

Programa eigenvectors () do Maxima.

A: matrix ([-0.7, 0.5], [0.5, -0.6]);

 \swarrow 1ª linha \nwarrow 2ª linha
eigenvectors(A); \rightarrow duas listas $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{valores próprios + multiplicidades} \\ \text{vetores próprios} \end{array} \right.$

Soluções das sistemas dinâmicos lineares.

$$A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v} \quad (\lambda = \text{valor próprio, } \vec{v} = \text{vetor próprio})$$

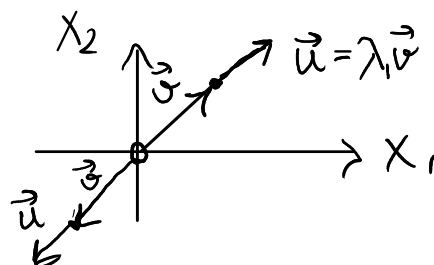
$$\text{seja: } \vec{r} = \vec{v}e^{\lambda t} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A\vec{r} = (A\vec{v})e^{\lambda t} = \lambda\vec{v}e^{\lambda t} = \lambda\vec{r} \\ \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \lambda\vec{v}e^{\lambda t} = \lambda\vec{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = A\vec{r} \Rightarrow \vec{r} = \vec{v}e^{\lambda t} \text{ é solução particular do sistema.}$$

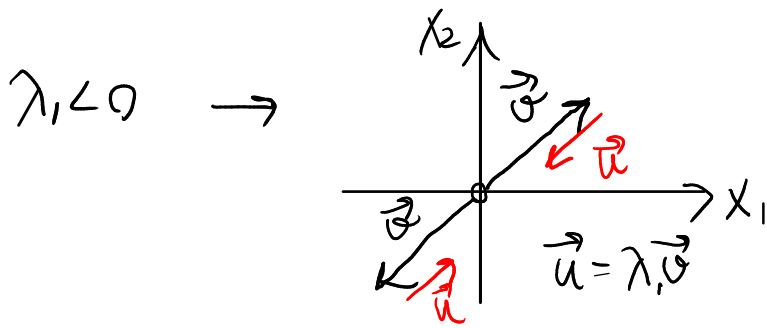
 λ, \vec{v} complexas $\rightarrow \vec{r}$ é vetor complexo

$$A\vec{r} = \text{Re}(A\vec{r}) + i \text{Im}(A\vec{r}) \quad \text{Re}(\vec{v}e^{\lambda t}) \text{ é solução}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \text{Re}\left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right) + i \text{Im}\left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right) \Leftrightarrow \text{Im}(\vec{v}e^{\lambda t}) \text{ é solução}$$

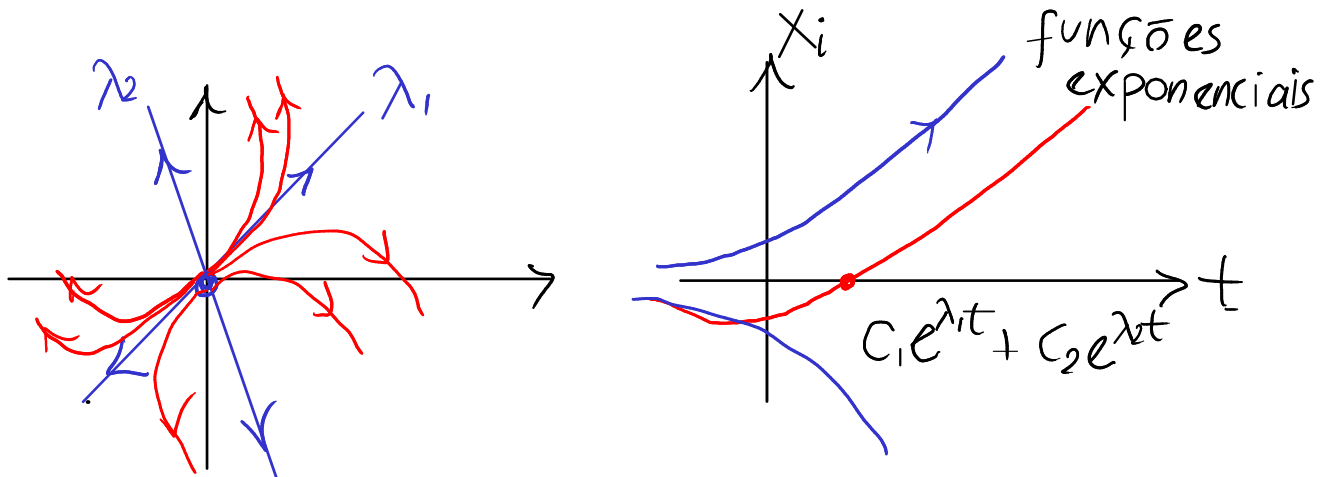
 $A_{2 \times 2} \Rightarrow \lambda$ são as raízes dum polinómio quadrático
($\lambda \neq 0$ porque $\det A \neq 0$)
 λ_1 e λ_2 reais $\lambda_1 > 0 \rightarrow$ 

duas retas de evolução que se afastam do ponto de equilíbrio



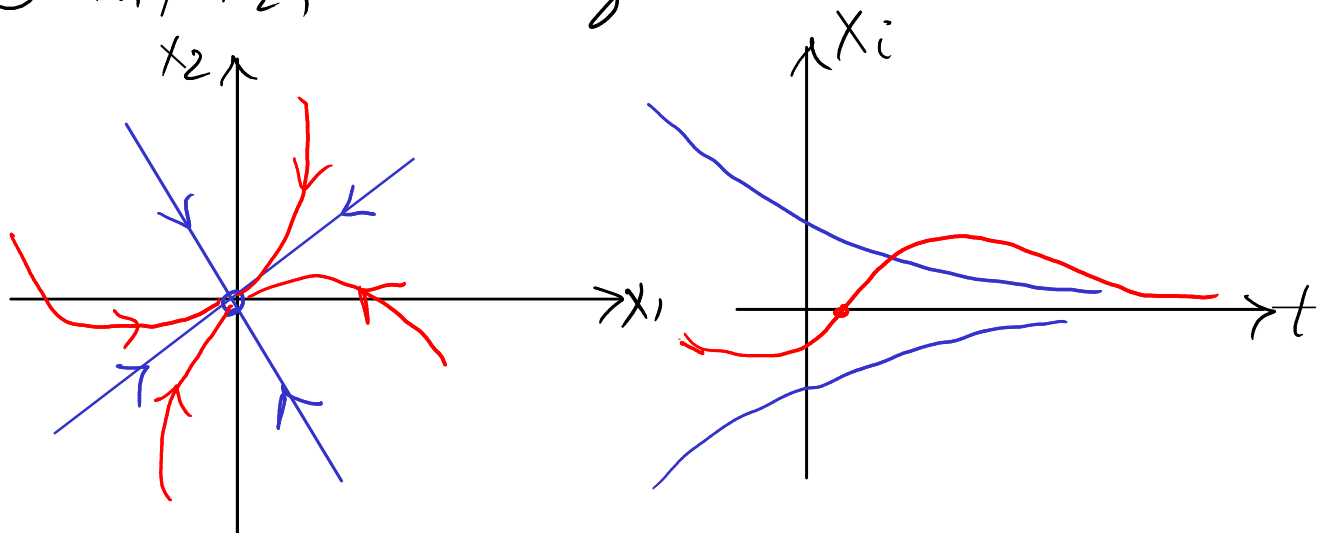
duas retas de evolução que se aproximam do ponto de equilíbrio

① $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, reais e positivos



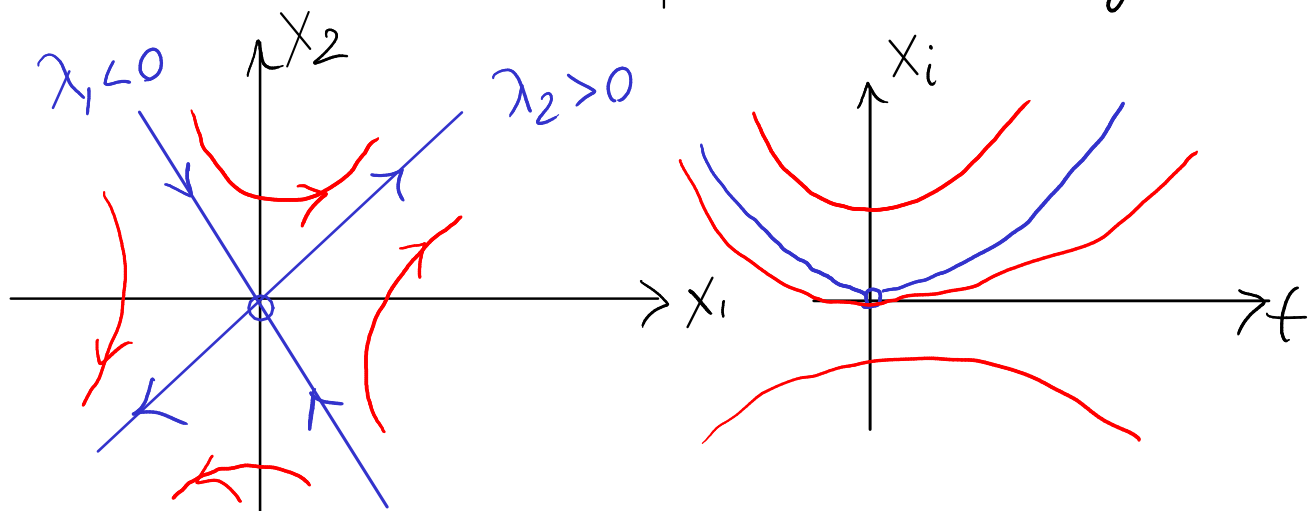
Nó repulsivo

② $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$, reais e negativos



Nó atrativo

③ λ_1, λ_2 reais, um deles positivo e o outro negativo



Ponto de sela

Valores próprios complexos

$$\lambda = a \pm ib \quad (a \text{ e } b \text{ reais})$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{c}_1 \pm i\vec{c}_2 \quad (\vec{c}_1 \text{ e } \vec{c}_2 \text{ são vetores em } \mathbb{R}^2)$$

soluções particulares:

$$\operatorname{Re}(\vec{v}e^{\lambda t}), \operatorname{Im}(\vec{v}e^{\lambda t})$$

$$\vec{v}e^{\lambda t} = (\vec{c}_1 + i\vec{c}_2)e^{(a+ib)t} = (\vec{c}_1 + i\vec{c}_2)e^{at}e^{ibt}$$

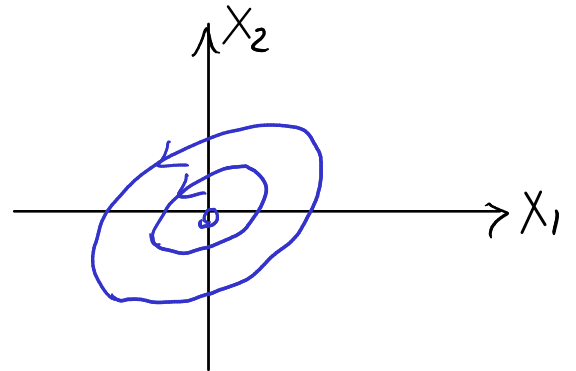
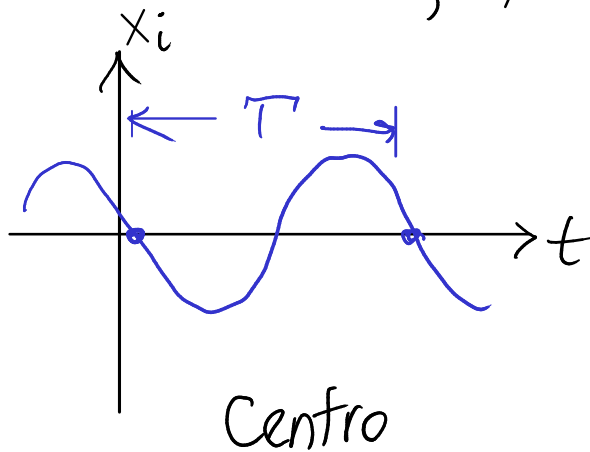
$$= e^{at}(\vec{c}_1 + i\vec{c}_2)(\cos(bt) + i\sin(bt))$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\vec{v}e^{\lambda t}) = e^{at}(\vec{c}_1 \cos(bt) - \vec{c}_2 \sin(bt))$$

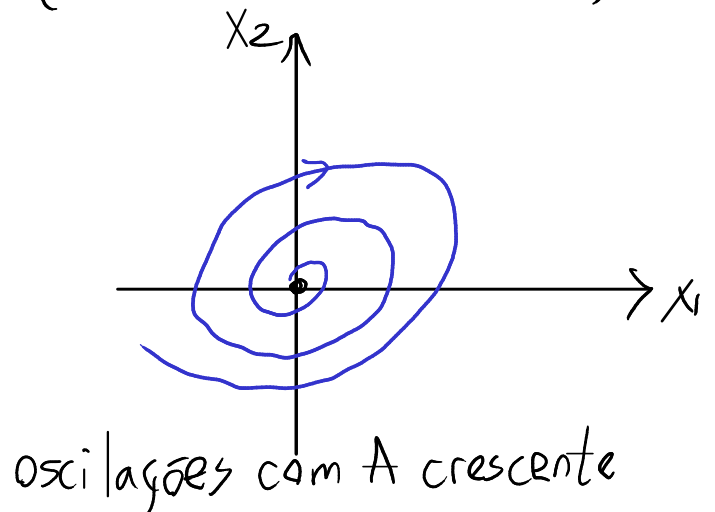
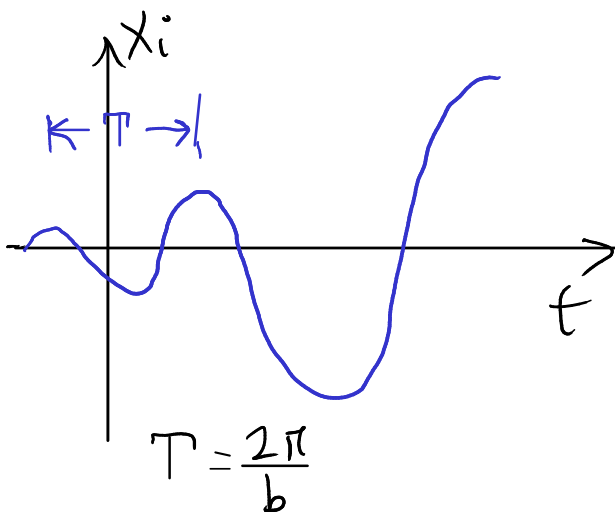
$$\operatorname{Im}(\vec{v}e^{\lambda t}) = e^{at}(\vec{c}_1 \sin(bt) + \vec{c}_2 \cos(bt))$$

funções quase-periódicas, com frequência angular b e amplitude variável.

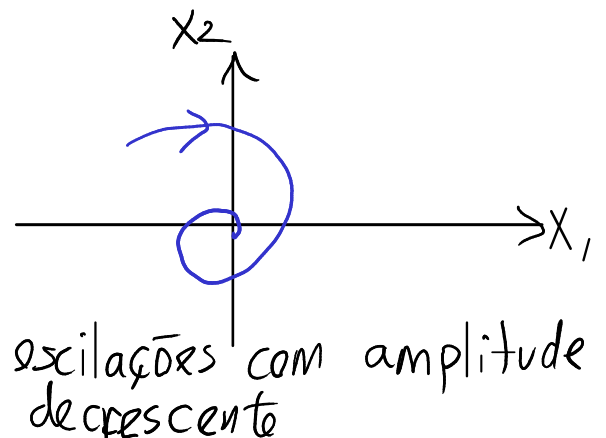
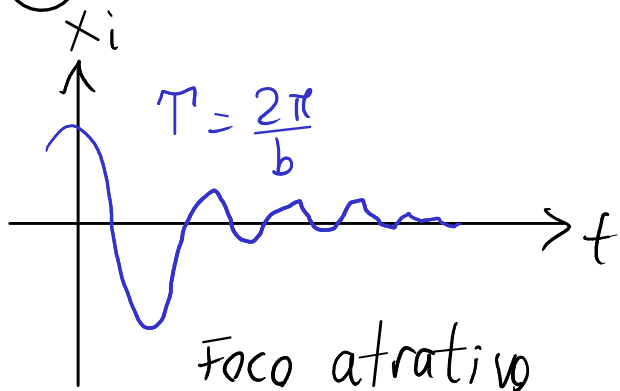
④ $a=0 \rightarrow \vec{r}(t) = \vec{C}_1 \cos(bt) - \vec{C}_2 \sin(bt)$
 função periódica ($T = \frac{2\pi}{b}$)



⑤ $a>0 \Rightarrow \vec{r}(t) = e^{at} (\vec{C}_1 \cos(bt) - \vec{C}_2 \sin(bt))$



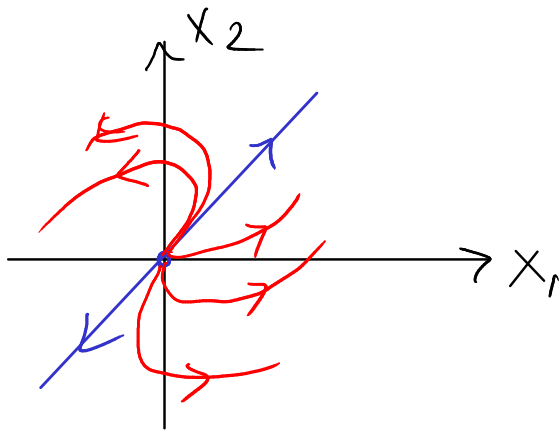
⑥ $a<0$



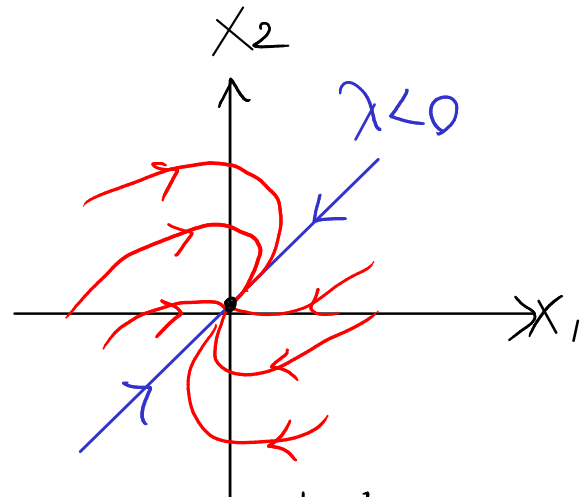
$$\lambda = \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \quad (\Rightarrow \lambda \text{ real})$$

⑦

$$\lambda > 0$$



Nó impróprio repulsivo

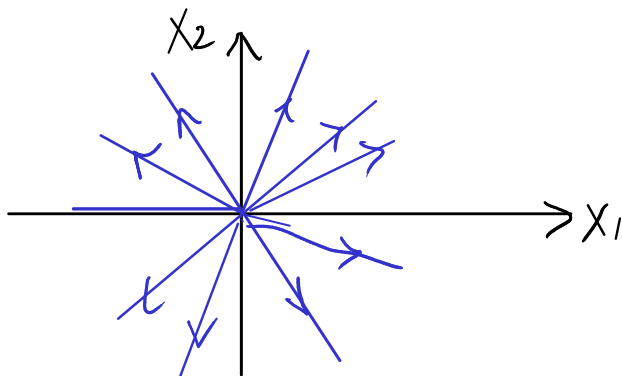


Nó impróprio atrativo

⑧ x_1 evolui independentemente de $x_2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = c_1 x_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = c_2 x_2 \end{cases}$

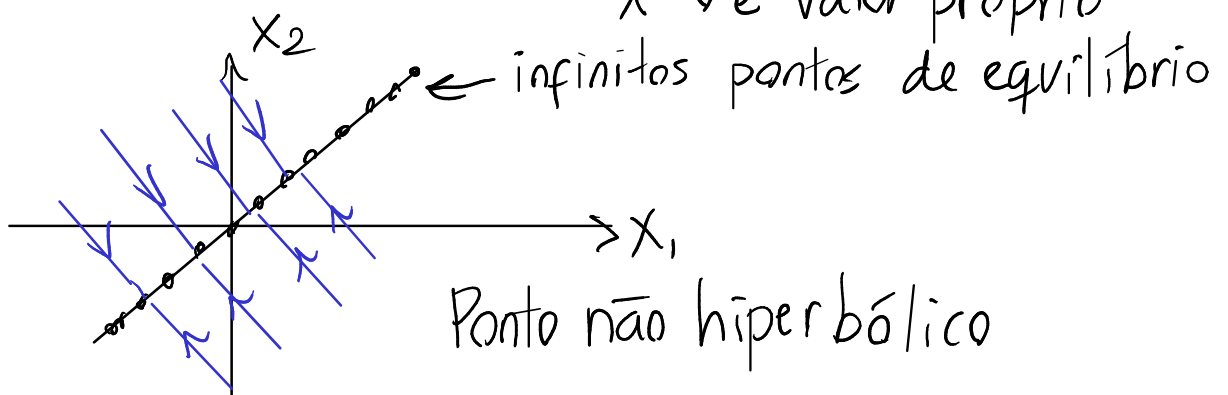
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & 0 \\ 0 & c_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = c_1, \lambda_2 = c_2$$

se $c_1 = c_2$ $A = c \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ qualquer \vec{v} é vetor próprio



Nó próprio
(atrativo ou repulsivo)

⑨ $\det(A) = 0 \Rightarrow$ duas equações dependentes
 $\lambda = 0$ é valor próprio



Ponto não hiperbólico

Polinômio característico

$$A \vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} - \lambda & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\lambda - A_{11})(\lambda - A_{22}) - A_{12}A_{21} = \lambda^2 - (A_{11} + A_{22})\lambda + A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21}$$

traço de A: $\text{tr} A = A_{11} + A_{22}$

determinante: $\det A = A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21}$

$$\boxed{\lambda^2 - (\text{tr} A)\lambda + \det A = 0} \quad \text{polinômio característico}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \text{tr} A \\ \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = \det A \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\text{tr} A}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\text{tr} A}{2}\right)^2 - \det A}$$

(i) $\det A < 0$ $\sqrt{(\dots) - \dots}$ é real e maior que $\frac{\text{tr} A}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1$ e λ_2 reais com sinais opostos

(ii) $\det A > 0$, e $\det A < \left(\frac{\text{tr} A}{2}\right)^2 \rightarrow$ duas raízes reais com o sinal de $\text{tr} A$

(iii) $\det A > \left(\frac{\text{tr} A}{2}\right)^2 \rightarrow$ raízes complexas.