} = (-2, 1, 0)^T, \quad \vec{x}_{a2} = (-1, 0, 1)^T$$

b) Για  $\lambda_2=5$ .

$$\bullet (A - \lambda_2 I) \vec{x}_b = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \vec{x}_b = \vec{0}$$

$$\rightarrow \bullet (x_{b1}, x_{b2}, x_{b3})^T = x_b (1, 1, 1)^T \xrightarrow{x_b=1} \vec{x}_b = (1, 1, 1)^T$$



• Διαφορικές Εξισώσεις:

$$y' = f(x) \cdot y + g(x) \quad \boxed{\text{L.ODE1}}, \quad y = y(x)$$

1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = f(x) \cdot y \Rightarrow y_0 = c \cdot e^{\int f(x) dx}$

2) Αναζητώ  $y_p = \bar{c}(x) \cdot e^{\int f(x) dx} \quad \text{Ⓐ} \Rightarrow \bar{c}' e^{\int f(x) dx} + \bar{c} f(x) \cdot e^{\int f(x) dx} = f \bar{c} e^{\int f(x) dx} + g(x) \Rightarrow$   
 $\bar{c}'(x) = \int g(x) \cdot e^{-\int f(x) dx} dx \Rightarrow$   
 $\boxed{y_p = e^{\int f(x) dx} \int g(x) \cdot e^{-\int f(x) dx} dx}$

$\rightarrow$  Γενική λύση:  $y = y_0 + y_p = e^{\int f(x) dx} (c + \int e^{-\int f(x) dx} \cdot g(x) dx)$

- Εφαρμογή:

a)  $y' = \frac{y}{x-1} + x^2 - 1$  λοξωδω, i)  $e^{\int f(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{dx}{x-1}} = x-1 \quad (1)$

ii)  $\int e^{-\int f(x) dx} \cdot g(x) dx \rightarrow \int \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} dx = \int (x+1) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + x \quad (2)$

(1), (2)  $\Rightarrow y = y_0 + y_p = (x-1) \left[ c + \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]$

b)  $y' = 2xy + 1$  λοξωδω, i)  $e^{\int f(x) dx} = e^{\int 2x dx} = e^{x^2}$

ii)  $\int g e^{-\int f(x) dx} dx = \int 1 \cdot e^{-x^2} dx$

$(= \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1) \cdot (n-1)!})$

$= e^{-x^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1} \cdot x^{2n-1}}{(2n-2)!} \rightarrow$  Βιβλίο ΓΡ Τύπος 3.3.214

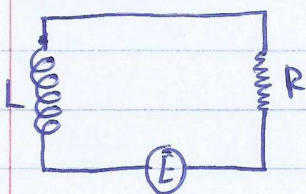
•  $\text{erf}(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$ ,  $y = e^{x^2} \left[ c + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \text{erf}(x) \right]$



$d) y = \frac{y}{x} + x \cdot \cos x$      $\cos x \cdot e^x$ ,    i)  $e^{\int f(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{dx}{x}} = x$   
 ii)  $\int_0^1 e^{-\int f dx} dx = \int_0^1 \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \sin x$

$\rightarrow \int \frac{\cos x}{x} dx = -\int_x^\infty \frac{\cos t}{t} dt$   
 $\rightarrow \int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = -\int_x^\infty \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$

Αυτήν: - - - - -



- 1)  $i(t) = ?$
- 2) Αν  $E = E_0 \sin(\omega t)$ ,  $i(0) = 0$

$y' = f(x) \cdot y + g(x)$

Ελατήριο με τριβές:  $m x'' = -kx - c(x')^2$ ,  $x = x(t)$

$\circ x' = \frac{dx}{dt} = p(x)$

$\circ \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{dp}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = p' \cdot x' = p p' \rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} = p x' = -\frac{c}{m} p - \frac{kx}{m} p^{-1}$

$y' = f(x)y + g(x)y^a, a \neq 0, 1$     Bernoulli (1695)

Δέρω:  $y(x) = z^\beta(x), \beta = \frac{1}{1-a}$      $\left. \begin{aligned} z' &= \frac{f(x)}{\beta} z + \frac{g(x)}{\beta} z^{\beta(a-1)+1} \\ y'(x) &= \beta z^{\beta-1} \cdot z' \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow z' = (1-a)f(x)z + (1-a)g(x)z^a$

Παράδειγμα - - - - -

$y' = -xy + xy^2$     (B)

$y(x) = z^\beta(x) = z^{-1}(x) \xrightarrow{(B)} z' = xz - x \Rightarrow \int \frac{e^{\int f(x) dx}}{z^a} dz = \int e^{\int x dx} \cdot \frac{1}{z} dx = \int \frac{e^{x^2/2}}{z} dx$



8-4-16

Διαφορικές Εξισώσεις

$$\bullet y' = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow y = cx - \frac{1}{2x}, \quad x=0 \exists \lambda \text{ και}$$

$$\bullet y' = -\frac{y}{x} + 4x^2 \rightarrow y = \frac{c}{x} + x^3, \quad x=0, c=0 \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \quad y=x^3$$

~~$$y' = -\frac{y}{x} + \frac{\sin x}{x} \rightarrow y = \frac{c - \cos x}{x}, \quad x=0, c=1 \left(\frac{0}{0}\right), y = \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} = 0$$~~

$$\bullet y' = -\frac{y}{x} + \frac{\cos x}{x} \rightarrow y = \frac{c + \sin x}{x}, \quad x=0, c=0 \left(\frac{0}{0}\right), y = \frac{\sin x}{x}, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} = 1$$

• Εξίσωση Riccati:  $y' = f_2(x)y^2 + f_1(x)y + f_0(x)$ ,  $f_0 f_2 \neq 0$

$$\textcircled{1} f_2 = a_2 f(x), \quad f_1 = a_1 f(x), \quad f_0 = a_0 f(x) \quad * \text{  }$$

$$\bullet \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) (a_2 y^2 + a_1 y + a_0)$$

$$\bullet \left( \frac{dy}{a_2 y^2 + a_1 y + a_0} \right) = f(x) dx + c$$

$$* \Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \text{ } y_3(x) \text{ λύση: } y = y_0 + \frac{1}{z(x)}$$

$$\rightarrow z' = -(2f_2 y_0 + f_1)z - f_2 \quad (\text{L.O.D.E.1})$$

$$\rightarrow y' = \varphi + ax^n y + ax^{n-1} \begin{cases} a=1, n=1 & y = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\lambda(c - \ln|x|)} \\ a=2, n=0 & y = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{cx^2 \cdot e^{2x} + 1 - 2x \cdot e^{-2x} \cdot E_1(2x)} \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \forall x \neq a$$

$$c = \text{πόλοι}, \quad x_0 = \pm e^c$$



$$\bullet E_i = \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx = \mathbb{E} + \ln|x| + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right]$$

$$\bullet C_i = \int \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$$

$$\bullet S_i = \int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

→ Πρώτη παράσταση αποτελείται από δύο 1<sup>ο</sup> βαθμίου:

• Διτλο κύκλωμα  $R_1 R_2 LC$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V' &= -\frac{1}{R_2} C V + \frac{1}{L} i \\ i &= -\frac{1}{L} V - \frac{R_1}{L} i \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} R_1 &= R_2 = 1 \text{ Ohm} \\ C &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Farad} \end{aligned} \left\} \begin{aligned} V' &= -\frac{1}{2} V + 2i \\ i &= -\frac{1}{2} V - \frac{1}{2} i \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} V &= V(t) \\ i &= i(t) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\}^*$$

\* Απόδειξη  $\rightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} V(i)$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dV}{di} \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{aV + bi}{\alpha V + \beta i} \left\} \begin{aligned} L &= \text{ghentis} \\ y &= y(x) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{a_1 + b_1 y}{\alpha_1 + \beta_1 y}, y \rightarrow \lambda x, \frac{\lambda(a_1 + b_1 y)}{\lambda(\alpha_1 + \beta_1 y)}$$

~~αποδεικνύεται ότι η λύση είναι η εξής:~~

•  $f(x, y), f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^k f(x, y)$  f ομογενής βαθμού k

$$\pi. x: f(x, y) = \lambda y \xrightarrow{\substack{\lambda = \lambda x \\ x = \lambda y}} \lambda^2 xy$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \xrightarrow{\substack{\lambda = \lambda x \\ y = \lambda y}} \lambda^2 (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + xy \longrightarrow \lambda^2 (x^2 + xy)$$

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 + x^2y + 2xy^2$$



•  $f, g$  ομογενείς ίδια βαθμια  $k$

•  $\frac{y}{x} = w(t) \Rightarrow \boxed{y = xw(t)}$

•  $y' = xw' + w$   
 $y' = \frac{f(x, xw)}{g(x, xw)} = \frac{f(x \cdot 1, xw)}{g(x \cdot 1, xw)} = \frac{x^k f(1, w)}{x^k g(1, w)} \Rightarrow$

$xw' + w = \frac{f(1, w)}{g(1, w)} = \frac{f(w)}{g(w)}$

$\frac{dw}{g(w)} = \frac{dx}{x} \rightarrow \boxed{\int \frac{dw}{g(w)} = \ln|x| + C}$

↓  
 χωρισμένων μεταβλητών

Παράδειγμα 1ο

•  $y' = \frac{my}{x-my} \quad y = xw \Rightarrow xw' + w = \frac{m+w}{1-mw} - w =$

•  $xw' = m \frac{1+w^2}{1-mw} \xrightarrow{xM} \frac{1}{m} \int \frac{1-mw}{1+mw^2} dw = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$

•  $\frac{1}{m} \arctan \frac{y}{x} - \ln \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + \ln|x| = \ln|x| + C$

$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Πολύμοι: } x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \right\} \frac{\theta}{m} - \ln r = C = r = k e^{\theta/m} \text{ βολή}$

Παράδειγμα 2ο

1α βαθμια:  $y' = \frac{x^2+y^2}{xy} \rightarrow \dots \quad xw' = \frac{1-w^2}{2w} \rightarrow \dots \quad y = \pm x \sqrt{\ln|x| + C}$

2α βαθμια:  $y' = \frac{x^2+y^2}{2xy} \rightarrow \dots \quad xw' = \frac{1-w^2}{2w} \rightarrow \dots \quad y = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + C}, C > 0$

$C > 0$   
 $x > 0, x > C$



$$\gg \gg : y' = \frac{y}{x} (\ln \frac{y}{x} + 1) \xrightarrow{y=ux} \quad x, y > 0$$

$$x u' = u (\ln u + 1) - u = u \ln u \quad \underline{x u'} \\ \frac{du}{u \ln u} = \frac{dx}{x} \xrightarrow{\int} \int \frac{du}{u \ln u} = \ln x + C$$

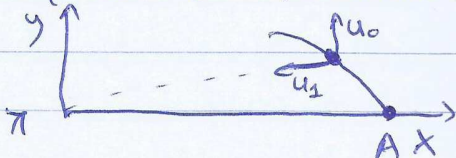
$$\frac{\ln | \ln u |}{\ln u} = \ln x + C$$

$$\ln u = Cx \rightarrow u = e^{Cx}$$

$$y = x e^{Cx}$$

- Ασκήσεις για το σπίτι:

Άσκηση: Ένα αεροπλάνο ξεκινάει από το κέρος α με προσοχή την πόλη P. Κατά την διάρκεια της πτήσης φεύγει ένας αέρας σταθερής ταχύτητας  $u_0$  (υπόθεση διεύθυνσης στον ανακείμενο-προσπίσω), το αεροπλάνο κινείται με σταθερή ταχύτητα  $u_1$ . Διερευνήστε αν θα φτάσει το αεροπλάνο στον προοριστό. Η απόσταση AP είναι α.



• Πλήρεις (τέλειες) εξισώσεις:

$$y' = \frac{x^2 + y}{x y + y^2}, \quad dy = y' dx \\ = \frac{x^2 + y}{x y + y^2} dx$$

•  $P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = 0$ ,  $P, Q$  συνεχής  $T \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$

$$= (x^2 + y) dx - (x y + y^2) dy = 0$$

- Αν  $\exists f(x,y)$  συνεχής μερικές παραγώγους:  $f_x = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ ,  $f_y = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  όπου  $\gamma$

$$: f_x = P, f_y = Q$$

$$\rightarrow df = f_x dx + f_y dy = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} (1) \text{ τέλεια} \\ \text{ή πλήρεις} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow f = 0 \rightarrow f(x,y) = C$$



• Αν (1) τέλεια,  $\exists f(x,y)$   $f_x = P$ ,  $f_y = Q$ ,  ~~$f_y = Q$~~

$\rightarrow P_y = f_{xy} = f_{yx} = Q_x$ , αναγκαία.

$\rightarrow P_y = Q_x$  αναγκαία και αρκούντως ή είναι και κανών,  
για την τέλειότητα της (1)

$\rightarrow$  πως βρίσκουμε τότε την  $f(x,y)$ ?

•  $f_x = P \xrightarrow{\int dx} f = \int P(x,y) dx + c(y) \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dy}}$   
 $f_y = Q = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int P dx + c'(y) \rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow c'(y) = Q - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int P dx \rightarrow c(y)$   
 συνάρτηση μόνο  
 του  $y$

•  $f_y = Q \xrightarrow{\int dy} f = \int Q dx + c(x) \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dx}}$   
 $f_x = P = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int Q dy + c'(x) \rightarrow$   
 $c'(x) = P - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int Q dy \rightarrow c(x)$   
 συνάρτηση μόνο  
 του  $x$ .

• Νύον της  $f$  (τέλεια συνάρτηση = C)  $F(x,y) = C$ .

Παράδειγμα 10

•  $\underbrace{\left(1 + x - \frac{2}{y}\right)}_{P(x,y)} dx + \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{2y}{y^2}\right)}_{Q(x,y)} dy = 0$   
 Νύον

• ΕΞΕΤΑΘΗ της συνθήκης  $P_y = Q_x$

•  $P_y = \frac{2}{y^2}$   
 •  $Q_x = \frac{2}{y^2}$   $\Rightarrow$   $P_y = Q_x$   $\Leftrightarrow$  τέλεια



$$\bullet f_x = p = 1 + x - \frac{2}{y} \xrightarrow{\int dx} F = x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x}{y} + c(y) \xrightarrow{\frac{d}{dy}}$$

$$\bullet f_y = 1 + \frac{2x}{y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^2} + c'(y) \rightarrow \boxed{c(y) = y}$$

L> A. ea  $F = x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x}{y} + y \Rightarrow$  Η λύση της (1) είναι:

$$F = C: \quad \boxed{x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{2x}{y} + y = C}$$

Παράδειγμα 2ο

$$\underbrace{(4x^3y^3 + 3x^2)}_p dx + \underbrace{(3x^3y^2 + 6y^2)}_q dy = 0$$

$$P_y = 12x^3y^2 = Q_x \rightarrow \text{τέλεστα} \rightarrow f(x,y) \rightarrow y = \left(\frac{C-x^3}{2+x^4}\right)^{1/3}$$

14-4-16

Διαφορικές Εξισώσεις

Ricatti:  $y' = f_2(x)y^2 + f_1(x)y + f_0(x)$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y' = y^2 + 2y + \frac{2}{x}, \quad y_a = -\frac{1}{x}, \quad \text{όπου} \quad \boxed{\begin{matrix} y = y_a + \frac{1}{z(x)} \\ y = -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z(x)} \end{matrix}} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{z'}{z^2}, \quad \text{όπου:} \quad \textcircled{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{z'}{z^2} = \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x}\right) + \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{z'}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{xz} + \frac{2}{z} - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{z'}{z^2} = -\frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{2}{xz} - \frac{2}{z} \Rightarrow z = -1 + \frac{2}{xz} - 2z$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{z' = \left(\frac{2}{x} - 2\right)z - 1} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{1a) \text{ Ομογενής: } z' = \left(\frac{2}{x} - 2\right)z \Rightarrow z_0(x) = ce^{\int f(x) dx}}$$

$$z_0(x) = ce^{\int \left(\frac{2}{x} - 2\right) dx}$$

$$z_0(x) = ce^{2 \ln|x| - 2x}$$

$$\boxed{z_0(x) = Cx^2 \cdot e^{-2x}}$$

$$\textcircled{1b) \text{ Μη ομογενής: } z_p(x) = e^{\int f dx} \cdot \int g e^{-\int f dx} dx}$$

$$= x^2 \cdot e^{-2x} \int (-1) \cdot e^{2x-2 \ln x} dx$$

$$\star \textcircled{1 \text{ ου}}: \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2} dx = -\frac{e^{2x}}{x} + 2 \int \frac{e^{2x}}{2x} dx = -\frac{e^{2x}}{x} + 2 \text{Ei}(2x) = -x^2 e^{-2x} \int \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2} dx \quad \star$$



Λογότε:  $z = z_0 + z_1 = cx^2 \cdot e^{2x} - x^2 \cdot e^{2x} \left[ -\frac{e^{2x}}{x} + 2Ei(2x) \right] = \dots$

①  $\Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{cx^2 \cdot e^{2x} + x - 2x^2 \cdot e^{-2x} \cdot Ei(2x)}$

• Ομογενής:  $y' = -\frac{2x^2 + y^2}{xy}$  ②  $\frac{dy}{dx} \text{ με } y = xw(x) \rightarrow w + xw' = -\frac{2x^2 + x^2w^2}{x^2w} \Rightarrow$

$xw' = -\frac{2+w^2}{w} - w = -\frac{2}{w} - 2w \Rightarrow$

$xw' = -2\frac{1+w^2}{w} \Rightarrow x \frac{dw}{dx} = -2\frac{1+w^2}{w} \Rightarrow \frac{w}{1+w^2} dw = -\frac{2}{x} dx \Rightarrow$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2w}{1+w^2} = -\frac{2}{x} dx \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+w^2) = -2 \ln|x| + C \Rightarrow$

$\ln(1+w^2) = -4 \ln|x| + 2C \stackrel{C_1 = 2C}{\Rightarrow} 1+w^2 = e^{\ln|x|^{C_1}} \cdot e^{C_2} \Rightarrow$

$\frac{C = e^{C_2}}{x^4} \rightarrow 1+w^2 = \frac{C}{x^4} \Rightarrow w^2 = \frac{C-x^4}{x^4} \rightarrow w = \pm \frac{\sqrt{C-x^4}}{x^2}$

$\frac{w = \frac{y}{x}}{\frac{y}{x}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{C-x^4}}{x^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{C-x^4}}{x}}$

,  $C > 0$ , με  $(-x^4 \geq 0 \Rightarrow)$

$|x| \leq C^{1/4}$ ,  $x_0 = 0$  πότος  
,  $\sqrt{C} > 0$

$\rightarrow f(x, y, y', y'') = 0$ , ομογενής ως προς  $y, y', y''$  βαθμιά  $k$

~~.....~~

$F(x, \lambda y, \lambda y', \lambda y'') = \lambda^k F(x, y, y', y'')$

$\rightarrow$  Μέθοδος για επίλυσης:

$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\int z(x) dx} \rightarrow y' = z \cdot e^{\int z dx}, y'' = (z' + z^2) \cdot e^{\int z dx}$  υποβιβασμός γὰς  $z$

$\text{π.χ: } x^2 y y'' = (y - xy')^2 \xrightarrow{\text{A}} x^2 \cdot e^{\int z dx} (z' + z^2) e^{\int z dx} = (e^{\int z dx} - x z e^{\int z dx})^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $x^2 e^{2\int z dx} (z' + z^2) = e^{2\int z dx} (1 - xz)^2 \Rightarrow x^2 z' + x^2 z^2 = 1 + x^2 z^2 - 2xz = 5$

$\boxed{z' = -\frac{2}{x}z + \frac{1}{x^2}} \rightarrow \text{a) Ομογενής: } z' = -\frac{2}{x}z \Rightarrow z_0 = ce^{\int f dx} = ce^{\int (-\frac{2}{x}) dx} = ce^{-2 \ln|x|} = \frac{c}{x^2}$

$\text{b) Μη ομογενής: } z_p = e^{\int f dx} \int g e^{-\int f dx} dx = \frac{1}{x^2} \int \frac{1}{x^2} e^{2 \ln|x|} dx$

$= \frac{1}{x^2} \int 1 dx = \frac{1}{x}$

$z = z_0 + z_p = \frac{c}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x}, \int z dx = -\frac{c}{x} + \ln|x| + C_2$

•  $y = e^{\int z(x) dx} = e^{-\frac{c}{x} + \ln|x| + C_2}$

$y = e^{C_2 |x|} \cdot e^{-\frac{c}{x}} = c_2 |x| \cdot e^{-\frac{c}{x}} = \underbrace{c_2}_{\text{σταθερά}} \cdot x \cdot e^{-\frac{c}{x}}, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$



**ODEs 2** (I)  $y'' = f(x) \xrightarrow{\int} y' = \int f dx + c_1 \xrightarrow{\int} y = \int (\int f dx) dx + c_1 x + c_2$

(II)  $y'' = f(x, y')$   $\frac{\partial \xi \tau \omega}{y'' = z'(x)}$   $z' = f(x, z)$  ODE 1

π.χ.  $y'' = \frac{y'}{x} \left[ 1 - \frac{(y')^2}{2x} \right] \longrightarrow z' = \frac{1}{x} z - \frac{1}{2x^2} z^3$  **(A) Bernoulli**  $z = u^{\frac{1}{1-a}} = u^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

**(A)**  $u' = -\frac{2}{x} u + \frac{1}{x^2}$

a) Ομογενής:  $v_0 = (e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx}) = (e^{-2 \ln|x|}) = \frac{c}{x^2}$

b) Μη ομογενής:  $u_p = e^{\int f dx} \int g e^{-\int f dx} dx$   
 $= e^{-2 \ln|x|} \int \frac{1}{x^2} e^{2 \ln|x|} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{x^2} \int 1 dx$

$u = u_0 + u_p = \frac{c+x}{x^2}$  **(B)**  $\longrightarrow z = \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+c}} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+c}}$  **(x, M)**

$dy = \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x+c}} \xrightarrow{\int} y = \pm \frac{2}{3} (x+c)^{3/2} + 2c \sqrt{x+c} + c_2 \quad (x > -c)$

(III)  $y'' = f(y, y')$  δείχνει το λ-αυτονομία

∂ξτω:  $y' = p(y) \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{dp}{dy} p = p p'$   $\rightarrow p p' = f(y, p)$ ,  $p = y' = \varphi(y, (x)) \xrightarrow{x, M}$   
first integral

π.χ.  $y'' = -y(y')^3 \xrightarrow{y' = p(y)} p p' = -y p^3 \xrightarrow{x, M}$

$\rightarrow \frac{dp}{p^2} = -y p^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p^2} = -y dy \xrightarrow{\int}$   
 $-\frac{1}{p} = -\frac{y^2}{2} + c_1 = \frac{-y^2 + 2c_1}{2}$

$p = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{y^2 - c_1} \xrightarrow{x, M} (y^2 - c_1) dy = 2 dx \rightarrow$

$y^3 - c_1 y - 2x = c_2$

$\frac{dy}{p(y), (x)} = dx \xrightarrow{\int} \int \frac{dy}{p(y), (x)} = x + c_2$

$\int$  to  $\int$   
 $F(x, y, (c_1, c_2)) = 0$

closed-form solution

π.χ 2

$y'' = (y+y')y' \xrightarrow{y' = p(y)} p p' = (y+p)p \xrightarrow{LODE}$   $p = \frac{dy}{dx} = (e^y - y) - 1$

$\int \frac{dy}{(e^y - y) - 1} = x + c_2 \rightarrow \nexists$   $\text{da } c \neq 0$



15-4-16

Επιλύσεις ανώτερων τάξης

• Γραμμική ODE 2 με ομογενή και ανώμαλη

↳  $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$  ομογενής περίπτωση

•  $y_1(x) \rightarrow z^n$   
Προσέγγιση  
λύσης

Γ.Α.  $\Delta$   $\begin{matrix} \text{Povun} \\ \text{Noun} \\ \text{+ } (c_1 y_1, c_2 y_2) \end{matrix}$  •  $\det \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{pmatrix} = 0$   $x \in (a,b)$   
 $\hookrightarrow w[y_1, y_2]$   
 $\bullet \det \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ y_1' & y_2' & y_3' \\ y_1'' & y_2'' & y_3'' \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$   
 $\hookrightarrow w[y_1, y_2, y_3]$

Π.Α.Τ:  $y(x_0) = y_0, y'(x_0) = y_1$   
 $y''(x_0) = y_2$

$y_2 = S(x) \cdot y_1(x) \xrightarrow{(1)}$   
 $y_2', y_2''$

$S''y_1 + S'(2y_1' + py_1) = 0$   
 $S'' + S'(2\frac{y_1'}{y_1} + p) = 0 \xrightarrow{\int}$   
 $S' \xrightarrow{\int} S$

•  $S(x) = C \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} \cdot e^{-\int p(x) dx} dx$   
 $S(x) = \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} \cdot e^{-\int p(x) dx} dx$

$w[y_1, y_2] = \det \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_1 \int \dots \\ y_1' & y_1' + \frac{1}{y_1} e^{-\int p dx} \end{pmatrix}$   
 $= e^{-\int p dx} \neq 0$

$y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int p dx} dx \quad (1)$

Εφαρμογή:

1:  $y'' = y \rightarrow y'' - y = 0$

λύσεις:  $e^x, e^{-x}$

•  $y_1 = e^x, y_2 = e^x \int \frac{1}{e^{2x}} \cdot e^{-\int 0 dx}$   
 $= e^x \left( -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right)$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-x}$

2:  $xy'' - (x+1)y' + y = 0$

•  $y_1 = e^x, \dots$   $xy'' - (x+1)y' + y = 0$   $\Delta \text{ο } x \Rightarrow$   
 $y'' - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)y' + \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \quad (1)$   
 $p(x)$



$$\int \frac{1}{e^{2x}} e^{\int (1 + \frac{1}{x}) dx} dx = \int e^{-2x} \cdot x e^x dx = \int x \cdot e^{-x} dx =$$

$$- e^{-x} (x+1) \rightarrow y_2 = - e^{-x} \cdot e^x (x+1) = -(x+1)$$

$$\int x e^x dx = e^x (x-1)$$

$$\int x \cdot e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} (x+1)$$

↳ Αντιστροφήν διαδικασίας στο πν λύση  $-(x+1)$  στην  $e^x$

3:  $(1+x^2)y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 0$

Λύση:  $x$

$$y_1 = e^{kx} (ax^2 + bx + c), \quad y_2 = x$$

$$\bullet y_2 = x \int \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot e^{-\int \frac{-2x}{1+x^2} dx} dx$$

$$\bullet \int \frac{1+x^2}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + x \rightarrow y_2 = x(x - \frac{1}{x}) = x^2 - 1$$

$$y = (c_1 x + c_2(x^2 - 1))$$

~~scribble~~

~~scribble~~

• Γραμμική LODE 2 με διακριτάς συντελεστές μν ομογενής

$$\rightarrow x^2 y'' + 3xy' + y = 0$$

$$L \rightarrow y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = r(x) \quad (*)$$

$$\rightarrow x y' - cx + 2y' + 2y = 0$$

(no homogen)

• Ομογενής  $\rightarrow y_1, y_2 =$  ιδιώδης

$$y_0 = (c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2)$$

$\rightarrow$  Αν υποθέσουμε μια γενική λύση  $y_{\mu}$   $\Gamma_{\mu}(1) \quad \Gamma_{\mu}(1) = \Rightarrow$

$$y = y_0 + y_{\mu} = (c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2) + y_{\mu}$$

$\rightarrow$  Υποθέτω  $y_{\mu} = (c_1(x)y_1 + c_2(x)y_2)$  Μέθοδος μεταβολής των παραμέτρων (Lagrange)

$$\bullet y_{\mu}' = (c_1' y_1 + c_2' y_2) + (c_1 y_1' + c_2 y_2')$$

$$\text{Θέτω } (c_1' y_1 + c_2' y_2) = 0$$

$$\bullet y_{\mu}'' = c_1 y_1'' + c_2 y_2'' + (c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2')$$

$$(c_1 (y_1'' + p_1 y_1' + q_1 y_1) + c_2 (y_2'' + p_2 y_2' + q_2 y_2)) + (c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' + r(x))$$



$$\bullet y_1(x) \longrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} y_1 c_1' + y_2 c_2' &= 0 \\ y_1' c_1' + y_2' c_2' &= r(x) \end{aligned} \right\} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{pmatrix}}_{W(y_1, y_2) \neq 0} \begin{pmatrix} c_1' \\ c_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix}$$

$c_1' = \frac{W_2}{W}$   
 $c_2' = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} r & y_2 \\ y_2' & y_1 \end{pmatrix}}{W}$

$$\bullet c_1' = \frac{W_2}{W}$$

$$c_2' = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} r & y_2 \\ y_2' & y_1 \end{pmatrix}}{W}$$

## Εφαρμογή

1.  $\bullet y^{(4)} + p_3(x)y^{(3)} + p_2(x)y^{(2)} + p_1(x)y' + p_0(x)y = v(x)$

Λύση

$\rightarrow$  Έστω  $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4$  λύσεις της ομογενούς

$\bullet$  Υποθέτουμε  $y_p = c_1(x)y_1 + c_2(x)y_2 + c_3(x)y_3 + c_4(x)y_4$   
της μη ομογενούς

$\rightarrow$  και κατασκευάζοντας έχουμε 3 εξισώσεις:

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_4 \\ y_1' & y_2' & y_3' & y_4' \\ y_1'' & y_2'' & y_3'' & y_4'' \\ y_1''' & y_2''' & y_3''' & y_4''' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1' \\ c_2' \\ c_3' \\ c_4' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ r(x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \bullet W \neq 0 \\ \bullet c_1 = \int \frac{W_1}{W} dx \end{matrix}$$

2.  $\bullet (1-x)y'' + xy' - y = 2(x-1)^2 e^{-x}$

Λύση;  $y_1 = x$

Γ.Λ.:  $y = y_h + y_p = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + y_p$   
 $y_1, y_2$  διατεταγμένες της ομογενούς

$$\hookrightarrow y'' + \frac{x}{1-x} y' - \frac{1}{1-x} y = -2(x-1) \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int p dx} dx = x \int \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\frac{x}{1-x}} dx dx$$

$$= \pm x \int \frac{e^x}{x^2} (x-1) dx = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$= \pm x \left( \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx \right)$$



$$= \pm x \left( \frac{e^x}{x} + \int \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx - \int \frac{e^x}{x^2} dx \right)$$

$$= \pm e^x \rightarrow y_2 = e^x, y_3 = C_1 \cdot x + C_2 e^x$$

• Γραμμική ODE 2 με συναρτησιακά συντελεστές  
 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$  (ομογενής)

(y<sub>φ</sub>) Ξεχωριστά με την μέθοδο Lagrange (μ.μ.στ)  
 υποθέτουμε  $y = C_1(x)y_1 + C_2(x)y_2$   
 και (1) κατασκευάζουμε το σύστημα

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1' \\ C_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \int \frac{W_2}{W} dx \\ C_2 = \int \frac{W_1}{W} dx \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & e^x \\ 1 & e^x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1' \\ C_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet W = x e^x - e^x = (x-1)e^x \\ \bullet W_1 = -e^x r = -2(x-1) \\ \bullet W_2 = x r_0 = -2x(x-1)e^x \end{array} \right\} = \begin{cases} \bullet C_1 = \int \frac{2(x-1)}{(x-1)e^x} dx = -2e^{-x} \\ \bullet C_2 = -2 \int \frac{x(x-1)e^x}{(x-1)e^x} dx = -2 \int x e^{2x} dx \\ = \frac{2x+1}{2} \cdot e^{2x} \end{cases}$$

Για το ορίσι:

$$1) (1-x)y'' + xy' + y = x^2 - 1 \rightarrow y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + x^2 + 2x e^{x-1} - 1 + x + 3 - 2e^{x-1} Ei(1-x)$$

$$\left( \int \frac{e^{ax}}{x} dx Ei(ax), \int \frac{e^{ax}}{x} dx = -\frac{e^{ax}}{x} + a Ei(ax) \right)$$

$$2) xy'' - (x+1)y' + y = x e^{2x} \rightarrow y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + \frac{x-1}{2} \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = x \rightarrow y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 - x e^{x-1} - x$$



• RODE 2 με σταθερά συντελεστές (α-αριθμός)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow y'' + ay' + by = 0 \\ \rightarrow \text{Υποθέτουμε λύση } y = e^{\lambda x} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0 \\ \Delta = a^2 - 4b \end{array}$$

①  $\Delta > 0$   $\rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2} \rightarrow e^{\lambda_1 x}, e^{\lambda_2 x}$   $\det \begin{pmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 x} & e^{\lambda_2 x} \\ \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} & \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) e^{\lambda_1 x} e^{\lambda_2 x} \neq 0$

•  $y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$

$y'' - ky = 0, k > 0$   
 $\lambda = k \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{k}$   
 $e^{\sqrt{k}x}, e^{-\sqrt{k}x}$

• χαρακτηριστική εξίσωση  $\lambda^2 - k = 0$   
 $y'' = \lambda^2$   
 $y' = \lambda$   
 $y = 1$

②  $\Delta = 0$   $\rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda = -\frac{a}{2} \rightarrow y_1 \cdot e^{\frac{-a}{2}x}, y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int p dx} dx$

•  $y_2 = e^{-\frac{a}{2}x} \int e^{ax} \cdot e^{-ax} dx = x e^{-\frac{a}{2}x} = x e^{ax} \rightarrow y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{\frac{-a}{2}x}$

③  $\Delta < 0$   $\rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-a \pm i\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2} = r \pm i\omega, r = -\frac{a}{2}, \omega = \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2}$

•  $e^{(r+i\omega)x}, e^{(r-i\omega)x}, e^{rx} \cdot e^{i\omega x} = e^{rx} (\cos \omega x + i \sin \omega x)$

$e^{+i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

•  $(c_1 e^{(r+i\omega)x} + c_2 e^{(r-i\omega)x}) = e^{rx} [c_1 (\cos \omega x + i \sin \omega x) + c_2 (\cos \omega x - i \sin \omega x)]$

$c_1 = \frac{A-2iB}{2} \rightarrow = e^{rx} [(c_1 + c_2) \cos \omega x + i(c_1 - c_2) \sin \omega x]$

$c_2 = \frac{A+2iB}{2} \rightarrow = e^{rx} (A \cos \omega x + B \sin \omega x)$

$= A e^{rx} \cos \omega x + B e^{rx} \sin \omega x$

$c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{C}$

$\Delta < 0$   $\rightarrow r \pm i\omega$   $e^{i\theta}$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{χαρακτηριστική εξίσωση}$   
 $r = -\frac{a}{2}, \omega = \frac{\sqrt{4b-a^2}}{2}$

$y_1 = e^{rx} \cos \omega x, y_2 = e^{rx} \sin \omega x$  } (1)  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$   $\rightarrow$   $y_1', y_1''$   $y_2', y_2''$

$\hookrightarrow W = \det \begin{pmatrix} e^{rx} \cos \omega x & e^{rx} \sin \omega x \\ e^{rx} (r \cos \omega x - \omega \sin \omega x) & e^{rx} (r \sin \omega x + \omega \cos \omega x) \end{pmatrix} = \omega e^{2rx} \neq 0$



- $y'' + \kappa y = 0$ ,  $\kappa > 0$
- $\lambda^2 + \kappa = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \pm i\sqrt{\kappa}$

21-04-16

## Διαφορικές Εξισώσεις

• Μέθοδος Lagrange: (Γενική λύση)  $y_m = y_0 + y_p$

(π.χ: για  $y'' + p_1(x)y' + q_1(x)y = r(x)$ )  
 $y_m = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + y_p$  με  $y_p = q_1(x)y_1 + c_2(x)y_2$ )

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1' \\ c_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r(x) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow [W] \begin{pmatrix} c_1' \\ c_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow c_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_2 \\ r(x) & y_2' \end{vmatrix}}{|W|} = \frac{|W_1|}{|W|}, \quad \rightarrow c_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 0 \\ y_1' & r(x) \end{vmatrix}}{|W|} = \frac{|W_2|}{|W|}$$

Άσκηση I: !! SOS ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ !!

$$xy'' - (x+1)y' + y = xe^{2x} \quad \left( \cdot y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int p_1(x) dx} dx \right)$$

$$\rightarrow y_{10} = x+1, \quad y_{20} = e^x$$

Λύση

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{10} & y_{20} \\ y_{10}' & y_{20}' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1' \\ c_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r(x) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1(x) = -\frac{e^{2x}}{2} \\ c_2(x) = x \cdot e^x \end{cases}$$

Άσκηση II:

$$x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = \begin{cases} x \\ x^3 \end{cases} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0 \\ \text{ομογενής} \end{array} \right)$$

Λύση

$$(x = e^t \rightarrow t = \ln x)$$

Lagrange:  $\begin{pmatrix} y_{10} & y_{20} \\ y_{10}' & y_{20}' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1' \\ c_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ r(x) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1' \\ c_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{x} \end{pmatrix}$



$$\rightarrow c_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & x^2 \\ \frac{1}{x} & 2x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-x}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \boxed{c_1(x) = -\ln|x|}$$

$$\rightarrow c_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow c_2 = \int \frac{dx}{x^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{c_2(x) = \frac{1}{x}}$$

Aufgabe II B:

$$x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = x^3 \rightarrow y_{10} = x, y_{20} = x^2$$

Lösung

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1' \\ c_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow c_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & x^2 \\ x & 2x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-x^3}{x^2} = -x \Rightarrow \boxed{c_1(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow c_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} x & 0 \\ 1 & x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{c_2(x) = x}$$



Θεωρία:

$$y'' + py' + qy = e^{rx} F(x) \Rightarrow y_{\text{r.h.}} = c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x) + y_p(x)$$

1)  $F(x) = B_n x^n + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + B_1 x + B_0$

a)  $\lambda \notin \text{roots}$   $\Rightarrow y_p = A_n x^n + \dots + A_1 x + A_0$

b)  $\lambda \in \text{roots}$   $\Rightarrow y_p = x(A_n x^n + \dots + A_1 x + A_0)$

2)  $F(x) = e^{rx} (B_n x^n + B_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + B_1 x + B_0)$

a)  $\lambda = r \notin \text{roots}$   $\Rightarrow y_p = e^{rx} (A_n x^n + \dots + A_1 x + A_0)$

b)  $\lambda = r \in \text{roots}$   $\Rightarrow y_p = x e^{rx} (A_n x^n + \dots + A_1 x + A_0)$

c)  $\lambda = r \in \text{roots}$   $\Rightarrow y_p = x^2 e^{rx} (A_n x^n + \dots + A_1 x + A_0)$

3)  $F(x) = (B_n x^n + \dots + B_0) \cdot e^{ax} \cdot \cos(\beta x)$

i)  $(B_n x^n + \dots + B_0) e^{ax} \cdot \cos(\beta x)$

ii)  $(B_n x^n + \dots + B_0) e^{ax} \cdot \sin(\beta x)$

iii)  $(B_n x^n + \dots + B_0) e^{ax} \cdot \cos(\beta x) + (C_n x^n + \dots + C_0) e^{ax} \cdot \sin(\beta x)$

i, ii)  $\rightarrow$  a)  $\lambda = a \pm bi \notin \text{roots}$   $\Rightarrow y_p = (A_n x^n + \dots + A_0) e^{ax} \cos(\beta x) + (B_n x^n + \dots + B_0) e^{ax} \sin(\beta x)$

b)  $\lambda = a \pm bi \in \text{roots}$   $\Rightarrow y_p = x(A_n x^n + \dots + A_0) e^{ax} \cos(\beta x) + x(B_n x^n + \dots + B_0) e^{ax} \sin(\beta x)$

iii)  $\rightarrow$  a)  $\lambda = a \pm bi \notin \text{roots}$   $\Rightarrow y_p = (A_n x^n + \dots + A_0) e^{ax} \cos(\beta x) + (B_n x^n + \dots + B_0) e^{ax} \sin(\beta x)$

$\delta = \max(n, m)$

b)  $\lambda = a \pm bi \in \text{roots}$   $\Rightarrow y_p = x( ) \dots + x( ) \dots$



## Asunon:

1)  $y'' + y' - 2y = x^2$

2)  $y'' - y = xe^x$

3)  $y'' - 4y = 2x \cos x$

!! oruñ eššräckw!!

4)  $y'' + 2y' + 2y = x^2 e^{-x} \sin x$

5)  $y'' - 2y' - 3y = 7e^x - 10 \sin x$

1)  $y'' + y' - 2y = x^2$

a) Opogevn:  $y'' + y' - 2y = 0$

$\rightarrow$  X.Eššio:  $k^2 + k - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow k_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2)}}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{k_1 = -2}, \boxed{k_2 = 1}$

$\begin{cases} y_{10} = e^{k_1 x} \\ y_{20} = e^{k_2 x} \end{cases}$

$\rightarrow y_{10}(x) = e^{-2x}, y_{20}(x) = e^x$

b) To  $\emptyset$  šš pisa  $m$  X.Eššio. šš  $y_p = Ax^2 + Bx + \Gamma$  (i)

(i)  $\rightarrow y_p' = 2Ax + B, y_p'' = 2A$

(1)  $\xrightarrow{(i)}$   $-2Ax^2 + 2(A+B)x + 2A + B - 2\Gamma = x^2 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{2}, \Gamma = -\frac{3}{4}$

$\rightarrow$  šš šš šš šš:  $y(x) = \underbrace{(1 \cdot e^{-2x} + 2 \cdot e^x)}_{(y_0)} - \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{4}\right)}_{(y_p)}$

2)  $y'' - y' = xe^x$

a) Opogevn:  $y'' - y' = 0$

$\rightarrow$  X.Eššio:  $k^2 - k = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{k_1 = 1}, \boxed{k_2 = -1}$

$\rightarrow y_{10}(x) = e^{k_1 x} = e^x, y_{20}(x) = e^{k_2 x} = e^{-x^2}$

b) To  $\mu = 1$  pisa  $m$  X.Eššio. šš  $y_p = x(Ax + B)e^x$  (ii)

(2)  $\xrightarrow{(ii)}$   $4Ax + 2(A+B) = x \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4}, B = -\frac{1}{4}$

$\rightarrow$  šš šš šš šš:  $y(x) = (1 \cdot e^x + 2 \cdot e^{-x} + \frac{1}{4}x(x-1)e^x)$



$$4) y'' + 2y' + 2y = x^2 \cdot e^x \sin x$$

a) Ομογενής:  $y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$

$$\rightarrow \chi.Εξισ: \chi^2 + 2\chi + 2 = 0 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{\chi_1 = -1+i}, \quad \boxed{\chi_2 = -1-i}$$

β) Το  $-1+i$  φίσα της  $\chi.Εξισ.$  άρα  $y_{p1} = x(Ax^2 + Bx + \Gamma)e^{-x} \cos x + x(\bar{A}x^2 + \bar{B}x + \bar{\Gamma})e^{-x} \sin x$  (iv)

$$(4) \xrightarrow{(iv)} \pi_1(x) \cos x + \pi_2(x) \sin x = x^2 \sin x \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{6}, B = 0, \Gamma = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\bar{A} = 0, \bar{B} = \frac{1}{4}, \bar{\Gamma} = 0$$

↳ Άρα γενική λύση:  $y_{fn}(x) = (c_1 \cdot e^{-x} \cos x + c_2 \cdot e^{-x} \sin x - \frac{1}{2} x (\frac{1}{3} x^2 - \frac{1}{2}) e^{-x} \cos x + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \cdot e^{-x} \sin x$

$$5) y'' - 2y' - 3y = 2e^x - 10 \sin x$$

$y_{p1}(x)$  μια μερική λύση της  $y'' + py' + qy = f_1(x)$  } η  $y_{p1}(x) + y_{p2}(x)$  είναι  
 $y_{p2}(x)$  μια μερική λύση της  $y'' + py' + qy = f_2(x)$  } μια μερική λύση της  
 $y'' + py' + qy = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$

a) Ομογενής:  $y'' - 2y' - 3y = 0$

$$\rightarrow \chi.Εξισ: \chi^2 - 2\chi - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\chi_1 = 3}, \quad \boxed{\chi_2 = -1}$$

β) Διάσπαση σε:  $y'' - 2y' - 3y = 2e^x$ ;  $y'' - 2y' - 3y = -10 \sin x$

$$\rightarrow y_{p1}(x) = e^{k_1 x}, \quad y_{p2}(x) = e^{k_2 x} = e^{-x}$$



22-4-16

Αιτιολογία Εξισώσεων

• Εξίσωση Euler:

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

Για  $n=2$ :

$(n=2) \quad x^2 y'' + a x y' + b y = 0, \quad y = y(x), \quad x > 0$

$\rightarrow x = e^t \rightarrow t = \ln x, \quad y(x) = y(t(x))$

$\rightarrow y'_x = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} y'_t \rightarrow x y'_x = y'_t$

$\rightarrow y''_{xx} = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} y''_t + \frac{1}{x^2} y'_t \cdot x y''_t + y''_{tt}$

$\left. \begin{aligned} & \bullet y''_{tt} + (a-1)y'_t + by = 0 \\ & \rightarrow \lambda^2 + (a-1)\lambda + b = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{χ. Εξίσ.$

$\hookrightarrow \Delta = (a-1)^2 - 4b$

• Av  $\Delta > 0$   $\rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2 = \frac{1-a \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$

$y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} = c_1 x^{\lambda_1} + c_2 x^{\lambda_2}$

• Av  $\Delta = 0$   $\rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda = \frac{1-a}{2}$

$y = (c_1 + c_2 t) e^{\lambda t} = (c_1 + c_2 \ln x) x^{\lambda}$

• Av  $\Delta < 0$   $\rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = r \pm iw \rightarrow e^{rt} \cos(\omega t), e^{rt} \sin(\omega t)$

$y = (c_1 e^{rt} \cos \omega t + c_2 e^{rt} \sin \omega t) = x^r [(c_1 \cos(\omega \ln x) + c_2 \sin(\omega \ln x))]$

Εφαρμογή

►  $x^3 y''' + a x^2 y'' + b x y' + c y = 0$

$x = e^t, \quad y'_x = \frac{1}{x} y'_t, \quad y''_{xx} = \frac{1}{x^2} (y''_{tt} - y'_t), \quad y'''_{xxx} = \frac{1}{x^3} (y'''_{ttt} - 3y''_{tt} + 2y'_t)$

$y'''_{ttt} + (a-3)y''_{tt} - (a-b-2)y'_t + c y = 0$

$\lambda (m:3) \quad x^\lambda, \ln x x^\lambda, t^2 x^\lambda$   
 $e^{\lambda t}, t e^{\lambda t}, t^2 e^{\lambda t}$



(h)

$$x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)$$

$$\bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ μεταβλητές προς}$$

→ τα παραστήν ως προς τον χρόνο

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1(t) &= f_1(t, x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) &= f_2(t, x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ &\vdots \\ \dot{x}_n(t) &= f_n(t, x_1, \dots, x_n) \end{aligned} \right\} (S)$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{F}: \mathbb{R}^{1+n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \text{ με συνιστώσες } f_i: \mathbb{R}^{1+n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\bar{x} = \bar{F}(t, \bar{x})} \quad (S) \quad \frac{\pi \text{AT } i}{(S) + (A\bar{x})} \quad t=t_0$$

$$\rightarrow t=t_0, \boxed{\bar{x}(t_0) = \bar{x}_0} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_{10} \\ x_{20} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n0} \end{pmatrix}$$

### Δείγματα ύπαρξης & μοναδικότητας της λύσης:

(πAT)  $(S) + (A\bar{x})$  Αν  $f_i, f_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}, i, j = 1, \dots, n$   
 $\exists$  μοναδική  
 $(t_0 - a, t_0 + a)$  σωστή σε περιοχή  $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{1+n}$   
 $: (t_0, \bar{x}_0) \in D \Rightarrow \exists a > 0$

$\rightarrow \dot{\bar{x}} = \bar{F}(\bar{x}) \rightarrow$  αυτόνομο  $\frac{d\bar{x}}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{dx_i}{dt} = 0$   
 $F(x_1, \dots, x_n, t) = 0$   
 μονοταρά, ομογενής μακρότα στο  $\mathbb{R}^n$

$\hookrightarrow$  πω εξαλειφεί το (S)  $= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} f_i = 0$

(πρώτο ολοκλήρωμα)  
 first integral

### Παράδειγμα δυνάμεως

$$\dot{x}_1 = p_{11}(t)x_1 + p_{12}(t)x_2 + \dots + p_{1n}(t)x_n + r_1(t)$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = p_{21}(t)x_1 + \dots + p_{2n}(t)x_n + r_2(t)$$

⋮

$$\dot{x}_n = p_{n1}(t)x_1 + \dots + p_{nn}(t)x_n + r_n(t)$$

$$\bar{x} = P\bar{x} + \bar{n}(t), P = (p_{ij}(t))_{n \times n} \quad i, j = 1$$

δραμικό σύστημα (as) η n οφθαλμής

↓



γραμμικό σύστημα (as)  $\frac{r-n \text{ αδιάφορος}}{\bar{r}=0 \text{ αδιάφορος}}$   
αυτόνομο (as)

$P_{ij}(t) = \alpha \delta_{ij}$ ,  $r(t) = \alpha \delta_{ij}$

• Εφαρμογή:

•  $y'' + ty + 5y = e^t$ ,  $y = y(t)$

$\{ y = x_1, y' = x_2 \}$

•  $x_1' = x_2$

•  $x_2' = -5x_1 - tx_2 + e^t$

$y''' + (t-1)y'' + t^2y' + (t+3)y = te^t$

$\{ y = z_1, y' = z_2, y'' = z_3 \}$

$z_1' = z_2$

$z_2' = z_3$

$z_3' = (t+3)z_1 - t^2z_2 + (1-t)z_3 + te^t$

$\begin{pmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -5 & -t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^t \end{pmatrix}$

$\bar{z}' = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -(t+3) & -t^2 & 1-t \end{pmatrix} \bar{z} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ te^t \end{pmatrix}$

• Γενικά έχουμε:

$y^{(n)} + f_{n-1}(t)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + f_1(t)y' + f_0(t)y = r(t)$

$\{ x_1 = y, x_2 = y', \dots, x_n = y^{(n-1)} \}$

$\bar{x}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 01 \\ -f_0 & -f_1 & \dots & \dots & -f_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \bar{x} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ r(t) \end{pmatrix}$



• παραδείγματα

$$y'' - \xi(1-y^2)y' + y^3 = 0$$

$$\xi \begin{cases} z_1 = y, & z_2 = y', & z_1' = z_2, & z_2' = \xi(1-z_2^2)z_1 - z_1^3 \end{cases}$$

17-5-16

Διττά σύστημα διαφορικών εξισώσεων

$$1) \vec{x}' = P\vec{x}, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} -0,1 & 0,075 \\ 0,1 & -0,2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{x} = \vec{x}(t)$$

• Βήμα 1:  $|P - \lambda I| = 0$  (ιδιοτιμές)

$$\begin{vmatrix} -0,1 - \lambda & 0,075 \\ 0,1 & -0,2 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \dots \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 + 0,3\lambda + 0,0125 = 0 \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -0,25 \\ \lambda_2 = -0,05 \end{cases}$$

• Βήμα 2: Ιδιοδιανύματα  $\vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$a) \text{για } \lambda_1 = -0,25: P\vec{\xi}_1 = \lambda_1\vec{\xi}_1 \Rightarrow (P - \lambda_1 I)\vec{\xi}_1 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -0,1 - (-0,25) & 0,075 \\ 0,1 & -0,2 - (-0,25) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0,15 & 0,075 \\ 0,1 & 0,05 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

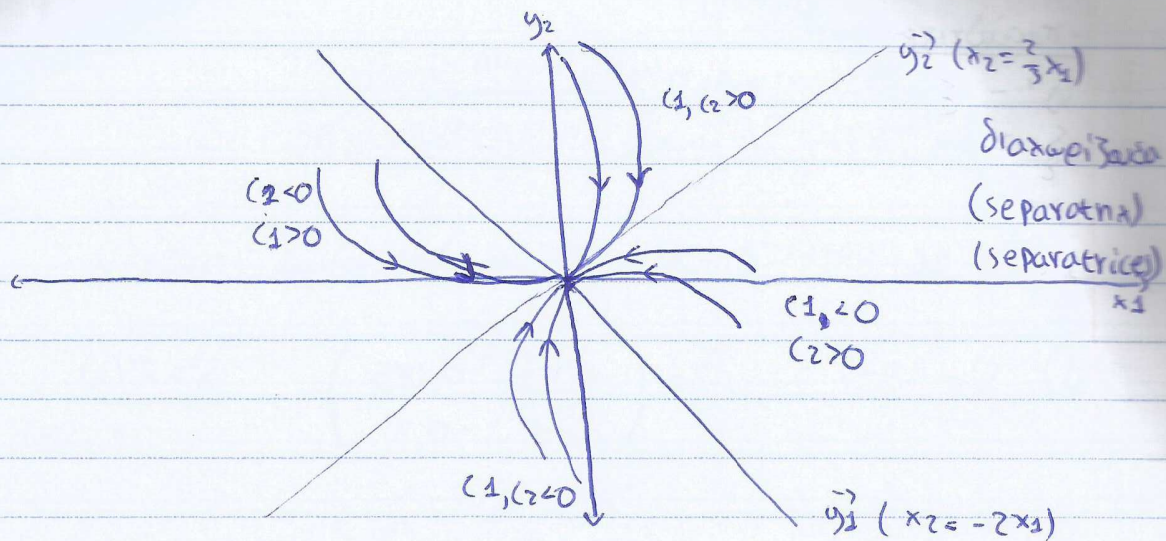
$$2x_1 = -y_1 \xrightarrow{\text{για } y_1=1} x_1 = -0,5 \rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\xi}_1 = (-0,5, 1)^T}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{για } \lambda_2 = -0,05: P\vec{\xi}_2 = \lambda_2\vec{\xi}_2 \Rightarrow (P - \lambda_2 I)\vec{\xi}_2 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -0,05 & 0,075 \\ 0,1 & -0,15 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$0,1x_2 = 0,15y_2 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{3}{2}y_2 \xrightarrow{\text{για } y_2=1} x_2 = 1,5 \rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\xi}_2 = (1,5, 1)^T}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} &= c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \vec{\xi}_1 + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} \vec{\xi}_2 = c_1 e^{-0,25t} \begin{pmatrix} -0,5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-0,05t} \begin{pmatrix} 1,5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -0,5 e^{-0,25t} c_1 + 1,5 e^{-0,05t} c_2 \\ e^{-0,25t} c_1 + e^{-0,05t} c_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -0,5 e^{-0,25t} & 1,5 e^{-0,05t} \\ e^{-0,25t} & e^{-0,05t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \Phi(t) \text{ (γεν. επίλυση) } \end{aligned}$$





→ Το Σ.Ι.  $O(0,0)$  αδυσπρωτινώς ευσταθής κόμβος (node)

$$2) \mathcal{X} = P\bar{\mathcal{X}}, \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

• Βήμα 1: Ιδιοτιμές  $|P - \lambda I| = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 4 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \dots \dots \quad \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -1 \\ \lambda_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

• Βήμα 2: Ιδιοδιάνυκτα

a) για  $\lambda_1 = -1$ :  $P\bar{\xi}_1 = \lambda_1 \bar{\xi}_1 \Rightarrow \bar{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda_1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1-\lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow$$

$$2x_1 + y_1 = 0 \xrightarrow{y_1=1} x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{\bar{\xi}_1 = (-0,5, 1)^T}$$

β) για  $\lambda_2 = 3$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \dots$$

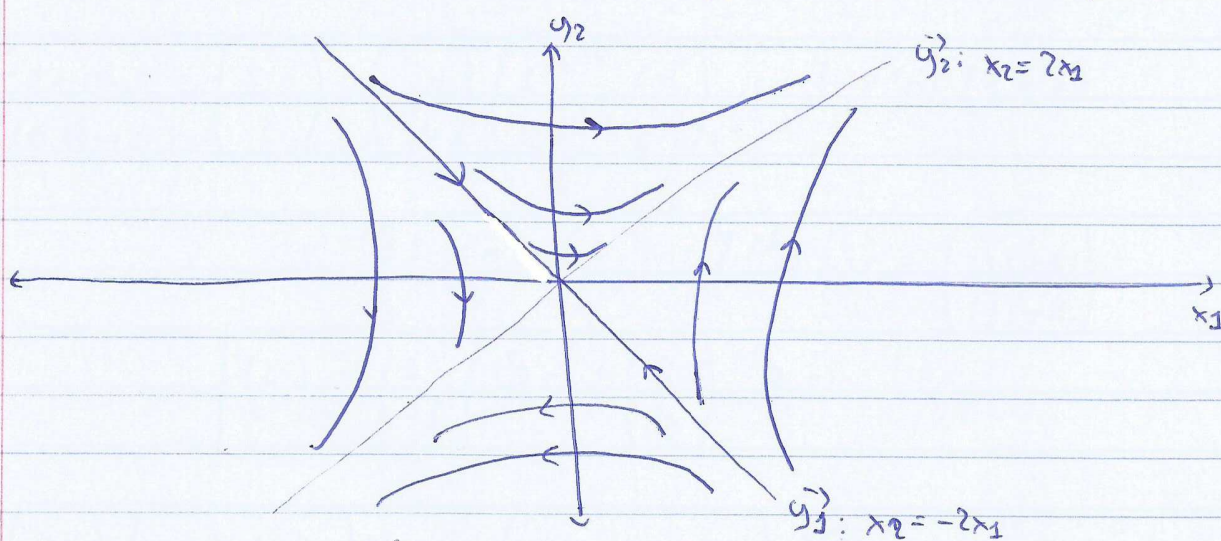


$$-2x_2 + y_2 = 0 \xrightarrow{y_2=1} x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{\vec{\xi}_2 = (0,5, 1)^T}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^2 c_i e^{\lambda_i t} \vec{\xi}_i = c_1 e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} -0,5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 0,5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{\varphi}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -0,5 e^{-t} & 0,5 e^{3t} \\ e^{-t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow$  Το Σ.Ι.  $O(0,0)$  χαρακτηρίζεται ως σημείο ομαλίου (saddle point)



Ταράξεις για :  $P = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\lambda_1 = -4, \lambda_2 = -1$   
 Εξάδυναμι  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \vec{\xi}_1 + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} \vec{\xi}_2 \end{array} \right\}$

2)  $\vec{x}' = P \vec{x} \rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$  ( $m_a = 2, m_g = n - \text{rank}(P - \lambda I) = 1$  (εδώ))  
 $\int \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\lambda t}$   
 $e^{\lambda t} (\vec{n} + t \vec{\xi})$   
 $n_r = m_a - m_g$

3)  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow (\lambda-2)^2 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \lambda = 2$  (διπλός)

Για  $\lambda = 2$ :  $\begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3-2 \end{pmatrix} \vec{\xi} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$



$$x_1 = -y_1 \xrightarrow{y_1=1} \boxed{\vec{\xi} = (-1, 1)^T}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{rank}(P - \lambda I) = 1 \Rightarrow m_g = n - \text{rank}(P - \lambda I) \\ = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n_r = m_a - m_g = 2 - 1 = 1 \text{ γενικευμένο ιδιοδιάνυσμα}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

• Έστω  $\vec{n}$  το γενικευμένο ιδιοδιάνυσμα

$$(P - \lambda I)\vec{n} = \vec{\xi} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow n_1 + n_2 = 1 \xrightarrow{n_2=0} \vec{n}_1 = 1 \\ \Rightarrow \vec{n} = (1, 0)^T$$

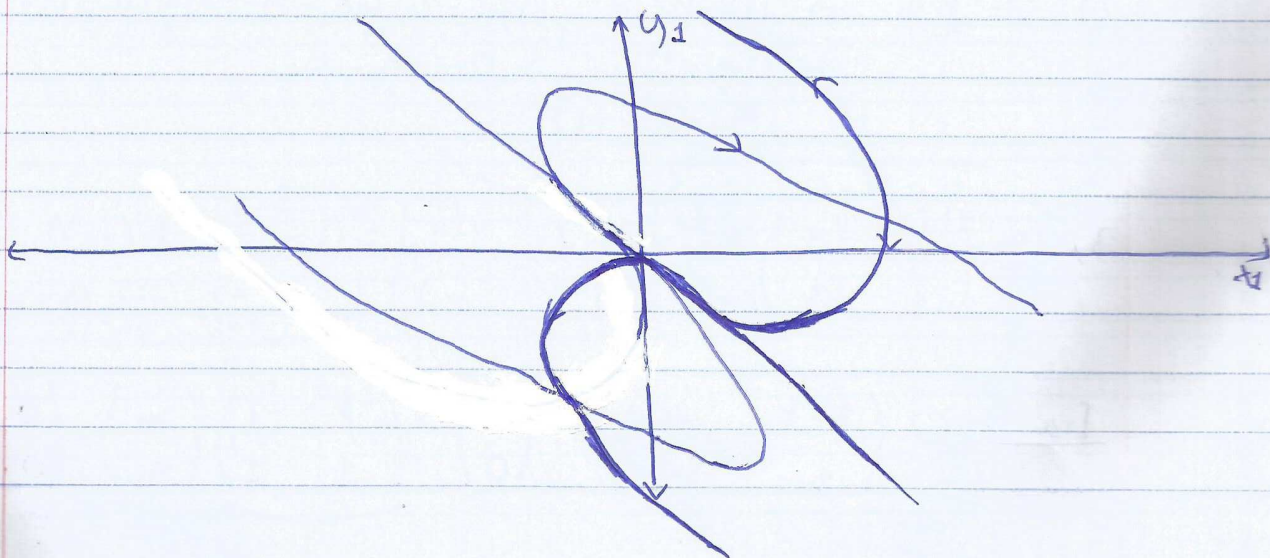
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} = c_1 e^{2t} \vec{\xi} + c_2 e^{2t} (\vec{n} + t \vec{\xi})$$

$$= c_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{2t} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$= e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -c_1 + (c_2 - c_2 t) \\ c_1 + c_2 t \end{pmatrix} = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1-t \\ 1 & t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\hookrightarrow \varphi(t)$

$\rightarrow$  Το Σ.Ι: ευφωτισμένο υόρβος





$$3) P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (-1-\lambda)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = -1 \text{ διτλῆ}}$$

$$(P - \lambda I) \vec{\xi} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \xi_2 = 0 \\ \xi_2 \text{ αυθαίρετο} \end{array} \right\} \vec{\xi} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(P - \lambda I) \vec{\eta} = \vec{\xi} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \eta_2 = 1 \\ \eta_1 \text{ αυθαίρετο} \end{array} \right\} \vec{\eta} = (0, 1)^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix} &= c_1 e^{\lambda t} \vec{\xi} + c_2 e^{\lambda t} (\vec{\eta} + t \vec{\xi}) \\ &= e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 + c_2 t \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{-t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad \hookrightarrow \varphi(t) \end{aligned}$$