

5/3/14

3rd Dec 1982

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(t, x) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

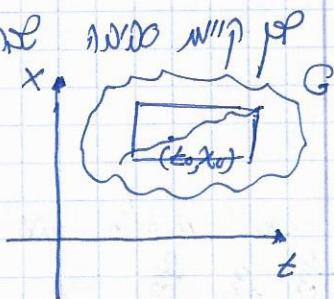
לעומת ה \mathbb{R}^d מוגדרת פונקציית אינטגרציה $T: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ על ידי $T(f) = \int_U f(x) d\mu(x)$.
 מושג זה מוגדר באמצעות קבוצת כל המרוכבים $x \in U$ ופונקציית אינטגרציה μ על U שמקיימת $\mu(U) < \infty$.
 מושג זה מוגדר באמצעות קבוצת כל המרוכבים $x \in U$ ופונקציית אינטגרציה μ על U שמקיימת $\mu(U) < \infty$.

and in the same time give us the results.

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

to

• High yield, fast



• **תְּמִימָה** – מושג של אמון ואמון באהלך.

$$d(x_n, x_*) \leq \frac{\alpha^n d(x_0, x_1)}{1-\alpha} \quad [\text{propn as } \alpha \\ \text{of propn}]$$

$$\frac{\alpha^n \cdot d(\ell_1, \ell_0)}{1-\alpha} \geq d(\ell_n(z), \ell(z)) = \max_{\ell_1 \leq \ell \leq \ell_n} |\ell_n(z) - \ell(z)|$$

$$\alpha = \frac{a}{L} \cos$$

103) pg $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$! $f \in C(G)$ per int. , μ_{int} \in \mathcal{A}^{int} et int. $\mu_{\text{int}}(103)$

νέοντα πρόβλημα το πρόσφατα έγινε ψήφισμα στην Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινότητα για την απόδοση της ΕΕ στην πολιτική της ανάπτυξης.

• \cap $I_1 \cap I_2 = (\alpha, \beta)$ $\neq \emptyset$ \Rightarrow $\exists x \in (\alpha, \beta) \cap (I_1 \cup I_2)$ \Rightarrow $x \in I_1 \cup I_2$ \Rightarrow $x \in I_1$ or $x \in I_2$ \Rightarrow $x \in I_1$ and $x \in I_2$ \Rightarrow $(\alpha, \beta) \subset I_1 \cap I_2$

$$Z \neq Q \text{ if } t_0 \in Z. \quad Z = \{t \in (\alpha, \beta) \mid \varphi(t) = \psi(t)\}$$

אנו ירשו מושג ψ ו- φ פה כנ"ב (α, β) ב- \mathcal{B} והוא ב- \mathcal{Z} פורם

all names can be seen in the file.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NIP} \\ \varphi(\bar{x}_0) = \varphi(\bar{x}_0) \models_{\mathcal{B}} \\ \varphi(N) \models_{\mathcal{B}} \\ \varphi(N) \end{aligned}$$

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3,178' EWD

$Z_n \rightarrow \tilde{Z}$: $\{Z_n\} \subseteq Z$ မျှ။ အပေါ် (α, β) ပုံ၏ မြစ် ဝေးကဲ့သို့ မြစ် ပေါ်။
 $\Psi(Z_n) = \Psi(Z_n) \cap Z$ မျှ။ Ψ မှာ $\Psi(Z_n) \cap Z$ မြစ် ပေါ်။
 $\Psi(\tilde{Z}) = \Psi(\tilde{Z}) \cap Z$ မြစ် ပေါ်။

בנוסף ל β ישנו ז'רויו של α שקיים $\beta = (\alpha, \beta)$ ו α מוגדרת כ $\alpha = \beta - \beta$.

ויל'ו $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \in C(G)$ ויל'ו f' , ויל'ו f' ול' $x = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ ויל'ו f'' :
 [יש לנו לוד f' , ויל'ו f'' ול' $x = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$]

אנו נומרים מ-1 ל-100
בנוסף ל-100 יש לנו 100
מספרים נוספים
המספרים הם:
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \in C(G)$! $f \in C(G)$ l p $x = f(z, x)$ v i N e r u n d (Vorl.)

After some time, the person may feel better and start to move again. This is called recovery.

(w_-, w_+) по p_{MN} в $NB(\gamma)$ можно подобрать $\psi(t)$ из Θ

$$\stackrel{?}{\circ} \quad t \rightarrow w_- \quad \text{и} \quad t \rightarrow w_+ \quad \text{так} \quad \text{чтобы} \quad \partial N$$

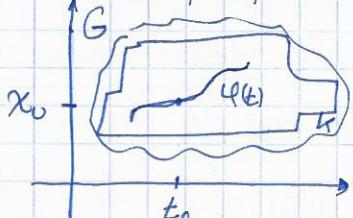
$x = f(z, \bar{z})$ នៅលើ រយណី $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \in G$! $f \in G(G)$ យួរ, G មិន យួរ

Га сәнниң күнінің тарихи мағынан жаңа көзқарастардың (шешімдердегі) міндеттеріндең біріншісі болып табылады!

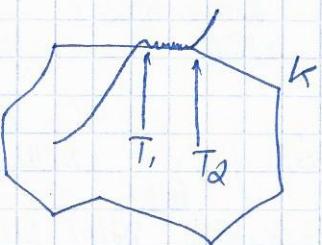
$$(x_0, t_0) \in k \quad \text{et} \quad \varphi(t_0) = x_0 \quad p \text{ INJ}$$

የመጀመሪያ የዕለታዊ ስራውን አገልግሎት ተችሱ ይገልጻል.

k զնութեաց այլ կող է, $t_1 \leq t_2 < w_t$ ապրութիւն



[WATER WATER WATER]

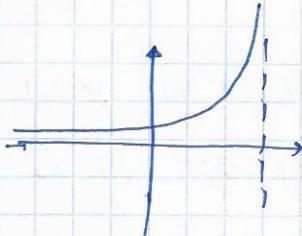


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3.17.2 សាស្ត្រ

• Rezultatul este că $G = \{(t, x) \mid a \leq t < b, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$! $\dot{x} = f(t, x)$ și x_0 este o soluție unică a ecuației diferențiale pe intervalul $(a, b) \ni (w_-, w_+)$ și în punctul t_0 .

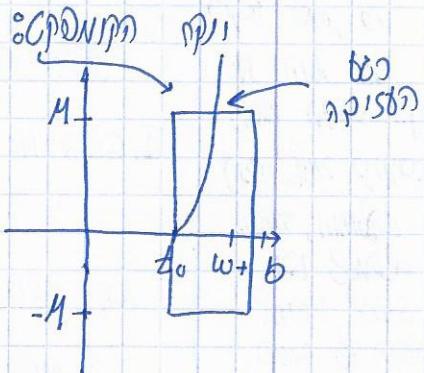
• Задача 3: Доказать, что если $\lim_{t \rightarrow w_+} |\varphi(t)| = \infty$, то w_+ — критическая точка.



• Chi-Square Test $\chi^2 = \chi^2$ test

W(B) \oplus N (N) \otimes C $w_+ < b$ \oplus C

Wh DISOB PJJ & Bk, CQNRR Lk DISB, RHN COLNN
CQLL + M C, SC CNDQNY. PD QICL FOT NELDNDCE
CCL CQCL CQNCY, ICERL IR WSC, W RFL CQNRGQ CQPL.
FOT HJ FOT CQPL, M FOT P, M FOT P, M FOT P



ר' פ' dy = f(x)dx g(y)dy = 0

$$\text{. 10) } \frac{dx}{dy} \text{ es } \partial x / \partial y$$

н ёе ѕїдїп нї сѡмс єнїпїи . єнїпїи їдї в пї, x_1, \dots, x_n є вїлїи сѡмс

(x_1, \dots, x_n) 乃以 rel 亂而 per IBNP 程式, $x_i = f(x_1, \dots, x_n, t)$ 為 IBN 程式

$\dot{x}_i(t) = f_i(x_1, \dots, x_n, t)$ при i от 1 до n , где x_1, \dots, x_n —

תבנית דינמית $\dot{\vec{x}} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{x}(t))$ מוגדרת על ידי

2018-19

$f_i \in C_c(G)$ for all i , $\sum_i f_i = 1$ on G , $\int_G f_i d\mu = 1$ for all i , and $\|f_i\|_{L^p} \leq 1$ for all i .

$(z_0, x_0) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ աղբյուր և տարրական սարյա էլեմենտ i, j թվերի համար $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \in G(G)$ պահանջմանը համապատասխան է.

$\chi(t_0) = (\chi_1(t_0), \dots, \chi_n(t_0)) = x_0$ l $\Rightarrow \chi(t) = (\chi_1(t), \dots, \chi_n(t))$ pod BNP k*o* i $\chi(t)$ ~~je~~ $n(t)$

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$\dot{\vec{x}} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ when there is no initial value \vec{x}_0 or $G \ni (t_0, \vec{x}_0)$! $\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \in G(G)$! $f_i \in G(G)$!

SECOND IN
THE DECEMBER
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OF THE
COMMUNIST
PARTY

$$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \quad \Phi_i(\vec{x}_0) = (x_0)_i \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{\Phi}(\vec{x}_0) = \vec{x}_0$$

תנתקו I_0 ! I_1 \neq יופיע נסוב ב- Ψ ! Ψ יופיע על כל I_1 $\cap I_2$ ב- $\Psi = \Psi$ ומי.

માત્રા કાળી

յօ) f_i թե անյօւկ միավոր $\dot{x} = \vec{f}(t, \vec{x})$ սոցն է անյօւկ-ավել սպառը $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$ տեսակ, որի տարրերը պահպան են x եւ

i.e. if $f_i(\vec{x}_*) = 0$ then \vec{x}_* is a local minimum of $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \vec{x}_*$.

מסקנה: מוגדרת $\vec{x}(t) = \vec{x}_*$ אם והיחד, \vec{x}_* הוא נס

1) $\vec{y}(z) = \vec{x}(z+C)$ էկ անյօնությունը լրացնելու համար $\vec{x}(z)$ էկ կազմությունը:

$$\left. \frac{\partial \vec{y}}{\partial t} \right|_t = \frac{\partial (\vec{x}(t+c))}{\partial t} \Big|_t = \dot{\vec{x}}(t+c) \cdot \vec{1} = f(\vec{x}(t+c)) = f(\vec{y}(t))$$

Note: $\vec{x}(t+c)$
 Prop, prop
 ! prop

Prop.

dt sic "P3N3P"

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{P(x,y)}{Q(x,y)}$$

ר' בון ר' פון
ר' בון פון

the one who can make

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{MEN} \\ \text{NOMEN} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \dot{y} = P(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = \dot{x} = Q(x, y) \end{array} \right.$$

[ANALOGY AND COMPARISON] ?-PROBLEM AS AN LP

$$\nabla \mathbf{y} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{y}}{\partial t} \right) ! \quad \mathbf{y}(t) = (x(t), y(t)) , \text{if } \mathbf{y} = (x, y) , \text{ then } \mathbf{y}$$

$0 < \dot{x}(t_0) < 0$ sk, t_0 wypada z dz.

The more Earth-like the planet, the more likely it is to

C. NAME NATION YOUR RELIGION

$y(z) = y(z(x))$
 $y(x)$ юди єю ходи від x посуну зо відно.

50195A

John Colm
Gordon

5/3/14

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$! \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = - \frac{\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}}$$

ANNUAL FROM COLON

"BWB" 20/c

3rd the fun

$$y(x) = y(\varphi(x)) \quad \text{csc} x \quad y(x) \quad \text{at } x = 0$$

If $x(t)$ is a man in $\mathcal{L}(x)$, β_k

$$1 \text{ kN/m} \cdot N \quad -\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial t}}$$

→ Winkelmaß $(x(z), y(z))$ bei $r(z)$
wird so wie $r(z)$ mit $\varphi(z)$ und $\psi(z)$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}} = \frac{P(x,y)}{Q(x,y)}$$

يجب على كل طالب أن يكتب ملخصاً موجزاً للدرس في كل موعد.

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For $Q \neq 0$ this is $Pdx + Qdy = 0$ be nonexact

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{Q}{P} \quad \text{pero } P \neq 0 \quad P \neq 0 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{P}{Q}$$

רְאֵת שָׁמֶן מִזְבֵּחַ זֶה כִּי־לֹא אָמַרְתִּי.

$$\text{LHS} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{P(x,y)}{Q(x,y)} \text{ RHS } \frac{dy}{dx} = \begin{cases} \dot{y} = -P(x,y) \\ \dot{x} = +Q(x,y) \end{cases}$$

الآن، إذا تم حل المعادلة المدروسة، يمكن الحصول على القيم المطلوبة.

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y} = -P(x,y) \\ \dot{x} = Q(x,y) \end{cases}$$

then if $x \in (1, \infty)$ we find that $F(x,y) > 0$ holds

$F(x(t), y(t)) = \text{Const}$ wird durch F , $(x(t), y(t))$

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} (F(x(z), y(z))) = 0 \quad \text{去哪儿呢? 去哪里呢? } F_{pk} \stackrel{\text{去哪}}{=} 0$$

$$-\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} Q(x,y) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot P(x,y) = 0 \quad \leftarrow \quad y = p(x,y) ; \dot{x} = Q(x,y)$$

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3 מיל פלט

ההנ'ר' פלט יפה למדנו (1) שפער הפלט F מושג על ידי פלט F .
הפלט גודל, P, Q מושגים על ידי F ו- $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ הם נגדיים.

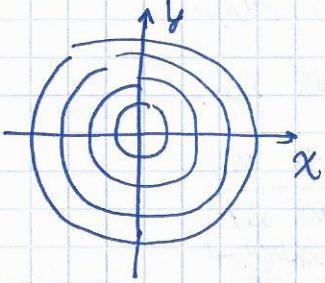
:lundop

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{y} \quad \text{ולפ' } F \text{ מושג על ידי } \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \text{ ו- } \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \text{ מושגים על ידי } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -y \\ y = x \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int y dy = -\int x dx \longrightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$F(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} \quad \text{ולפ' } F \text{ מושג על ידי } \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot (-y) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot (x) = -xy + xy = 0$$



F הוא מושג על ידי $x^2 + y^2$ ו- $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ הם נגדיים.

x הוא מושג על ידי y ו- $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ הם נגדיים.

לפ' F מושג על ידי $x^2 + y^2$ ו- $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ הם נגדיים.

ולפ' x מושג על ידי y ו- $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ הם נגדיים.

טבון מילן

$$Pdx + Qdy = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} P = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}, Q = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \\ \therefore \quad P = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}, \quad Q = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = Q(x, y) \\ y = -P(x, y) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{מוגדר}: \\ \text{טבון}: \\ Pdx + Qdy = 0 \\ Q = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}, P = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \\ \text{ולפ' } \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \cdot dx + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \cdot dy = 0 \\ \hline \text{טבון}: \\ dH \end{array} \right|$$

$$\cancel{H(x, y)} \stackrel{?}{=} \text{Const}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = PQ - QP = 0$$

טבון מילן מושג על ידי H ו- $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$.

H מושג על ידי $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$.

$H(x, y) = \text{Const}$ מושג (x, y) מילן מילן.

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3 18e plus

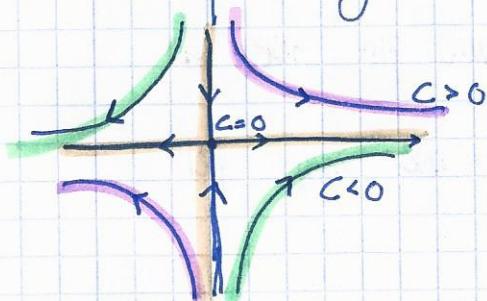
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = - \frac{P(x,y)}{Q(x,y)}$$

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} y = -y \\ x = x \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} =$$

$$O = xdy - ydx$$

$$(Q) \text{ dualit. p.v.} \quad y = \frac{\text{const}}{x} \quad \text{pf} \quad xy = \text{const} \quad \text{pf} \quad H = \text{const} \quad \text{pf!}$$



ב- $x_0 = \text{const}$ מוגדרת y כפונקציית x ו- $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)$

15. (d) λ_{max} \approx 650 nm

$$\begin{cases} y(t) = y_0 e^{-t} \\ x(t) = x_0 e^{-t} \end{cases} \quad \text{Papu:} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{gabut ang AB 10)} \\ \text{Papu:} \\ \text{gabut ang AB 10)} \end{array}}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x e^y} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y e^y}$$

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ هُمُ الْأَوَّلُونَ مَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِنْ حَسَنَاتٍ يُرَدُّهُ إِلَيْهِ وَمَا يَعْمَلْ مِنْ سُوءٍ يُرَدُّهُ عَلَى الْأَنْفُسِ وَمَا يُرَدُّ عَلَى النَّاسِ إِلَّا مَا كَانُوا بِهِ يَعْمَلُونَ

నే ప్రాతి చుట్టూ ఉండాలి?

$G^1(G) \ni P(x,y), Q(x,y)$! für alle x, y $\in G \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ s.t. $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$

$$\text{[Redacted] } H \text{ and } S \text{ are given by} \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}$$

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31818 LWD

$$f(x,y) = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \left(\frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2} \right) = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2}; \quad P = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}; \quad Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Is she married yet, when will she be married?

$(0,0)$ විශ්‍රාෂ්‍ය ප්‍රාග්ධනය

—Εσας γνωρίζετε νέα ιδέα να μάθετε την φύση;

13 अगस्त २०१८ को इन्हीं ने

new words and new sentences will be learned by heart and given

0/3/14

3 yr pos

National Library

$y = g\left(\frac{u}{x}\right)$ המבנה הנ"ל הוא יסוד ל y ו x גורמי $y = f(x, y)$ ו $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$

প'র তেরি পৰি পৰি প'ক্ষে হ'লো . যখনি কুমাৰ পৰি পৰি ম'লে এবং

$$f(tx, ty) = t^s f(x, y) \quad \text{for } s \in \mathbb{R}$$

• $\frac{x}{y}$ is your next local point! $y \neq x \neq 0$ and so the value of y

$$f(-x, -y) = -^3(f(x, y)) \quad \leftarrow \quad f(x, y) = xy^2 + 15y^3 + x^3 - x^2y$$

$$\text{für } \varphi(x,y) \text{ ist } f(x,y) = \frac{xy+xy}{x+y} \text{ sk : } \text{NCP}$$

∴ $y = zx$ निम्न द्वारा दिया गया है।

$$\leftarrow \dot{y} = g(\frac{x}{y}) \quad \text{ny minna rinnat} \quad \dot{y} = \dot{x}x + z \quad \text{fp}$$

$$\frac{z}{f(z) - z} = \frac{1}{x} \quad \leftarrow \quad zx + z = g(z)$$

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3. פונקציית גורם

$$\begin{aligned} xy = 0 & \text{ מוגדרת כ-} \\ y = 0 & \text{ או } x = 0 \\ x = 0 \leftarrow y = 0 & \text{ בז' } \\ \text{לפ' } y \neq 0, \text{ מוגדר } & \text{בז' } \\ \text{לפ' } x \neq 0, \text{ מוגדר } & \text{בז' } \\ \text{לפ' } x \neq 0, \text{ מוגדר } & \text{בז' } \\ \text{לפ' } y \neq 0, \text{ מוגדר } & \text{בז' } \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} \quad (xy \neq 0) \quad xy - (x^2 + y^2) = 0 \quad \text{: פ' 2.1}$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}{\frac{y}{x}} = g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{בפ' } B_1 \quad y = \frac{1 + z^2}{z} \quad \leftarrow \quad y = g(z) \quad \text{מ' 2.1}$$

$$\dot{z}x = \frac{1}{z} \quad \leftarrow \quad \dot{z}x + \dot{z} = \frac{1}{z} + \dot{z} \quad \text{פ' ; } y' = \dot{z}x - z$$

$$\frac{z^2}{2} = \ln|x| + \text{const} \quad x \text{ של נ' 3.2} \quad z\dot{z} = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{פ'}$$

$$\text{פ' 2.1} \quad \frac{y^2}{x^2} = 2\ln|x| + \text{const} \quad \text{פ' ; } z^2 = 2\ln|x| + \text{const} \quad \text{פ'}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{2x^2 \ln|x| + x^2 \text{const}}$$

. מ' 3.2 מ' 3.1 מ' 3.1 מ' 3.1 מ' 3.1 מ' 3.1

: פ' 2.1

$$y(t) = y(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t y(s) ds \quad \text{כל } f(x,y) \text{ בפ' 2.1}$$

$$y(t_0) = x_0 \quad \text{בפ' 2.1}$$

$$y(t) = x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t f(s, y(s)) ds \quad \text{פ'}$$

$$\varphi_{n+1}(t) = x_0 + \int_{t_0}^t f(s, \varphi_n(s)) ds \quad \text{בפ' 2.1}$$

$$\varphi_0(s) \equiv x_0 \quad \text{בפ' 2.1}$$

$$y(0) = 1 \quad ; \quad y = y + e^{y-1} \quad \text{בפ' 2.1} \quad \varphi_n \xrightarrow{u} \varphi \quad \text{בפ' 2.1}$$

$$\varphi_1(t) = 1 + \int_0^t 2 ds \quad \leftarrow \quad \varphi_1(t) = 1 + \int_0^t f(s, 1) ds \quad ; \quad \varphi_0(t) \equiv 1$$

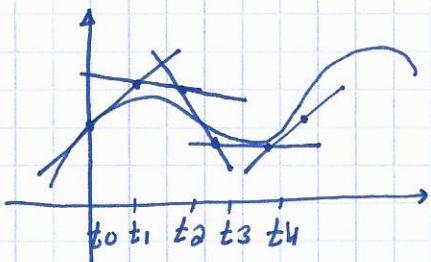
$$\varphi_2(t) = 1 + \int_0^t (1 + 2s + 2s) ds = 1 + \int_0^t 1 + 2s + e^{2s} ds = 1 + t + t^2 + e^{\frac{2t}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{פ'}$$

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3pm Sat

$$\begin{cases} y = f(z, \bar{y}) \\ y(z_0) = x_0 \end{cases} \quad \text{מקרה נגיאן דיבר: } \text{flike NC'}$$

$y_0 + h f(z_0, y_0) = y(z_0 + h) = y(z_1)$. $y(z_0) = x_0$:
 מוגדרת $y(z_1)$ כערך של y בז'ר z_1 .



$$y(t_i) = y(t_{i-1}) + h f(t_{i-1}, y(t_{i-1}))$$

$t_i = t_{i-1} + h$ סדרת מ' פ' ה' ב' ג' ס' נ'

$[z_k, z_{k+1}]$ ပေးမှုများမှာ အနေဖြင့် မူလိုက် မြတ်သွေးမှုများ ဖြစ်တယ်

পুরো একান্ত ক্ষেত্রের লেন্সের মধ্যে $h = -\frac{b-a}{n}$ মো [a, b] ক্ষেত্রের মধ্যে

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \text{ abh}$$

Up to (x_0, y_0) we can find a function f such that $\nabla f = \vec{v}$.

यद्यपि f को x के लिए विभिन्न मान दिये जाते हैं तो $y = f(x)$

[Cyclopolymerization dimerization polymerization]