DVP whath T Physic (Am. 2) -1-17 5.5.03

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$$f(x,y) = (6x+6y)$$

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DVP Math. 3 Phrs. h (Hnd. 2) -2 -13-3.5.05

2. And gabe

Kunve
$$y: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \ p|t) = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 3 \leq m t \end{pmatrix}, \ (1)$$

$$y'|t\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \cos t \end{pmatrix} \qquad t \in (0, 77)$$

Up(t)||_1 = 1 + 3 |cost|

Länge $(y) = \int_0^{\pi} |y'(t)|^2 dt = \int_0^{\pi} (1 + 3 |cost|) dt$

(2)

 $||y'(t)||_{x} = 1 + 3|\cos t|$

= 1 1. dt + 3 1 cost dt - 3 1 cost dt (2)

= T + 3 samt | - 3 samt | T (1)

0 $= \pi + 3 \cdot (1 - 0) - 3 \cdot (0 - 1) = \pi + 6$

DVF Math. 3 Sin Physik (And. 2) - 3- 3.5.07 3. Aufgale $\partial_{y} + (x, y) = \frac{1 - xy - y(-x)}{(1 - xy)^{2}} = \frac{1}{(1 - xy)^{2}}$ (1) f: D-IR ber, y lohal Lipsuhike-stetig, de $(\pm, y) \mapsto \partial_y f(\pm, y) = \frac{1}{(1 - \pm y)^2}$ stating out D 3/2 Fim (t,y) ∈]-00,0] x [0,00 [gill ty ∈ 0 => $-ky \ge 0$ => $1-ky \ge 1$ => $(1-ky)^2 \ge 1$ => $0 < 3y \ne (k, y) \le 1$ $= 0 < \partial_{y} \downarrow (t, y) \leq 1$ Fin yn, yz e to, at und teJ-a, ot gill 1f(t, yn) -f(t, yz) 1= (0, f(t, 9)(x, -yz))] mit i zavischen y und y , also y E IO, oot manh dem MWJ fin y+ f(t,y), y = t0, = t/2 => 1f(t, yn)-f(t, yr)1=1y-yr1, do ocby $f(t,y) \leq 1$. =) I benishish y in J-a, OJx to, at highschitt-stetig mut Linschitt-Komtonte 1. 4. y=R und YIR -> R, yth = 0 YKER look die gegebene A.W.A., dem 4'(t)=04(2) und $f(t, y(t)) = \frac{y(t)}{1 - ky(t)} = \frac{0}{1} = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ 5. Existem des meximalen Lösungsintenalle I) und der Lösung y: I -> R der segebener A.W.A. folgen aus der Stetigheit von f: D-IR und der lokalen Linsshitz-Stetigkeit ber./

DVP Math. 3 fin Physich (Am. 21-4-5, 9.03 y von fid-iR) (1) (a) sunahme y(x) =0 für ein E E I (3) => I to E I mit p(ko)=0 => 4 mnd & lösen A.W.A. (x) und y (to)=0 $y = y | I = 0 = y(0) = y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow y(0) = 0$ b f station, lon. Lipschite-st. ber. y. (b) y(t) > 0 =) y'(t) = \frac{9(t)}{1-ty(t)} > 0 \vec{veet} \(2\) => ·g: I > R ist streng monoton stagend) [C] Fin $t \in I \cap J-\infty$, 0) gilt we, mm. steis.:] (3) and p): $0 < y(k) \in y(0) = a$ (d) (x) In $J-\infty$, $0J=J-\alpha$, 0JAnnahme: In J-00, OJ= J6, O) mix 6<0 = $\{(t, y(t)): t \leq 0, t \in I\} \subset [b, 0] \times [0, a]$ kompaht => 4 zum satz über Granden der Lösungsfunction, de f st. und lohal him schitt-it. bes.y (B) Für t & In [0, os [(also ourl (t, Y(t)) ED) gill: 1- ky(t) >0, sho 05 kyk)<1 $\Rightarrow 0 \le k \le \frac{1}{p(t)} \le \frac{1}{a}$, de $p(k) \ge a$ fin $k \ge 0$ $f(k) \ge a$ fin $k \ge 0$ $f(k) \ge a$ fin $k \ge 0$ $f(k) \ge a$ fin $k \ge 0$ => In [0,~[= [0, c[mix c>0

DVP chath. 3 fin Physich (An. 2) -5- 5, 8, 07 0 = tylkozn fin teto, ct => 4(t) < 1 = = lin x = [=, c] =) sum p(t) =: M < 0 =, lime $t p(t) = sun t p(t) = c \cdot M = 1$ Mondone

October Annahme: cM <1 $= 1 \quad \{(t, y(t)): t \ge 0, t \in I \} \subset [0, c] \times [0, m]$ 1° = D, do cMc1 => 1 zum sattinber den Granker der Lösungs funktion (1 st. und loh. Linschitest. ber. y). Abo lim tylt) = c.M=1 und I=J-a,ct