Sunday, September 29, 2024 11:36 PM

$$f(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon u) \Big|_{\epsilon = 0}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{$$

2) Given q function
$$\int (x(t)) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} x(t)^{2} dt$$

compute the analytical solution when

3) 
$$x(t) = cos(t)$$

$$V(t) = Sin(t)$$

$$\mathcal{D}f(x) \cdot v^2 = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda \epsilon} f(x + \epsilon v) |_{\epsilon=0}$$

$$J(x) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) + \frac{1}{2}v(t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2}(x|t) \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \int_{0}^{2\pi} dt = 20$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{$$

