

① Для простейшей задачи вар исчисления

$$J(x) = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} L(t, x(t), \dot{x}(t)) dt \rightarrow \text{extr}; \quad x(t_0) = x_0; \quad x(t_1) = x_1$$

гов-то, что: а) если $L = L(t, \dot{x})$ - не зав. от x , то $\hat{L}\dot{x}(t) = \text{const}$ - интеграл энергии
 б) если $L = L(x, \dot{x})$ - не зав. от t , то $\hat{x} \hat{L}\dot{x}(t) - \hat{L}(t) = \text{const}$.

Дока-во: а) \hat{x} -уравн. ур-но Эйлера-Лагранжа:

$$-\frac{d}{dt} L_{\dot{x}} + L_x = 0.$$

Но $L = L(t, \dot{x})$ - не зав. от x

$$\Rightarrow L_x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{d}{dt} L_{\dot{x}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L_{\dot{x}} = \text{const.}$$

б) \hat{x} -уравн. ур-но Эйлера-Лагранжа:

$$-\frac{d}{dt} L_{\dot{x}} + L_x = 0.$$

почему $\hat{x} \hat{L}\dot{x}(t) - \hat{L}(t) = \text{const}$?

мы берем $\frac{d}{dt}$ от обеих частей (при уст, что $L = L(x, \dot{x})$):

$$\ddot{x} \cdot L_{\dot{x}} + \dot{x} (L_{\dot{x}\dot{x}} \ddot{x} + L_{\dot{x}x} \dot{x}) - L_x \dot{x} - L_{\dot{x}} \ddot{x} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x} (L_{\dot{x}\dot{x}} \ddot{x} + L_{\dot{x}x} \dot{x} - L_x) = 0.$$

Но, что $= 0$, так что $-\frac{d}{dt} L_{\dot{x}} + L_x = 0$.

1.37 с.р. 119

② а) $\int_{-1}^1 (\dot{x}^2 + x^2) dt \rightarrow \text{extr}; \quad x(-1) = x(1) = 1.$

$$L(x, \dot{x}, t) = \dot{x}^2 + x^2.$$

$$L_{\dot{x}} = 2\dot{x} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} L_{\dot{x}} = 2\ddot{x}$$

$$L_x = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow -2\ddot{x} + 2x = 0 \Rightarrow \ddot{x} - x = 0.$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0. \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$$

$$x(1) = c_1 e + c_2 e^{-1} = 1.$$

$$x(-1) = c_1 e^{-1} + c_2 e = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 (e + \frac{1}{e}) + c_2 (e - \frac{1}{e}) = 2.$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 + c_2 = \frac{2}{e + e^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{2}{e + e^{-1}} - c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 e^{-1} + \frac{2e}{e + e^{-1}} - c_1 e = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2e}{e + e^{-1}} - 1 = c_1 (e - e^{-1}) \Rightarrow \frac{e - e^{-1}}{e + e^{-1}} = c_1 (e - e^{-1}) \Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{1}{e + e^{-1}} = \frac{e}{1 + e^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{2}{e+e^{-1}} - C_1 = \frac{de}{1+e^2} - \frac{e}{1+e^2} = \frac{e}{1+e^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} = \frac{e}{1+e^2} (e^t + e^{-t}) = \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{e + e^{-1}} = \frac{cht}{ch 1}$$

Проверим, является ли $\hat{x}(t) = \frac{cht}{ch 1}$ — локальным
Вопросом $h: h(t) = h(1) = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow y(\hat{x}+h) - y(\hat{x}) = \int_{-1}^1 ((\hat{x}+h)^2 + (\hat{x}+h)^2) dt - \int_{-1}^1 (\hat{x}^2 + \hat{x}^2) dt = \int_{-1}^1 (2\hat{x}h + h^2 + 2\hat{x}h + h^2) dt =$$

$\hat{x}, y \in \mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{D}$.

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (h^2 + h^2) dt + 2 \int_{-1}^1 \hat{x} h dt + 2 \int_{-1}^1 \hat{x} h dt =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (h^2 + h^2) dt + 2 \cdot \hat{x} h \Big|_{-1}^1 - 2 \int_{-1}^1 \hat{x} h dt + 2 \int_{-1}^1 \hat{x} h dt = \int_{-1}^1 (h^2 + h^2) dt \geq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow y(\hat{x}+h) \geq y(\hat{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}(t) = \frac{cht}{ch 1} \in \text{locmin}$$

Проверим $y(\hat{x}+h) - y(\hat{x}) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \hat{x}(t) \in \text{absmin}$

$$S_{\text{absmin}} = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\left(\frac{cht}{ch 1} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{cht}{ch 1} \right)^2 \right) dt = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{ch(2t)}{ch^2 1} dt = \frac{sh(2t)}{(ch 1)^2} = \frac{2sh 1 \cdot ch 1}{(ch 1)^2} = 2th 1.$$

$$S_{\text{absmax}} = +\infty,$$

то зависит $x_n(t) = \hat{x}(t) + nh$, где $h = \sin \pi t$.

$$\Rightarrow y(x_n) = \int_{-1}^1 (\hat{x}_n^2 + x_n^2) dt = \int_{-1}^1 ((n\pi \cos \pi t)^2 + n^2 (\sin \pi t)^2) dt = \sqrt{y(\hat{x})} \cdot n^2 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot \int_{-1}^1 (\cos^2 \pi t) dt + n^2 \int_{-1}^1 (\sin^2 \pi t) dt =$$

$$= n^2 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot 1 + n^2 \cdot 1 = \frac{y(\hat{x})}{n^2(1+\pi^2)} \rightarrow +\infty \text{ при } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Ответ: $\hat{x}(t) = \frac{cht}{ch 1} \in \text{absmin}$

$$S_{\text{absmin}} = 2th 1$$

$$S_{\text{absmax}} = +\infty$$

1.18 с. 116

б) $\int_1^2 (t\dot{x}^2 + 2x) dt \rightarrow \text{extr}; x(1)=1; x(2)=0.$

$$L(x, \dot{x}, t) = t\dot{x}^2 + 2x$$

$$L_{\dot{x}} = 2t\dot{x} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} L_{\dot{x}} = 2\dot{x} + 2t\ddot{x}$$

$$L_x = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow -2\dot{x} - 2t\ddot{x} + 2 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x} + t\ddot{x} = 1.$$

$$\text{Замена: } \dot{x} = y$$

$$\Rightarrow y + ty = 1.$$

СМ

$$\Rightarrow ty = 1 - y$$

$$t \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = 1 - y$$

$$\frac{dy}{1-y} = \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln(y-1) = \ln t + \tilde{C}_1$$

$$y-1 = \frac{1}{t} \cdot C_1$$

Обратная замена: $\dot{x} = y$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x} - 1 = \frac{C_1}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = C_1 \ln t + t + C_2$$

$$x(1) = 1 + C_2 = 1 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0.$$

$$x(e) = C_1 + e = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = -e.$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = -e \ln t + t. \text{ — гонимая экстремаль.}$$

Проверим, является ли $\dot{x}(t)$ экстремумом.

Берем h : $h(1) = h(e) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} Y(\dot{x}+h) - Y(\dot{x}) &= \int_1^e (t(\dot{x}+h)^2 + 2(\dot{x}+h)) dt - \int_1^e (t\dot{x}^2 + 2\dot{x}) dt = \\ &= \int_1^e (t \cdot 2\dot{x}h + t \cdot h^2 + 2h) dt = \int_1^e (2t\dot{x}h + 2h) dt + \int_1^e t h^2 dt = \\ &= 2t\dot{x}h \Big|_1^e + \int_1^e 2h d(t\dot{x}) + \int_1^e 2h dt + \int_1^e t h^2 dt = \int_1^e 2h (-\dot{x} - t\ddot{x} + 1) dt + \int_1^e t h^2 dt \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

0, так как $h \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = -e \ln t + t \in \text{absmin} \text{ (т.к. } \dot{x}(t) \text{ — гонимая экстремаль)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{absmin}} &= \int_1^e \left(t \cdot \left(-\frac{e}{t} + 1 \right)^2 - 2e \ln t + 2t \right) dt = \int_1^e \left(\frac{e^2}{t} - 2e - 2e \ln t + 2t \right) dt = \\ &= e^2 \ln t \Big|_1^e - 2e \cdot (e-1) - 2e \cdot t(\ln t - 1) \Big|_1^e + 3 \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_1^e = \\ &= e^2 - 2e^2 + 2e - 2e^2 \cdot 0 + 2e \cdot (-1) + 3 \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{e^2 - 3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$S_{\text{absmax}} = +\infty$:

Берем $x_n = \dot{x} + h \cdot h$, где $h = (t-1)/(t-e) = t^2 - t/(e+1) + e$.

$$\rightarrow Y(x_n) = \int_1^e t h^2 (2t - e - 1)^2 + 2h^2 (-2t(e+1) + e) dt = Y(\dot{x}) + h^2 \int_1^e t (2t - e - 1)^2 + 2t^2 - 2t(e+1) + 2e) dt \rightarrow +\infty$$

$\frac{1}{6} \cdot (e-1)^4$

Ответ: $\dot{x}(t) = -e \ln t + t \in \text{absmin}$

$$S_{\text{absmin}} = \frac{e^2 - 3}{2}$$

$$S_{\text{absmax}} = +\infty$$

$$b) \int_0^1 (\dot{x}_1^2 + \dot{x}_2^2 - 2x_1x_2) dt \rightarrow \text{extr}; \quad x_1(0)=0 \quad x_1(1)=\text{sh } 1 \\ x_2(0)=0 \quad x_2(1)=-\text{sh } 1.$$

N 1.67 esp 122

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L\dot{x}_1 &= 2\dot{x}_1 \Rightarrow -\frac{d}{dt} L\dot{x}_1 = -2\ddot{x}_1 \\ Lx_1 &= -2x_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow -2\ddot{x}_1 - 2x_2 = 0.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L\dot{x}_2 &= 2\dot{x}_2 \Rightarrow -\frac{d}{dt} L\dot{x}_2 = -2\ddot{x}_2 \\ Lx_2 &= -2x_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow -2\ddot{x}_2 - 2x_1 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{x}_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 + \ddot{x}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_2 = -\ddot{x}_1$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 - \ddot{x}_1 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^4 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda = \pm 1 \\ \lambda = \pm i \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} + C_3 \sin t + C_4 \cos t$$

$$\dot{x}_1 = C_1 e^t - C_2 e^{-t} + C_3 \cos t - C_4 \sin t$$

$$\ddot{x}_1 = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-t} - C_3 \sin t - C_4 \cos t$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2(t) = -\ddot{x}_1 = -C_1 e^t - C_2 e^{-t} + C_3 \sin t + C_4 \cos t.$$

$$x_1(0)=0 \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 + C_4 = 0.$$

$$x_1(1) = \text{sh } 1 = \frac{e - e^{-1}}{2} \Rightarrow C_1 e + C_2 e^{-1} + C_3 \overset{0}{\sin 1} + C_4 \overset{0}{\cos 1} = \frac{e - e^{-1}}{2} \Rightarrow C_4 = 0.$$

$$x_2(0)=0 \Rightarrow -C_1 - C_2 + C_4 = 0.$$

$$x_2(1) = -\text{sh } 1 \Rightarrow -C_1 e - C_2 e^{-1} + C_3 \overset{0}{\sin 1} + C_4 \overset{0}{\cos 1} = -\frac{e - e^{-1}}{2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow C_3 \cdot \sin 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_3 = C_4 = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 = -C_1.$$

$$C_1 e + C_2 e^{-1} = \frac{e - e^{-1}}{2}$$

$$C_1 (e - e^{-1}) = \frac{e - e^{-1}}{2} \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow C_2 = -C_1 = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1(t) = \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2} = \text{sh } t$$

$$x_2(t) = -\frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2} = -\text{sh } t$$

- гонимая экспонента.

проверим, является ли это ^{нак.} экстремумом: $h: h_1(0)=h_1(1)=h_2(0)=h_2(1)=0.$

$$y(\vec{x} + \vec{h}) - y(\vec{x}) = \int_0^1 ((\dot{x}_1 + \dot{h}_1)^2 + (\dot{x}_2 + \dot{h}_2)^2 - 2(x_1 + h_1)(x_2 + h_2) - \dot{x}_1^2 - \dot{x}_2^2 + 2x_1x_2) dt =$$

$$= \int_0^1 (2\dot{x}_1\dot{h}_1 + 2\dot{x}_2\dot{h}_2 + \dot{h}_1^2 + \dot{h}_2^2 - 2x_1h_2 - 2x_2h_1 - 2h_1h_2) dt =$$

$$= 2\dot{x}_1\dot{h}_1 \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 \ddot{x}_1 \dot{h}_1 dt + 2\dot{x}_2\dot{h}_2 \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 \ddot{x}_2 \dot{h}_2 dt + \int_0^1 (\dot{h}_1^2 + \dot{h}_2^2) dt - 2 \int_0^1 \dot{x}_1 \dot{h}_2 dt - 2 \int_0^1 \dot{x}_2 \dot{h}_1 dt - \quad (2/3)$$

$$- 2 \int_0^1 \dot{h}_1 \dot{h}_2 dt = \int_0^1 (\dot{h}_1^2 + \dot{h}_2^2 - 2\dot{h}_1 \dot{h}_2) dt \geq \int_0^1 (\dot{h}_1^2 - 2\dot{h}_1 \dot{h}_2 + \dot{h}_2^2) dt = \int_0^1 (\dot{h}_1 - \dot{h}_2)^2 dt \geq 0.$$

$$\int_0^1 \dot{h}^2 |e| dt \leq \int_0^1 \dot{h}^2 |t| dt$$

$$\text{Так } \int_0^1 \dot{h}^2 |t| dt = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^t \dot{h}(\tau) d\tau \right)^2 dt \leq \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^t \dot{h}^2(\tau) d\tau \right) dt \leq \int_0^1 \dot{h}^2(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow (\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2) = (sh t, -sh t) \in \text{absmin}$$

$$S_{\text{absmin}} = \int_0^1 ((cht)^2 + (-cht)^2 + 2sh^2 t) dt = 2 \int_0^1 (ch^2 t + sh^2 t) dt = 2 \int_0^1 ch(2t) dt = sh(2)$$

$$S_{\text{absmax}} = +\infty:$$

$$\text{берем } \bar{x}_n = \bar{x}^1 + n\bar{h}, \text{ где } h_1 = h_2 = (t-0)/(t-1) = t^2 - t; \dot{h}_i = 2t-1.$$

$$\Rightarrow y(\bar{x}_n) = y(\bar{x}^1) + y(n\bar{h}) = h \int_0^1 2 \cdot (2t-1)^2 - 2t^2(t-1)^2 dt = y(\bar{x}^1) + n \cdot \frac{3}{5} \rightarrow +\infty \text{ при } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\text{Ответ: } (\hat{x}_1, \hat{x}_2) = (sh t, -sh t) \in \text{absmin}$$

$$S_{\text{absmin}} = sh(2)$$

$$S_{\text{absmax}} = +\infty$$

3) Решить задачу Вольфа:

$$a) \int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x) dt + x^2(0) \rightarrow \text{extr.}$$

$$Lx = 2x$$

$$Lx = 2 \Rightarrow -2\ddot{x} + 2 = 0.$$

$$\ddot{x} = 1.$$

$$\dot{x} = t + C_1$$

$$x = \frac{t^2}{2} + C_1 t + C_2.$$

$$\begin{cases} Lx(0) = l_{x(0)} = 2x(0) \\ Lx(1) = -l_{x(1)} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\dot{x}(0) = 2x(0) \\ 2\dot{x}(1) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = C_2 \\ 1 + C_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = -1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{x}(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} + t - 1 - \text{глобальная экстремаль.}$$

проверим, является ли это экстремумом.

берем $h \in C_0^1$; $h(0)$ и $h(1)$ - любое.

$$\begin{aligned} y(\hat{x}+h) - y(\hat{x}) &= \int_0^1 ((\hat{x}+h)^2 + 2(\hat{x}+h) - \hat{x}^2 - 2\hat{x}) dt + ((\hat{x}(0)+h(0))^2 - (l_{x(0)}))^2 = \\ &= \int_0^1 (2\hat{x}h + h^2 + 2h) dt + 2\hat{x}(0)h(0) + (h(0))^2 = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[2\dot{x}h \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 2\dot{x}h dt + \int_0^1 \dot{h}^2 dt + \int_0^1 2h dt + 2x(0)h(0) + (h(0))^2 = \\
 &= 2\dot{x}(1)h(1) - 2\dot{x}(0)h(0) + 2 \underbrace{\int_0^1 (-\ddot{x}+1)h dt}_{\substack{\parallel 0 \\ \text{т.к. } y'' = 1 \neq 1}} + \int_0^1 \dot{h}^2 dt + 2x(0)h(0) + (h(0))^2 = \\
 &= \cancel{2 \cdot 0} - \cancel{2 \cdot 1 \cdot h(0)} + \int_0^1 \dot{h}^2 dt + \cancel{2 \cdot 1 \cdot h(0)} + (h(0))^2 = \int_0^1 \dot{h}^2 dt \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$\dot{h}(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} + t + 1$
 $\dot{x}(t) = t + 1$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{x}(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} + t + 1 \in \text{absmin}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{absmin}} &= \int_0^1 \left((t+1)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + t + 1 \right) \right) dt + 1 = \int_0^1 (t^2 + 2t + 1 + t^2 + 2t + 2) dt + 1 = \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 (t^2 + 2t) dt = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + t^2 \right]_0^1 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{8}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{\text{absmax}} = +\infty, \text{ т.к.}$$

$$\text{Сформулируем } x_n(t) = n.$$

$$\Rightarrow J(x_n) = \int_0^1 (\dot{x}_n^2 + 2x_n) dt + x_n^2(0) = 2n + n^2 \rightarrow +\infty \text{ при } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

$$\text{Объем: } \dot{x}(t) = \frac{t^2}{2} + t + 1 \in \text{absmin}$$

$$S_{\text{absmin}} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$S_{\text{absmax}} = +\infty$$

$$5) \int_0^{\pi} (\dot{x}^2 + x^2 - 4x \sin t) dt + 2x^2(0) + 2x(\pi) - x^2(\pi) \rightarrow \text{ext}$$

$$L\ddot{x} = 2\dot{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2\ddot{x} + 2x - 4\sin t = 0.$$

$$Lx = 2x - 4\sin t$$

$$\ddot{x} - x = -2\sin t$$

$$\text{Поиск однородного: } \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t}$$

$$\text{Поиск частного: } x(t) = a \sin t + b \cos t$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = -a \sin t - b \cos t$$

$$-2a \sin t - 2b \cos t = -2 \sin t \Rightarrow a = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \sin t$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t} + \sin t \\ x(t) = c_1 e^t - c_2 e^{-t} + \cos t \end{cases} \text{ — граничные значения}$$

$$\begin{cases} Lx(0) = x(0) \\ Lx(\pi) = -x(\pi) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\dot{x}(0) = 4x(0) \\ 2\dot{x}(\pi) = -2 + 2x(\pi) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 - c_2 + 1 = 2 \cdot (c_1 + c_2) \\ c_1 e^{\pi} - c_2 e^{-\pi} + 1 = -1 + c_1 e^{\pi} + c_2 e^{-\pi} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 + 3c_2 = 1 \\ 2c_2 \cdot e^{-\pi} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_2 = 0 \\ c_1 = 1 - 3c_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x(t) = e^t + \sin t$$

Используем, связывая ну $x^1(t) = e^t + \sin t$ - предположим:

Эп 4

$$Y(x^1 + h) - Y(x^1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot Y''(h) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (2h'^2 + 2h^2) dt + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2 \cdot 2 \cdot (h(0))^2 - 2(h(\pi))^2) =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (h'^2 + h^2) dt + 2(h(0))^2 - (h(\pi))^2 = \int_0^{\pi} (h'^2 - 2hh' + h^2) dt + h^2(0) = \int_0^{\pi} (h' - h)^2 dt + h^2(0) \geq 0.$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$h^2(0) - h^2(\pi) = -\int_0^{\pi} dh^2 = -2 \int_0^{\pi} h h' dt$$

$$\Rightarrow x^1(t) = e^t + \sin t \in \text{absmin}$$

$$S_{\text{absmin}} = Y(x^1) = \int_0^{\pi} (x_1'^2 + x_2'^2 - 4x_1^1 \sin t) dt + 2x_1^1(0) + 2x_1^1(\pi) - x_1^1(\pi) =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (e^t + \cos t)^2 + (e^t + \sin t)^2 - 4(e^t + \sin t) \sin t dt + 2 + 2e^{\pi} - e^{2\pi} =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (2e^{2t} + 2e^t \cos t + 2e^t \sin t + 1 - 4e^t \sin t - 4\sin^2 t) dt + 2 + 2e^{\pi} - e^{2\pi} = -1 - \pi.$$

~~Используем~~

$S_{\text{absmax}} = +\infty$: потому что $x_2(t) = \pi$.

$$\Rightarrow Y(x_2) = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi^2 - 4\pi \sin t) dt + 2\pi^2 + 2\pi - \pi^2 = \pi \cdot \pi^2 + \underbrace{4\pi \cos t}_{-8\pi} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \pi^2 + 2\pi = \pi^2(1+\pi) + 2\pi(1-\pi) \xrightarrow{\pi \rightarrow \infty} +\infty.$$

Итак: $x^1(t) = e^t + \sin t \in \text{absmin}$

$$S_{\text{absmin}} = -1 - \pi$$

$$S_{\text{absmax}} = +\infty$$

б) $\int_0^1 (x_1' x_2' + x_1 x_2) dt + x_1(0) x_2(1) + x_1(1) x_2(0) \rightarrow \text{extr}$

$$\begin{cases} L x_1 = x_2 \\ L x_2 = x_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -x_2'' + x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t} \Rightarrow x_2(t) = c_1 e^t - c_2 e^{-t}$$

$$\begin{cases} L x_2 = x_1 \\ L x_1 = x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -x_1'' + x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1(t) = c_3 e^t + c_4 e^{-t}$$

$$\begin{cases} L x_1(0) = c_{x_1(0)} \\ L x_1(1) = -c_{x_1(1)} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2(0) = x_2(1) \\ x_2(1) = -x_2(0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 - c_2 = c_1 e + c_2 e^{-1} \\ c_1 e - c_2 e^{-1} = -c_1 - c_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2c_2 = 2c_1 e \Rightarrow c_2 = -c_1 e \\ c_1 + c_1 e = c_1 e - c_1 \end{cases}$$

Аналогично для x_2 .

$$\Rightarrow x_1, x_2(t) = (0, 0) - \text{гомеогенная предположим.}$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = 0.$$

$$Y(x^1 + h) - Y(x^1) = \frac{1}{2} Y''(h_1, h_2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (h_1' h_2' + h_1 h_2) dt + h_1(0) h_2(1) + h_1(1) h_2(0) \quad \text{связь } u \approx Y(x^1)$$

~~Используем~~

$$Y(x^1) = 0.$$

покажем, что $(0,0)$ — локаль.

$$x_1 = x_2 = \lambda(t^2 - t) \xrightarrow{\lambda \rightarrow 0} (0,0) \quad (\text{т.е. } h_1 = h_2 = h = \lambda(t^2 - t))$$

$$\text{то } y(x_1, x_2) = \int_0^1 (h^2 + h^2) dt \geq 0 = y(x^1)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= -x_2 = \lambda(t^2 - t) \\ \Rightarrow y(x_1, x_2) &= \int_0^1 (-h^2 - h^2) dt \leq 0 = y(x^1) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow (0,0) \text{ — локаль}$$

$$S_{\text{absmin}} = -\infty:$$

$$x_1^1 = -x_2^2 = n(t^2 - t)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x_1^1, x_2^2) = -n^2 \cdot \int_0^1 (t-t)^2 + (t^2 - t)^2 dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} -\infty$$

$$S_{\text{absmax}} = +\infty:$$

$$x_1^1 = x_2^2 = n(t^2 - t)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x_1^1, x_2^2) = n^2 \cdot \int_0^1 (t-t)^2 + (t^2 - t)^2 dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} +\infty$$

Отвечая: $(x_1^1, x_2^1) = (0,0)$ — локаль

$$S_{\text{absmin}} = -\infty$$

$$S_{\text{absmax}} = +\infty$$