DGL U4 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \times A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\chi(\lambda)=del(A-\lambda I)=del(A-\lambda I)=del(A-\lambda I)=(A-\lambda)(-\lambda)-4\cdot 3=-\lambda+\lambda^2-12$ $\chi(\lambda) = 0 \iff \lambda^2 + \lambda - 12 = 0 \iff \lambda_{1,2} = +\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 12} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{7}{4} = \frac{-3}{4}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 + 4v_2 \\ 3v_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3v_1 \\ -3v_2 \end{pmatrix} = -3\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow 3v_1 = -3v_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = -v_2 \Rightarrow -3v_1 = v_1 + 4v_2 = v_1 - 4v_1 = -3v_1 \Rightarrow (-1)$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 + 4v_2 \\ 3v_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4v_1 \\ 4v_2 \end{pmatrix} = 4\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow 3v_1 = 4v_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{3}{4}v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 + 4\frac{3}{4}v_1 = 4v_1 = 4v_1 \Rightarrow 3$ $\Rightarrow \times (+) = c_1 e^{3+(1)} + c_2 e^{4+(4)}$ $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ $X(\lambda) = del \begin{pmatrix} -1-\lambda & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (-1-\lambda)^{2}(-3-\lambda) + 4(-3-\lambda) = (-3-\lambda)(1+2\lambda+\lambda^{2}+4)$ $X(\lambda) = 0 \iff \lambda = 3 \qquad \lambda_{2,3} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-5} = -1 \pm 2;$ C1, C2, C3 € C $Re(x^c) = c_1 e^{-3t/0} + c_2 e^{-t} cos(2t) \frac{1}{1} + c_3 e^{-t} cos(2t) \frac{0}{1}$ $c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ Im(x) = c2 e sin(2+) 0 + c3 e + sin(2+) 0 $\Rightarrow \times (+) = c_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sin(2+) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cos(2+) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} c_{1}, c_{2}, c_{3} \in \mathbb{R}$ $= e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{c_1\sin(2+)}{c_2\cos(2+)}\right)}$

Dal U4 2) a) $f(+,x) = \sin(+x)$ I=(9,6) B=R G=(G,6) ×R SR 1+1 ... for festest beonvex 62gl. x Salt 3.3. 8: G >R = sin (+,x) ist steling und 3x sin (+x) = + cos (+x). . steling and G 11 2x (1,x) 11= 11 tcos (+x) 11 = (6-a). => l'ist Lipschitz bzegl. x 6) f(+,x)=sin(+x) I=IR B=R G=RXRSR2...offen Salt 3.2. g: G >1R = sin (t,x)... stelig und dx sintx) = t cos (tx)... stelig auf G -> & ist lokal Lipschitz bzgl. x c) f(1,x)=x sin(+) I=R, B=R 1 8(+,x)- f(+,y) = 1 x sin(+) -y sin(+) 1 = 1x-y | sin(+) = 1x-y => of ist Lipschitz bough x d) g(1,x)=A(+)x+g(f) I=(a,6) B=R" A(f)...sleige new Matrix and (a,6), g(f)...and
(a,6) shelige weekboughtye Funktion 11 g(+,x)-f(+,y) N=1 A(+)x+g(+)-A(+)y-g(+)11=11 A(+)x-A(+)y11 -> f ist hipschitz lozal. x e) $\{10, x\} = (x_1 e^{x_2} cs(t), sin(x_1 x_2)) I = [R B = [-2, 5] \times [0, 10]]$ $\{1, s | elly = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} g(t, x) = (e^{x_2} cs(t) + x_2 sin(x_1)) \dots sllig$ $\|\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathcal{L}(x)\| = \|e^{x_2} \cos(t) - x_2 \sin(x_1)\| < \infty$) ist Lipschik bogl x

DGL 04 3) I. Intervall f: IXR-> 1R ... sloting, begl. 2. Argument Lipschite - stoly mit Kowla, te L x'(+) = f(+, x(+)) teI hert zwei hösugen x1, x2 22: Yt >10 EI: 1x1(1)-x2(1+1) = 1x1(40)-x2(1+0)/e (1+-+0) Da x, x2 Losungen von x'(+)= f(+, x(+)) sind gilt $x_1(t) = x_1(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} \{(s, x_1(s)) ds; x_2(t) = x_2(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} \{(s, x_2(s)) ds\}$ $x_1(t) - x_2(t) = x_1(t_0) - x_2(t_0) + \frac{5}{5} f(s, x_1(s)) ds - \frac{5}{5} f(s, x_2(s)) ds$ || x, (+) - x2 (+) ||= || x, (+0) - x2 (+0) + \$\frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{5}(s, \times, (s)) - \frac{1}{5}(s, \times_2(s)) ds || = |x,(+0) - x2(+0) | + 5 18 (s, x,(s)) - 8 (s, x2(s)) | = 1 x, (to) - x2(to) 1+ SL 11 x, 15) - x, (s) 11 ds Gronwall mit K = 1 x 1(to) - x2(to) | a(s) = (x(s) = (x, (s) - x2(s)) => V+E[to, 00): x(+) = 1x e A(+) mit A(+):= 5 a(s) ds => |x1(+)-x2(+)| = |x1(+0)-x2(+0)| e ++01

Dal 04 $x'(t) = t^{2}(1 - (x(t))^{2}) = f(t, x(t)) \dots selig t \in [1, 3]$ x(2)=1 G = (1,3) × B, (1) ... Konvex, offen $\left\| \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ (+, x) \right\| = \left| -2 + \frac{2}{x} (+) \right| = 2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2 = 36 = : L$ => 1 ist Lipschitz mit hipschitzkonslande 36 (to, xo) = (2, 1) ∈ G G. offen => a \((0,1) \), r \((0,1) \), L = 36>0 R = [to-a, to +a] xBr (xo) & G =[1-x,1+x] x B, (1) & G m:= max Nf(+,x) | = max | +2 (1-x2) | = | (1+x)2 (1-(1-n)2) | (1,x) eR $\leq ||2^{2}(1-0^{2})|| = 4$ $S < min(\alpha, \frac{n}{m}, \frac{1}{L}) = min(1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{36}) = \frac{1}{36}$ Js:= [+0-5, +0+5] = [2-\frac{1}{36}, 2+\frac{1}{36}] dissung not x(+)=1, da x'(+)=0 und +2(1-(x(+))2) =+2(1-1)=0 end existint somit and gant (1,3)

Dal 04 7) $G := (-10, 10) \times B_{c}(1)$ $J : G \to R (+, \times) \mapsto 1 + x^{2}$ a) x'(+)= f(+,x(+)) x(0)=1 a...offen J...sking 113x g(1,x)11=12x11=2(1+c)=2c+2=: L J... Lipschite (to, xo)=(0, 1) ∈ G $R := [t_0 - \alpha, t_0 + \alpha] \times B_r(x_0) = [-\alpha, +\alpha] \times B_r(1) \subseteq G$ a ∈ (0,10) r ∈ (0, c) $M := \max \| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \| \int_{-\infty}^$ S< min (x, m, t) = min (10, c2+2c+2, 2c+2) 1. Fall C< 12: S< c2+2c+2 2. Fall c > 121: S< 20+2 nach Ricard-Lindelof heritet das AWP and E-S, S] genan eine Lasung. 6) $\max \frac{c}{c \in \{0, \sqrt{2}\}^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}^2 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2} + 4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$ $\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{2}$ $\max \frac{1}{2c-2} = 2\sqrt{2} + 2 = \frac{1}{2}$ => G = (-10, 10) x Byz (1) agibt Sukervalllänge 28 = 12 -1 c) $x' = 1 + x^2$ $\longrightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = 1 + x^2 \longrightarrow \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = dt$ 5 1+x2 dx = 51 dt (=> arclan(x) = ++c (=> x = fam (++c) AWP x(0)=1 => 1= tan (0+c) = tan (c) <=> c= arctan (1)= = = => x(+)= fan(++ 1) Die Losong existient auf (- 1 - 4, 1 - 4) = (-31, 11) ~ (-2,356,0,7854) $(-\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2}-1),\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{2}-1))\sim (-0,2071,0,2071)$