

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = Ax \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ A \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{R}}(n \times n) \end{array}$$

$$x \in C^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

N.B. $\dot{x} = f(x, t)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\forall |t| \leq \alpha + \beta \|x\|$
 \Rightarrow le soluz. $\exists!$ su \mathbb{R} .

$$\dot{x} = (\dot{x}_1, \dot{x}_2, \dots, \dot{x}_n)$$

Def. $\dot{x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(t+h) - x(t)}{h} \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta$

$$(*) \quad \left\| \frac{x(t+h) - x(t)}{h} - \dot{x}(t) \right\| < \varepsilon \quad \forall 0 < |h| < \delta.$$

Dall'equivalenza delle norme in \mathbb{R}^n .
 e quindi dal fatto che $\exists a, b > 0$

$$\|x\| \leq a \|x\|_{\infty} \leq b \|x\|$$

segue da (*) i vnc $\forall \varepsilon < \delta$ e $\forall t$ è vnc

$$\left| \frac{x_i(t+h) - x_i(t)}{h} - \dot{x}_i(t) \right| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall |h| < \delta.$$

stessa osservazione per passare a vettore
 matriciale $(\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{R}}(n \times n) \stackrel{\cong}{\simeq} \mathbb{R}^{n^2})$

in un intorno di t_0 rettilineo

$$t \rightarrow A(t) \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{R}}(n \times n)$$

diciamo che $A(t)$ è derivabile a t_0 $\exists B(t_0) = \dot{A}(t_0)$

b.c. $\forall \varepsilon \exists \delta$

$$\| \frac{A(t_0+h) - A(t_0) - B(t_0)h}{h} \| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall 0 < |h| < \delta$$

qualunque norma su $\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{R}}(n \times n)$ e per l'equivalenza
 delle norme \nearrow segue, di nuovo, che

$A(t)$ è derivabile \Leftrightarrow sono derivabili gli
 elementi di matrice
 $t \rightarrow A_{ij}(t)$

(Questo argomento non si generalizza a spazi
 di Banach infinito dimensionali dove, in generale,
 si parla di derivata forte ||.||
 e di derivata debole)

Norma operatoriale su $\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{R}}(n \times m) = \mathbb{M}$

$$A \in \mathbb{M} \quad \|A\| = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^m} \frac{\|Ax\|_{\mathbb{R}^n}}{\|x\|_{\mathbb{R}^m}}$$

$$A: x \in \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow Ax \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$(Ax)_i = \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} x_j$$

Più precisamente:

$$\|A\|_{a,b} := \sup_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ x \neq 0}} \frac{\|Ax\|_b}{\|x\|_a} = \sup_{\|x\|_a=1} \|Ax\|_b$$

La più semplice è $\|\cdot\|_a = 1 \cdot \|\cdot\|_b = 1 \cdot \|\cdot\|_a$ in $\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^m$

Es. Dimostrare:

$$\|A\|_{\infty, \infty} = \|A\| = \sup_{\|x\|_{\infty}=1} \|Ax\|_{\infty} = \max_i \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n |A_{ij}|}{1}$$

$$\forall x \mid \|x\|_{\infty}=1, \|A\| \leq M:$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max_i |(Ax)_i| &= \max_i \left| \sum_j A_{ij} x_j \right| \leq \\ &= \max_i \sum_j |A_{ij}| |x_j| \leq \max_i \sum_j |A_{ij}| = M \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|A\|_{\infty, \infty} \leq M.$$

Trucco:

$$(Ax)_i = \sum_j A_{ij} x_j$$

$$\text{Sì } x_j = \text{sgn } A_{ij}$$

$$\text{sgn } t = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ -1 & t < 0 \\ 0 & t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(Ax)_i = \sum_j |A_{ij}|$$

$$\|x\|_{\infty} \leq 1.$$

$$\|A\| \geq \|Ax\| \geq \sum_j |A_{ij}|$$

$$\Rightarrow \| \cdot \| \in \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{R}) .$$

N.B. $\|A \times B\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$ ←

anche $\|A \cdot 0\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \frac{\|A \cdot x\|}{\|x\|}$

Def. $A \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{R}}(n \times n)$

$$\exp(A) =: e^A := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!}$$

dove

$$A^0 = I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall A$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^k}{k!} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^N \frac{A^k}{k!}$$

nel senso di $(\text{Mat}_{\mathbb{R}}(n \times n), \|\cdot\|)$

Inoltre,

$$A_N := \sum_{k=0}^N \frac{A^k}{k!}$$

$$\|A_N - A_M\| = \left\| \sum_{k=M+1}^N \frac{A^k}{k!} \right\|$$

$N > M$

$$\leq \sum_{k=M+1}^N \frac{\|A^k\|}{k!} \leq \sum_{k=M+1}^N \frac{\|A\|^k}{k!} \leq \sum_{k=M+1}^{\infty} \frac{\|A\|^k}{k!}$$

dic. triang.

$$\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$$

→ è vero perché $\|\cdot\|$ è ...

$\rightarrow \circ$ la norma operata da
 quindi $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\|A\|^k}{k!} = e^{\|A\|}$

$\sup_{|x|=1} \|A(Bx)\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|Ax\| \|B\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|Ax\| \|B\| = \|A\| \|B\|$
 $= \|A\| \|B\|$

Sappiamo che per $n \geq 2$, $GL(n, \mathbb{R}) = \{A \in \text{Mat}_{\mathbb{R}}(n) \text{ invertibili}\}$

è un gruppo non commutativo.

Lemma 1 Se $[A, B] = 0 \Rightarrow \exp(A+B) = \exp A \cdot \exp(B) = \exp(B) \cdot \exp A$
 $[A, B] := AB - BA, A, B \text{ commutano}$

Direi Oseriamo che $[A, B] = 0 \Rightarrow$ vale la
 formula del binomio di Newton oltre

$$(A+B)^k = \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{k}{j} A^j B^{k-j}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A+B)^2 &= (A+B)(A+B) = A^2 + \underline{AB+BA} + B^2 = \\
 &= A^2 + 2AB + B^2, \text{ etc.} \\
 &\uparrow \\
 &[A, B] = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

e qui mi possiamo ripetere la stessa dimostrazione
 per l'esponenziale ordinario.

$$\exp(A+B) := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(A+B)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{A^j}{j!} \frac{B^{k-j}}{(k-j)!}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq j \leq k \\ (j,k) \in \mathbb{N}^2}} \frac{A^j}{j!} \frac{B^{k-j}}{(k-j)!} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=j}^{\infty} \frac{A^j}{j!} \frac{B^{k-j}}{(k-j)!}$$

teorema di Fubini
discreto.

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^j}{j!} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \frac{B^h}{h!}$$

$$= \exp(A) \cdot \exp(B) \quad \square$$

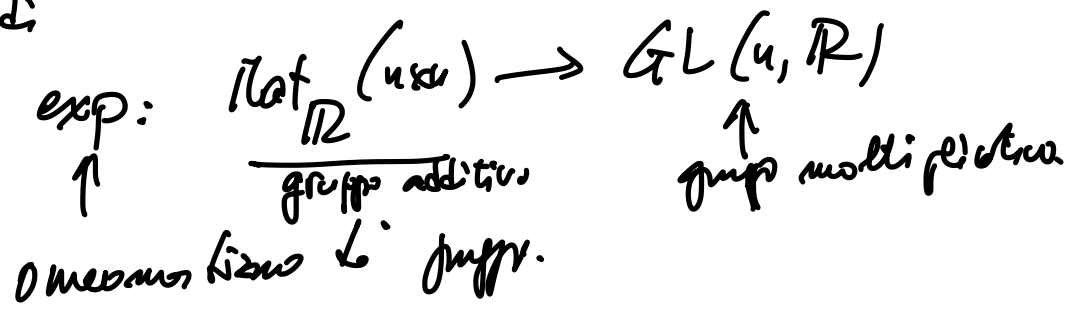
$$\exp(0) = I \quad \checkmark$$

$$0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I = \exp(0) = \exp(A-A) \stackrel{\text{lemma}}{=} \exp(A) \exp(-A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp(-A) = (\exp(A))^{-1}$$

Quindi



Lemma 2 $\frac{d}{dt} \exp(A t) = A \exp(A t)$

Def. $[A, \exp(At)] = 0$ invariante

$$[A, R] = 0 \iff AB = BA$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \exp(At) &= A \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^k}{k!} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A^{k+1} t^k}{k!} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(At)^k}{k!} \right) A \end{aligned}$$

Deriv. $\frac{d}{dt} \exp(At) = \exp(At) A$

Lemmas 1

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\exp(At+h) - \exp(At)}{h} \\ &= \exp(At) \frac{\exp(Ah) - I}{h} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\exp(Ah) - I}{h} &= \frac{1}{h} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(Ah)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{A^k h^{k-1}}{k!} \\ &= A + \frac{A^2 h}{2} + \frac{A^3 h^2}{6} + \dots \\ &= A + h \cdot \left(\frac{A^2}{2} + \frac{A^3 h}{6} + \dots + \frac{A^k h^{k-2}}{k!} \right) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} A \end{aligned}$$

$\forall |h| < 1$

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\|A\|^k}{k!} = \frac{e^{\|A\|} - 1 - \|A\|}{\|A\|} < 1$$

Corollario ha dunque di

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{e} \quad x(t) = \exp(At) x_0.$$

Infallts, $x(0) = x_0$

$$\begin{aligned} e \quad \dot{x} &= \left(\frac{d}{dt} \exp(At) \right) x_0 = A \left(\exp(At) x_0 \right) \\ &= A x(t). \end{aligned}$$

ES. bedre $\exp A$ ca $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

non commutative
↓
col commutative.

$$AU$$

$$U = [u, v]$$

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Au = 2u \quad Av = 3v$$

$$\underline{AU = [Au, Av] = [2u, 3v] = U \cdot \Lambda}$$

$$\text{cm } \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U \cdot \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 & v_1 \\ u_2 & v_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2u_1 & 3v_1 \\ 2u_2 & 3v_2 \end{pmatrix} = [2u, 3v]$$

$$U^{-1} A U = \Lambda$$

lemma 3 $\&$ U \tilde{e} invertible $\&$ $U^{-1} A U = \Lambda$:

$$U^{-1} \exp(A) U = \exp(U^{-1} A U).$$

Dir.

$$U^{-1} \exp(A) U = U^{-1} \left(\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^N \frac{A^k}{k!} \right) \right) U$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^N U^{-1} \frac{A^k}{k!} U \right)$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^N \frac{(U^{-1} A U)^k}{k!} = \exp(U^{-1} A U)$$

$$(U^{-1} A U)^2 = (U^{-1} A U) \cdot (U^{-1} A U) = U^{-1} A^2 U.$$

(per induction)

$$\exp \Lambda = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Lambda^k}{k!}$$

$$\Lambda^k = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^k & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_n^k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{diag}(e^{\lambda_1}, \dots, e^{\lambda_n})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ etc.}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad e^{\Lambda} = \begin{pmatrix} e^2 & 0 \\ 0 & e^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^{-1} A U = \Lambda \quad A = U \Lambda U^{-1}$$

$$U^{-1} = - \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exp At &= U \cdot \exp(\Lambda t) \cdot U^{-1} \\ &= U \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} U^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Venerdì 13 non c'è esame.
A vedrò lunedì.