131_ Evanpara_pappulcer_ DE Mapad. a) N.S.O. ta Slawopata Y = [s/nx], Y = cosx] Elvou hours tou opersions owinhumors $\begin{cases} y_1' = -y_2 \\ y_2' = y_1 \end{cases}$ B) Na Boedel n jeuns luon vou ovornuaros.

AT a) To pappuro airapa DE sivar oproperès, rou uni papper musicu podetau us ezri:

$$\hat{O} \cap \mathcal{O} \qquad Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ from } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

H Y Elvau Lion mad
$$A.Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin x \\ -\cos x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ \sin x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -\cos x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ -\sin x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ -\cos x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ -\sin x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ -\cos x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}$$

$$-1+ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1} - 1+ \frac{1}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ \sin x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin x \\ \cos x \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}$$

B) Excupe
$$W(Y_1, Y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \sin x + \cos x \\ -\cos x + \sin x \end{vmatrix} = \sin x + \cos x = 1 \neq 0$$

Ethopielus on Y kon Ye Elvon prophilians are Edprintes.

Apa n Jnogreun jeuren duon va errou ens proprens

$$A = cA + cA = ca \left[\frac{2 \ln x}{-\cos x} \right] + ca \left[\frac{2 \ln x}{\cos x} \right] = \left[\frac{-c \cos x}{-c \cos x} + ca \cos x \right].$$

* Οι δύο τρόπωι με τους οποίους μπορούμε να λυτομε Ενα χύστημα γραμμικών: ΔΕ με σταθερούς αυτελεστες, είναι
1) η μεθοδος απαλοκριίς και

2) n µrêdosos mudkour.

znopotono codoligny H *

I efrequence pre en presidente avent, avolgoupre to ovorque no SE oz DE n tal Ens, npagpiardrainos korza dentes aver karzaorakozas. 3.2.8

Tapat. Na Boedel n jevnon two avontraes pospular DE $y' = 2y_1 + 3y_2$ (i)

$$y_1' = 2y_1 + y_2 + e^{\times}$$
 (13)

An Mapagurisorras thu (1) rposeinter

$$y_1'' = 2y_1' + 3y_2'$$

Orbite, Ligu ens (ii), Éxague

$$y'' = 2y'_1 + 3(2y_1 + y_2 + e^x) \Rightarrow$$

$$y_1'' = 2y_1' + 6y_1 + 3y_2 + 3e^{\times}$$

Opus on the (i) Exoque $y_2 = \frac{1}{3}(y_1' - 2y_1)$

$$y''_{1} = 2y'_{1} + 6y_{1} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}(y'_{1} - 2y'_{1}) + 3e^{x} \implies y''_{1} = 2y'_{1} + 6y_{1} + y'_{1} - 2y'_{1} + 3e^{x} \implies y''_{1} - 3y'_{1} - 4y_{1} = 3e^{x}$$

H xapaktholotish Eğlowon this Mapandivus DE Elvau $\omega^2 - 3u_1 - 4 = 0$

Kou Éxel pises $w_1 = -1$ kou $w_2 = 4$.

ZWENWS

Avashawhe mia pepund duon the propens $y = ae^* => y' = ae^* => y'' = ae^*.$

Orbite, arrivablations to naposablous autes, on DE, Proximal $\alpha e^{x} - 3\alpha e^{x} - 4\alpha e^{x} = 3e^{x} \Rightarrow -6\alpha e^{x} = 3e^{x} \Rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$.

Eropières $y_{\mu} = -\frac{1}{2}e^{x}$. Apa n jeund don this DE da sivar $y_{\mu} = y_{10\mu} + y_{1\mu} = c_{1}e^{x} + c_{2}e^{x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{x}$, $c_{1}, c_{2}e^{x}$.

Tursius $y_{0} = \frac{1}{3}(y_{1}^{\prime} - 2y_{1}^{\prime}) = \frac{1}{3}(-c_{1}e^{-x} + 4c_{2}e^{4x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{x}) - \frac{2}{3}(c_{1}e^{x} + c_{2}e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{x}) =$ $= -\frac{c_{1}}{3}e^{-x} + \frac{4c_{2}}{3}e^{4x} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-x} - \frac{2c_{2}}{3}e^{-x} - \frac{2c_{2}}{3}e^{4x} + \frac{1}{3}e^{x} =$ $= -\frac{c_{1}}{6}e^{-x} + \frac{2}{3}c_{2}e^{4x} + \frac{1}{6}e^{x}, \quad c_{1}, c_{2} \in \mathbb{R}$

* MÉDOSS MIVOIREN

Στη μελοδο αυτή, χρησηρησιώμε τις ιδιοτιμές και τα Ιδησιανίσματα του πίνακα A, προκειμένου να επιδιόσυμε δια σύστημα γραμμικών ΔΕ με στοιθερούς συτελεστές H μελοδος αυτή περιγραθεται στη $\Delta 3.2 6 c \lambda. 3-6$.

Tagas Not Goedel in Jevium Ruan too overriphorias Ale

Mapail Nor Bosolein Jevien 2000 tou ococnimonos 1E

$$y_1' = y_1 + 2y_2 - y_3$$
 $y_2' = y_1 - y_2$
 $y_3' = 2y_1 - 2y_2$

An. And in xapakthplotim Ezlowon tou nivaka A

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 - \lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$|2 - 2 - \lambda|$$

Mondrau or Nacher

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$
, $\lambda_2 = 0$, $\lambda_3 = 1$.

$$\pi = -1$$
 Exame

$$(A-XI)\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+2y-z=0 \\ 0 \\ 2x-2y+z=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ z=2y \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ y \\ 2y \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow U_1 = C \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad CER. \quad \Theta \text{ its owns } C = 1, \text{ examps } U_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

To
$$\sqrt{2}=0$$
 opoins epposoneror, bojoroupe to isosidinopa $\sqrt{2}=\begin{bmatrix}1\\3\end{bmatrix}$

Apa n Intoignern Don Elvar $V = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} + c_3 e^{\lambda_3 x} = c_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] e^{\lambda_3} + c_2 \left[\frac{1}{3} \right] + c_3 \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] e^{\lambda_3} = c_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] e^{\lambda_3} + c_2 e^{\lambda_3} + c_3 e^{\lambda_3} = c_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] e^{\lambda_3} = c_1 \left[\frac{1}{2$

Thereof. Na Break in Jewish John tou ovothuses ΔE $y_1' = 3y_1 + 2y_2$ $y_2' = -y_1$ $y_3' = -y_1$

An And in raparingionish estouron you nivara A

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (1 - \lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & 2 \\ -1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow (1 - \lambda) (3 - \lambda) (-\lambda) + 2 = 0$$

 $\Rightarrow (1-\lambda) \cdot (-3\lambda + \lambda^2 + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow (1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) = 0.$

Bojosoyue TIS 1 Juayes

$$\lambda_{1,2}=1$$
 (Sinky), $\lambda_{3}=2$ (anxy).

To
$$\sqrt{1-1}$$
 Example $(A-\lambda_1 I) \bar{u}_1 = \bar{0} = > \begin{bmatrix} 3-1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = >$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x + 2y = 0 \\ -x - y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ -x \\ z \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ -c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Dévoras
$$C_1 = 1$$
 tou $C_2 = 0$ Bejorague to 1 Subliabuoja $C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

τα υποία είναι προφανές ότι είναι γραμμικώς ανεξαίρτητα. (αφα) $λ,(1,-1,0)+λ_2(0,0,1)=(0,0,0)=(0,0$

$$(A-\lambda_3) \vec{u}_3 = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x + 2y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2y \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{u}_3 = c \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, cells$$

Détouvois
$$C = 1$$
 republique to isolation $\vec{q} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Apa n zhrochem jevion hom rou avornharos eshou

$$Y = Gue^{hx} + Gue^{hx} + Gue^{hx} + Gue^{hx} + Gue^{hx} + Gue^{hx} = Gue^{hx} + Gue^{$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} q e^{x} - 2c_{3}e^{2x} \\ -q e^{x} + c_{3}e^{2x} \end{bmatrix} \implies \begin{cases} y_{1}^{(x)} = c_{1}e^{x} - 2c_{3}e^{2x} \\ y_{2}^{(x)} = -q e^{x} + c_{3}e^{2x} \\ y_{3}^{(x)} = c_{2}xe^{x} \end{cases}, c_{1,c_{2}}c_{3}e^{1x}.$$

(

Mapaf. Wa Gossein jeund than to a ordinates ΔE $y_1' = y_2$ $y_2' = -y_1$

And the xapaking variety estation to the rivora A $|A-XI|=0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 1 = 0$

Bpioxogue TIS 15wayes

$$\lambda_1 = i$$
, $\lambda_2 = -i$.

Novoyee to ovorqua

$$(A-\lambda \vec{l})\vec{u} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -i & 1 \\ -i & -i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow -ix+y=0 \Rightarrow \\ -x-iy=0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow -ix+y=0 \Rightarrow$$

$$[x]_{=}[x] \Rightarrow \vec{u} = [x]_{=}[x] \Rightarrow \vec{u} = c[x]_{=}[$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ ix \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} C \\ Ci \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{u} = C \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}, \quad CelR.$$

Détorner C= 1, repordinter to isosidivoque
$$\vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}$$
.

Apa n Intolipern jevient hoor to avointpatos élvou

$$Y = \vec{u} e^{(k+mi)x} \Rightarrow Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} e^{ix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} (\cos x + i \sin x)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos x + i \sin x \\ i \cos x - 5 i n x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ -5 i n x \end{bmatrix} + i \begin{bmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \end{bmatrix}. \quad \text{Orbits}$$

$$Y = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ -\sin x \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} \sin x \\ \cos x \end{bmatrix}, C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

3-2.4

Mapas. Na BpeDel n jevied twon to authorities AE $y_1' = y_1 + 2y_2 - y_3 + e^{2x}$ $y_2' = y_1 - y_2$ $y_3' = 2y_1 - 2y_2 + 3e^{2x}$

Απ Σε προηγούμενο παραβείγμα βρήκαμε ότι η γενική λύση του απίστοιχου ομογενούς συστήματος ΔE

$$V_{0\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{2} + 2c_{3}e^{x} \\ c_{1}e^{-x} + c_{2} + c_{3}e^{x} \\ 2c_{1}e^{-x} + 3c_{2} + 2c_{3}e^{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

Now the property tou Slawopearos (nivara-only) $B = \begin{bmatrix} e^{2x} \\ 0 \\ 3e^{2x} \end{bmatrix}$ row energy to k=2 be elvoy is significant tou nivarial A,

3.2.

Souped Japa us prepunt John Thr

Autilia Diotedras 000 ocothqua DE En prepitat Lion Yn, Reoxonite

$$\frac{1}{1} = A = \begin{cases}
\frac{2\alpha}{2\beta} & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2\beta - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha - 2x + 1 \\ 2x & \frac{2x}{2x} = \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}
\end{cases}$$

$$2\alpha = \alpha + 2\beta - \gamma + 1$$
 $2\beta = \alpha - \beta$
 $2\beta = \alpha - \beta$
 $2\gamma = 2\alpha - 2\beta + 3\beta$
 $2\gamma = 2\alpha - 2\beta + 3\beta$
 $2\gamma = 2\alpha - 2\beta + 3\beta$
 $2\gamma = 3$
 $2\gamma = 2\alpha - 2\beta + 3\beta$
 $2\gamma = 3$

Apa n Intaipern Juan rou outhpatos DE Elvau

$$V = V_{0} + V_{0} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{2} + 2c_{3}e^{x} \\ c_{1}e^{x} + c_{2} + c_{3}e^{x} \\ c_{1}e^{x} + 2c_{2}e^{x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{6} \\ e^{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} y_{1}(x) = c_{2} + 2c_{3}e^{x} - \frac{1}{6}e^{2x} \\ y_{2}(x) = c_{1}e^{x} + 2c_{2}e^{x} - \frac{1}{6}e^{2x} \\ y_{3}(x) = 2c_{1}e^{x} + 3c_{2} + 2c_{3}e^{x} + \frac{7}{6}e^{2x} \end{cases}$$

Mapas. Na Bosedel n Jevinai don tou outhportes DE y' = 3y + 2y - x + 1yo = - y,

ATT. DE riponjoulyero rapollegue Benkrage ou n jevilor d'uon tou arribraxa opoxenous avorthuaros DE Eival

 $Y_{op.} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1e^x - 2c_3e^{2x} \\ -c_1e^x + c_3e^{2x} \end{bmatrix}.$ Now the property tou Standporos $B = \begin{bmatrix} -x+1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} e^0$ Kou Etterson to k=0 Lev Elvan Israepinh tou nivora A, Soripaisone us preprint subon the

$$Y_{\mu} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 x + \beta_1 \\ \alpha_2 x + \beta_2 \end{bmatrix}. \quad \text{Toke} \quad Y_{\mu}' = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_2 x + \beta_3 \end{bmatrix}. \quad \text{Toke} \quad Y_{\mu}' = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

AMILIADIOTUMAS TO MEDILA DOO OWOTHER DE, ROOKVITE

$$\Rightarrow 0, = 0, \quad \beta_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad Q_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \beta_2 = \frac{1}{4}, \quad Q_3 = 0, \quad \beta_3 = -1.$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$
 And $Y = Y + Y = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$ Ship.
$$y_1(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{4} + \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \frac{2x}{4} + \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \frac{2x}{4} + \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \frac{2x}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$