$$\dot{x} = g(t, x, n)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = g$$

$$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = g$$

$$= 0 \quad \Delta x = g \Delta t$$

$$+ \Delta t = f \Delta t + p g \Delta t$$

$$= f \Delta t + p \Delta x$$

(x*, n*) optimalt pas.

Nødu. (halssimmunsprincippet)

(x*, n*) optimalt por
n* make. H }

$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$$
 (M)
transversalitet

Tildrochhelig!

(M) of N konveks mængde og $\{x^*, n^*\}$ optimalt.

Eles:
$$naker \int_{0}^{2} (n^2 - x) dt$$

med g(1) = t-1

$$\Rightarrow) n^* = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{te } [0,1] \\ 1, & \text{te } [1,2] \end{cases}$$

Tilotands frukton:

$$\dot{x} = \begin{cases} 0, & + \in [0, 1] \\ 1, & + \in (1, 2] \end{cases}$$

$$=) \quad \chi^* = \begin{cases} 0, & t \in [0,1], & x_0 = 0 \\ t + C, & t \in [1,2] \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{t \uparrow 1} x^*(t) = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \to 1} x^*(t) = \lim_{t \to 1} (t+c) = 0 = 0 = 0$$

Mahormere de Hamilton funktion:

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{H}(t,x,p) &= \max_{x \in [0,1]} (n^2 - x + (t-2)n) \\
&= \begin{cases}
-x \\ -x + t - 1
\end{cases} \quad t \in [0,1] \\
+ \epsilon (1,2)
\end{aligned}$$