Seria 33, aus 5, FDDP, 02.11.2020

Teorema de existenta y unicitate à solutiei problemei Cauchy pt-ecuation deserentrale de ordinal intai Fie problema Cauchy $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = f(t, x) \end{cases}$ (1) (to) = x0 I: D CR2→R (to, 20) + D.

TEU:

Tpoteze: 1) Fail >0 a.i. Dai = [to-a, tota] x [70-b, 70+b] CD

2) function of este continua in ambele variable. Fre M = sup /f(t, x))

3) L'este functie Lipschitz in a cloua variable, adicai: FL>0 astel incat:

 $|f(t_1x_1) - f(t_1x_2)| \leq L|x_1-x_2|,$

 $\forall (x,x_1),(x,z_2) \in D_{a,b}$. Concluyia: In spotszele de mai sus, $\forall \alpha \in (0, min(a, \frac{b}{M}))$ F! G: [to-d, tota] -> [xo-b, xo+b]

solutre a problemei Cauchy (7). OG: 1) Futerpretance geometrica Hot b

D.

2) Trateza (3) poale fi infocuità cu:

[f este deuvathlà in rapoil cu x y 3\frac{3\frac{1}{2\times}}{2\times 2} este

continuà pe \(\Delta_{q,t} \) \(\frac{4}{2\times} \) \(\text{(4,x)} \)

[\frac{1}{2\times 2} \] Daca f este denvablé in raport un x, atuned pt it fixat consideram g (x)= f(x, x) g; [xo-b, no+b] -> R. ovem $g'_{t}(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, x)$ dui (2) &(3) \Rightarrow g este continua n' denvalla \Rightarrow galicam t. Lagrouge functivei g ⇒ ∃ c ∈ (*1, 2) aî; pe [*1, *2] C [*0-6, *0+6] y(x1)-g 2(×2) $g(x_1) - g(x_2) = g'(c)(x_1 - x_2)$ =) $|f(3x_1) - f(3x_2)| = |\frac{3x}{3x}(x_1c)| \cdot |x_1 - x_2| \le L|x_1 - x_2|$ Demonstrata TEU: Fix $\alpha \in (0, \min(a_1 \frac{6}{M}))$. Se considera simil de functió ((m) , definit astfel: (5) $\begin{cases} \varphi_m : [t_0 \alpha, t_0 + \alpha] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ \varphi_0(t) = \chi_0, (t) t \in [t_0 - \alpha, t_0 + \alpha] \end{cases}$ (Pm(+)=x0+ \$ f(3, 9m-(0)) ds, then of muit simil apposimation successe (Eicard), despre care de arata ca, sonverge la solutra prob. Cauchy (1), Pasi de demonstrafie a TEV: P1) trew, Im (nc[xo-b, xotb], adica, Gen scaffa in ∆9,6.. P2) (Pn) mgo este sh Cauchy, adica: (6) $|\varphi_{m+n}(\pm)-\varphi_{m}(\pm)| \leq \frac{ML^{m}|\pm bo|^{m+n}}{(m+n)!}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ P3) [Pn) nzo este convergent of lim (n(t)= P(t), P. [to-d, b+a] > [20-6, 20+6] este volution prop. Cauchy. (9).

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P4) Unicitatea function q de la passe P3.
Dem P1: prin inducte dupa n:
                                                                             n=0: (0(t)=20 =) (m (0= 1 +0) ( [10-6, 20+6]
                                                                                  m=1 => Pr(t) = no + st f(s, Po(s)) ds =
                                                                                                                                               = 10 + (f + (s, r_0) ds.

The t > t_0 > t \in I_{\infty} = [t_0 - \alpha, t_0 t \propto ]

Calculant | (e(t) - x_0)| = | x_0 + | f(s, (e(s))) ds - x_0 | =
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        = \left| \int_{0}^{t} f(s, \varphi_{0}(s)) ds \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{t+2}} t_{0}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                < It | 4(3, 40(5)) ds = (1x0-6, x0-6)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   E St Mds = M(t-to) & Mas

\alpha \in (0, \min(a, \frac{b}{M}))

\beta \in (0, \min(a, \frac{b}{M}))

\beta \in (0, \frac{b}{M})

\beta \in (0,
                                                                                                                                                                           -b < (q(t)-x0 < b- 1+10
                                                                                                                                                                               xo-b-= (4(t) = xoth
                                                  laca t= to , to Ia , atunci aven.
                                                    [φ(x)-76/= | (± f(s, (ε(s)) ds) ∈ |- (± f(s, (ε(s))) ds) | ≤
                                                                                                                            \leq \int_{t}^{t_0} \left| f(s, 4_0(s)) \right| ds \leq \int_{t}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{t_0 - t}{2} \right) \leq \int_{t_0}^{t_0} M ds = M \left( \frac{
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     < Mx & M. & = 6 =)
                                                                                                                                                                  => 16(t)-06015b (8)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    pt & & to
                                          Dui (4)4(0) → 16(+)-10(≤b, +(∈ I = > Im 6 c[20-6, 20+6]
                                La fel pet Pn, mouveaux in upolise cà prop este advanata
                                   pentin Yn.
                                                                  Aren dui
                                                                                                                                                                   relation de trecurenta:
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Pm(+)= x0+ /+ fls, (m.(s)) ds =

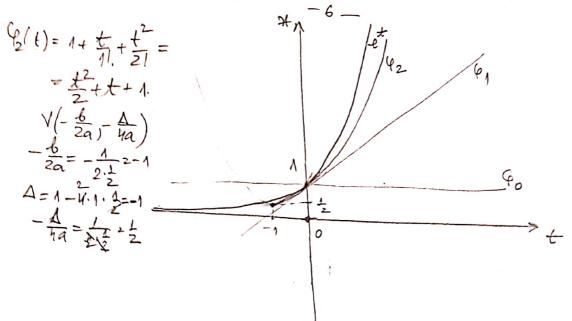
=) $|\varphi_{m}(t)-2\omega|=|\int_{t_{0}}^{t}f(s,\varphi_{m-1}(s))ds.$ $\leq\int_{t_{0}}^{t}|f(s,\varphi_{m-1}(s))|ds\in t_{0}$ $\leq \int_{t_{m}}^{t} M ds = M(t-t_{0}) \leq M \propto \leq M \frac{6}{N} = 0$ => | Pm(t)-m= | = b = Pn(t) = [no-b, no+b] P2) Pt m=0: | (4)-(0(t))= | x6+ Sf(s) ((s)) ds-x6) = Presuperneur adur pentru n of de monstrau pentru n+1(6) e adur. (m+2)-(n+2) = MLM+1 |t-to|m+2 Calculain:

[(p (t) - (n+1(t)) = not f(s), (n+1(s)) ds - not f(s, (n/s)) ds = 200 | f(s), (n/s) ds | = 200 | f(s) = | St (f(1, Pm+(1)) - f(1, Pm(1))) ds | = = $\int_{x}^{x} \left| f(x) \frac{e_{n+1}(x)}{x} - f(x) \frac{e_{n}(x)}{x} \right| dx \leq \frac{1}{(3)}$ (3) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \left(\varphi_{m+1}(s) - \left(\varphi_{m} b \right) \right| ds \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{M \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \left(s - k_{0} \right)^{m+1}}{\left(m + m \right)!} ds = 0$ where $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{M \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \left(s - k_{0} \right)^{m+1}}{\left(m + m \right)!} ds = 0$ $= M \left\lfloor \frac{m+n}{(m+1)!} \cdot \frac{(n-k)}{m+2} \right\rfloor^{\frac{1}{k}} = M \left\lfloor \frac{m+n}{(m+1)!} \cdot \frac{(x-k)}{m+2} \right\rfloor^{\frac{m+n}{k}} =$ = ML n+1 (t-to) = sing advanatar. Cum line 1 (L(t-to)) = 0 = (Gingo este in Cauchy

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P3) au (9m) m> o M'r Cauchy =>] \(\tau \) \[\tao-6, 40+6] bin recurentéi: $(p_{m+1}(x) = x_0 + \int_0^x f(x, p_m(x)) dx$. Cun f este continuà un amble variable, le lernite en n > 0 => (1x)= x0+ (5,6(1)) ds de representance relutrei prob. Cauchy =) (este volution problemei (1). Exemple: For prob. Cauchy: $\frac{dx}{dt} = x$ $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$ L: R² → R a) Sa'x verifice ipotezele TEU (tema!) 9,670 b) Sa'se calculage (Pm)n70'

Solution problemen Cauchy (8). b) (Po: Ix → [1-6,1+b] , & E (0, min (a, t)) $M = \sup_{(t,x)} |f(t,x)| = \sup_{x \in [1-6,1+6]} |x| = 1+b$ $\varphi_o(t) = \gamma_o = 1$ Pa(t)= 1+ (t/s, 40(s))dis= = 1+ \star \phi_0(s) ds = 1+ \star \tau \land 1 ds = 1+ \star \tau \land \frac{t}{6} = 1+ t. \sigma \land \frac{t}{6} = 1+ t. Tema: Arabati, prin enducties, ca $f_n(t) = 1 + \frac{t}{1!} + \frac{t^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{t^n}{m!}$) $\forall t \in \mathcal{I}_{\alpha}$. Le. liniara omogona = $2(t) = (0.e^t)$ $2(t) = (0.e^t)$ $2(t) = (0.e^t)$ $2(t) = (0.e^t)$ =) x(t)= et sol. prob. Cauchy. Lea: avenurent (et= = m30 m)



(time) :1) Se cere minula aproximation mecente justin

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = tx \\ (x(0) = 1) \end{cases}$$

2) Fix problems Cauchy: $(\frac{dx}{dt} = t \sin x)$, $(t, t) \in [-1, 1] \times (0) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

a) venficana polegelo TEU

b) Calculati 40, 6, 4, 42 dui simb aprox. nuccesse.

c) Selerminate colubra problemei.

Metode numerice jentin agraximares volutiei problemei Cauchy (1)

Fre prob. Cauchy: $\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t)x$, $t \in [t_0, t_0 + T]$ $(8) \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = f(t)x \end{cases}$, $t \in [t_0, t_0 + T]$ T > 0.

Prengemen cà mut indeplinite and. TEU of fre 4 rollation prob. Cauchy (8).

Problema: comideram to $< t_1 < t_2 ... < t_0 + T = t_N$ (N+1 juncte).

sa garin 20,77) , *N a.i. 19(tj)-zj/ ((h), j=0,N

unde h = max (t; -t;) LEN (k-ordinal de aproximare) twitt T=tw Daca notam hj = tj+1-tj , j=0,N-1, aturei s schema numerica pentin aproximence colufrei problemei Cauchy (8) este de forma: (9) $\{x_0 \\ x_{j+1} = x_j + h_j, \phi(h_j, t_j, t_j), j = 0, N-1$ In metoda Erler explicità avenu $\phi(t,t,\star)=f(t,\star)$