The 
$$I(\varphi) = \int_{a}^{b} f(x, \varphi(x), \varphi'(x)) dx$$
 lander die Euler - Lagrange - Gerdung
$$\frac{d}{dx} f_{y'}(x, \varphi(x), \varphi'(x)) = f_{y}(x, \varphi(x), \varphi'(x))$$

$$f(x, y, y') = \frac{(y')^{2}}{x^{3}}$$

$$f_{y'}(x, y, y') = \frac{2y'}{x^{3}} \frac{d}{dx} f_{y'}(x, \varphi(x), \varphi'(x)) = \frac{2y'}{x^{3}} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d$$

E-L Glerchung:  $-\frac{6}{24} \varphi'(a) + \frac{2}{23} \varphi''(a) = 0$ 

$$(a) = \frac{\pi}{3} \varphi'(a) = \frac{\pi}{3} \varphi''(a)$$

Da die rechte Seite dieser DGL C'ist, ist jedes dhen - gehönge two A endentry Lösbar.  $\varphi'(x) = x^3$  ist one Lösmy, also sind alle Lösmyen in Euler-Lapanye -

Geordung gegelson durch 
$$y(a) = c_1 a^4 + c_2$$
, wolen  $c_1 a^4 + c_2 = A$ ,  $c_2 b^4 + c_2 = B$ .

(b) 
$$f(x,y,y') = y^2 + 2ye^2 + (y')^2$$
.  
 $f_{y'}(x,y,y') = 2y'$   
 $f_{y}(x,y,y') = 2y + 2e^2 = 2(y+e^2)$ 

$$\frac{d}{dn}\left[f_{y'}(n,y(n),y'(n))\right] = (0,0,2) \cdot \left(\frac{y'(n)}{y''(n)}\right) = 2y''(n).$$

Dies 182 eine brueare inhomogene DGL.

Allgemeine Lösung der homogenen  $\Sigma \in \Sigma \setminus Y''(\pi) = \varphi(\pi)$  ist  $C_1 e^{\pi} + C_2 e^{-\pi}$ . Spezielle Lösung der inhomogenen

DGL: 
$$\varphi(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}e^{x}$$
,  $\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x+1)e^{x}$   
 $\varphi''(x) = (\frac{1}{2}x+1)e^{x} = \varphi(x) + e^{x}$ .

Allogemenne Lösning die EL-Glerchung:  

$$\varphi(x) = c_1 x e^{x} + c_2 e^{-x} + \frac{2!}{2} e^{x}$$
 unt  
 $\varphi(a) = A, \varphi(b) = B.$ 

EL-Glerchny:

$$f(x,y,y') = \sin^{3}(t) \cdot (y')^{2}.$$

$$fy'(x,y,y') = 2\sin^{2}(x)y'$$

$$fy(x,y,y') = 0$$

$$f(x,y,y') = 0$$

$$f(x,y,y') = -2\sin(t)\cos(t)y'(t) + 2\sin^{2}(t)y'(t)$$

$$f(x,y,y') = -2\sin(t)\cos(t)y'(t) + 2\sin^{2}(t)y'(t)$$

$$\sin^2(t)\dot{y}(t) = \sin(t)\cos(t)\dot{y}(t)$$
  
 $\dot{y}(t) = \frac{\cot(t)\cdot\dot{y}(t)}{\cot(t)}$ 

$$\left(\sin(t)>0 \quad \forall t \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]\right)$$

$$\log \dot{y}(t) - \log \dot{y}(\pi/4) = \int_{\pi/4}^{t} \frac{\dot{y}(\tilde{t})}{\tilde{y}(\tilde{t})} d\tilde{t}$$

$$= -\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right).$$

$$= y(t) = C + sin(t)$$

$$= c_1 t + c_2 \cos(t)$$

$$1 = y(\pi/\psi) = c_1 + c_2(0)(\frac{\pi}{\psi}) = c_1 + \frac{c_2}{2}$$

(2) 
$$0 = y(\pi/2) = c_1 + c_2 \sin(\pi/2) = c_1 + c_2$$
  
 $y(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}} \sin(t) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}-1}$ 

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(3) 
$$h(x,y,y') = y + \lambda \sqrt{1+(y')^2}$$
.  
 $h_y(x,y,y') = 1$   
 $h_{y'}(x,y,y') = \frac{\lambda y'}{1+(y')^2}$ .

EL-Glerchung: 
$$\frac{d}{dn} \left[ \frac{\lambda \varphi'(x)}{1+\varphi'(x)^2} \right] = 1$$

Ser g eine Lösung.

line Losing.  

$$\lambda \varphi'(x) = (x + c) \sqrt{1 + \varphi'(x)^2}$$

$$\lambda^2 \varphi'(x)^2 = (x + c)^2 (1 + \varphi'(x)^2)$$

$$\left(\lambda^{2} - (\chi + \zeta)^{2}\right) \varphi'(\chi)^{2} = (\chi + \zeta)^{2}$$

$$\varphi'(\chi) = \pm \frac{\chi + \zeta}{\chi^{2} - (\chi + \zeta)^{2}}$$

$$\varphi(n) = + \sqrt{(n+c)^2} + c'$$

$$0 = p(0) = \frac{1}{+} \sqrt{\lambda^2 - c^2} + c'$$

$$0 = \varphi(1) = - \sqrt{\chi^2 - (1+c)^2} + c$$

$$\sqrt{\lambda^2 - c^2} = \sqrt{\lambda^2 (1+c)^2} = ) \quad c^2 = (1+c)^2 \Rightarrow 2c = -1 \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow c' = \pm \sqrt{\lambda^2 - \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\varphi(\lambda) = \pm \left( \int_{\lambda^{-}(x-\frac{1}{2})^{1}}^{x} - \int_{\lambda^{-}(x-\frac{1}{2})^{1}}^{x} - \int_{\lambda^{-}(x-\frac{1}{2})^{1}}^{x} \right) \Rightarrow (\lambda \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}) (\psi \cdot c' \cdot \delta_{i}),$$

$$\psi'(\lambda) = \pm \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{\lambda^{2} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^{2}}} + \frac{x^{2} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^{2}}{\sqrt{\lambda^{2} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^{2}}} = \frac{\lambda^{2}}{\lambda^{2} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}} (x - \frac{1}{2})^{2}} + \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}} = \frac{\lambda^{2}}{\lambda^{2} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^{2}}$$

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$$= \frac{\lambda \cdot \int_{-1/2\lambda}^{1/2\lambda} \sqrt{1 - t^{2}}}{\sqrt{1 - t^{2}}} + \frac{\lambda^{2}}{2\lambda}$$

$$= \lambda \cdot \left( \operatorname{ave} \sin \frac{1}{2\lambda} - \operatorname{arcsim}(-\frac{1}{2\lambda}) \right)$$

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$$\varphi(\chi) = \pm \sqrt{\chi - \chi^2} = \pm \sqrt{\chi(1-\chi)}.$$

Da 
$$I(y) > 0$$
 for  $t$  and  $I(y) < 0$  for  $-$ , 
$$y(x) = \sqrt{x(-1-x)}$$
.

The EL- Clarching ist annullar, du die NB anabhengigist.

$$I(\varphi) = \varphi(x)^{2} \cos(\pi) \Big|_{x=-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} + \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \varphi(x)^{2} \sin(x) dx$$

$$Integration = 0$$

$$-\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \varphi(x)^{2} \sin(x) dx = 0$$

Dist also 
$$\equiv 0$$
. Jedes  $\varphi \in C'([-T/2, T/2])$  unt  $\varphi(\pm T/2) = \pm 1$  st eine Lösnug des Vanatronsproblems.

Mon to sehen, dass es unenchtich riele volcher gibt, behachte mon  $\psi_k(x) = \sin((2k+1)x)$  für alle  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Davin git  $\forall k \in C'$  and  $\ell k \left( \frac{\pm \pi}{2} \right) =$ 

 $sin\left(\pm\frac{\pi}{2}\pm2k\pi\right)=sin\left(\pm\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=\pm1$ 

Da hate ) Yh & Te log the Behamphing. 1.