

Matirice

1) $y' = ay$ ma $(0, +\infty)$

$$y(0) = y_0$$

y_0, a danak $\in \mathbb{R}$

rievn! $y(t) = e^{at} y_0$

stabilizirvan $y = 0$

$a < 0$... stabilizirvan

$a > 0$... nestabilizirvan

a ... matirice 1×1

a je ppr' od. \bar{c} .

2) $y' = Ay$ ma $(0, +\infty)$

$$y(0) = y_0$$

$y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ danak

rievn! $y: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$: $[0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$y(t) = e^{At} y_0$$

stabilizirvan $y = 0$

$\sigma(A) \subset \{ \text{Re } z < 0 \}$... stabilizirvan

\neq nestabilizirvan

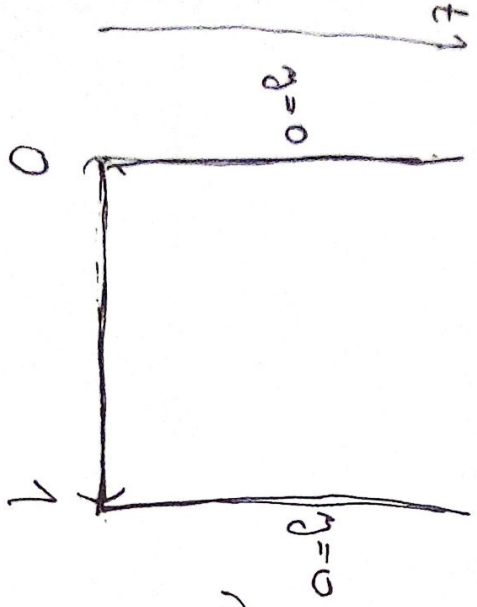
3) $\partial_t y = \partial_x x y$ ma $(0, +\infty) \times (0, 1)$

$y(0) = y_0$

$y = 0 \quad x = 0 \text{ und } x = 1$

$y_0 : (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ down

$y : (0, +\infty) \times (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



reihen: $y(t, x) = \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{e^{(a_{xx})t}}_{y_0} \left[\underbrace{d(\mu, x)}_{y_0} \right]$

$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n \sin(n\pi x) e^{-n^2 \pi^2 t}$

$B_n = 2 \int_0^1 \sin(n\pi x) y_0(x) dx$

- \Rightarrow ähnlich wie $y \equiv 0$ je Multiplikation!

4) Normalen! quadratisch

$AA^* = A^*A$

• symmetrische Matrix -

diagonalisierbar!

normen! normiert!

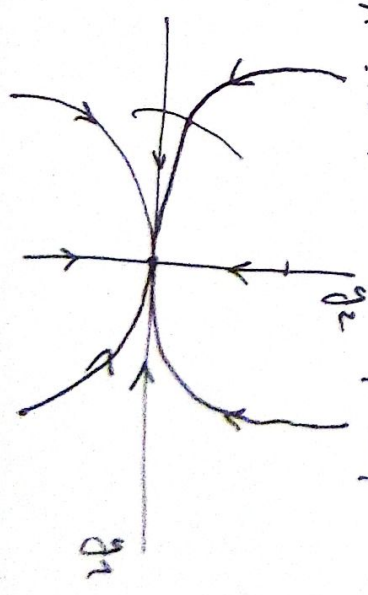
Hermitesch! unitär!

$UA = D \leftarrow \text{diag.}$

5) $y' = Ay$

$y(0) = y_0$

A ... Normalen! $2D, \mathcal{R}(A) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2$

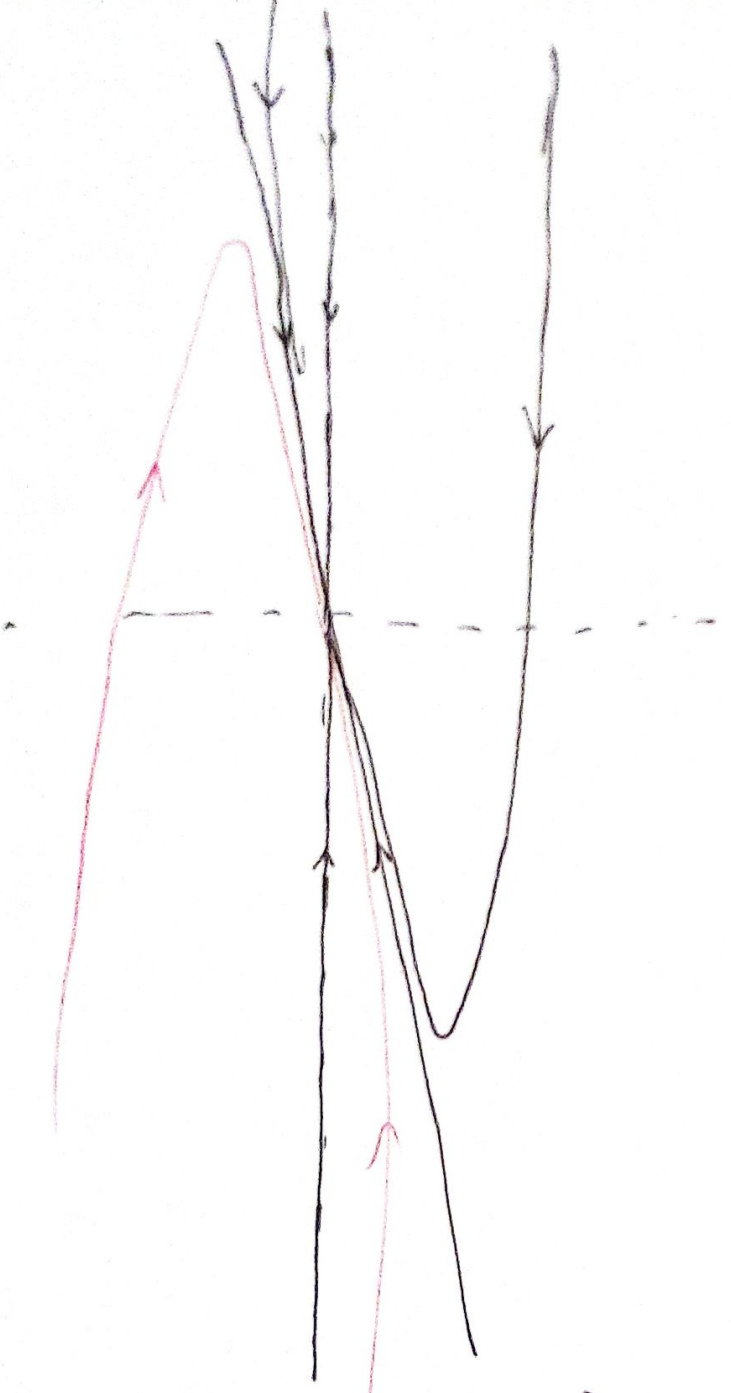


6) $y' = Ay$

$y(0) = y_0$

A nonsingular
matrix of. vectors

$\sigma(A) \in \{ \operatorname{Re} z < 0 \}$



7) Principle linearization

Stability

$y' = f(y)$

$y(0) = y_0$

f nonlinear

$f(0) = 0$

8) Pseudospectrum

$\epsilon > 0$

$\|(A - \lambda I)^{-1}\| \geq \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

3) Mechanische Ableitung



WSR: $\text{div} \tilde{u} = 0$

$$\partial_t \tilde{u} = -\nabla \tilde{p} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \Delta \tilde{u} - (\tilde{u} \cdot \nabla) \tilde{u}$$

$$\tilde{u}: (0, \infty) \times \text{Innenraum} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\tilde{p}: \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\tilde{u} = 0 \text{ an } \text{Außenrand}$$

$$u_s = \tilde{u}_s + u_s \text{ ; } u_s \text{ perfluorace}$$

↖ \tilde{u}_s !

Benutze perfluorace & Linearisierung!

$$\text{div} u = 0$$

$$\partial_t u = -\nabla p + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \Delta u - (u \cdot \nabla) u - (\tilde{u} \cdot \nabla) u$$

$$u = 0 \text{ an } \text{Außenrand}$$

$$L u, L \text{ non-linear!}$$

10) Problem:

Regulera: ~~100~~

$$\sigma(L) \subset \{ \operatorname{Re} z \leq 0 \}$$

Problem: V experimenten är mycket svårastabilis.

Sammanfattning: $\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_{\text{regulerad}}) \approx 0$.

$\operatorname{Re} \sim 2000, 100\ 000$