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26/2/14 2 תרגילים 2 מטלות
 $\dot{x} = f(t, x)$ מוסמך בז'רנו. $x(t_0) = x_0$ תחילה. סעיף א' מטלת הולכת וטלה. סעיף ב' מטלת הולכת וטלה.

$$x(\zeta) = x_0 + \int_{\zeta_0}^{\zeta} f(s, x(s)) ds \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_n(\zeta) = x_0 + \int_{\zeta_0}^{\zeta} f(s, \varphi_n(s)) ds$$

כליה כהן / מילר / גולדשטיין

IND . $x_0 = C_0$ pl $x_0 = x(0)$ |u) $x(t) = C_0 + \dots + C_k t^k$ sk
 yle mivelna plu pl: $\dot{x} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k C_k t^{k-1}$ $\Rightarrow k = 0$ \Rightarrow $\dot{x} = x$ l' 1
 pl dvelnd plu nesym fB $C_k = \frac{1}{k!} C_{k-1}$ sk $\dot{x} = x$ l' 1
 $C_k = \frac{x_0}{k!}$, ..., $C_1 = \frac{x_0}{1}$, $C_0 = x_0$

$x(t) = x_0 e^t$ jestem ph $\leftarrow x(t) = x_0 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}$ jestem ph? Ile jest całkowitej?

$x(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k t^k$ mit y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n der Basis der Lösungsmenge. Ein Vektor $\begin{cases} \dot{x} = x^\alpha \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases}$ ist ein Vektor C_k aus \mathbb{R}^n für alle $k \geq 1$. Das ist eine Lösung des Systems.

$$\varphi_{n+1} = \varphi_0 + \int_0^t f(\varphi_n(s)) ds \quad ! \quad \varphi_0(0) = x_0 \quad \text{d.h.} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = x \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$U_{n+1} = x_0 + \int_0^t U_n(s) ds \quad . \quad z_0 = 0 \quad c$$

$$Q_0 = x_0 + \int_0^t x_0(1+z)dz = x_0 \left(1 + t + \frac{z^2}{2}\right)$$

Pf:

תירוץ של גורם

$$\frac{1}{(1+N)^N} \rightarrow e^{-1}$$

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} x_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \right) = e^{\gamma}$$

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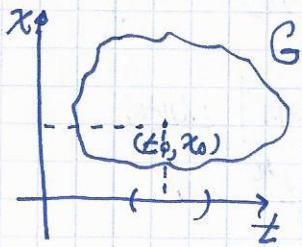
2 ml 2% w/v

• The cell culture technique, can also be used to culture a tumor.

10' x 10' 8" cel N

$G \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ დ. 100'30 110 f ! $x(t_0) = x_0$! $\dot{x} = f(t, x)$ ც 100 110

ב נס פורפ שמי יופיע פורפ גז (ז₀, x₀) : נס פורפ גז !



$$\beta \in \partial B^n \cap \mathbb{R}^n$$

Given $\alpha > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $x \in (t_0 - \delta, t_0 + \delta)$, then $|f(x) - f(t_0)| < \alpha$.

$$x(t_0) = x_0 \text{ PC! } x(\zeta) = f(\zeta, x(\zeta)) \text{ PPM! } \zeta \in (t_0 - \alpha, t_0) \text{ PC! } G \ni (\zeta, x(\zeta))$$

that's why we will have to take the right decision and this is what this

$\dot{x} = f(t, x)$ မှာ, t ပေါ်မှုပါန် အိမ် ရဲ $x(t), y(t)$ ပါ။

bcpt I₀ : x min f(x) I₀ (no) . y = f(x, y) :

Sk. $y(z_0) = x(z_0)$ g! $z_0 \in I \cap I_0$: y mod N jfle

$$z \in I_1 \cap I_2 \quad \text{for} \quad x(z) = y(z)$$

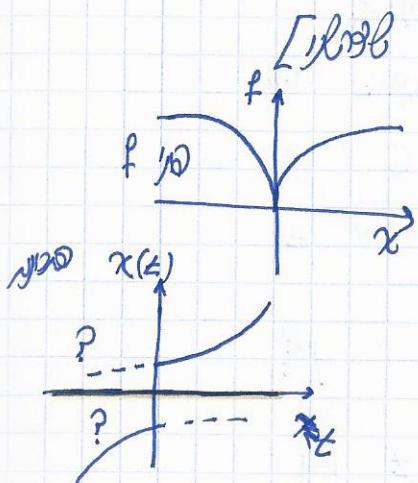
China is the second largest producer of coal.

Example: - Find the value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$

[Birkhoff-Rota 1905] [calculus] [peano 1881]

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ چنانچه $f'(x)$ را که این مقدار است.

x values for help you out, no need to do it all, 2013)



the $\text{f}(\text{x})$ value is $3x$. 2/3

OK now project for world, help

and when we will be able to tell if this is

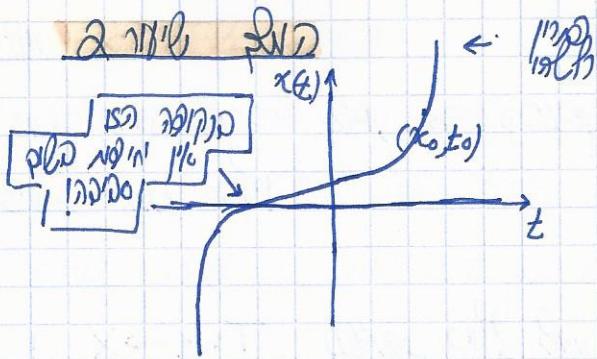
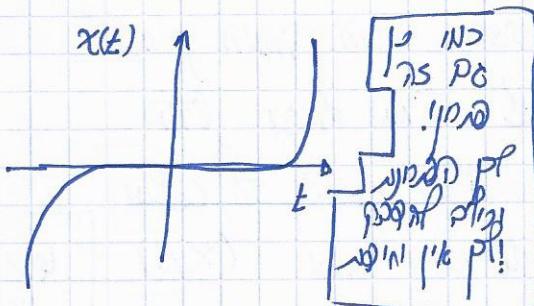
$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{\dot{x}}{x^3} = 1 \rightarrow [x^3] = 1$$

. $\chi \approx 0.98$ so $n_{\text{eff}} \approx 1.5$

$$(120) \quad x=0 \text{ 时 } \frac{d^3x}{dt^3} \text{ 为 } 0 \text{ 且 } x = (t + \text{const})^3 \leftarrow x^{\frac{1}{3}} = t + \text{const}$$

!X '13 M 03/11 01/01 07/01 12/01 17/01 22/01 27/01 01/02 06/02 11/02 16/02 21/02 26/02 31/02

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[ג'וּדוֹן אַלְמָן] cols

$$\psi_{n+1}(t) = \chi_0 + \int_{\chi_0}^t f(s, \psi_n(s)) ds$$

$$T: U_n \rightarrow U_{n+1}$$

לפניהם נתקיימו בירורים (X) ו-^טטבְּרָה (ט) על ידי פ. ו-

$d(x,y) = d(y,x)$ if and only if $x=y$.
 $d(x,y) = 0$ if and only if $x=y$.
 $d(x,y) \leq d(x,z) + d(z,y)$.

$$\text{no. 3) } j(a) \in G \quad x = G[a, b] \quad (4)$$

$$d(x, y) = |x - y| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (\text{Euclidean Distance})$$

$$d(f, g) = \max_{[a,b]} |f(x) - g(x)|$$

$$d(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - y_i| : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (\alpha)$$

$$d_{\infty}(x, y) = \max_{i=1}^n |x_i - y_i| : \mathbb{R}^n \quad (3)$$

$$d_2(f, g) = \sqrt{\int_a^b |f - g|^2}$$

$$110 \quad d_1(f, g) = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| \, dx \quad X = C[a, b] \quad (5)$$

$x_n \rightarrow \infty$ in \mathbb{R}^k , then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n, x)$ does not exist.

நோல் என்பது ஒரு முறை போன்ற விதமாக, $d(x_n, x) \rightarrow 0$ என்பதை கீழ்க்கண்ட வகையில் விவரிக்கலாம்.

Ch 59

DCN 2006 NCAC Xn Dk
10 Bk, 20 Jy'98 'n mēm slo d(x,y) = x-y : X = R \ {0} kNCAP

نامه NCI (پ) می باشد که در اینجا مذکور شده است.

$f_n \xrightarrow{\text{f.e.}} f$ Def. f.e. $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq N |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \epsilon$ $d(f, g) = \max_{[a, b]} |f(x) - g(x)|$, $X = G[a, b]$: LNC19

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2 18'6" fwd

and cannot escape by NC, so it can't be called a catalyst.

Given $T: X \rightarrow X$! $\exists x^* \in X$ s.t. $d(Tx^*, Tx) \geq d(x, y)$

$d(x_*, y_*) = d(T(x_*), T(y_*))$ ဆိုလေ အား $y_* \neq x_*$ မဟုတ်ဘူး
 နှင့် $0 < \alpha < 1$: $\alpha d(x_*, y_*) \geq d(T(x_*), T(y_*))$ ပါ။
 $x_* = y_* \leftarrow 0 = d(x_*, y_*)$ မဖြစ်

Given $x_n = T^1(x_0)$, ..., $x_1 = T(x_0)$ s.t. $x_0 \in X$:
 If T is continuous, then $x_n \rightarrow x$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.
 Now $x \in X$ and $x_n \rightarrow x$ implies $T(x) = x$.

$$d(x_{np}, x_n) = d(T^n x_p, T^n x_0) \xrightarrow{\text{if } T \text{ is } \text{continuous}} \alpha^n d(x_p, x_0) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \alpha^n (d(x_0, x_1) + \dots + d(x_{p-1}, x_p))$$

$$\text{d}(x_0, x_p) \leq l(1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \dots + \alpha^{p-1})$$

The main result is $x_n \rightarrow x_*$. So if $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in S , then $x_n \rightarrow x_*$.

if x_n is a Cauchy sequence then $T(x_n)$ is a Cauchy sequence.

∴ $d(x_{n+p}, x_n) < \frac{\delta\alpha^n}{1-\alpha}$; $\xrightarrow{p \rightarrow \infty} d(x_*, x_n) < \frac{\delta\alpha^n}{1-\alpha}$ ∴ x_* is

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ונורם בצד ימין נס. מיל' ג' צה. דוחה, איד'.

$G \ni (x_0, t_0)$! $G \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}$ f!

. (z_0, x_0) sono G D PINE π PUNTO

$$\Pi = \{(x, t) \mid |t - t_0| \leq a, |x - x_0| \leq b\}$$

obtaining column π from ρ , π from G from ρ

• [Chinni pikk]. Pikk sinodin eesti jaan ja on

case $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ critical points are the solutions of $f'(x) = 0$

[TCP] are well for p. 120 e. note

$X = G[t_0 - \alpha, t_0 + \alpha]$ and $f(t_0) \neq 0$

If f is continuous at x_0 , then for every $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $|x - x_0| < \delta$, then $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \epsilon$.

(z_0, x_0) is a point in π and B_{in} is the interior of B_{in} .

$$\text{defn) } d(f, g) = \max_{z \in [t_0-a, t_0+a]} |f(z) - g(z)| : X \ni f, g \in C([t_0-a, t_0+a])$$

OK, so how could we do this?

$$T(\varphi) = x_0 + \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(s, \varphi(s)) ds \quad ! \quad \cup_{n=1}^{\infty} T(\varphi_n) \quad \text{et p}$$

$\psi \in X$ to $T: X \rightarrow X$ and ψ is T 's

x_0 sonde perte $T(\frac{t}{\tau})$ de mortalité perte $(T(\frac{t}{\tau}))t = x_0 + \int f(s, \frac{t}{\tau}(s))ds$

ת' φ י' ψ מ' χ נ' δ ו' β א' α ב' γ ג' τ ד' σ כ' ν ה' μ ו' λ ש' ρ ת' ω צ' ζ ז' η י' χ ט' χ

$(T(\psi))(z_0) = x_0 \text{ in } B$, where x_0 is the limit point of $\psi(z_n)$.

primă nu este b=|T(\varphi)(t)-x_0| \in (0,\rho) și prin urmare

$$|T(\varphi)(t) - x_0| = \left| \int_{t_0}^t f(s, \varphi(s)) ds \right| \leq \left| \int_{t_0}^t M ds \right| \leq M |t_0 - t| \leq Ma$$

$T: X \rightarrow X^P$, $f(p)$, $f(p)$, $f(p)$ $\xrightarrow{t_0}$ $a \in \frac{b}{M} L^P$ $\xrightarrow{t_0}$ the point $\in [CP]$ \in

این کارهای مذکور را بخوبی بخوانید.

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2 ml PCG

[FB Pg. 1000 NGC]
1000 FB 1000 FB]

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} 0 & x \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow y' + a(x)y = b(x) \quad \text{with} \quad \underline{\text{initial value problem}}$$

$$\text{Definition der Integralrechnung: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x$$

$$\text{LHS} \quad \mu y' + \nu y = \mu y' + \mu a(x)y = \mu b(x) B_p \quad . \quad \text{RHS}$$

$$My = \int m(x) b(x) dx \quad x \in \Omega$$

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int_0^x \frac{4}{t} dt} \quad \leftarrow \mu(x) = e^{\int_0^x \frac{4}{t} dt} \quad \text{for } y' + \frac{4}{x}y = x^4 \quad \text{; LHS} \\ \mu(x) = x^4 \quad \text{; RHS} \quad \mu(x) = x^4$$

$$\cancel{x^4} + (x^4 y)' = x^8 \rightarrow x^4 y = \frac{x^9}{9} + C \rightarrow y = \frac{x^5}{9} + C \cdot x^{-4}$$

(2) NLP

$\vdash \text{PND} \vdash \text{S13L1} \vdash \text{S6L} \neg \text{IPD}$

where α and β are continuous functions of t .

Chisler, 2002) and, although the author says that the rate is still unclear, different

all right at last

לעתה נסמן $y_p = C_4(x) \cdot f(x)$ ונו. מכאן ש- y מוגדרת כ-

$$n \neq 0, 1 \text{ se } y' + a(x)y = b(x)y^n \quad : \text{HPD 2.2 N}$$

$y^n \geq 0$ for $y \geq 0$ if n is even. If n is odd, $y \leq 0$ for $y^n \leq 0$.

$$S(k) \quad Z(x) = (y(x))^{1-n} \quad \text{à la Bézout} \quad \frac{y'}{y^n} + a(x)y^{-n} = b(x) \quad B.P.J$$

2) methyl group of e' side $\bar{z}(x) = (1-n)y^n y'$ sign

• (10) : $\sum_{k=1}^n p_k = 1$; $\sum_{k=1}^n q_k = 1$

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2. מילון

לעומת נורמל לפולינום של ψ נורמל לפולינום של φ ו- φ מוגדרת כפונקציית פולינום של ψ .

$d(T(\varphi), T(\psi))$

$$\begin{aligned} d(T(\varphi), T(\psi)) &= \left| (T(\varphi))(t) - (T(\psi))(t) \right| = \left| \int_{t_0}^t f(s, \varphi(s)) ds - \int_{t_0}^t f(s, \psi(s)) ds \right| \leq \\ &\leq \left| \int_{t_0}^t |f(s, \varphi(s)) - f(s, \psi(s))| ds \right| \stackrel{\text{משפט}|f|}{\leq} \left| \int_{t_0}^t |\varphi(s) - \psi(s)| ds \right| \leq L \cdot \max_{s \in [t_0-a, t_0+a]} |\varphi(s) - \psi(s)| \cdot a \end{aligned}$$

$$d(T(\varphi), T(\psi)) \leq L \cdot a \cdot d(\varphi, \psi)$$

לעתה נוכיח ש- $L = 1$. נניח כי φ, ψ פולינומים ממעלה n ו- $a = 1$. ניקח $s_0 \in [t_0-a, t_0+a]$ ו- $\varphi(s_0) = \psi(s_0) + \epsilon$ עבור $\epsilon \neq 0$. ניקח $t \in [t_0, t_0+a]$ ו- $\varphi(t) = \psi(t) + \eta$ עבור $\eta \neq 0$. ניקח $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ו- $\varphi(x) = \psi(x) + \zeta$ עבור $\zeta \neq 0$.

2. פולינום

N6.1. מילון

$$\begin{aligned} y = 0 \text{ ו } n = \frac{1}{3} \text{ ו } \varphi(y) = y^{\frac{4}{3}} \text{ ו } y' - \frac{3}{2} \alpha y = x^{\frac{4}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \text{পৰিণাম} \\ y' - \frac{3}{2} \alpha y = x^{\frac{4}{3}} \quad \text{পৰিণাম} \text{ এবং } \alpha = \frac{3}{2} \alpha y = x^{\frac{4}{3}} y^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \text{পৰিণাম} \\ \text{পৰিণাম এবং } z = \frac{2}{3} y^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad \text{পৰিণাম} \quad z = y^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad \text{পৰিণাম} \\ \frac{2}{3} z' - \frac{2}{3} \alpha z = x^{\frac{4}{3}} \quad \rightarrow z' - \frac{2}{3} \alpha z = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{z}{x^2} = \int \frac{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{x^2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} dx \quad \text{পৰিণাম} \quad \mu = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad \text{পৰিণাম এবং সেখানে}$$

$$\text{পৰিণাম: } z = \frac{x^5}{9} + \text{Const} x^2 \quad \leftarrow \quad \frac{z}{x^2} = \frac{2}{9} x^3 + \text{Const} \quad \text{পৰিণাম} \\ z = \left(\sqrt{\frac{x^5}{9} + \text{Const} x^2} \right)^3 \quad \leftarrow \quad y^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{x^5}{9} + \text{Const} x^2$$

$$\text{পৰিণাম এবং } b, c \neq 0 \text{ এমন } y' = b(x)y^2 + a(x)y + c(x) \quad \text{পৰিণাম এবং সেখানে}$$

যদি $y = u + v$

বিবরণ করা হবে $[u, v]$ $u(x)$ এবং $v(x)$ এর মধ্যে পৰিণাম এবং সেখানে

$$y(x) = u(x) + v(x)$$

$$u \text{ এবং } v \text{ এর } u'(x) + v'(x) = b(x)(u(x)^2 + 2u(x)v(x) + v^2(x)) + a(x)(u(x) + v(x)) + c(x)$$

$$\text{পৰিণাম এবং } u'(x) = b(x)u^2(x) + au + c \text{ এ পৰিণাম এবং }$$

$$y = u + \frac{1}{2}v^2$$

$$v'(x) = b(x)u(x)v(x) + b(x)v^2(x) + a(x)v(x)$$

$$v'(x) = v(x)(ab(x)u(x) + a(x)) + b(x)v^2(x) \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{পৰিণাম এবং সেখানে } 15 \\ \text{পৰিণাম এবং সেখানে } 15 \end{array}$$