

# Παρασκεύη 1 Μαρτίου

Χ  
σπαρτιφικί vs βιγρδαφικί

$x_1$  είναι η πρώτη συνάρτηση  
 $x_2$  είναι η δεύτερη συνάρτηση

$\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2$  είναι ένας λίκος

Εάν

$$\dot{x} = Lx$$

$$L(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) = \alpha L(x_1) + \beta L(x_2)$$

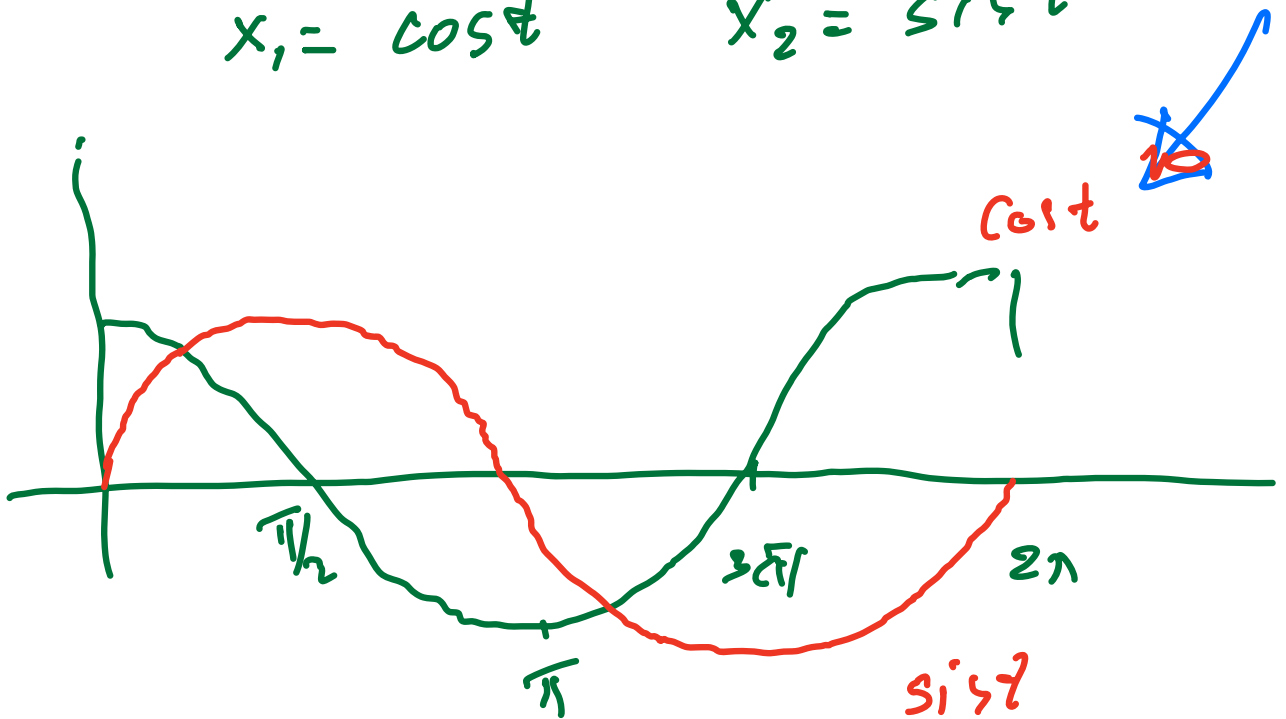
$$L(x_1) = 0$$

$$L(x_2) = 0$$

$$L(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) = 0$$

$$\ddot{X} + X = 0$$

$$x_1 = \cos t \quad x_2 = \sin t$$



$T = 2\pi$   
 2π ε 3α, π  
 2π 2π  
 2π 2π

$\cos t + \sin t$   
 ε 2π, καί αμ  
 χ'αε!

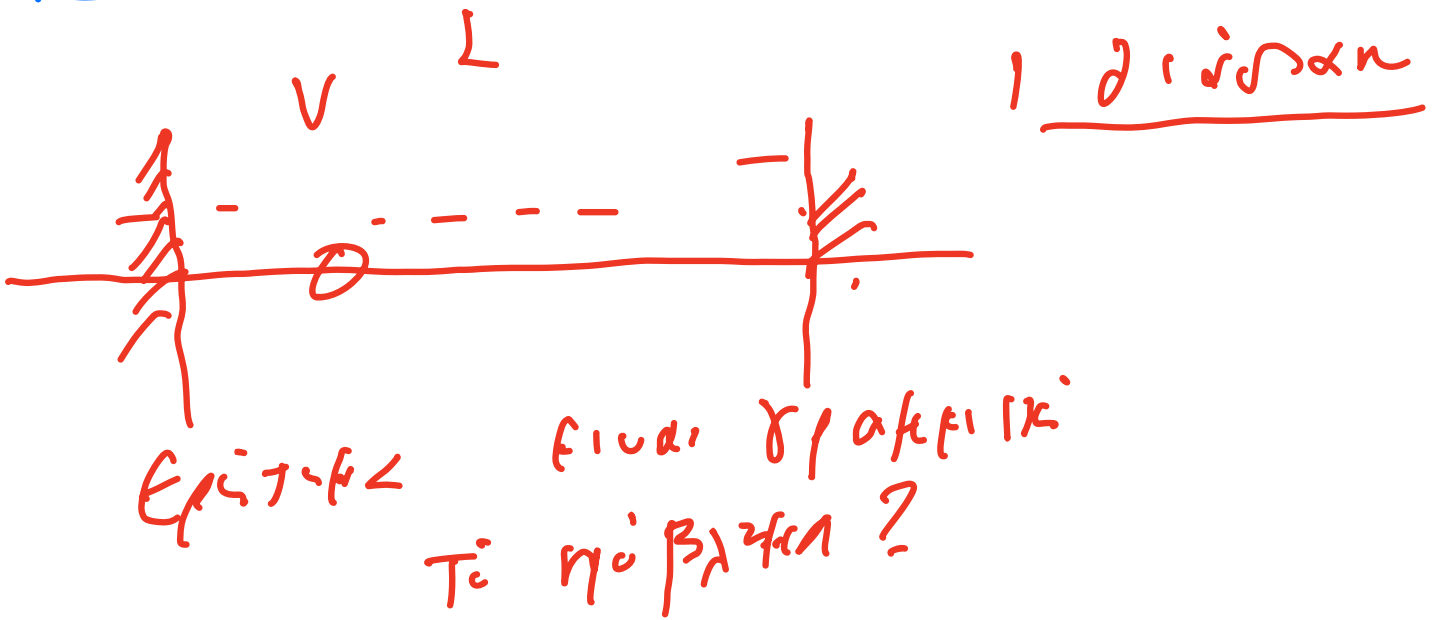
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$\cos t + \sin t = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(t - \pi/4)$

$$1 - \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^4}{4!} \dots$$

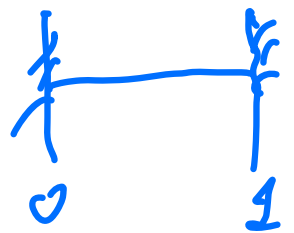
$$\left( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} - 9 \right) \dot{x} = 0$$

$$L(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) = \alpha L(x_1) + \beta L(x_2)$$



$$T = \frac{L}{v} = \frac{L}{\sqrt{\frac{2E}{m}}}$$

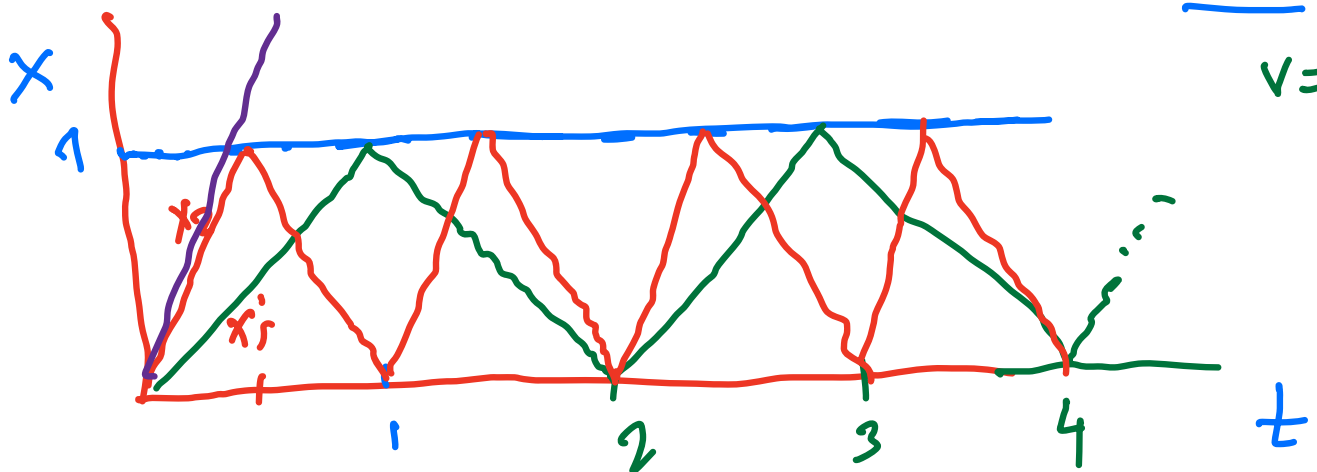
$$T(E) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}}$$



$$L=1$$

$$v=1$$

$$v=2$$



cos

$x_1 + x_2$   $\gamma_0 \sum_i \delta E_v$   $A v d v$   $\mu_0 d v$

$$\ddot{x} = - \frac{dV}{dx}$$

$$x = [-1, 1]$$

$$V = \rho_{i,0} \mathcal{L}^{2n}$$

$n \rightarrow \infty$

$$n > 1$$

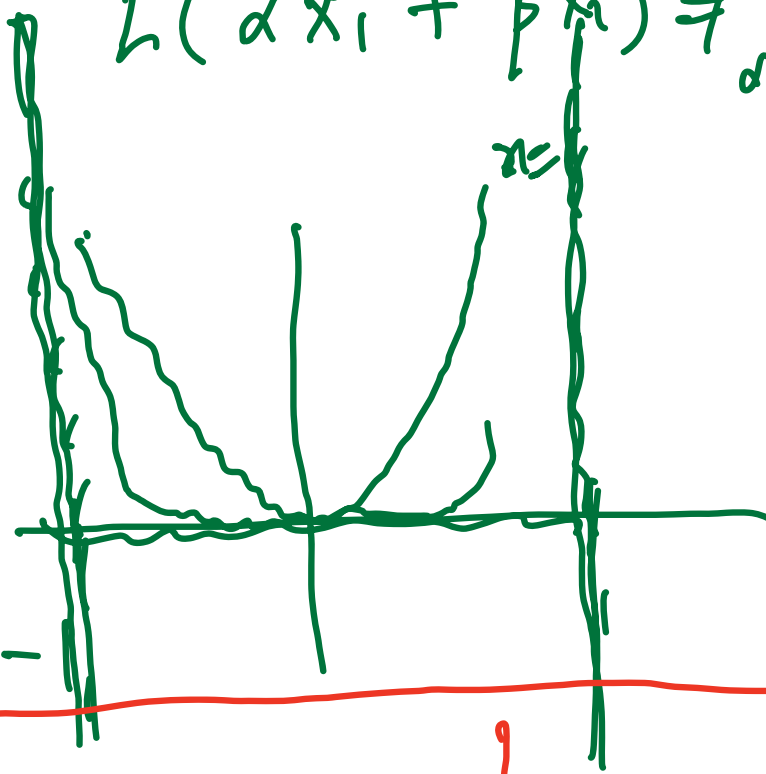
$$\left( \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + (2n-1) \mathcal{L}^{2n-2} \right) x = 0$$

$\mathcal{L}$   $n > 1$

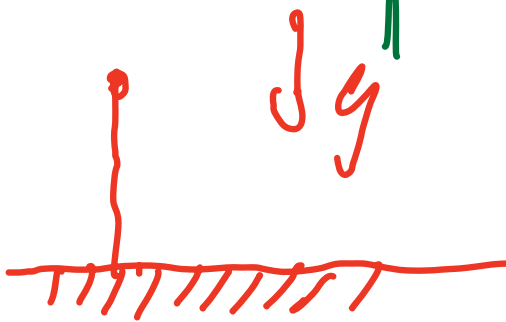
$$n=1$$

$$2n-1 = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) \neq \alpha \mathcal{L}(x_1) + \beta \mathcal{L}(x_2)$$



Αοx.



ΕΙΝΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΚΤΗ  
Τ:  $\psi(\beta) \sim \alpha$   
 $0 x_1$

$$\ddot{x} + x = 0$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$\dot{x} = x^2$$

$$\dot{x} = y$$

$$\dot{y} = 2y$$

⋮

$$x^2 = y$$

$$\dot{y} = 2x \dot{x}$$

$$= 2x^3$$

$$z = x^3$$

antif. pt

∫. f.

propriet. (K. h.)

$$\dot{W} = A \cdot x$$

$$\dot{\psi} = A \cdot \psi$$

$$A = A(x)$$

$$A = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\psi(t)$$

$$\psi(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = A \psi$$

$$A \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

$$\psi(t) = e^{tA} \psi(0)$$

$$e^{tA} = 1 + tA + t^2 \frac{A^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\parallel \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{tA}{n} \right)^n$$

$$e^{t \frac{\partial}{\partial x}} = 1 + t \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \dots$$

$$e^{t \frac{\partial}{\partial x}} f(x) \quad ?$$

δt i 744  
α σ 2 4 u

$$e^{tA}$$

indices

$$tA$$



Poincaré

$$\psi(t) = e^{tA} \psi(0)$$

$$\psi(0) \xrightarrow{e^{tA}} \psi(t)$$

$$\psi(0) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}^t} \psi(t)$$

$$\mathcal{G}^{t_1+t_2} = \mathcal{G}^{t_2} \mathcal{G}^{t_1} = \mathcal{S}^{t_1} \mathcal{G}^{t_2}$$

$$\psi(0) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}^{t_1}} \psi(t_1) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}^{t_2}} \psi(t_1+t_2)$$

$$\psi(0) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{S}^{t_2}} \psi(t_2) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{G}^{t_1}} \psi(t_1+t_2)$$

$$e^{t_1 A} e^{t_2 A} = e^{(t_1+t_2)A}$$

$$e^{t_1 A} e^{t_2 B} \neq e^{t_2 B} e^{t_1 A}$$

εξ' ουθεν εναν  $[A, B] = 0$

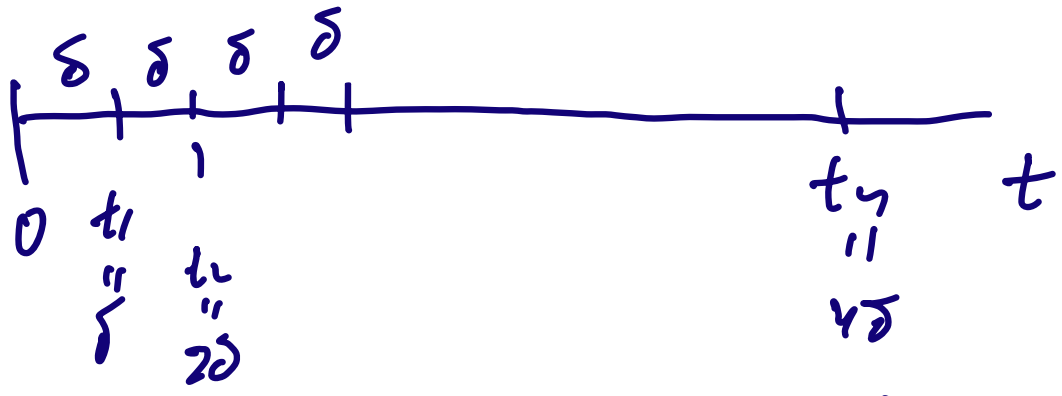
Γραφει κει τι νουμε <  
 εστι κει  $e^{tA}$  νι  
 ειναι αυστηρα ανι  
 του οχι κει και νινου!

Την γραφει κει οια  
 η εστις εστιν αυστηρα  
 αν νιν και νινου!  
 εστι  
 $\psi_0$

$$\dot{x} = x(1-x)$$

$x(0) = x_0$   
 λογιστικη  
εξισωση





$$\dot{x} = \underbrace{(1-x)}_{A(x)} x$$

για χρονικό  
διάστημα  $\delta$

$$x_1 = e^{\frac{\delta A(x_0)}{\delta A(x_0)}} x_0 = e^{\delta(1-x_0)} x_0$$

$$x_2 = e^{\frac{\delta A(x_1)}{\delta A(x_0)}} x_1 = e^{\delta(1-x_1)} e^{\delta(1-x_0)} x_0$$

$$x_n = e^{\delta(1-x_{n-1})} \dots e^{\delta(1-x_0)} x_0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\delta t_n}$

$$\dot{x} = \alpha x$$

$$x_n = e^{\delta \alpha} x_0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\delta t_n}$

$$\dot{x} = f(x)$$

$$= \left( \frac{f(x)}{x} \right) x$$

Poincaré

1 - βαση ευσταθειας

$\dot{x} = f(x)$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

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$\mathbb{R}$ .

1 - βαση ευστ

$\rightarrow$  οτι  
ευσταθ  
ισορροπια

2 - βαση

$$\dot{x} = f(x, y)$$

$$\dot{y} = g(x, y)$$

αυτονομη

Poincaré - Βεντικος

εαν υπαρξουν εσηρα ανι  $\dot{x}$  χρως

των αυτονομη

$x \in \mathbb{R}$

δοχολ <sup>των</sup> τη αυτονομη αυτοι

$$\dot{x} = f(x, t)$$

$$t = y$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x, t) \\ \dot{y} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\ddot{x} + x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = y \\ \dot{y} = -x \end{cases}$$

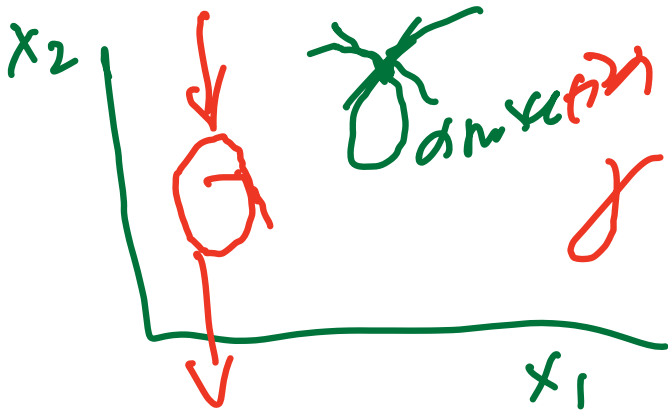
2-β

ο η ρ ι ο δ ι κ α  
 ρ ι ν ο ι α  
 κ α μ ε τ α  
1 0 0 ρ ρ ι α ι α

δ ε ν ε ι ν τ ρ ω ι α ρ ω ι

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = f(x_1, x_2) \\ \dot{x}_2 = g(x_1, x_2) \end{cases}$$

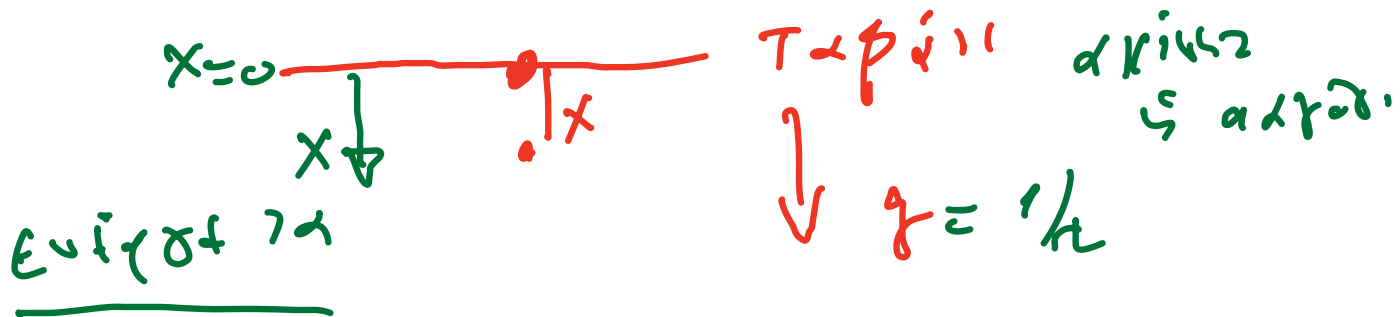
$$\frac{dx_1}{dx_2} = \frac{f(x_1, x_2)}{g(x_1, x_2)}$$



ρ ω ι ο ρ ω ι

φ ο υ δ ο

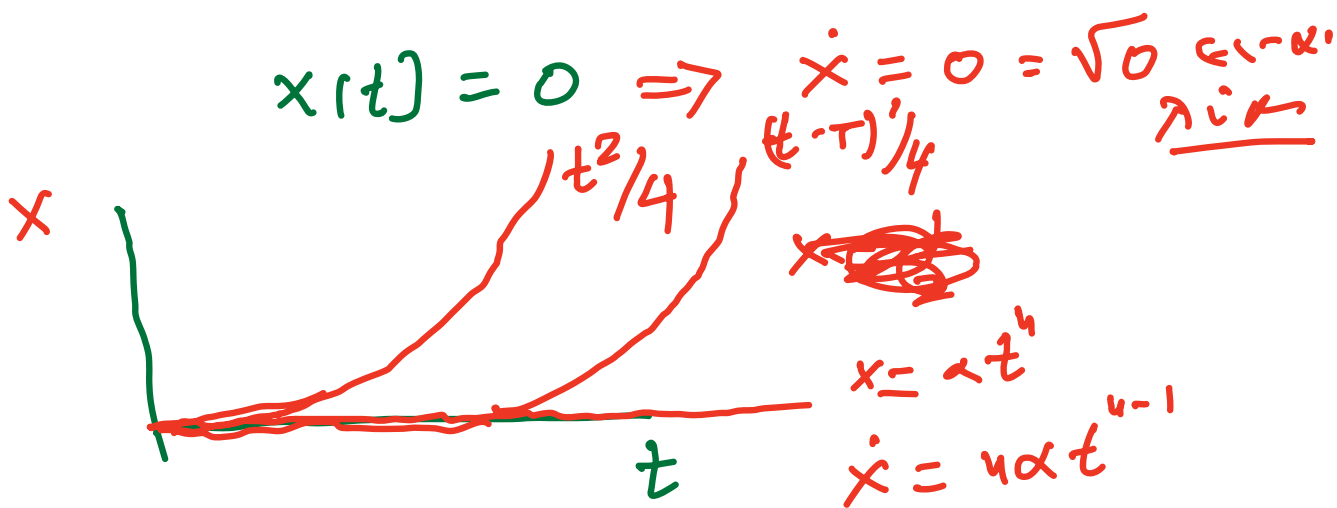




$$v^2 = 2gx = x$$

$$\dot{x} = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x(0) = 0$$



$$n \alpha t^{n-1} = \sqrt{\alpha} t^{n/2}$$

$$n-1 = \frac{n}{2} \quad \frac{n}{2} = 1 \quad \underline{n=2}$$

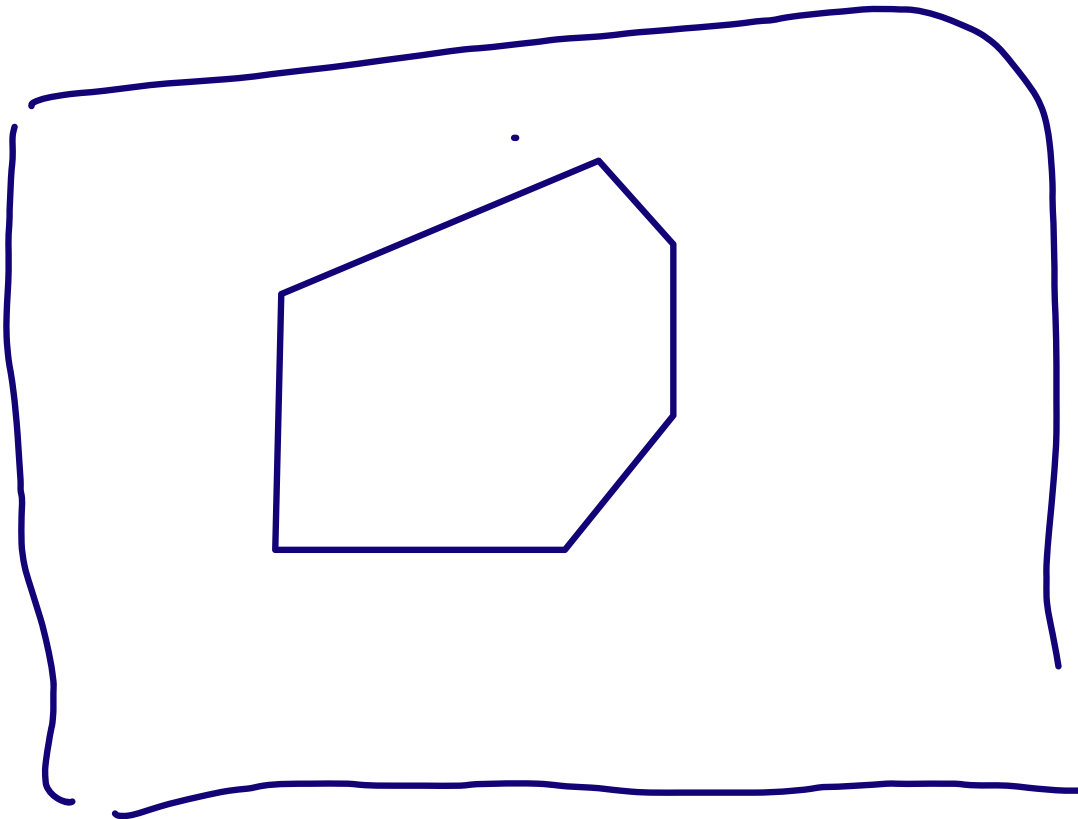
$$2\alpha = \sqrt{\alpha} = \sqrt{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{4} \quad x = \frac{t^2}{4}$$

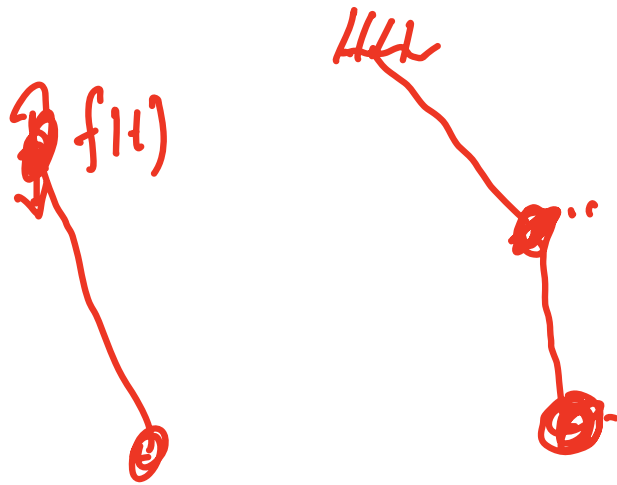
$$x(t) = \frac{t^2}{4} \quad \dot{x} = \frac{t}{2} = \sqrt{x} = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 x(t) &= 0, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T \\
 x(t) &= \frac{1}{4}(t-T)^2, \quad T < \infty
 \end{aligned} \right\}$$


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3 - διατάξεις → Χάος



4

Χαοσμός

