

La Matriz Exponencial

$$\text{McLaurin } e^{at} = 1 + at + \frac{a^2 t^2}{2!} + \frac{a^3 t^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{a^k t^k}{k!} + \dots \infty$$

$$e^{At} = I + At + A^2 \frac{t^2}{2!} + A^3 \frac{t^3}{3!} + \dots + A^k \frac{t^k}{k!} + \dots$$

Teorema Hamilton

toda matriz cuadrada A satisface
su propia ecuación característica

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 3 \\ 1 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \text{ Ec. Caract.} = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)(4-\lambda) - 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 8 - 3 = 0$$

$$\in \mathbb{C}. \quad \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 = 0 \quad A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 18 \\ 6 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 - 6A + 5I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 18 \\ 6 & 19 \end{bmatrix} - 6 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + 5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7-12+5 & 18-18+0 \\ 6-6+0 & 19-24+5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{n \times n} \quad A^n + a_1 A^{n-1} + a_2 A^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-2} A^2 + a_{n-1} A + a_n I = 0$$

$$A^n = -a_n I - a_{n-1} A - a_{n-2} A^2 - \dots - a_1 A^{n-1}$$

$$A^{n+1} = -a_n A - a_{n-1} A^2 - a_{n-2} A^3 - \dots - a_1 A^n$$

$$A^{n+1} = b_n I + b_{n-1} A + b_{n-2} A^2 + \dots + b_1 A^{n-1}$$

$$A^{n+2} = b_n A + b_{n-1} A^2 + b_{n-2} A^3 + \dots + b_1 A^n$$

$$A^{n+2} = c_n I + c_{n-1} A + c_{n-2} A^2 + \dots + c_1 A^{n-1}$$

$$A_{n \times n} \quad e^{At} = B_0(t) I + B_1(t) A + \dots + B_{n-1}(t) A^{n-1}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 &= 0 \\ (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 5) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{At} = B_0(t)I + B_1(t)A$$

$$e^{\lambda_i t} = B_0(t) + \lambda_i B_1(t)$$

$$e^t = B_0(t) + (1)B_1(t)$$

$$e^{5t} = B_0(t) + 5B_1(t)$$

$$-e^t = -B_0(t) - B_1(t)$$

$$(e^{5t} - e^t) = 4B_1(t) \rightarrow B_1(t) = \frac{e^{5t} - e^t}{4}$$

$$B_0(t) = e^t - B_1(t)$$

$$B_0(t) = e^t - \left(\frac{e^{5t} - e^t}{4} \right)$$

$$B_0(t) = \frac{5e^t - e^{5t}}{4}$$

$$e^{At} = \left(\frac{5e^t - e^{5t}}{4} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \left(\frac{e^{5t} - e^t}{4} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} 5-2 & -3 \\ -1 & 5-4 \end{bmatrix} \frac{e^t}{4} + \begin{bmatrix} -1+2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1+4 \end{bmatrix} \frac{e^{5t}}{4}$$

$$e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{e^t}{4} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \frac{e^{5t}}{4}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{e^t}{4} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \frac{5e^{5t}}{4}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{e^t}{4} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 15 \\ 5 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \frac{e^{5t}}{4}$$

$$Ae^{At} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{e^t}{4} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \frac{e^{5t}}{4}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{e^t}{4} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 15 \\ 5 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \frac{e^{5t}}{4}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \bar{X} = A \bar{X} + b(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \bar{X} = A \bar{X}$$

$$\bar{X} = e^{At} \bar{X}(0)$$

$$\bar{X} = e^{At} \bar{X}(0) + \int_0^t e^{A(t-z)} b(z) dz.$$