

Ακριβώς επίλυση της διαφορικής εξίσωσης

Στο πρόβλημα καταλήξαμε στο ακόλουθο σύστημα:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{c}_1 = i\Omega_R e^{-i\Omega t} \cos(\omega t) c_2 \\ \dot{c}_2 = i\Omega_R e^{i\Omega t} \cos(\omega t) c_1 \end{cases} \text{ θεωρούμε } c = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ Τότε:}$$

$$\boxed{\dot{c} = A(t)c}, \text{ όπου } A(t) = i\Omega_R \cos(\omega t) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & e^{-i\Omega t} \\ e^{i\Omega t} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Αν το πρόβλημα ήταν χωροδιαχωριστό, θα είχαμε:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = A(t)x \Rightarrow \int_0^t A(t') dt' = \int_{x_0}^{x(t)} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln \frac{x(t)}{x_0} \Rightarrow$$

$$x(t) = x_0 e^{\int_0^t A(t') dt'}. \text{ Επομένως έχουμε λύση: } \boxed{c(t) = e^{B(t)} c(0)}, \text{ όπου}$$

$$B(t) = \int_0^t A(t') dt' = i\Omega_R \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \int_0^t \cos(\omega t') e^{-i\Omega t'} dt' \\ \int_0^t \cos(\omega t') e^{i\Omega t'} dt' & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$i\Omega_R \int_0^t \cos(\omega t') e^{i\Omega t'} dt' = \frac{i\Omega_R}{2} \int_0^t e^{i(\omega+\Omega)t'} dt' + \frac{i\Omega_R}{2} \int_0^t e^{i(-\omega+\Omega)t'} dt'$$
$$= \frac{\Omega_R}{2} \left[\frac{e^{i(\omega+\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega+\Omega} - \frac{e^{-i(\omega-\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega-\Omega} \right] =: B_1(t)$$

$$i\Omega_R \int_0^t \cos(\omega t') e^{-i\Omega t'} dt' = \frac{i\Omega_R}{2} \int_0^t e^{i(\omega-\Omega)t'} dt' + \frac{i\Omega_R}{2} \int_0^t e^{-i(\omega+\Omega)t'} dt'$$
$$= \frac{\Omega_R}{2} \left[\frac{e^{i(\omega-\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega-\Omega} - \frac{e^{-i(\omega+\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega+\Omega} \right] =: B_2(t)$$

Άρα: $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B_2 \\ B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Αρκεί να υπολογίσουμε το e^B .

$$B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B_2 \\ B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B_2 \\ B_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 B_2 & 0 \\ 0 & B_1 B_2 \end{pmatrix} = B_1 B_2 \mathbb{1}. \text{ Άρα:}$$

$$B^3 = B_1 B_2 B, \quad B^4 = (B_1 B_2)^2 \mathbb{1}, \dots$$

$$B^{2k+1} = (B_1 B_2)^k B, \quad B^{2k} = (B_1 B_2)^k \mathbb{1}. \text{ Άρα:}$$

$$e^{B(t)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B^n}{n!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(B_1 B_2)^k}{(2k)!} \mathbb{1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(B_1 B_2)^k}{(2k+1)!} B$$

Τότε: $e^{B(t)} = \mathbb{1} + f(B_1 B_2(t)) + B(t) g(B_1 B_2(t))$. Διότι $0 < 1$
 επιπλέον $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(2n)!}$, $g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(2n+1)!}$ δίνονται γινόμενα.

Νέα ανώμαλα είδη του $e^{B(t)}$ μέσω διαγωνιοποίησης του B

$$Bv = bv \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -b & B_2 \\ B_1 & -b \end{pmatrix} v = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -b & B_2 \\ B_1 & -b \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$b_{\pm} = \pm \sqrt{B_1 B_2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{B_1 B_2} & B_2 \\ B_1 & -\sqrt{B_1 B_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_{+1} \\ v_{+2} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow v_{+2} = \sqrt{\frac{B_1}{B_2}} v_{+1} \rightsquigarrow v_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+B_1/B_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{B_1/B_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{B_1 B_2} & B_2 \\ B_1 & \sqrt{B_1 B_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_{-1} \\ v_{-2} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \rightsquigarrow v_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+B_1/B_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\sqrt{B_1/B_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Άρα ο πίνακας $\tilde{B} = P^{-1} B P$ είναι διαγώνιος, με

$$P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+B_1/B_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \sqrt{B_1/B_2} & -\sqrt{B_1/B_2} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow P^{-1} = \frac{\sqrt{1+B_1/B_2}}{2\sqrt{B_1/B_2}} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{B_1/B_2} & 1 \\ \sqrt{B_1/B_2} & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

και $\tilde{B} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{B_1 B_2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{B_1 B_2} \end{pmatrix}$. Τότε:

$$e^B = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(P \tilde{B} P^{-1})^n}{n!} = P \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\tilde{B}^n}{n!} P^{-1} = P e^{\tilde{B}} P^{-1}, \text{ δίνου:}$$

$$(P \tilde{B} P^{-1})^n = P \tilde{B} P^{-1} \cdot P \tilde{B} P^{-1} \cdot \dots = P \tilde{B}^n P^{-1}$$

Όπως: $e^{\tilde{B}} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\sqrt{B_1 B_2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-\sqrt{B_1 B_2}} \end{pmatrix}$. Άρα:

$$\begin{aligned} e^B &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{B_1/B_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \sqrt{B_1/B_2} & -\sqrt{B_1/B_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{\sqrt{B_1 B_2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-\sqrt{B_1 B_2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{B_1/B_2} & 1 \\ \sqrt{B_1/B_2} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{B_1/B_2} = \lambda}{\sqrt{B_1 B_2} = \phi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} e^{\phi} & e^{-\phi} \\ \lambda e^{\phi} & -\lambda e^{-\phi} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda(e^{\phi} + e^{-\phi}) & e^{\phi} - e^{-\phi} \\ \lambda^2(e^{\phi} - e^{-\phi}) & \lambda(e^{\phi} + e^{-\phi}) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\lambda} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \cosh \phi & \sinh \phi \\ \lambda^2 \sinh \phi & \lambda \cosh \phi \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Επιπλέον:
$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} C_1(t) &= \cosh \phi(t) C_1(0) + \frac{1}{\lambda(t)} \sinh \phi(t) C_2(0) \\ C_2(t) &= \lambda(t) \sinh \phi(t) C_1(0) + \cosh \phi(t) C_2(0) \end{aligned} \right\}, \text{ όπου:}$$

$$\lambda(t) = \sqrt{\frac{B_1(t)}{B_2(t)}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{e^{i(\omega+\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega + \Omega} - \frac{e^{-i(\omega-\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega - \Omega}}{\frac{e^{i(\omega-\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega - \Omega} - \frac{e^{-i(\omega+\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega + \Omega}}}$$

και

$$\phi(t) = \sqrt{B_1 B_2} = \frac{\Omega_R}{2} \sqrt{\left[\frac{e^{i(\omega+\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega + \Omega} - \frac{e^{-i(\omega-\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega - \Omega} \right] \left[\frac{e^{i(\omega-\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega - \Omega} - \frac{e^{-i(\omega+\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega + \Omega} \right]}$$

Επίσης

Στο πρόβλημα λυκαφε το πρόβλημα για $\omega = \Omega$.

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \Omega} \frac{e^{i(\omega-\Omega)t} - 1}{\omega - \Omega} \stackrel{\theta = (\omega-\Omega)t}{=} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{i\theta} - 1}{\theta/t} = t (e^{i\theta})'_{\theta=0} = it$$

$$\lambda(t) \stackrel{RWA}{\approx} \sqrt{\frac{-\frac{1}{\omega-\Omega} (e^{-i(\omega-\Omega)t} - 1)}{\frac{1}{\omega-\Omega} (e^{i(\omega-\Omega)t} - 1)}} \xrightarrow{\omega \rightarrow \Omega} \sqrt{\frac{-(-it)}{it}} = 1$$

$$\phi(t) \stackrel{RWA}{\approx} \frac{\Omega_R}{2} \sqrt{-(-it)it} = \frac{\Omega_R}{2} \sqrt{-t^2} = \frac{i}{2} \Omega_R t$$

$$e^{B(t)} \approx \begin{pmatrix} \cosh(\frac{i}{2} \Omega_R t) & \sinh(\frac{i}{2} \Omega_R t) \\ \sinh(\frac{i}{2} \Omega_R t) & \cosh(\frac{i}{2} \Omega_R t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{1}{2} \Omega_R t) & i \sin(\frac{1}{2} \Omega_R t) \\ i \sin(\frac{1}{2} \Omega_R t) & \cos(\frac{1}{2} \Omega_R t) \end{pmatrix}$$

Επί, για $C(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ έχουμε

$$C(t) = e^{B(t)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{1}{2} \Omega_R t) \\ i \sin(\frac{1}{2} \Omega_R t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{now sinen arifwos n liben} \\ \text{now ppirafes sto pindhha!}$$