Seria 34, Curs & FDDP, 03.11.2020 Problema Cauchy pt. ecuazii déferentiale de ordinal antai in R. Teorema de existenção of usucitate a solutiei. Problema Cauchy dota prin $(1) \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = f(\lambda x) \\ \frac{x(\lambda_0)}{x(\lambda_0)} = \frac{x_0}{x_0} \end{cases}$ inseamnā gashea unei soluții $\varphi: I \to \mathbb{R}$ can venticai: $\int \frac{d\varphi}{dt}(t) = f(t, \varphi(t)), \forall t \in I.$ (2) $\varphi(t_0) = \chi_0$ unde $f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ $(60, 70) \in D$. Prop (representance integralà a volutire prob. Cauchy)
Premiumen cà f este continuà in ambel variable.
P.t. problema (1), are loc echivalenta: Prolutie a prob.(1) (=> (P/t) = 26 + Sf(s, (P/s)) ds', (3) P: I→R to Ht∈I Dem: Dem: Presupunem cà 4 este volutie pentiu(1) =) => \(\phi'(t) = \phi(t, \phi(t))\), \(\phi \text{ teI.} $\varphi(t) - \varphi(t_0) = \begin{cases} t \\ \varphi(s) ds = \int_{t_0}^{t} \varphi(s, \varphi(s)) ds = \end{cases}$ $\Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{cc} \dot{\gamma}_{0} \\ \dot{\gamma}_{0}$ Presymence $\forall t \in I : Q(t) = x_0 + \int_{t_0}^{t} f(s, Q(s)) ds$. Aratam ca quentica (2). Arem. (9(to) = x0 + 5to f(s) ((s)) ds = no. 4 (x) = d (5t f(s, ((s)) ds) = d (F(t) - F(6)),

-2 -

unde F este o grimition et f(s, (9/3)), > F/(x)= h(x)=f(x, (x)) Arem: (1/4)2 F(4) = f(44/4) => verifreation comod (2), $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_{-u(a)}^{v(x)} h(s) \, ds \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(H(s) \right) \left(\int_{u(a)}^{v(b)} h(s) \, ds \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(H(v(x)) - H(u(x)) \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(H(u(x)) \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left($ $= H!(\gamma(t))\gamma'(t) - H(u(t)) \cdot u(t) = h(v(t)) \cdot v'(t) -$ Heste grimtira jeth - h(u(1))-w(1). Tevrema de existente p muicitate a solutiei prob. Canchy(1) Troleze:
1) 7 a, 6 > 0 ai D = [to-a, tota] x [xo-6, xo+6] CD. 2) function of este continua in ambele variable; re considerà: M = sup | f(x, x) | (4) (t,x) & Da, b. 3) Lunctra f este femolie Lipschitz in a donc vaniable, adici: JL>0 autfel mant: |f(t,x1)-f(t,x2)| < L|x1-x2|, +(t, x1) (tim) EDAL Condunia: Haco, min {a, by, F! Q: [to-α, to+x] → [n-b, no+b] solutie a grob. Cauchy (1). Ob: 1) Mostega 3) poate fi inlocuità en:

[of deuralila in raport ou x 3/ 3/2

Le sque of L=(tr) core | 2f (1x) |. este continua

Fig t & I fixat artitar g: [xo-b, x,+l] -> R g(x)= f(x,x) File 24/2=[40-6, Nor6], 24< 12 Areu f continua in rapat en ambele
vaniable = gt cont = [40-6, 40+6] feluvatila in rapot en x => gt denvatila. -> se poste aplice terma lagronige functier gt pe [x1, x2] $\exists c \in (x_1, x_2) \text{ an } g(x_2) - g(x_1) = g_1(c), (x_2 - x_1) = g_2(c)$ 3) |g(x)-g(x)|=|g(c)||x2-x1 =) =) |f(xx2)-f(t,x1)|=|3+(xc)| |x2x1 => -> & Lipschitz. 2) Interpretance geometrice a solution prob Cauchy

Demonstratra TEV: Fix $x \in (0, \min(\alpha, \frac{b}{M}))$.

So considerai simil de fección $(9n)_{m \ge 0}$ obtinit, prin recurented, astfel: $[4n \times (5n \times 5) \times 10] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $= I_{\infty}$

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(6) $f_0(t) = x_0$, $f_0(t) =$ of munit simil agroximatilos successe (Picard). Aratain cà virul (Cu) mzo este convergent punctual la O soluție a problemei Cauchy (1), Passi de deu sunt, Pr) Graficele functiiler (m, no suit in Park) adica (m(t) = [xo-b, no+6], Hnein, the Ix adica (h.(+)-xol & b, H+&Ix, (4) P2) ((In) n>0 , n'n Cauchy, adrea: $|\varphi_{n+1}(x)-\varphi_{n}(x)|\leq \frac{ML^{m}|x-tol^{n+1}|}{(n+1)!}$, $\forall t\in I_{\infty}$ (8) P3) (ℓ_n) ℓ_n) convergent of ℓ_n : ℓ_n) ℓ_n (ℓ_n) ℓ_n (ℓ_n) este volutie a prob. Cauchy (1). P4) unicitates volubrei. P1) Prin inductie dupa m & W: m=0 ! | (fo(x)-x0) = | x0-x0| = 0 < 6 Presigniem ader pt n: 16,(x)-40(&b, HETX gs dem ca / (pm+1(x)-x0) & b, ++ cT2 Arem $|\mathcal{C}_{m+1}(t) - \mathcal{H}_{0}| = |\mathcal{H}_{0} + |\mathcal{T}_{0}(s)| ds - \mathcal{H}_{0} = |\mathcal{T}_{\infty} - \mathcal{H}_{0}(s)| ds - \mathcal{H}_{0} = |\mathcal{T}_{\infty} - \mathcal{H}_{0}(s)| ds - \mathcal{H}_{0}(s) ds - \mathcal{H}_{0}(s$ = $\left|\int_{a}^{t} f(s, \gamma_{m-1}(s)) ds\right| \leq \left|\int_{b}^{t} \frac{f(s, \gamma_{m-1}(s))}{f(s, \gamma_{m-1}(s))} ds\right| ds$ fto |frs, com(s))|ds, docat ± M

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\(\int \text{L | (4m+1(1) - (4m(1)) | ds \\ \text{san} \]
\(\text{san} \)
\(\text{Single | 1 \text{ | 1 pame de inductie $\leq \int_{t_0}^{t} L \cdot \frac{ML^n(s-t_0)^{n+1}}{(m+1)!} ds = \frac{ML^{n+1}}{(m+1)!} \frac{(s-t_0)^{n+2}}{(m+2)!} \Big|_{s=t_0}^{s=t_0}$ = ML (t-to) "+2 (m+2)! P3) (Gu)m> sir Cauchy => (Gu)m> convergent => 9 3 (9: Ix → R P(t) = lim (n(t), Yt = Id. Rigultai, P(t) = lim (xo+ It f(1, (m(1.5)) ds) = * P(+) = 20 + J+ J(1, P(1)) ds representation (3)

rolubre a prob. Cauchy (1). Exemple: Fix prob. Cauchy: $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x \\ \frac{dt}{t(0)} = 1 \end{cases}$ a) Sai se revifice violègele TEU (terrema de existenté y unicitate a volutrei).
b) Sei se calculize ((9m) n > 0.
c) Sai se détermine volutra prob. a) f: R -> R f(t) x) = x 1) 7 9,8 >0 ai Da, = [-a, a] x[1-d, 1+b] CR2 2) f este cont pe R2 (tim) = Agis | +(R, x) | = sup | x | = 1+ b = M XE[1-6,1+6] 3) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(ht) = 1$, $f(\xi, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ este considera z) sup $\left|\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(t, t)\right| = 1 = L$

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b) Fre
$$\alpha \in (0, \frac{b}{1+b})$$

 $(\varphi_m : I_\alpha = [-\alpha, \alpha] \rightarrow [1-b, 1+b]$
 $(\varphi_n(t) = 1)$ $\forall t \in I_\alpha$
 $(\varphi_n(t) = 1 + \int_0^t f(s, (\varphi_n(s))) ds = 1 + \int_0^t 1 ds = 1 + t$

Se avaita, prin inductre, ra:

Arem:
$$(p_{m+1}(t) = 1 + \int_{0}^{t} f(n), (p_{m}(n)) ds = 1 + \int_{0}^{t} (p_{m}(n)) ds = 1 + \int_{0$$

c) tema: pratati ca mult. sol. er
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x$$
 este $x(t) = (e^t)$, CeR . Cu eond $x(0) = 1 = x(t) = e^t$ sol prob. Cauchy(9)

I Se cere simil aproximatulor incresive juntin prob. Cauchy usmatone:

a) Verificanea y. TEU.

6) Calculați cateva (Go, G1, G2, G3?) aproximatii din rime aproximatiilor necesse.

c) Solutia grob. Couchy.

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Metode numerice pentiu aproximarea volutiei prob. Cauchy et ec. def. de ord intai , telto, to+T] , T70 (10) $\begin{cases} \frac{d^{4}}{dt} = f(t, x) \end{cases}$. Q(to) = X0 Presupernem ca somt venticate cond. TEV. Fie (9) Problema: consideram data o dingime a intervalului (to, to+T) sto < t1 < t2 < -- < tN = 10+T I rem sã determinam aproximan ale volubrei prob. Cauchy (10) in aceste puncte astfel: * , *1, *2, ---, *N ai 19(tj)-xj/< O(h) unde | h = max (+j+1 - tj) = max hj LEENX (ordinal de aproximane) O schema nuverica jentin aproximante * a, 2, -, *N este de forma: (% $\begin{cases} x_{j+1} = x_j + h_j \cdot \phi(h_j, t_j, x_j) \end{cases}$ In general, ϕ se construciste in functie de ϕ . In metoda Enler (explicità) aven: $\phi(h, t, x) = f(t, x)$

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