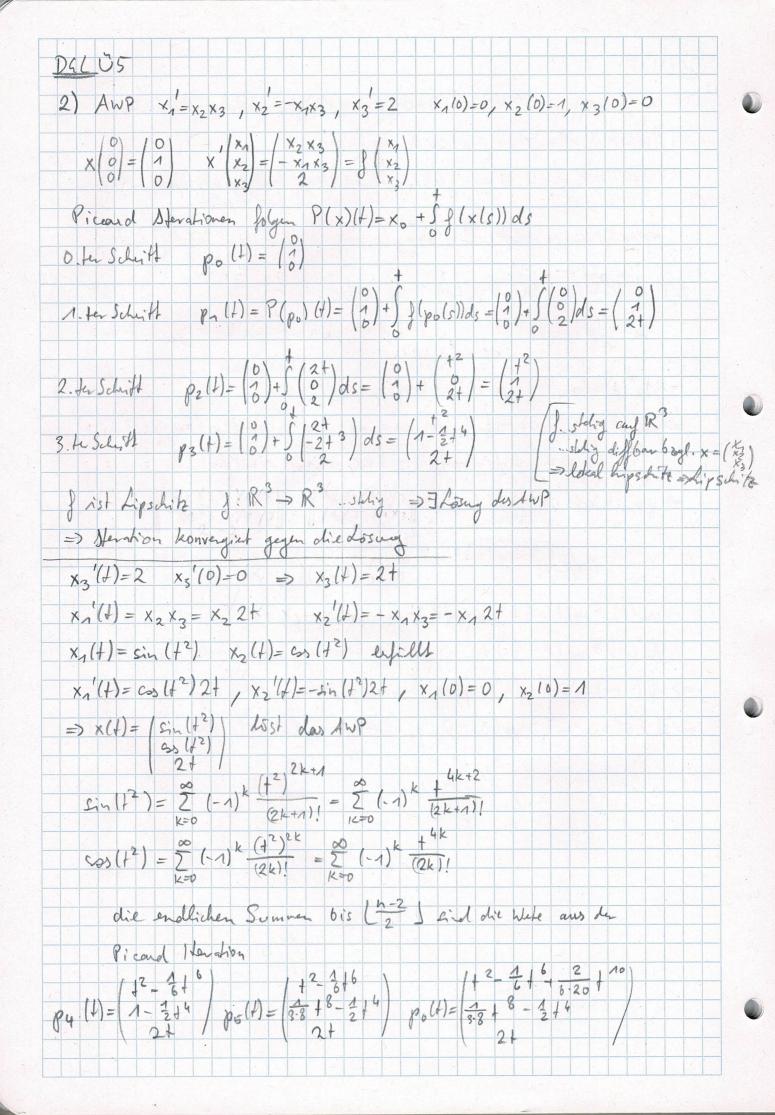
Dal US 1) $\times + g(x) = 0$ $\times (0) = 0$ $\times (1) = 0$ $g: R \rightarrow R$ lokal Lipschite, beschiedt (i) $AWP \times = -g(x), x(0) = 0, x'(0) = a$ g:R2-7R (+,x) -> - g(x). beschäntt und lokal hipschike beggl. x, da g
beschänkt und lokal Lipschike => nach Picard Lindelist]! ya(+) = y(a,+), dass and (+,++) das AWP lost (ii) $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ $\alpha \mapsto y_{\alpha}(1)$ $\varphi \in C^{1}(\mathbb{R})$ m:= sup | g(x) | ym lost AWP ym = -g, ym (0) = 0, ym (0) = m $y_m'(t) = y_m'(t) - y_m'(0) = \int_0^\infty -g(y_m(s)) ds$ => ym'(+) = ym'(0) - Sg(ym(s)) ds = m - Sg(ym(s)) ds (da AWP lost) > m - Smds = m - mslo = m - m++m·0 = m(1-+) => Sym'(s) ds = Sm(1-s) ds $y_m(t) - y_m(0) \ge m(s - \frac{1}{2}s^2)|_0^+ = m(t - \frac{1}{2}t^2) - m(0 - \frac{1}{2}0^2) = m(t - \frac{1}{2}t^2)$ $\Rightarrow y_m(t) \ge m(t - \frac{1}{2}t^2) = mt(1 - \frac{1}{2}t)$ $y_m(1) \ge m(1-\frac{1}{2}) \ge 0$ gleiche Berechnung für -m liefert $y_{-m}(1) \le 0$ => \psi (-m) \le 0 \le \psi(m) also Besitet \psi \text{eine |Vullstelle in F-m, +m] => = 1 (EE-m, +m]: ye(1)=0, ye(0)=0, ye(x)+g(x)=0

0



DGL US 6) GER2. Gebiet J=(a, b) EIR. .. Intervall, to GJ 0 € C1(J, R)... Obelosong: (-> o (+) > f (d, o(+)) \ + > to 22: OEC 1 (J, R). Shilte Obertany, x CC (J, R) ... Long con x=f(t,x) => x(40) <0 (40) => x(4) < u(4) \ \tag{4} \ e (40,6) d(+) = o(+) - x(+) $A := \{4 \in (4, 6) \mid d(+) \leq o\}$ Indirekt angenommen A # 0: $X_0 := inf A$ $X_0 \neq f_0, da \times (f_0) < o(f_0)$ > \tello (x0): d(t)>0 Do ound x stely sind gill d. stelig => d(x0)=0 => o(x0)=x(x0) d (x0) = 0 (x0) - x (x0) = 0 (x0) - f(x0, x(x0)) > 0, de Obertosuna lim d(+)-d(x0) = lim d(+) 3>0 = 0 = 2 and (x0)>0 => A = & also V+E(q, 6): x(+) < o(+)

5,

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Dal Us
  7) AWP X'(F)=1-++x(+), x(6)=x0
a)
              x(t) = e^{A(t)} (c + \frac{1}{5}e^{-A(s)}b(s)ds). a(t) = 1 A(t) = Sa(t)dt = t b(t) = 1 + t
                          = e^{t} (c + \int_{e}^{t} e^{s} (1-s) ds) = e^{t} (c + \int_{e}^{t} e^{s} ds - \int_{e}^{t} s e^{s} ds)
= e^{t} (c - e^{t} + e^{t} e^{s} + e^{t} (1+t) - e^{-t} e^{t} (1+t) - e^{-t} e^{t} (1+t) - e^{-t} e^{t} e^{t} e^{t} - t e^{t} e^{
                            = ce++ - tre+-
            x(to) = ce +to-to e to-to = ce +to-to=ce +o = xo
            => c = x0 e +0 => x(1) = x0e +0 e++++0 e++0 = e++0(x0-10)++
b) xn. Approximation mit Enter am Punkt tn=to +nh
                                xn= (1+h) (xo-to) +tn
      Vollständige Induktion nach n: n=0: x0=x0=(1+h)0(x0-t0)+to V
        n+1: \times_{n+1} = \times_n + h \int (t_n, \times_n) = \times_n + h (1-t_n + \times_n (t_n))
                              = (1+h) (xo-to)++++-h++++
                             = (1+h) (x0+10)++n+1-h+n+h((1+h))(x0-10)++n)
                            = (1+h) (xo-to)++n+1+h (1+h) (xo-to)
                            = (1+h) m(xo-to) (1+h) ++n+ = (1+h) n+1 (xo-to) ++ n+1
 c) T>to bel. h= T-to fir new 22: lim xn=x(T)
          lim x = lim (1+h) (x -+v)++ = lim (1+ T-to) (x -+o)++ n
                                   = (xo-to) exp(T-to)+T=x(T) lant a)
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