Dal U10 1) a) $x = x \sin(t)$ $\frac{dx}{dt} = x \sin(t)$ $\Rightarrow \int_{X}^{1} dx = f \sin(t) dt \iff ln(x) = -iss(t) + c$ $\Rightarrow x(t) = e^{-css(t)} \cdot d$ $x(0) = d \cdot e^{-1} = \alpha \Rightarrow d = e \cdot \alpha \Rightarrow x(t) = e^{-css(t)}, a \neq 0$ 11x(t, a) - x(t, 0) 1= 11 e a - cos(t) - 01 = 11 e a - 1 = e a + 1 Sei E>0 bel. S:= ln(E)-1 Sei a ≤ 8 bel. $\Rightarrow 11 \times (1, a) - \times (1, 0) = e^{a+1} \le e^{a+1} \le e^{a+1} = e^{a+1}$ N×(+,a)-x(+,0)4 → 0 => wicht asymptotick stabil 6) $x' = \sin(x)$ $df(x) = \cos(x)$ $y' = df(x)y = \cos(0)y = 1y$ > Re(x) = Re(1)>0 > instabil c) $x = -\sin(x)$ $df(x) = -\cos(x)$ $y' = df(x)y = -\cos(0)y = -1y$ => Re(1)=Re(-1)<0 => asymptotisch stabil $\frac{d}{dt} = + \sin(x) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = + \sin(x) \quad c \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sin(x)} dx = \int -t \, dt \quad c \Rightarrow \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) = -\frac{t^2}{2} + c$ $\Rightarrow x(t) = 2 \arctan\left(e^{-\frac{t^2}{2} + c}\right) \times (0) = 2 \arctan\left(e^{c}\right) = a \Rightarrow c = \ln\left(\tan\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)\right), a \neq 0$ $\Rightarrow x(t,a) = 2 \arctan(e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} \cdot \tan(\frac{\alpha}{2}))$, $a \neq 0$; x(t,a) = 0, a = 0 $\|x(1,a)-x(1,0)\|=\|2$ archan(e $\frac{1}{2}$ for ($\frac{2}{2}$)) $\|\frac{1}{2}>0$ \Rightarrow asymptotisch stabil $\Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{1}{c - c_0}(t)$ $x(0) = \frac{1}{c - 1} = \alpha \Rightarrow c = \frac{1}{\alpha} + 1 \Rightarrow x(t, a) = \frac{1}{\alpha + 1 - c_0}(t)$, $a \neq 0$ $\| \times (t,a) - \times (t,0) \| = \| \frac{1}{a+1-cas(t)} - 0 \| \le |\frac{1}{a}| = |a|$ Sei 8>0 hel. S:= 2 Sei Ja 1 & Shel. => 1x(d,a)-x(t,0)11 = 1a1 = 8 = = < < E => stabil

4) $x = (-x^2 0) \times (-10) \times (0) + (-10) \times (-10$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $X(\lambda) = det \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 1 \\ 2 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 + \alpha^2 = 0 \iff \lambda = \pm i\alpha$ $A(x) = (-\alpha^2 x) = \lambda(x) = \pm i\alpha x \Rightarrow y = \pm i\alpha x, -\alpha^2 x = \pm i\alpha y = \mp \alpha^2 x$ ⇒ y=1; 1=tiax => x=±ia $\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac$ Salt 6.1. Y(+)... F M won x = Ax (1) RWP ist Yb: I >1R" YpeR" eindentig Esbar (2) B:= R, Y(+,) + R2 Y(+2) ist regular (3) homogene RWP hat mer fiviale Living x(d)=0 $B:=R_1 Y(r_1)+R_2 Y(r_2)=(10)(\frac{1}{\alpha}-\frac{1}{\alpha})(-10)(\frac{1}{\alpha}-\frac{1}{\alpha})(-10)(\frac{1}{\alpha}-\frac{1}{\alpha})(-10)(\frac{1}{\alpha}-\frac{1}{\alpha})(-10)(\frac{1}{\alpha}-\frac{1}{\alpha})(\frac{1}{$ del (B) = = (1-eix1)2+= (1-eix1)2 = 2= (1-eix1)2 = 0 (1-0 ix 1) = 0 (=> ix 11 = ln (1) = 0 (=> x = 0 > RWP ist eindentig lås ben wenn x + 0 \(\times \alpha = 0 \) \(\times \frac{1}{2} = \ti $\binom{10}{01}\binom{d}{c}\binom{1-10}{c}\binom{c\pi+d}{c} = \binom{d}{d}\binom{+(\pi-d)}{-c} = \binom{-c\pi}{0} = \binom{0}{0} \Rightarrow c=0$ => x2=0, x1=dER => vrendlich viele dosungen

DGL 010 5) a) v"+v=0 v(v)=0=v(4) $x_{1} = 0$, $x_{1} = x_{2}$ $(x_{1})^{2} = (0 \ 1)(x_{1})$ $(0 \ 1) = (i - i)(-i \ 0)(i - i)^{-1}$ $x_{2} = 0$ $x_{2} = -x_{1}$ $(x_{2})^{2} = (-1 \ 0)(x_{2})$ $(-n \ 0) = (n \ n)(0 \ i)(n \ n)^{-1}$ $Pe\left(\begin{array}{c} (i+i)/e^{-it} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-it} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} (i+i)/e^{-it} \\ 0 & e^{-it} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} (i+i)/e^{-it} \\ e^{-it} \end{array}$ => v(+)= c. sin(+)+d. 25(+), c, deR u(0) = d = 0 $u(\pi) = -d = 0$ $\Rightarrow u(t) = c \cdot sin(t) c \in \mathbb{R}$ 6) 1"-0=1 (0)=0=0(0) $x_1 = 0$, $x_1 = x_2$ $(x_1) = (0.1)(x_1)(0)$ $x_2 = 0$ $x_2 = 1 + x_1$ $(x_2) = (1.0)(x_2)(1)$ $\Rightarrow y(t) = (11)(e^{+}0)(-e^{+}e^{+})$ => u(t)=-ce++de+ c,deR u(t)=ce++de+ u(0) = -c + d = 0 u'(0) = c + d = 0 $\Rightarrow c = d = 0$ => v(+) = 0

6) x' = g(x) $g \in C^{1}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ g(0) = 0 = g(0) g(x) > 0, $x \in (0, 1)$ ges: W-Lines W(Xo) for XOETO, 1] w(x0) = {x ∈ R: ∃tx >0, mit lim x(tx, x0) = x} Fall x = 0 => x (+ 0) ist Ruhelage, da g(x0) = g(0) = 0 => w(x0) = {0} Fall xoE(0,1) > X(t, xo) is t strong monoton I bis zu t mit x(+, x0) =1 Falls It ER : x(1, x0) = 1 => ab + Rabelage, da g(x)=g(4)=0 , => W(x0) = 9/19 Falls YteRt: x(+,x0)<1 Sei ty -300 mit lim x (th, xo) = y < 1 lel. => Nach Hinners y ist Rhelage , abar g(y) > 0 5 => = + eR+: x(+, x.) = 1 => VnEW mid + n>+ gill x (+n, xo)=1, de ab + gill & (x(b, x0)) = \$ (1) = 0 also ab & Prhelage => w(x0)={13 Fall xo=1 => x(+,1) ist Ruhelage, de f(1)=0 => w(x0)={13 Susgerant also w(0)=903 sout w(x0)=913 Vx, 610, 1]

7) x' = f(x) $x(t_0) = x_0$ $y_+(x_0) = \{x(t,x_0), t \ge 0\}$. be charact 22: W(X0) ist abgeselfssen Behanplung: w(xo):= {xER | H+x >0, x(+x, xo) => x} Falls Behangting wahr => w(x) ist als Durchschmitt abgeschmena Margen, selbst orbgeschlessen (S) Sei XER" mit 3+x 300, x(1x, xa) 1000 x het. Seine Rbel. 22: - Foye ye in 8x(d, xo) It >n3 mit ye -> x Jko∈NV VK≥Ko: +x≥n => (x(+K+K, X0))KEN erfill \ \ KEN +K+K \> n und lim x(+x, xo) = lim x(+xxo) = X => x ∈ f x(+, xo) + ≥ n3 Yn ∈ R also anch im Durchschmitt ② Sei x ∈ ∩ {x(t, xo) | t≥n} hel. > VnER I Folge yx in {x(t, x0) 1+2n3 mit yx > x >> KEN Bye in fx (1, x0) 1+ 2 ks mit ye -> x => It mit tx >00 and x(tx,x0) kgoo x