minule: 1 lik, of of xe (0,4) $\begin{cases}
- & \text{le } w''(x) = f(x) \\
 & \text{le } w(0) = 0 \\
- & \text{le } w'(L) = T
\end{cases}$ £1,x,x2,x36 o variaini formulace

reservativi formulace

reservativi formulace

(polynomialin' aproximane) Vaniació Formulace - rekapitulace · sestoraci funkce · variacini vs. diferencialni formulane

 $\begin{cases} \begin{cases} dl_{1}dx^{2} & \text{in } k \in C^{2}((o_{1}c))_{x} \land m(o) = 0 : \\ \int_{0}^{\infty} k u'(x) n'(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) n(x) dx - T n(x), \\ 0 & \text{for } x \in C^{2}((o_{1}c))_{x} \land m(o) = 0 : \end{cases}$

=> existinge Marich restruction (visual (7) noc?((0/L)) 1 hladko' vshupni daka

2) 14 je 14 sun/m (7) 3) n je resun/m (v) } n e C²((g/2))] => W ju ked cru'n (V)

=> M je Fir mylm (7)

Up = V + MD · abprally rabis $\{V\}$ Allogame $h \in V_D$: $a(u_1 n) = b(n)$ HNEV

· vlashvorti bili'nedrui formy a: V×V → R - anevenort = H-0: / a (u, n) / ≤ M. // M/1. //n// + hnel - V-llipliaila Im>0 : Ce(h, M) > M. 1/w//2 tacV

$$w \in L^2 = W_{0/2}$$

$$w \in L^2 \land u' \in L^2 \implies w \in W_{1/2} = H^1$$

Variatni formulace dalsich uloh

Polynomialní aproximace resent dalsich ullow

$$\begin{cases}
-ka''(x) = f(x) & \text{we}(0/L) \\
 w(0) = V_0 \\
 w(L) = U_1 & \text{Radodinam'} v. \text{po}
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{ka}{k} \in \text{Lim} \left\{ \frac{1}{1} x_1 x_2^2 x_3^3 \right\}$$

$$\frac{Lim}{k} \left\{ \frac{1}{1} x_1 x_1 x_2 x_3^3 \right\}$$

$$\frac{Lim}{k} \left\{ \frac{1}{1} x_1 x_1 x_2 x_2 + x_2 x_3 x_3 \right\}$$

$$\frac{x_0}{x_1} = \frac{V_1 - V_0}{L}$$

Aproximace polynomy liborolus output

$$\begin{cases}
k u'(x) = k \\
u(0) = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k u'(x) = k
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
k u'(x) + k u(x) = k
\end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases}
k u'(x) + k u(x) = k
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k \, w^{4}(x) + k_{0} \, w(x) = f \\ u(0) = U \\ -k \, w^{4}(L) = T \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow varia \, m^{4} \, i' deal \, da : \, a(u, u) + a_{0}(u, u) = b(a)$$

pricheme & proklum Malice:

$$\alpha_0(p_i, p_j) = \int_0^L k_0 x^{i+j} = k_0 \left[\frac{1}{1+j+1} x^{i+j+1} \right]_0^L = \frac{k_0}{i+j+1} L^{i+j+1}$$

(P)
$$\begin{cases} e^{\mu u}(x) + Du(x) = f \\ u(0) = U \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow variation' identifies $a(u, 0) + a_2(u, 0) = b(n)$

$$prespected & learner limber identifies
$$a_2(pi_1p_j) = \int_0^1 Dp_i \cdot h_j dx = f \tilde{a} \times \tilde{a} - 1 \times \tilde{d} = 0$$

$$= Di \left[\frac{1}{x+j} \times i + j \right]_0^1 = Di \frac{1}{x+j} L^{1+j}$$$$$$