

# Math 322

February 23, 2022

## HW4, Problem 3

$A \in M_n(F)$  and  $W \subseteq F^n$  a subspace invariant under  $A$ .

## HW4, Problem 3

$A \in M_n(F)$  and  $W \subseteq F^n$  a subspace invariant under  $A$ .

$x' = Ax$  with initial condition  $x(0) = x_0 \in W$ .

## HW4, Problem 3

$A \in M_n(F)$  and  $W \subseteq F^n$  a subspace invariant under  $A$ .

$x' = Ax$  with initial condition  $x(0) = x_0 \in W$ .

Show that  $x(t)$  never leaves the subspace  $W$ .

## HW4, Problem 3

$A \in M_n(F)$  and  $W \subseteq F^n$  a subspace invariant under  $A$ .

$x' = Ax$  with initial condition  $x(0) = x_0 \in W$ .

Show that  $x(t)$  never leaves the subspace  $W$ .

To prove this, fix  $t$  and define the sequence

$$x_n = \left( \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \right) x_0$$

for each  $n \geq 0$ . Since  $Ax_0 \in W$ , it easily follows that  $x_n \in W$  for all  $n$ .

## HW4, Problem 3

$A \in M_n(F)$  and  $W \subseteq F^n$  a subspace invariant under  $A$ .

$x' = Ax$  with initial condition  $x(0) = x_0 \in W$ .

Show that  $x(t)$  never leaves the subspace  $W$ .

To prove this, fix  $t$  and define the sequence

$$x_n = \left( \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \right) x_0$$

for each  $n \geq 0$ . Since  $Ax_0 \in W$ , it easily follows that  $x_n \in W$  for all  $n$ .

Since  $W$  is complete, it suffices to show that  $(x_n)$  is Cauchy.

## HW4, Problem 3

If  $x_0 = 0$ , then  $x_n = 0$  for all  $n$ , and a constant sequence is a Cauchy sequence.

## HW4, Problem 3

If  $x_0 = 0$ , then  $x_n = 0$  for all  $n$ , and a constant sequence is a Cauchy sequence. So suppose  $x_0 \neq 0$ , and let  $\varepsilon > 0$ .



## HW4, Problem 3

If  $x_0 = 0$ , then  $x_n = 0$  for all  $n$ , and a constant sequence is a Cauchy sequence. So suppose  $x_0 \neq 0$ , and let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Since  $e^{At}$  is Cauchy, there exists  $N$  such that  $n > m > N$  implies

$$\left\| \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} - \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \right\| = \left\| \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \right\| < \varepsilon/|x_0|.$$

## HW4, Problem 3

If  $x_0 = 0$ , then  $x_n = 0$  for all  $n$ , and a constant sequence is a Cauchy sequence. So suppose  $x_0 \neq 0$ , and let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Since  $e^{At}$  is Cauchy, there exists  $N$  such that  $n > m > N$  implies

$$\left\| \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} - \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \right\| = \left\| \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \right\| < \varepsilon / |x_0|.$$

It then follows that

$$|x_n - x_m| = \left| \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} x_0 \right|$$

## HW4, Problem 3

If  $x_0 = 0$ , then  $x_n = 0$  for all  $n$ , and a constant sequence is a Cauchy sequence. So suppose  $x_0 \neq 0$ , and let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Since  $e^{At}$  is Cauchy, there exists  $N$  such that  $n > m > N$  implies

$$\left\| \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} - \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \right\| = \left\| \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \right\| < \varepsilon / |x_0|.$$

It then follows that

$$|x_n - x_m| = \left| \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} x_0 \right| \leq \left\| \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \right\| |x_0|$$

## HW4, Problem 3

If  $x_0 = 0$ , then  $x_n = 0$  for all  $n$ , and a constant sequence is a Cauchy sequence. So suppose  $x_0 \neq 0$ , and let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Since  $e^{At}$  is Cauchy, there exists  $N$  such that  $n > m > N$  implies

$$\left\| \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} - \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \right\| = \left\| \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \right\| < \varepsilon/|x_0|.$$

It then follows that

$$|x_n - x_m| = \left| \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} x_0 \right| \leq \left\| \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{A^k t^k}{k!} \right\| |x_0| < \frac{\varepsilon}{|x_0|} |x_0| = \varepsilon.$$



# Trig sum formulas review

## Trig sum formulas review

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

## Trig sum formulas review

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

## Trig sum formulas review

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\theta + \psi) + i \sin(\theta + \psi) &= e^{i(\theta+\psi)} = e^{i\theta} e^{i\psi} \\ &= (\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta))(\cos(\psi) + i \sin(\psi))\end{aligned}$$



## Trig sum formulas review

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\theta + \psi) + i \sin(\theta + \psi) &= e^{i(\theta+\psi)} = e^{i\theta} e^{i\psi} \\ &= (\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta))(\cos(\psi) + i \sin(\psi)) \\ &= (\cos(\theta) \cos(\psi) - \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi)) \\ &\quad + i(\cos(\theta) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\psi) \sin(\theta))\end{aligned}$$

## Trig sum formulas review

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\theta + \psi) + i \sin(\theta + \psi) &= e^{i(\theta+\psi)} = e^{i\theta} e^{i\psi} \\ &= (\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta))(\cos(\psi) + i \sin(\psi)) \\ &= (\cos(\theta) \cos(\psi) - \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi)) \\ &\quad + i(\cos(\theta) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\psi) \sin(\theta))\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\theta + \psi) = \cos(\theta) \cos(\psi) - \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi)$$

$$\sin(\theta + \psi) = \cos(\theta) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\psi) \sin(\theta)$$

## Trig sum formulas review

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\theta + \psi) + i \sin(\theta + \psi) &= e^{i(\theta+\psi)} = e^{i\theta} e^{i\psi} \\ &= (\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta))(\cos(\psi) + i \sin(\psi)) \\ &= (\cos(\theta) \cos(\psi) - \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi)) \\ &\quad + i(\cos(\theta) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\psi) \sin(\theta))\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\theta + \psi) = \cos(\theta) \cos(\psi) - \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi)$$

$$\sin(\theta + \psi) = \cos(\theta) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\psi) \sin(\theta)$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) = 2 \cos^2(\theta) - 1$$

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2 \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta)$$

## Trig sum formulas review

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(\theta + \psi) + i \sin(\theta + \psi) &= e^{i(\theta+\psi)} = e^{i\theta} e^{i\psi} \\ &= (\cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta))(\cos(\psi) + i \sin(\psi)) \\ &= (\cos(\theta) \cos(\psi) - \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi)) \\ &\quad + i(\cos(\theta) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\psi) \sin(\theta))\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\theta + \psi) = \cos(\theta) \cos(\psi) - \sin(\theta) \sin(\psi)$$

$$\sin(\theta + \psi) = \cos(\theta) \sin(\psi) + \cos(\psi) \sin(\theta)$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) = 2 \cos^2(\theta) - 1$$

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2 \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta)$$

Chebyshev polynomials

# Nonhomogeneous linear systems

**Proposition.** Let  $A \in M_n(F)$  and consider the system

$$x'(t) = Ax(t) + b(t)$$

where  $t \mapsto b(t) \in F^n$  is continuous. The solution with initial condition  $x_0$  is

$$x(t) = e^{At}x_0 + e^{At} \int_{s=0}^t e^{-As} b(s) ds.$$

The solution is unique.

## Nonhomogeneous linear systems

**Proposition.** Let  $A \in M_n(F)$  and consider the system

$$x'(t) = Ax(t) + b(t)$$

where  $t \mapsto b(t) \in F^n$  is continuous. The solution with initial condition  $x_0$  is

$$x(t) = e^{At}x_0 + e^{At} \int_{s=0}^t e^{-As} b(s) ds.$$

The solution is unique.

Apply to forced harmonic oscillator:

$$x'' = -x + f(t).$$

## Forced harmonic oscillator

$$x'' = -x + f(t).$$

Solution:

$$x(t) = x(0) \cos(t) + x'(0) \sin(t) + \int_{s=0}^t f(s) \sin(t-s) ds.$$

## Forced harmonic oscillator

$$x'' = -x + f(t).$$

Solution:

$$x(t) = x(0) \cos(t) + x'(0) \sin(t) + \int_{s=0}^t f(s) \sin(t-s) ds.$$

Suppose  $f(t) = \cos(\omega t)$ .



## Forced harmonic oscillator

$$x'' = -x + f(t).$$

Solution:

$$x(t) = x(0) \cos(t) + x'(0) \sin(t) + \int_{s=0}^t f(s) \sin(t-s) ds.$$

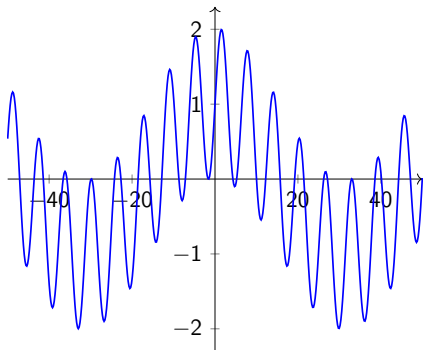
Suppose  $f(t) = \cos(\omega t)$ . Then

$$x(t) = x(0) \cos(t) + x'(0) \sin(t) + \frac{\cos(\omega t) - \cos(t)}{1 - \omega^2}.$$

$$x'' = -x + \cos(\omega t)$$

Solution:

$$x(t) = x(0) \cos(t) + x'(0) \sin(t) + \frac{\cos(\omega t) - \cos(t)}{1 - \omega^2}.$$



$$x(0) = x'(0) = 1, \omega = 0.1$$