

Ordinary Differential Equations - Part 20

System of linear differential equations (homogeneous + autonomous)

$$(IVP_{x_0}) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases}, \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, \quad x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

→ Picard iteration (see part 13)

start with a guess $\tilde{x}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\Phi(\tilde{x})(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t A \tilde{x}(s) ds \rightsquigarrow \Phi^n(\tilde{x}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x$$

solution of (IVP_{x_0})

Picard iteration: guess: $\tilde{x}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, \tilde{x}(t) = x_0$

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ step: } \Phi(\tilde{x})(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t A x_0 ds = (\mathbb{1} + tA)x_0$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ step: } \Phi^2(\tilde{x})(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t A((\mathbb{1} + tA)x_0) ds$$

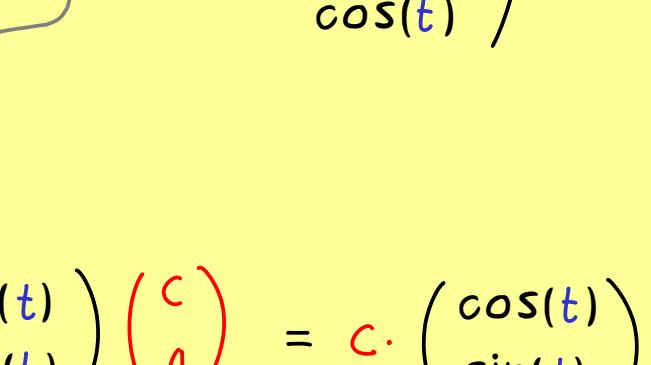
$$= x_0 + tAx_0 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 A^2 x_0 = (\mathbb{1} + tA + \frac{1}{2}t^2 A^2)x_0$$

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ step: } \Phi^n(\tilde{x})(t) = (\mathbb{1} + tA + \frac{1}{2}t^2 A^2 + \frac{1}{6}t^3 A^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}t^n A^n)x_0$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{solution of } (IVP_{x_0}) \quad x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(t \cdot A)^k}{k!} x_0 \approx \exp(t \cdot A) = e^{tA}$$

matrix exponential

$$\text{Example: } \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\exp(t \cdot A) = (\mathbb{1} + tA + \frac{1}{2}t^2 A^2 + \frac{1}{6}t^3 A^3 + \dots + \frac{1}{4!}t^4 A^4 + \dots) \underset{\substack{\mathbb{1} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{4!}t^4 \pm \dots & -\sin(t) \\ 0 + t - \frac{1}{6}t^3 + \frac{1}{5!}t^5 \pm \dots & \cos(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

solution of (IVP_{x_0}) with $x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$:

$$x(t) = \exp(t \cdot A) x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t) & -\sin(t) \\ \sin(t) & \cos(t) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = c \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t) \\ \sin(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

⇒ all orbits are circles!