

8. sup. ce 1. zace

$$A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n, \dots\}$$

$$A' = \{a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n, x_n \in A, x_n \neq a\}$$

$a$  m. k. ungi  $A \Rightarrow a$  m. k. t.  $\exists a$

opryuto  $a$  je  $A$  koltet  $\Rightarrow A' = \emptyset$



$\{a_n\}$  une koltet.  $\Rightarrow$   $\exists a$  m. k. t.  $\exists a$

mejau.  $a$  je  $A$  m. k.  $\Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  une m. k. t. (gomatu)

dozvez Turofobe m.

$$\text{komuj. } \begin{cases} x'(t) = f(t, x) \\ \text{zug. } x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x(t) = x_0 + \underbrace{\int_{t_0}^t f(s, x(s)) ds}_{\varphi(x)(t)} \quad (*)$$

$\varphi: M \rightarrow M$  m. k. baxod m.

ug. funkce m.  $\varphi$  dyge pum. (k. z.)  $\Leftrightarrow (*)$

$M = \{ \varphi \text{-kollektivizija} \}$

$$L, U_{x_0} \text{ m. k. } |f(t, x) - f(t, y)| \leq L |x - y| \quad \forall t \in I$$

$$r > 0 \quad B[x_0, r] \subseteq U_{x_0}$$

$$c := \max \{ |f(t, x)|, t \in I, x \in B[x_0, r] \}$$

$$I_1 \text{ m. k. } I_1 = [t_0 - \delta_1, t_0 + \delta_1] \subseteq I$$

$$I_1 \times B[x_0, r] \text{ - zav. op.}$$

$$[t_0 - \delta_1, t_0 + \delta_1] \times [x_0 - r, x_0 + r] \Rightarrow \text{kontinuitet}$$

$$\delta \text{ m. k. } \delta < \delta_1, \frac{r}{c}, \left( \frac{1}{L} \right) \delta \text{ je } \omega \rho \rho \omega < \frac{1}{L}$$

$$M := \{ x: [t_0 - \delta, t_0 + \delta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid x \text{ je m. k. } \forall t |x(t) - x_0| \leq r \}$$

$$\|x\|_\infty := \max_{t \in [t_0 - \delta, t_0 + \delta]} |x(t)|$$

$\omega \rho \rho \omega$  je  $\omega \rho \rho \omega$

$$\varphi(x)(t) = x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t f(s, x(s)) ds$$

$$x \in M \Rightarrow x(s) \in U$$

$$|x(s) - x_0| \leq r$$

$$\Rightarrow x(s) \in B[x_0, r] \subseteq U$$

$f$  gup. m.  $I \times U$

2.  $M$  kompakt:  $M \subseteq C^0([a, b])$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ B[x_0, r] \quad y \parallel \cdot \parallel_{\infty} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{Kontinuität f'g} \end{array}$$

$$d(x(t), x_0) = \max_t |x(t) - x_0| = \{x \text{ f'g.} \mid |x(t) - x_0| \leq r \quad \forall t\}$$

Festg. of konstanz: Zuss. wogegen konst. f'g. c'f'g. (Bspiegung) in kompakt

3.  $\varphi: M \rightarrow M$ , wj. Zuss. in  $x \in M \Rightarrow \varphi(x) \in M$

1°  $\varphi(x)$  in f'g.:  $|\varphi(x)(t_1) - \varphi(x)(t_2)| =$

$$= \left| x_0 + \int_{t_0}^{t_1} f(s, x(s)) ds - x_0 - \int_{t_0}^{t_2} f(s, x(s)) ds \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(s, x(s)) ds \right| \leq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} |f(s, x(s))| ds \leq C \cdot |t_1 - t_2|$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $I_1 \times B[x_0, r]$

$\Rightarrow \varphi(x)$  in f'g. w. t

$$x \in M \Rightarrow |\varphi(x)(t) - x_0| \leq r \quad \forall t \in [t_0 - \delta, t_0 + \delta]$$

$$|\varphi(x)(t) - x_0| = \left| x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t f(s, x(s)) ds - x_0 \right| \leq |t - t_0| \cdot C \leq \delta \cdot C \leq r \quad (\text{Herausw.})$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $\frac{r}{C} \quad \delta$

4.  $\varphi$  in Kompakt

$$d(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \stackrel{?}{\leq} 2 \quad d(x, y)$$

$$\parallel \varphi(x) - \varphi(y) \parallel_{\infty} \quad \parallel x - y \parallel_{\infty}$$

$$|\varphi(x)(t) - \varphi(y)(t)| = \left| x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t f(s, x(s)) ds - x_0 - \int_{t_0}^t f(s, y(s)) ds \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{t_0}^t (f(s, x(s)) - f(s, y(s))) ds \right| \leq \int_{t_0}^t |f(s, x(s)) - f(s, y(s))| ds$$

$$\leq \int_{t_0}^t L \cdot |x(s) - y(s)| ds \leq L \cdot \|x - y\|_{\infty} |t_0 - t|$$

$$\uparrow \quad \leq \|x - y\|_{\infty} \leq L \cdot \delta \cdot \|x - y\|_{\infty} / \max_t$$

Kompakt.

" " " " " " " " " " " "

x

$\Rightarrow$  За дадено  $\delta$   $\exists$   $\mu$  (к.з.)

Пример.  $\begin{cases} x'(t) = x(t) \cdot f(t, x(t)) \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases}$   $f$  — функция от  $t$  и  $x$  — переменная, зависящая от  $t$ .  
 $x_0$  — начальное значение  $x$  при  $t=0$ .  
 Решить задачу Коши.

Доказ базахоле и.

$a_0 - d_{n_0}$   $n_0$   $n_0$

$$a_{n+1} = \varphi(a_n)$$

$$a_0 = x_0(t) \equiv x_0 \quad (\text{znogko item ji})$$

$$q_1 = x_1(t) = \gamma(x_0)(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t x_0(s) ds = x_0 + \int_0^t x_0 ds = x_0 + x_0 \cdot t = x_1(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 = x_2(t) &= \varphi(a_1)(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t x_1(s) ds = x_0 + \int_0^t (x_0 + x_0 \cdot s) ds = \\ &= x_0 + x_0 t + x_0 \frac{t^2}{2} = x_0 \left( 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_3 = x_3(t) &= \gamma(x_2)(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t x_2(s) ds = x_0 + \int_0^t x_0 \left(1 + s + \frac{s^2}{2}\right) ds \\ &= x_0 + x_0 \left(t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{6}\right) = x_0 \left[1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{6}\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$q_n = x_n(t) = x_0 \left[ 1 + t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{t^n}{n!} \right]$$

## h.x.

დავა უ

Wapare:  $x_{n+1}(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t x_n(s) ds =$

$$= x_0 + x_0 \int_0^t \left( 1 + s + \frac{s^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{s^n}{n!} \right) ds$$

$$= x_0 + x_0 \left( t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{6} + \dots + \frac{t^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \right)$$

$$= x_0 \left( 1 + t + \dots + \frac{t^{h+1}}{(h+1)!} \right)$$

$$x_n(t) = x_0(1+t+\dots+\frac{t^n}{n!}) \rightarrow x_0 e^t, n \rightarrow \infty$$

pretpostavljamo da je  $x(t) = x_0 e^t$ ,  $x' = x$

Teorema 1: Baza je  $x_n \rightarrow x$  u  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$  na danom intervalu  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

Lemma 1. pretpostavljamo da je

$$x' = ax$$

$$x(t_0) = x_0$$

konstanta  $a$  je konstanta G. u.

u. j. kao y funkcija. funkcija

Lemma 2. Neka je funkcija

$$\begin{cases} x' = \frac{x}{t} \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$t_0 \neq 0$$

Teorema 1. Neka je funkcija

I. II koja razlikuje aproksimacije

$$(1) \quad x'(t) = f(t)g(x) \quad g(x) \neq 0$$

Teorema 1:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t)g(x) \quad / \cdot dt$$

↑  
odvođenje  
za x

$$\int \frac{dx}{g(x)} = \int f(t) dt$$

!!  
G(x)

Teorema 1. Neka je funkcija (1) gde je  $f$  integrabilna

$$\text{sa } G(x) = F(t).$$

Lemma 1. 1. x je funkcija (1)  $\Rightarrow G(x(t)) = F(t)$

$$x' = f(t)g(x), \quad G(x(t)) = \int \frac{dx}{g(x(t))} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t) = x \\ dx = x' dt \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \int \frac{x'(t) dt}{g(x(t))} = \int \frac{f(t)g(x(t))}{g(x(t))} dt = \int f(t) dt = F(t)$$

2. ako je x funkcija (1) sa uga baze  $G(x(t)) = F(t)$

$\Rightarrow x$  je funkcija (1)

$$G(x(t)) = F(t), \quad = \int f(t) dt$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{g(x(t))} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \frac{1}{dx} \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{g(x(t))} x'(t) = g'(x(t)) \cdot x'(t) = F'(t) = f(t)$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$x'(t) = f(t) g(x(t)) \quad \square$$

Пример:  $(t+1)x' = t(x^2+1), t > -1$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x' = \frac{t}{t+1} (x^2+1)$$

$\underbrace{t}_{f(t)} \quad \underbrace{(x^2+1)}_{g(x)}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{t}{t+1} dt = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{t+1}\right) dt$$

$$\arctg x = t - \ln(t+1) + C$$

$$x(t) = \operatorname{tg}(t - \ln(t+1) + C) \quad x$$

Задача 3:  $x' = (1+x^2)e^t$

I a)  $x' = f\left(\frac{x}{t}\right)$  — это однородная д.у. (1)  
 делаем  $y(t) = \frac{x}{t}$  —> замена

$$x(t) = t \cdot y(t)$$

$$x' = y + t \cdot y' \Rightarrow y + t y' = f(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{f(y) - y}{t} \rightarrow \text{д-е (1)}$$

Задача 4:  $t \cdot x' = x(\ln t - \ln x), t > 0$   
 $x(1) = 1$

I б)  $x' = f(ax+bt+c)$  можно сделать д.у. (1)

$$y(t) = ax(t) + b \cdot t + c$$

$$y' = a \cdot x' + b \Rightarrow x' = \frac{y' - b}{a}$$

$$\frac{y' - b}{a} = f(y) \quad y' = a f(y) + b \quad \text{д.у. (1)}$$

Пример:  $x' = (\underbrace{4t - x + 1}_{y(t)})^2, x(0) = 2$

$$y' = 4 - x' \Rightarrow x' = 4 - y'$$

$$4-y' = y^2 \Rightarrow y' = 4-y^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4-y^2, \int \frac{dy}{4-y^2} = \int dx = t+C$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2-y+2+y}{(2-y)(2+y)} dy = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \int \frac{dy}{2-y} + \int \frac{dy}{2+y} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \ln(y+2) - \ln(y-2) \right] = \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{y+2}{y-2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{y+2}{y-2} = t+C$$

$$\frac{y+2}{y-2} = e^{4(t+C)} = C_1 e^{4t}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = 2 \frac{C_1 e^{4t} - 1}{C_1 e^{4t} + 1} \Rightarrow x(t) = 4t - y + 1$$

$$= 4t + 1 - 2 \frac{C_1 e^{4t} - 1}{C_1 e^{4t} + 1}$$

$$x(0) = 2$$

$$2 = 4 \cdot 0 + 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{C_1 - 1}{C_1 + 1} \Rightarrow \boxed{C_1 = \frac{1}{3}} \quad \checkmark$$

## II. Линеарите ги решаме

$$(2) \quad x' + P(t)x = Q(t)$$

$$(2+) \quad x' + P(t)x = 0 \quad (L: x \mapsto x' + P(t)x)$$

↓  
инт. (L)

$$x' = -P(t)x$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = -P(t)dt$$

$$\ln x = -\int P(t)dt + C_1$$

$$\boxed{x(t) = C e^{-\int P(t)dt}}$$

Лемата 5. Линеарите ги решаме во  $\mathcal{R}_4 = \{x \mid x' + P(t)x = 0\}$

верноста на овој гласање 1. и во

(a) Јакоби мт. от.  $L: U \rightarrow V$  ги е.т.

" Воглавно го ги  $\mathcal{R}_4$  јакоби нешто мт. ит.

...  $n$   $C_1 \dots C_n e^{-\int P(t)dt}$

$$(a) \mathcal{M}_+ = \{ C \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}) : \text{symmetric, } x \in \mathcal{D}_A, \text{ norm. } y(t) := x(t) e^{\int_0^t p(s) ds} \}$$

$$\geq 1$$

$$(b) \text{ More is said about } \mathcal{M}_+ (\Rightarrow \dim = 1) \text{ in}$$