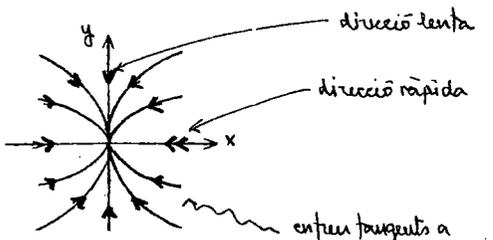
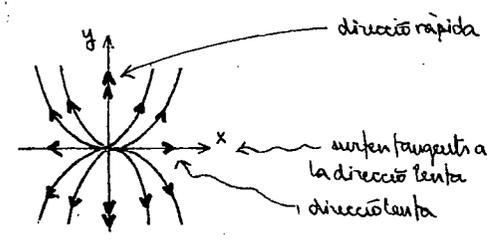


**1) det A ≠ 0 : vap's λ<sub>1</sub>, λ<sub>2</sub> simples i reals**

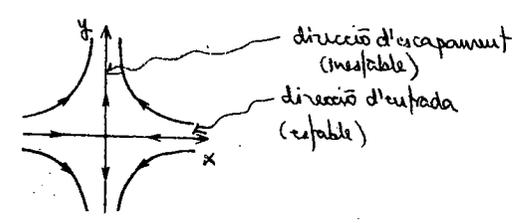
A diagonalitza.  
 Sigui {v<sub>1</sub>, v<sub>2</sub>} base de vap's i  
 $S = \begin{pmatrix} | & | \\ v_1 & v_2 \\ | & | \end{pmatrix}$   
 Aleshores, el canvi  
 $X(t) \rightarrow S^{-1}X(t)$   
 transforma el sistema  
 $\dot{X} = AX$   
 en el canvi  
 $\dot{X} = DX$   
 amb  $D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 solució general del sistema  
 $\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = \lambda_1 x(t) \\ \dot{y}(t) = \lambda_2 y(t) \end{cases}$   
 és  
 $\begin{cases} x(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} \\ y(t) = c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} \end{cases} \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$   
 Equacions de les òrbites:  
 $y = \pm c |x|^{\lambda_2/\lambda_1}$



1a) λ<sub>1</sub> < λ<sub>2</sub> < 0  
 node (o nus) propi estable



1b) 0 < λ<sub>1</sub> < λ<sub>2</sub>  
 node (o nus) propi inestable



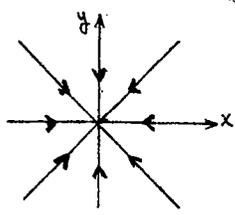
1c) λ<sub>1</sub> < 0 < λ<sub>2</sub>  
 sella

mas(UPC)

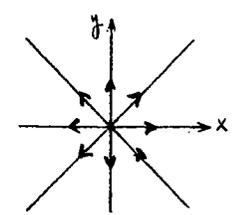
**2) det A ≠ 0 i vap's λ<sub>1</sub> = λ<sub>2</sub> = λ ≠ 0**

**2 a) A diagonalitza**

Triarem el sistema  
 $\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = \lambda x(t) \\ \dot{y}(t) = \lambda y(t) \end{cases}$  de solució general  
 $\begin{cases} x(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda t} \\ y(t) = c_2 e^{\lambda t} \end{cases}$   
 i òrbites del tipus  
 $y = \pm c x \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$



2a.1) λ<sub>1</sub> = λ<sub>2</sub> < 0  
 node (o nus) propi estable

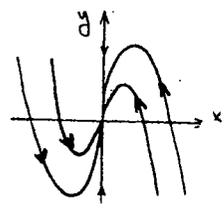


2a.2) λ<sub>1</sub> = λ<sub>2</sub> > 0  
 node (o nus) propi inestable

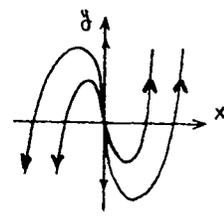
**2 b) A no diagonalitza**

Per tant, en una base de Jordan podem suposar la matriu del sistema  
 $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ . En una base de Jordan findrem aleshores

$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = \lambda x \\ \dot{y} = x + \lambda y \end{cases}$  i solució general  
 $\begin{cases} x(t) = c_1 e^{\lambda t} \\ y(t) = (c_1 t + c_2) e^{\lambda t} \end{cases} \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$



2b.1) λ < 0  
 node (o nus) impropri estable



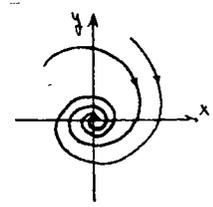
2b.2) λ > 0  
 node (o nus) impropri inestable

**3) det A ≠ 0 i vap's complexos (α ± iβ)**

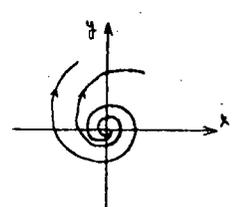
Si v<sub>1</sub> i v<sub>2</sub> són de vap's associats a λ = α + iβ (α ≠ β) i  $\bar{\lambda} = \alpha - i\beta$  i prenem variables x(t), y(t) en la base {Re v<sub>1</sub>, Im v<sub>2</sub>} aleshores fem que la solució al casu:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{\alpha t} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta t & \sin \beta t \\ -\sin \beta t & \cos \beta t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

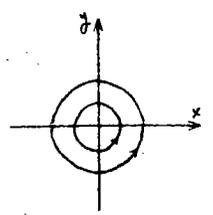
rotació d'angle -βt



3a) α < 0  
 focus estable



3b) α > 0  
 focus inestable

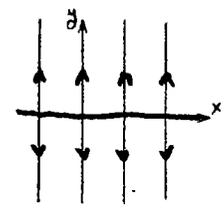


3c) α = 0  
 centre

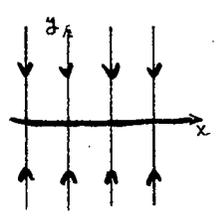
**4) det A = 0**

**4 a) b) λ<sub>1</sub> = 0, λ<sub>2</sub> ≠ 0**

En una base de vap's podem suposar  
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \\ & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$   
 és a dir  
 $\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = 0 \\ \dot{y}(t) = \lambda_2 y(t) \end{cases}$   
 de solució  
 $\begin{cases} x(t) = c_1 \\ y(t) = c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} \end{cases}$



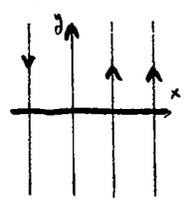
4a) λ<sub>1</sub> = 0, λ<sub>2</sub> > 0



4b) λ<sub>1</sub> = 0, λ<sub>2</sub> < 0

**4 c) λ<sub>1</sub> = λ<sub>2</sub> = 0. A no diagonalitza**

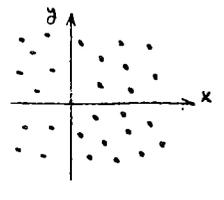
Sistema:  
 $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 0 \\ \dot{y} = x \end{cases}$   
 Tots els punts de x=0 són fixes.



4c) λ<sub>1</sub> = λ<sub>2</sub> = 0  
 A no diagonalitza

**4 d) λ<sub>1</sub> = λ<sub>2</sub> = 0. A diagonalitza**

Sistema:  
 $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = 0 \\ \dot{y} = 0 \end{cases}$   
 Tots els punts de R<sup>2</sup> són fixes.



4d) λ<sub>1</sub> = λ<sub>2</sub> = 0  
 A diagonalitza