

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_A(\lambda) = \lambda^2 - (a+d)\lambda + \det(A) = 0$$

$$n \geq 2 \quad \alpha, \beta \text{ are } \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} \neq 0$$

imaginary

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 + c^2}} \right\}$$

$$\alpha = a + ib, \quad \beta = a - ib.$$

$$A \vec{v}_1 = \alpha \vec{v}_1, \quad \vec{v}_1 = \vec{w}_1 + i\vec{w}_2 \neq \vec{0}$$

$$A \vec{v}_2 = \beta \vec{v}_2 \quad \leftarrow \quad \vec{v}_2 = \vec{w}_1 - i\vec{w}_2$$

$$P = (\vec{w}_1 \quad \vec{w}_2) \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

$$AP = P \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{x}(t) = A \vec{x}(t)$$

$$\vec{z}(t) = P^{-1} \vec{x}(t) \rightsquigarrow \frac{d}{dt} \vec{z}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \vec{z}(t)$$

$$X_0(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} X_0(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t & \cos t \\ -\cos t & -\sin t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X_0(t)$$

Für $\frac{d}{dt} X_0(t) = X_0(t) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X_0(t)$$

$$X(t) = e^{at} X_0(t) \quad aI_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} X(t) &= a e^{at} X_0(t) + e^{at} X_0(t) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \underbrace{e^{at} X_0(t)}_{X(t)} aI_2 + \underbrace{e^{at} X_0(t)}_{X(t)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= X(t) \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ -1 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ -1 & a \end{pmatrix}}_{A_0} X(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{z}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \vec{z}(t).$$

$$\left(X(-t) \vec{z}(t) \right)' = A_0$$

$$= X(-t) A_0 (-1) \vec{z}(t) + X(-t) A_0 \vec{z}(t)$$

$$= X(-t) \{ -A_0 + A_0 \} \vec{z}(t) = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(-t) \vec{z}(t) &= X(0) \vec{z}(0) \\ &= I_2 \vec{z}(0) = \vec{z}(0) \end{aligned}$$

$$X_0(t) X_0(s)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos bt & \sin bt \\ -\sin bt & \cos bt \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos bs & \sin bs \\ -\sin bs & \cos bs \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos b(s+t) & \sin b(s+t) \\ -\sin b(s+t) & \cos b(s+t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= X_0(t+s)$$

$$\text{For } X_0(t) X_0(s) = X_0(t+s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(t) X(s) &= e^{at} X_0(t) \cdot e^{as} X_0(s) \\ &= e^{a(t+s)} X_0(t+s) \\ &= X(t+s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{z}(t) = A_0 \vec{z}(t)$$

$$X(-t) \vec{z}(t) = \vec{z}(0)$$

$$X(s) X(t) = X(s+t)$$

$$X(-t) X(t) = X(0) = I_2$$

$$X(t) \text{ is invertible } (X(t))^{-1} = X(-t)$$

$$(X(t))^{-1} \vec{z}(t) = \vec{z}(0)$$

$$\vec{z}(t) = X(t) \vec{z}(0)$$

$$\vec{z}(t) = e^{at} \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \vec{z}(0)$$

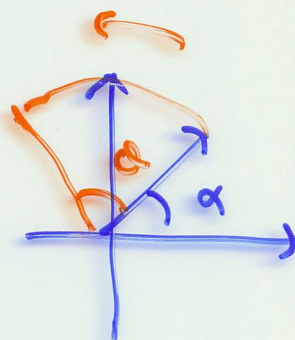
$$R(\theta)$$

$$= R(-t) \quad \text{orthogonal.}$$

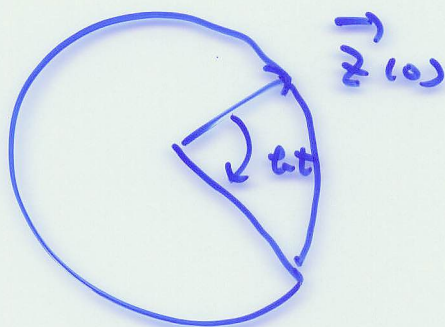
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \alpha - \sin \theta \sin \alpha \\ \sin \theta \cos \alpha + \cos \theta \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta + \alpha) \\ \sin(\theta + \alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$



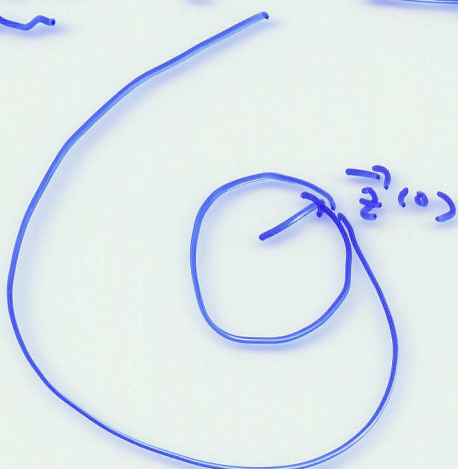
$$\vec{z}(t) = e^{at} R(-\omega t) \vec{z}(0)$$



$a > 0$

e^{at}

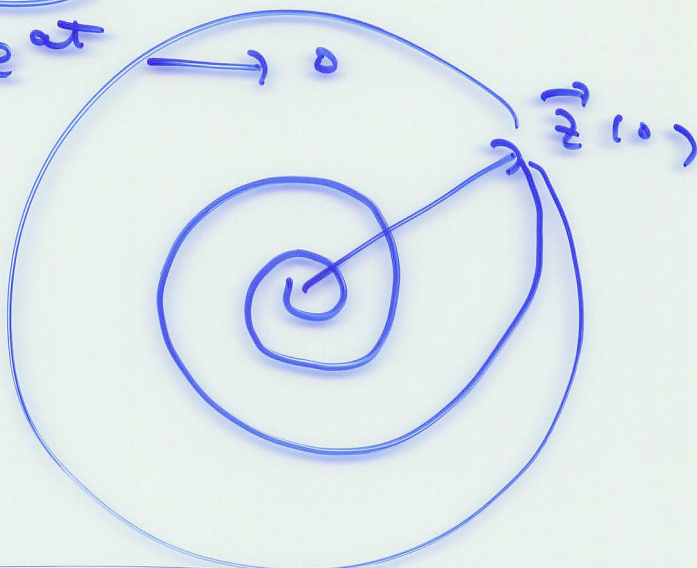
$\longrightarrow +\infty$



$a < 0$

e^{at}

$\longrightarrow 0$



$$P^{-1} \vec{x}(t) = \vec{z}(t)$$

$$\vec{x}(t) = P \vec{z}(t)$$

$$\vec{z}(0)$$

$$\vec{z}(t) = P \vec{x}(t)$$

$$= P \cdot e^{at} X_0(t) P^{-1} \vec{x}(0)$$

$$A : 2 \times 2 \text{ matrix}$$

$$e^{tA} = I_2 + tA + \frac{1}{2!} t^2 A^2 + \frac{1}{3!} t^3 A^3 + \dots$$

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

$$\rightarrow x(t) = e^{tA}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\leftarrow AP = P \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$A^n = P \begin{pmatrix} 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$P I_2 P^{-1} + P t \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} + P \frac{t^2}{2!} \begin{pmatrix} 3^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$+ P \frac{t^3}{3!} \begin{pmatrix} 3^3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} + \dots$$

$$+ P \frac{t^n}{n!} \begin{pmatrix} 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & 2^n \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3t)^k}{k!} & 0 \\ 0 & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2t)^k}{k!} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k!} P \begin{pmatrix} 3^k & 0 \\ 0 & 2^k \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3t)^k}{k!} & 0 \\ 0 & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2t)^k}{k!} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow P \begin{pmatrix} e^{3t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$e^{tA} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{3t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{x}(t) = A \vec{x}(t)$$

$$\vec{x}(t) = \underbrace{P \begin{pmatrix} e^{3t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}}_{e^{tA}} \vec{x}(0)$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \quad a \neq 0$$

$$e^{tA} = P \underbrace{e^{ta}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ e^{ta}}} \begin{pmatrix} \cos bt & \sin bt \\ -\sin bt & \cos bt \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \theta = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \theta^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \theta^4 - \frac{1}{6!} \theta^6 + \dots \\ \sin \theta = \theta - \frac{1}{3!} \theta^3 + \frac{1}{5!} \theta^5 - \dots \end{cases}$$

$$e^{tA} = I_2 + tA + \frac{1}{2!} t^2 A^2 + \frac{1}{3!} t^3 A^3 + \dots$$

$$\cdot e^{tA} \cdot e^{sA} = e^{(s+t)A}$$

$$\cdot \frac{d}{dt} e^{tA} = A e^{tA} \\ = e^{tA} A.$$