

Variation der Konstanten

Methode zum expliziten Lösen
von inhom. lin. DGLen.

Wir betrachten $r=1$,

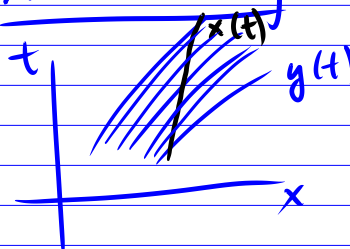
$$\begin{cases} \dot{\underline{x}} = A(t)\underline{x} + \underline{b}(t) & (1) \\ \underline{x}(t_0) = \underline{x}_0 \end{cases}$$

und haben die hom. Gl.

$$\dot{\underline{y}} = A(t)\underline{y} \quad (2)$$

schon gelöst und kennen den Propagator
 $\Phi(t)$.

Anschauung: x wechselt ständig
von einer Bahn y
auf eine andere
 $\underline{y}(t) = \Phi(t) \underline{c}$



\underline{c} = Vektor der Koeffizienten für die
Spalten von $\Phi(t)$.

Schreibe Lsg von (1) als

$$\underline{x}(t) = \Phi(t) \underline{c}(t)$$

$$A(t)\underline{x} + \underline{b} = \dot{\underline{x}}(t) = \dot{\underline{\Phi}}(t) \underline{c}(t) + \underline{\Phi}(t) \dot{\underline{c}}(t)$$

$$= A(t) \underbrace{\underline{\Phi}(t) \underline{c}(t)}_{\underline{x}(t)} + \underline{\Phi}(t) \dot{\underline{c}}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{b}(t) = \underline{\Phi}(t) \dot{\underline{c}}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\underline{c}}(t) = \underline{\Phi}(t)^{-1} \underline{b}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{c}(t) = \underline{c}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t dt' \underline{\Phi}(t')^{-1} \underline{b}(t')$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x}(t) = \underline{\Phi}(t) \left(\begin{array}{c} \underline{x}_0 \\ \underline{c}(t_0) \end{array} + \int_{t_0}^t dt' \underline{\Phi}(t')^{-1} \underline{b}(t') \right)$$

Variation-der-Konstanten-Formel

Bsp 9.11 $n=1$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{x} = 2t x + t^3 \quad (3) \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{array} \right.$

$t_0=0$, $a(t)=2t$, $b(t)=t^3$, hom. gl.

$$\dot{y} = \underbrace{2t}_{a(t)} y \quad (4)$$

▷ Löse (4). 2 Wege:

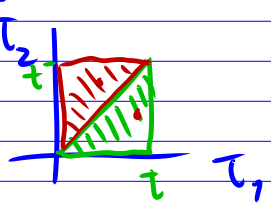
1) Sep. der Var. $\int_{y_0}^{y(t)} \frac{dy}{y} = \int_0^T 2t dt = \int_0^T a(t) dt$

$$\underbrace{\ln \frac{y(t)}{y_0}}_{\ln \frac{y(t)}{y_0}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y(T) = y_0 e^{\int_0^T a(t) dt}}$$

2) Dyson-Reihe:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(t) &= 1 + \int_0^t a(\tau_1) d\tau_1 + \\ &+ \underbrace{\int_0^t d\tau_1 \int_0^{\tau_1} d\tau_2 a(\tau_1) a(\tau_2) +} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\begin{aligned} &\int \int d\tau_1 d\tau_2 \underbrace{a(\tau_1) a(\tau_2)}_{= a(\tau_2) a(\tau_1)} \\ &\{(\tau_1, \tau_2) \in [0, t]^2 \mid \tau_1 > \tau_2\} \\ &\begin{array}{c} \tau_2 \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ \tau_1 \end{array} \\ &\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ \tau \end{array} \end{aligned} \right]$$


$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \int_{[0, t]^2} d\tau_1 d\tau_2 a(\tau_1) a(\tau_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^t d\tau_1 a(\tau_1) \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \dots + \int \dots \int d\tau_1 \dots d\tau_m a(\tau_1) \dots a(\tau_m) + \dots$$

$$\left\{ (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_m) \in [0, t]^m \mid \tau_1 > \tau_2 > \dots > \tau_m \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m!} \int \int_{[0, t]^m} d\tau_1 \dots d\tau_m a(\tau_1) \dots a(\tau_m)$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\int_0^t a(\tau) d\tau \right)^m}$$

$$= 1 + \int_0^t a(\tau) d\tau + \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^t a(\tau) d\tau \right)^2$$

$$+ \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(\int_0^t a(\tau) d\tau \right)^n + \dots$$

$$= e^{\int_0^t a(\tau) d\tau}$$

Hier $a(t) = 2t \Rightarrow \int_0^t a(\tau) d\tau = t^2$, d. h.

$$\Phi(t) = e^{t^2}$$

▷ Var. der Konst.:

$$x(t) = e^{t^2} \left(x_0 + \int_0^t dt' e^{-t'^2} t'^3 \right)$$

$$\int_0^t ds e^{-s^2} s^3 = \int_{u=0}^{u=t^2} \frac{1}{2} du e^{-u} u$$

$u = s^2$
 $du = 2s ds$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-u} u \right]_0^{t^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{t^2} du (-e^{-u})$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{[e^{-u}]_0^{t^2}}$

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

$$\text{Also } x(t) = e^{t^2} x_0 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} e^{t^2}$$
