

29 apr 2021

PRECISAZIONE

Instab. (nel metodo di linearizzazione)

$$y' = Ay + \tilde{R}(y)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_F \quad \leftarrow o(|y|)$

$$A = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

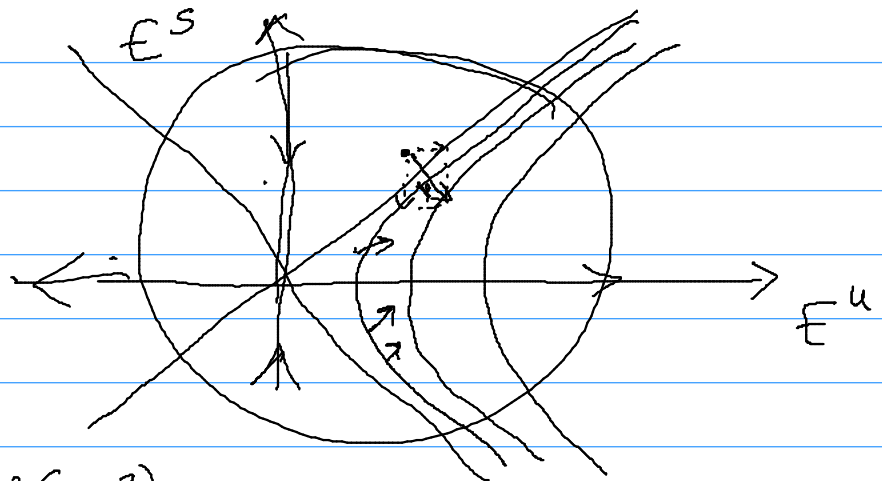
$$\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_k < 0 < \lambda_{k+1} \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$$

$$W(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \leq k} x_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \geq k+1} x_i^2$$

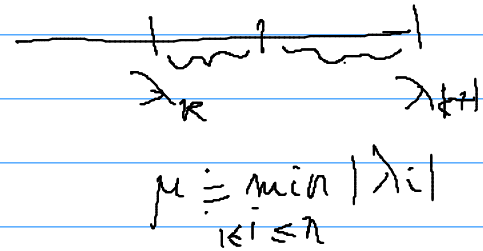
$$\dot{W}(x) = \nabla W \cdot F =$$

$$= -\sum_{i \leq k} x_i x_i' + \sum_{i \geq k+1} \lambda_i x_i^2 + \nabla W \cdot \tilde{R}$$

$\downarrow o(|x|^2)$



$$\geq \left( \mu + \frac{o(x^2)}{x^2} \right) |x|^2 \geq \frac{\mu}{2} |x|^2 > 0$$



$\exists \delta > 0 \quad 0 < |x| < \delta$

$$\begin{cases} Y' = A(t) \cdot Y \\ Y(0) = Id \end{cases}$$

$$A \in (\mathbb{R}^M (n \times n))$$

$$\overset{\circlearrowleft}{A(t) + A(t)^T = 0}$$

$Y$  soluz. matriciale di

(le colonne  $Y_i$  sono sol dell'eq  $\begin{cases} y' = Ay \\ y(0) = e_i \end{cases}$   $A(t)$  antisimmetr  $\forall t$ )

Verificare che  ${}^t Y(t) Y(t) = I$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y(t) \in SO(n) \forall t$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} ({}^t Y(t) Y(t)) = ({}^t Y'(t) Y(t) + {}^t Y(t) Y'(t))$$

$$= ({}^t \overbrace{Y(t)}^{\circlearrowleft} \overbrace{A(t)}^{\circlearrowleft} \overbrace{Y(t)}^{\circlearrowright} + {}^t \overbrace{Y(t)}^{\circlearrowleft} \overbrace{A(t)}^{\circlearrowleft} \overbrace{Y(t)}^{\circlearrowright}) = {}^t Y(t) ({}^t A(t) + A(t)) Y(t)$$

$${}^t Y(t) Y(t) = {}^t Y(0) Y(0) = I$$

Oss  $\det(Y(t)) = 1$  perché  $|\det(Y(t))| = 1$

$$\det(Y(0)) = 1$$

per continuità  
della funz. determinate  
e di  $Y(t)$

Es 2

$$\begin{cases} y_1' + 2y_2 = \cos t \\ y_2' - 2y_1 = \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$y' = Ay + b(t)$$

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

$$b(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y(t) = e^{tA} \int_0^t e^{-sA} b(s) ds + e^{tA} \cdot \xi$$

$\xi = y(0)$

$$e^{tA} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t & -\sin 2t \\ \sin 2t & \cos 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

↑  
visto volta scorsa

$$e^{-tA} b(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t & + \sin 2t \\ -\sin 2t & \cos 2t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\cos 2t \cos t} + \boxed{\sin 2t \sin t} \\ -\sin 2t \cos t + \cos 2t \sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$t = 2t - t$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\cancel{2}t) \\ -\sin(\cancel{2}t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_0^t e^{-sA} f(s) ds = \begin{pmatrix} \sin(t) \\ \cos(t) - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{tA} \int_0^t e^{-sA} f(s) ds = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t & -\sin 2t \\ \sin 2t & \cos 2t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin(t) \\ \cos(t) - 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t \sin t - \sin 2t (\cos t - 1) \\ \sin 2t \sin t + \cos 2t (\cos t - 1) \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ sol particolare del sist. non omog

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t + \sin 2t \\ \cos t - \cos 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{tA} \xi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t & -\sin 2t \\ \sin 2t & \cos 2t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \cos 2t - \xi_2 \sin 2t \\ \xi_1 \sin 2t + \xi_2 \cos 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

sol sist. omogeneo

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

$$y' = Ay \quad (*)$$

- Discutere la stabilità dell'origine
- scrivere la sol generale di (\*)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x' = ax + by & (1) \\ y' = cx + dy & (2) \end{cases}$$

può essere risolto riducendosi ad un'eq del II° ordine

$$\begin{aligned} x(0) &= x_0 \\ y(0) &= y_0 \\ \text{Derivo (1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$x'' = ax' + by' \stackrel{(2)}{=} ax' + bcx + dby \stackrel{(1)}{=} ax' + bcx + dx' - adx$$

$$x'' - \underbrace{(a+d)}_{\text{tr}A} x' + \underbrace{(ad-bc)}_{\text{det}A} x = 0$$

Con calcoli analoghi si ottiene che  $y'' - (\text{tr}A)y' + (\text{det}A)y = 0$

Siano  $u_1, u_2$  sol di  $u'' - (\text{tr}A)u' + (\text{det}A)u = 0$   
lin indep

$$\begin{cases} x = c_1 u_1 + c_2 u_2 \\ y = d_1 u_1 + d_2 u_2 \end{cases}$$

$$x(0) = x_0$$

$$y(0) = y_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} x'(0) &= ax_0 + by_0 \\ y'(0) &= cx_0 + dy_0 \end{aligned}$$

OSS: lo stesso metodo per eq non omogenee  
 es. provare a risolvere **ES2** riducendosi  
 alla sol di due eq del  $\mathbb{I}^o$  ordine *non omogenee*

$$\begin{cases} x' = ax + by + f(t) \\ y' = cx + dy + g(t) \end{cases}$$

Es: si  $y$  soluzione massimale  $y'' = f(y)$  con  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

(1) mostrare che  $y \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$  Lip.

(2) mostrare che, se  $y \equiv 0$  allora  $Z = \{t: y(t) = 0\}$   
 non ha punti di accumulazione (al finito)

OSS:  $y'' = -y$  ha come sol  $\sin t$   $Z = \{k\pi; k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

$$I = [a, b]$$

$\gamma \in C^1(I, \mathbb{R}^m)$  iniettiva  $|\gamma'(t)| \neq 0 \quad \forall t$

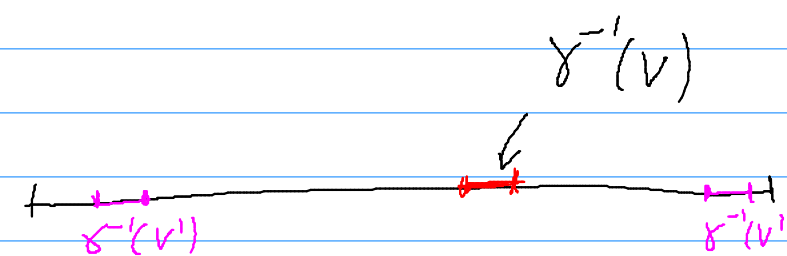
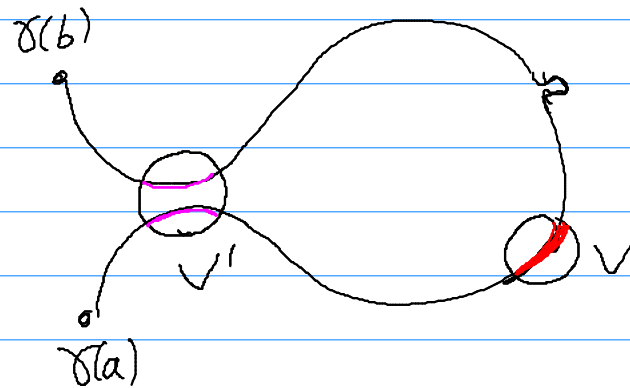
Allora  $H^1(\text{supp } \gamma) = \int_I |\gamma'(t)| dt$   $\text{supp } \gamma = \gamma(I)$

S.P.G. posso supporre  $|\gamma'(t)| = 1 \rightsquigarrow H^1(\text{supp } \gamma) = |I| = H^1(I)$

$(\Leftarrow) \quad \gamma : I \rightarrow \gamma(I) \text{ è } 1\text{-Lip.} \Rightarrow H^1(\gamma(I)) \leq 1 \cdot H^1(I) \quad (*)$

$(\Rightarrow) \quad H^1(I) \leq H^1(\gamma(I))$

$\phi(s, t)$  è est. per cont.  
ponendo  $\phi(t, t) = 1$   
 $\phi(s, t) > 0$  (inj  $\gamma$ )



$$\mu \doteq \inf_{\substack{(s,t) \in I^2 \\ s \neq t}} \frac{|\gamma(s) - \gamma(t)|}{|s - t|}$$

$\mu > 0 \leftarrow$  è minimo di funz. continua su un compatto

$|\gamma(s) - \gamma(t)| \geq \mu |s - t| \quad \text{con } \mu > 0$

fisso  $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{2}$

①  $\gamma' \in U.C. \Rightarrow \exists \omega(\varepsilon) : |t_1 - t_2| < \omega(\varepsilon) \Rightarrow |\gamma'(t_1) - \gamma'(t_2)| < \varepsilon$

fisso  $\delta < \mu \cdot \omega(\varepsilon)$

se  $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\text{diam}(V) < \delta \Rightarrow (1-\varepsilon)\text{diam}(\gamma^{-1}(V)) \leq \text{diam}(V)$  ②

diam ② se  $\gamma^{-1}(V) = \emptyset$  non c'è nulla da dire

$$t_1, t_2 \in \gamma^{-1}$$

$$\delta \geq |\gamma(t_1) - \gamma(t_2)| \geq \mu |t_1 - t_2| \Rightarrow |t_1 - t_2| < \omega(\varepsilon)$$

$$\delta > \text{diam}(V) \geq |\gamma(t_1) - \gamma(t_2)| = \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \gamma'(s) ds \right| = \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \gamma'(t_1) ds + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \gamma'(s) - \gamma'(t_1) ds \right| \geq$$

$$\geq \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \gamma'(t_1) ds \right| - \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \gamma'(s) - \gamma'(t_1) ds \right| \geq |t_2 - t_1| - \varepsilon |t_2 - t_1| = (1-\varepsilon) |t_2 - t_1|$$



$$\text{diam}(V) \geq (1-\varepsilon) \text{diam}(\gamma^{-1}(V))$$

se  $\{V_i\}$  è un  $\delta$ -ric di  $\gamma(I)$

$\{\gamma^{-1}(V_i)\}$  è un  $2\delta$ -ric. di  $I$

$$(1-\varepsilon)H'_{2\delta}(I) \leq (1-\varepsilon) \sum \text{diam}(\gamma^{-1}(V_i)) \leq \sum \text{diam}(V_i)$$

$$(1-\varepsilon)H'_{2\delta}(I) \leq H'_\delta(\gamma(I)) \quad \delta \rightarrow 0$$

$$(1-\varepsilon)H'(I) \leq H'(\gamma(I)) \quad \text{dato che } \varepsilon \text{ è arbitrario}$$

$$H'(I) \leq H'(\gamma(I))$$

Es: Se  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$  è una sottovarietà compatta allora

$\exists \delta > 0$  tale che, posto  $N_\varepsilon(S) \doteq \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : d(x, S) < \varepsilon\}$ ,

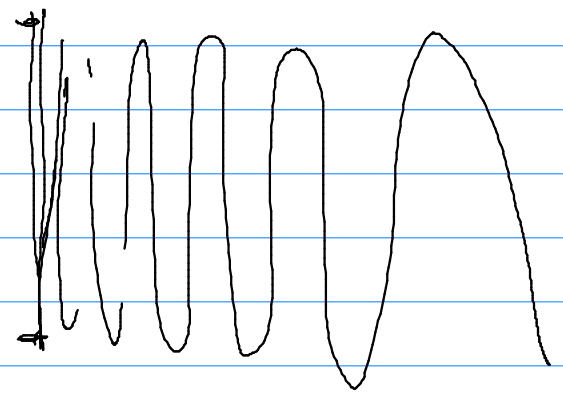
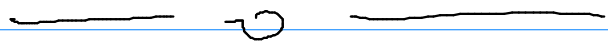
$\forall p \in N_\varepsilon(S) \quad \exists! \bar{p} \in S$  f.c.  $d(p, \bar{p}) = \min_{z \in S} d(p, z)$



Es:  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ . Se  $H'(A) = 0 \Rightarrow A$  è totalmente sconnesso

Dire se vale il viceversa per  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

↓  
Se  $x \neq y$  allora  $x$  e  $y$  appartengono a due diverse comp. connesse di  $A$



← connesso  
non connesso per archi