

20/3/14

6 Feb 18'1

DEFINITION: $\dim V$ is the number of linearly independent vectors in V . $\dim V = n$ if there exists a basis $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ for V .

\mathbb{R}^n 2. show $\forall V \in \mathcal{V}$ in $\Phi \in V$ und Φ

$$\Psi_{z_0} : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n ; \quad \Psi_{z_0}(v) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi(z_0) \\ \dot{\varphi}(z_0) \\ \vdots \\ \varphi^{(n)}(z_0) \end{pmatrix}$$

dyson

לע'ם נס'ם $\{\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n\}$ נס'ם $\{\psi_{z_0}(1), \dots, \psi_{z_0}(n)\}$ נס'ם \mathbb{R}^n ב' \mathbb{R}^n כ' \mathbb{R}^n

2) \mathbb{R}^n 0 000 $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ 000 $V = \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ 000 $\psi_{z_0}^{-1}(V) = \text{span}\{\psi_{z_0}^{-1}(v_1), \dots, \psi_{z_0}^{-1}(v_n)\}$ 000 $\psi_{z_0}^{-1}(V)$ 000 $\psi_{z_0}^{-1}(V) = V$ 000 $\psi_{z_0}^{-1}(V) = V$

Следовательно, $\psi = \psi_1 + \dots + \psi_n$ и $\psi \in \text{ker } T$.

$$\Psi_{T_0}(\varphi) = C_1 \Psi_{T_0}(\varphi_1) + \dots + C_n \Psi_{T_0}(\varphi_n) = C_1 \varphi_1 + \dots + C_n \varphi_n$$

C. Se hissaged; se enled (n't) car log log log log

2020 es un año que cambia y el año (10) de la cifra 0.

$$\Psi_{t_0}(\varPhi_1), \dots, \Psi_{t_0}(\varPhi_n)$$

$$e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} ; \quad e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ also basis } m_1, s_1; \quad \ddot{x} + w^2 x = 0 \text{ has } 1$$

$z_0 = 0$ (vnl, vkh) $z_0 \geq 0$ sikh yeh koi purnamayi vnl nahi hoga (3)

Since $\phi_2(0) = 0$, $\phi_2'(0) = 1$, $\phi_1(0) = 1$, $\phi_1'(0) = 0$, we have

• *spend B sk*

$$V_{\text{max}} = B \cdot 0.03 \text{ m/s} \quad \varphi_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sin \omega t : \quad \varphi_1 = \cos \omega t \quad (\text{pp}) \text{ sic}$$

V 2 skyl voh ab Q, 4d e normale fbi p

Van der Waals forces between Q₁, Q₂ & nonpolar dipole polar molecules per unit area of interface.

28/3/14

6 תקן וריאנטים

תקן

תקן $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ ב- $[a, b]$ אם קיימת פונקציית שילוב ψ על $[a, b]$ כך $\int_a^b \psi(t) \varphi_i(t) dt = 0$ עבור כל $i = 1, \dots, n$.

תקן $R \ni \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ מוגדר כך $[a, b]$ הוא מושג של $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ אם
קיים פונקציית שילוב ψ על $[a, b]$ כך $\int_a^b \psi(t) \varphi_i(t) dt = 0$ עבור כל $i = 1, \dots, n$.
 $0 \leq k \leq n-1$ פותח $\psi = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \varphi_i^{(k)}(t)$ ו- ψ מוגדר $n-1$ פעמיים.
לפיכך $\int_a^b \psi(t) \varphi_i(t) dt = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \int_a^b \varphi_i^{(k)}(t) \varphi_i(t) dt = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \delta_{ik}$.

Mat. $n \times n$ $\exists W(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & \dots & \varphi_n \\ \vdots & & \\ \varphi_1^{(n-1)} & \dots & \varphi_n^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$

ב- $R \ni \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ $W(f_1, \dots, f_n) \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{pmatrix} = 0$ אם ורק אם f_1, \dots, f_n מוגדרים על ידי $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ כ- $\det W = 0$.

לפיכך $\det W = 0$ פותח, כלומר אם $\det W \neq 0$ אז $Wx = 0$ לא מוגדרת פותח.
 $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ מוגדרים על ידי f_1, \dots, f_n אם ורק אם $\det W(f_1, \dots, f_n) \neq 0$.
 $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ מוגדרים על ידי f_1, \dots, f_n אם ורק אם f_1, \dots, f_n מוגדרים על ידי $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$.

לעומת $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ מוגדרים על ידי f_1, \dots, f_n מוגדרים על ידי $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ אם ורק אם $\det W(f_1, \dots, f_n) \neq 0$.

$[a, b] \ni f_1, f_2$ מוגדרים על ידי φ_1, φ_2 מוגדרים על ידי φ_1, φ_2 .

$[a, b] = [1, 1] \cap \mathbb{R}$

f_1

I_1, I_2

f_2

I_1, I_2

f_1

I_1, I_2

f_2

I_1, I_2

f_1

I_1, I_2

מוגדרים על ידי φ_1, φ_2

$$W(f_1, f_2) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(t) & f_2(t) \\ f_1'(t) & f_2'(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W(t) = f_1 \cdot f_2(t) - f_2 \cdot f_1(t)$$

ולפיכך f_1, f_2 מוגדרים על ידי φ_1, φ_2 מוגדרים על ידי φ_1, φ_2 .

$$W(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)(t_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 & \dots & \varphi_n \\ \vdots & & \\ \varphi_1^{(n-1)} & \dots & \varphi_n^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}(t_0)$$

ולפיכך $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ מוגדרים על ידי f_1, \dots, f_n מוגדרים על ידי $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$.

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6 7/8" x 11"

(Liouvel-a bel-Gaus...-formula):

—Differential equations n(t) ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n : $x^{(n)} + a_1(t)x^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n(t)x = 0$ ok

Wielka skarżona jest w celu ujednolicenia prawa do wykonywania zobowiązań finansowych.

$$\dot{w}(t) = -\alpha_1(t)w \quad : \text{Diferențială de ordinul I, } w(t)$$

By 11 years old, the child can identify objects in the environment.

$$W(t) = W(t_0) - \int_{t_0}^t a_1(s) ds$$

$\text{IBNP } \beta_{ij} \text{ ก็ } (l_1, \dots, l_n \text{ และ } \text{IBNP } \alpha_{ij} \text{ ก็ } \alpha_{ij} \in \text{IBNP } \Theta : \underline{\underline{120}})$

$w(t) \equiv 0$ 表示在 t 时 θ_i 的值为 $0, i = 1, \dots, n$

• *Fix* *pick* *new* *use*

hinge

$$C2) \quad w(t) = \text{const} \neq 0, \quad q_1(t) = 0 \quad \ddot{x} + w(t)x = 0$$

$\sin wt$, $\cos wt$ ըստով պահանջման է ուժը $\ddot{x} + w^2 x = 0$ սկզբում $w(t) = w^2$ պետք է

$$\text{Expt 1st S} \quad w(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \cos \omega t & \sin \omega t \\ \omega \sin \omega t & -\omega \cos \omega t \end{pmatrix} = w$$

ANSWER

$$W(t) = \begin{pmatrix} -R_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ -R_n(t) \end{pmatrix} \text{ no } . W(t) = \det W : QJNXC \text{ & NSC : 11251}$$

$$\dot{W}(t) = (\det W(t))' = \begin{matrix} n \neq \infty \\ \text{adj}(W(t))C_W \\ \sqrt{\det(W(t))} \end{matrix} : \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$w(z) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -R_1 & z \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ -R_n & z \end{pmatrix} + \det \begin{pmatrix} -R_1 & z \\ -R_2 & z \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ -R_n & z \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \det \begin{pmatrix} -R_1 & z \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ -R_n & z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(f_1 \dots f_k)^\circ = f_1^\circ f_2 \dots f_k + \dots + f_k \dots f_1^\circ : \text{Aff}(P_N) \rightarrow \text{Aff}(P_N)$$

C. canal enunciate as enunciative

$$\det W(\underline{z}) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{Sign}(\sigma) \cdot \underbrace{W_{1, \sigma(1)} \cdots W_{n, \sigma(n)}}_{\underline{z} \text{ le } \underline{\tau} \text{ le } \underline{s} \text{ bzw }} (\underline{z})$$

calculation of probability of each no. of successes per outcome

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Good fun

the function $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ be such that $\dot{\varphi}_i(t) = \omega(t)$, the matrix $R_i = (\varphi_1^{(i-1)}(t), \dots, \varphi_n^{(i-1)}(t))$ since $\dot{R}_i = R_{i+1}$ then $\dot{\varphi}_i(t) = \omega(t)$. [this is what we want to prove]

$$\omega(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} R_1 \\ \vdots \\ R_{n-1} \\ \varphi_1^{(n)}, \dots, \varphi_n^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} \text{ pf: } \omega(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} -R_1 - \\ \vdots \\ -R_n - \end{pmatrix} : \text{contraposition}$$

$$\varphi_k^{(n)} = -a_1(t)\varphi_k^{(n-1)} - \dots - a_n(t)\varphi_n \quad \text{using phi, we can write } \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n \text{ as functions of } t \quad k=1, \dots, n \text{ pf}$$

$$R_n = (\varphi_1^{(n)}, \dots, \varphi_n^{(n)}) = -a_1(t)R_{n-1} - a_2(t)R_{n-2} - \dots - a_n(t)R_1$$

R_n will be ~~phi~~ a linear combination of R_1, \dots, R_{n-1} with coefficients a_1, \dots, a_n pf

$$\omega(t) = \det \begin{pmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ \vdots \\ R_{n-1} \\ -a_1(t)R_n - a_2(t)R_{n-1} - \dots - a_n(t)R_1 \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} R_1 \\ \vdots \\ R_{n-1} \\ -a_1(t)R_n \end{pmatrix} = -a_1(t)\omega(t) \quad : \text{product pf}$$

$$\text{thus } \dot{\omega}(t) = -a_1(t)\omega(t) \text{ pf}$$

but this is the definition of a linear differential equation: linearity

$$\text{pf, } \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{4t^2}x = 0 \quad \text{is a second order linear differential equation for } x(t) \quad t > 0$$

$$\text{pf: } x(t) = t^2 \quad \text{for } t > 0, \text{ then } x'(t) = 2t, x''(t) = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad (2(2t) + \frac{1}{4})t^2 = 2(2t) + \frac{1}{4}t^2 = 0 \rightarrow (2 - \frac{1}{4})t^2 = 0$$

so $x(t) = t^2$ is a solution of the differential equation

so $x(t) = t^2$ is a solution of the differential equation

pf: $0 = a_1(t) \Rightarrow \text{DPP}$ has the same solution as the original differential equation

$$\text{Const} = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{t} & \dot{\varphi}_2(t) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} & \ddot{\varphi}_2(t) \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \sqrt{t}\dot{\varphi}_2(t) - \frac{\dot{\varphi}_2(t)}{2\sqrt{t}} = \text{Const}$$

linear
contraposition
product
sum
difference
quotient
product

so $\frac{1}{t}$ is also a solution of the differential equation $\ddot{x} + \frac{1}{4t^2}x = 0$
 $\sqrt{t}\ln t$ is a solution of the differential equation $\ddot{x} + \frac{1}{4t^2}x = 0$

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6 28' 9" 2015

الآن نحن في المقدمة

$$i) \text{ If } z \in (a, b) ! \quad \text{then } x^{(n)} + a_1(z)x^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n(z)x = 0 \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$x(t) = Q(t)y(t)$ for $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$. $(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ if x is \mathcal{C}^1 on $[a, b]$

$$\ddot{x} = 10y + 2\dot{y} + i\dot{y} \quad \text{and} \quad \ddot{x} = 10y + 4\dot{y}$$

at ρ_{MN} the papers shall be read. until $n+1$ is e' sc

: ~~850SN~~ 100 Bp, xl 9300 00k 1.3, 0000 sk, p111 00111

$$O = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k(t) y^{(k)} + y^{(\cancel{\varphi}^{(n)} + \dots + \cancel{a_n \varphi})} \xrightarrow[\text{as k \in N is } n \rightarrow \infty]{}$$

$z = y$ if y is negative or zero, and $z = 1/y$ if y is positive.

این مجموعه از مقالات علمی پژوهشی پذیرفته شده در مجله های علمی پژوهشی ملی و بین المللی ایرانی

у ж бр! З юж поп пікіп зал ск, іс зон зл змін, від
вік фінн північ з = 4y ск бр пі

[Njoku 1998] in case of conflict \leftarrow why

ԱՌԵՋԻ ՏԱՐՆ Ե $f(z)$ էլ ՏՀ, $x^{(n)} + a_1(z)x^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n(z)x = f(z)$ առեւ յի լու յի (1)

$\Psi_2 - \Psi_1$, S_L , ΔL и $\gamma_{\mu\nu}$ для Ψ_2, Ψ_1 , S_L , ΔL , $\gamma_{\mu\nu}$ даны в (13)

يُلْعَبُ الْجَوْلُ وَالْمِنْجَدُ، وَتَسْكُنُ الْمَدِينَةِ الْمُرْسَلَةِ.

$$\Psi_2 - \Psi_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n G_i \Psi_i$$

$$\text{definir } p(x) \text{ for } p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i x^i + q_1(x) \quad \text{for } p_N \in W$$

and the first term is $\sum_{i=1}^n$ ~~the sum of~~ $(x_i - \bar{x})^2$

• *Wiederholung* *der*

وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَعْمَلُ إِلَيْهِمْ مَا لَمْ يُحِلُّ لَهُمْ فَلَمَّا سَمِعُوا مِنْهُمْ أَنَّ رَبَّهُمْ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي أَنفُسِهِمْ قَالُوا إِنَّهُ لَغُرْبَةٌ لَنَا وَلَنْ يَعْلَمَ مَا فِي أَنفُسِنَا وَلَنْ يَجِدَنَا حَتَّىٰ نَأْتَاهُمْ بِهِ فَلَمَّا آتَاهُمْ مَا أَنْهَىٰ أَنْفُسَهُمْ مَعْذِلَةً مَهْمَلَةً

প্রৱেশ করে এবং $x^{(n)} + \dots + a_n x = f(x)$ সমীক্ষা করুন।

$$\Psi + \Psi \circ \delta_k \quad x^{(n)} + \dots + \alpha_n x = g(z) \quad \text{with} \quad \Psi(z) = \gamma_k$$

$\left[\dots, x^{(n)}, \dots \right] \cdot x^{(n)} + \dots + c_1(t)x = f(t) \text{ für alle } t \in J$

See (1) (a) and (2) (a) of this section.

26/3/14

6788 lvn

U.S. and EU: Good news for investors

میکرو ایندکس ρ_{mic} را می‌توان با استفاده از معادله زیر محاسبه کرد:

• $\text{GCD}(a, b) = \text{lcm}(a, b)$ if and only if a and b are coprime.

வசல், 1978) . தீர்வு நாட்டுப் பகுதி என்று; $x(t) = G_1(t) \psi_1(t) + \dots + G_n(t) \psi_n(t)$ என்று கூறிய சம்பந்தமாக இதை மீண்டும் கொண்டு வரும்.

$$\dot{x}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^l G_i(t) \dot{\psi}_i(t) \quad \xleftarrow{\text{Eng}} \quad \dot{x}(t) = \sum G_i(t) \dot{\psi}_i + \sum \dot{G}_i(t) \psi_i \quad \text{PIPWR sk}$$

the ~~is~~ seen with red skin.

Apr 90 8'N80 n-1

$$x^{(n-1)} = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \varphi_i^{(n-1)}$$

Final file ready, will add pic after

$$\text{Dipole - } \underline{\text{yields}} \text{ } \text{MHC} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n C_i(z) \Psi_i^{(k)}$$

$$x^{(n)}(\zeta) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i(\zeta) \psi_i^{(n)} + \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{c}_i(\zeta) \tilde{\psi}_i^{(n)} \quad \text{iprof bp}$$

With the new conditions the market will be more flexible as it is now.

$f(z) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i z^{(n-i)}$ എൻഡ് സെ കുണ്ട് പുന്ന പുന്ന ദു റിഫീൻ ഫൂല്
മെറ്റു മുക്കു ബഡ്യി ഒരു കുറ്റ് കുറ്റ് തു ലോ

$$G_1 R_1 + \dots + G_n R_n = 0$$

$$c_1\dot{\psi}_1 + \dots + c_n\dot{\psi}_n = 0$$

$$G_1 e_1^{(n-2)} + \dots + G_n e_n^{(n-2)} =$$

$$G_1 \psi_1^{(n-1)} + \dots + G_n \psi_n^{(n-1)} = f(z)$$

מִתְּבָרֶךְ לְבָנָה מִתְּבָרֶךְ נַעֲמָה
לְבָנָה — תְּבָרֶךְ נַעֲמָה

$$(W(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)) \begin{pmatrix} G_1 \\ \vdots \\ G_p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ f(z) \end{pmatrix}$$

لذا ينصح بالبقاء في الماء لفترة قصيرة (10-15 دقيقة) ثم الاتصال بالطوارئ.

We prove it in part! we can prove with proof

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6 sep 18'8

CSU 6101 2023-2024 with, 11/10/2023 at 11:00 AM by North Ryde PS

$\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ obojętnie na $p(t)$. (103) a_i dąże do $\chi^{(n)} + \dots + a_n(t) \chi = f(t)$

• Spanning sets $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ of V are linearly independent if $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i v_i = 0$ implies $c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0$.

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6 718/6 811

לעומת זה, אם $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ הם מובן כפונקציות $f_i : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, אז $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ יוצרים פונקציית $\varphi = \varphi_1 \times \dots \times \varphi_n : X^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G_1 \psi_1 + \dots + G_n \psi_n = 0 \\ G_1 \dot{\psi}_1 + \dots + G_n \dot{\psi}_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ G_1 \psi_1^{(n-2)} + \dots + G_n \psi_n^{(n-2)} = 0 \\ G_1 \psi_1^{(n-1)} + \dots + G_n \psi_n^{(n-1)} = f(t) \end{array} \right. \rightarrow W(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{G}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{G}_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} C_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ C_n(t) \end{pmatrix} = \int_{t_0}^t W^{-1}(s) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ f(s) \end{pmatrix} ds$$

ويمكننا كتابة كل متجه على شكل مجموع

$$\begin{pmatrix} G_1(z) \\ \vdots \\ G_n(z) \end{pmatrix} = \int_{z_0}^z W^{-1}(q_1, \dots, q_n)(s) \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ q(s) \end{pmatrix} ds$$

$$x(t_0) = 0 = \dot{x}(t_0) = \dots = x^{(n-1)}(t_0) = 0 \quad \text{NIP, podkW P9}$$

תכליתו של מנגנון זה הוא לסייע לאנשים לחשוף את גורם הרקע ולבזבז נזק.

$$x^{(k)}(z_0) = \underbrace{\sum_i c_i \varphi_i^{(k-1)}(z_0)}_{\text{1. 部分}} + \underbrace{\sum_i \dot{c}_i \varphi_i^{(k-2)}(z_0)}_{\text{2. 部分}} = 0$$

for $1 \leq k \leq n-1$

① $c_i(z_0) = 0$
for all i

② $\dot{c}_i(z_0)$ must be zero

27/3/14

6. वार्षिक फैसला

ב) נסמן $x^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} x^{(0)} \\ \vdots \\ x^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$. אז $x^{(n)} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$x(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \varphi_i(t) + x_1(t)$$

תרשים של פונקציית
 סכום פולינומיאלי
 ופונקציית
 שרטה

תכלת פלורנטינה
בגדי כבש
מלון דניאל
בל מילן
טראם מילן

$x(z)$ μ σ ρ τ λ N $\{k_i\}_{i=1}^n$ p q r

$$\begin{aligned} \text{3. } & k_1 \varphi_1(z_0) = a_1 \\ & k_2 \varphi_2^{(1)}(z_0) = a_2 \\ & \vdots \\ & k_n \varphi_n^{(n-1)}(z_0) = a_n \end{aligned} \quad = V(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)(z_0) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

• k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n (1, 2, ..., n) \rightarrow p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n (1, 2, ..., n)

$$\tilde{x}(t) = (q_1, \dots, q_n) \cdot \tilde{W}^{-1}(q_1, \dots, q_n)(t_0) \begin{pmatrix} q_1 \\ \vdots \\ q_n \end{pmatrix} + \tilde{x}(t)$$

Myka goes to univer. as well as her $x + x = 1$:/ENDP

the initial value problem $\dot{q}(t) = \cos t$; $q_0(t) = \sin t$ on $[0, \pi]$ has the solution $q(t) = \sin t$.

$$x(z) = G_1(z) \cos(z) + G_2(z) \sin(z)$$

$$F_{\text{pp}} \quad p! \quad G_i \cos \theta + C_i \sin \theta = 0 \quad \text{piping} \quad \underline{\text{long}} \quad p!_1$$

$$\ddot{x}(t) = -C_1 \cos t - C_2 \sin t - C_3 \sin t + C_4 \cos t \quad \dot{x}(t) = -C_1 \sin t + C_2 \cos t$$

$$\boxed{\text{Dijagonale Matrizen}} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & \sin t \\ -\sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{G}_1 \\ \tilde{G}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{floss fpr pli}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} G_1 \\ G_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\sin t \\ \sin t & \cos t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin t \\ \cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} G_1 \\ G_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t \\ \sin t \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow x(t) \equiv 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{. union solution right and left side}$$

24/3/14

6 Dec 2012

ל-
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Robert Nichols

to write with ! why ! why ! a_i etc. $x^{(n)} + a_1 x^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n x = 0$

$$Q^{(k)} = \lambda^k e^{\lambda t} \quad \text{প্রমাণ, } Q(t) = e^{\lambda t} \quad \text{বিন্দু ক্ষেত্রে সতী রয়েছে}$$

: β_{pp} , $\alpha_{\text{HII/HD}}$ (Ψ) $\delta \beta_1$ Δ

$$e^{\lambda t} (\lambda^n + \lambda^{n-1} a_1 + \dots + a_n) \neq 0$$

Eric Zel Chai pki

$P(x)$, यहाँ x का प्रयोग है $x^0 = 1$ में $\sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^{n-i}$ परियोग है

போன்ற e^{xt} என்கிட விரும்புவது மற்றும் தான் பகு

$$P(\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\lambda - \lambda_i)$$

polo es nula, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$

the word was e^{xit} at my side

Since α_1 & α_2 are real & non-zero. $Q_i(t) = e^{\lambda_i t}$ gives two linearly independent solutions.

$$\text{mehr } \omega \quad \left\{ \psi_i(z) = e^{2iz} \right\}_{i=1}^n \text{ und } \text{sk } \lambda_i \neq \lambda_j \text{ PK : } \text{PK}$$

WGM plus . V ! ooo ph!

$$\det W(\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n) = \det \begin{vmatrix} x_1 t & x_1 t & \dots & x_1 t \\ e^{x_1 t} & \dots & e^{x_1 t} & \\ x_1 e^{x_1 t} & \dots & x_n e^{x_1 t} & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \\ x_1^{n-1} e^{x_1 t} & \dots & x_1^{n-1} e^{x_1 t} & \\ x_1^n e^{x_1 t} & \dots & x_n^n e^{x_1 t} & \end{vmatrix} = e^{\underbrace{x_1 t + \dots + x_n t}_{\text{det } S \text{ mit } t=1}} \neq 0$$

ה' יונתן כהן, מילון עברי-ערבי (עמ' 1116)

27/3/14

6 first flows

26/10/20 CW : 0051

$$\text{funktionen } y(t) \text{ ist definiert durch} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(t, x) \\ \dot{y} = g(t, y) \end{cases}$$

$y(z) > x(z)$ $\forall z \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $\exists t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $\forall t \geq t_0$ $f(z, x) < g(z, y)$ $\forall t \geq t_0$

• 6N¹⁰

שנה אחת נסובב בפערת הזמן $x = t \sin(xt)$

$$-t \leq t \sin(tx) \leq t \quad \text{pf: } f(t, x) = t \sin(tx) \text{ für } sk \quad x(0) = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{t^2}{2} \leftarrow \begin{cases} y = -t \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases} ! \quad z(0) = 0, \quad \dot{z} = t \quad : 1/26 \quad 5/10/10 \quad 13N$$

$\left[\text{P}(\text{NO})_{\text{blank}} \right] - \frac{t^0}{2} \leq \chi(z) \leq \frac{t^0}{2}$ P_{PV} = 0.05, column P

$\cdot 13.91 \text{ ppm}$ is just, just enough

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = t \sin at \\ x(1) = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{de la ecuación}$$

CSCE 3110 W11D8

$$y = -\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2}$$

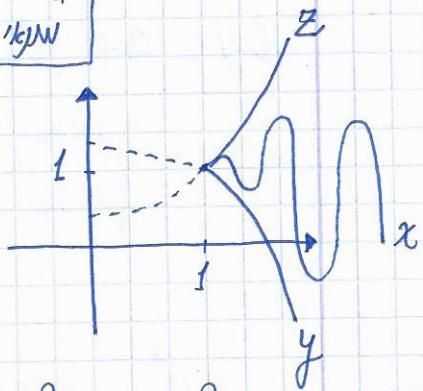
$$-t \leq z \sin xt \leq t$$

$$\rightarrow z = \frac{t^2}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

shifts

19

$$-\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \leq x(t) \leq -\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$



G_1, \dots, G_n are given with $\cup G_i = [a, b]$ and $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^n$ are given with $f_i : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then we have

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^n G_i f_i(x) \in \mathcal{P}, \text{ and } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b G(x) dx.$$

skyl wh wh wh p

$$W(x) = \det \begin{vmatrix} \varphi_1(x) & \dots & \varphi_n(x) \\ \varphi_1'(x) & \dots & \varphi_n'(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \varphi_1^{(n-1)}(x) & \dots & \varphi_n^{(n-1)}(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

27/3/14

6 פולינום

only if there exist $n-1$ numbers ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n s.t. (1)
 $\forall t, t \in [a, b]$ s.t. $W(\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n)(t) = 0$ $\exists x \in [a, b]$ s.t.
 $\int_a^x \psi_1(t) dt + \int_x^b \psi_2(t) dt = 0$ $\forall x \in [a, b]$

if ψ_1 is a function of t , then ψ_1 is a linear function of t $\forall x \in [a, b]$

ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n are linear functions of t $\forall x \in [a, b]$

so $\psi_1(x), \dots, \psi_n(x)$ are linear functions of x .

$\forall x \in [a, b] \psi_1(x) + \dots + \psi_n(x) = 0$

the condition
 ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n are linear functions of t $\forall x \in [a, b]$

note: if ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n are linear functions of t $\forall x \in [a, b]$

ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n are linear functions of x $\forall x \in [a, b]$

$\forall x \in [a, b] \psi_1(x) + \dots + \psi_n(x) = 0$

so ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n are linear functions of x

$a, b \neq 0$ s.t. $asinx + bcosx = 0$ $\forall x$. $\sin x, \cos x$ \otimes

$a=0, b=0$ s.t. $asinx + bcosx = 0$ $\forall x$. $\tan x = \text{const}$

$$w(x) = \begin{vmatrix} \sin x & \cos x \\ \cos x & -\sin x \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$$

סימן זה

for ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n are linear functions of x

$$w(x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & \sin x \\ e^x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = e^x (\cos x - \sin x)$$

סימן זה

סימן זה

סימן זה

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 1 = 0$... so ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n are linear functions of x

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin^2 x & \cos^2 x & 1 \\ 2\sin x \cos x & -2\sin x \cos x & 0 \\ \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x & -2\sin x \cos x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin^2 x & \cos^2 x & 1 \\ \sin x & -\sin x & 0 \\ \cos x & -\cos x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

סימן זה

סימן זה

סימן זה

27/3/4

G PON FWD

ר'ג'�ו ו'ה $y_2 = e^x$: $y_1 = \sin x$ מ'ג'� II מ'ג'� ר'ג'� פ'ג'� L3N : פ'ג'� מ'ג'�!

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin x & e^x & y \\ \cos x & e^x & y \\ -\sin x & e^x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

= 0

; $\ddot{y}(e^x(\sin x - \cos x)) - \dot{y}(e^x(\cos x + \sin x)) + ye^x(\cos x + \sin x) = 0$

מ'ג'� מ'ג'� ר'ג'� II מ'ג'� ר'ג'� פ'ג'� L3N ISI
ל'ג'�, ר'ג'�

ש'ג'� פ'ג'� $e^x \sin x$ פ'ג'�
מ'ג'� מ'ג'� ר'ג'� פ'ג'�, מ'ג'� מ'ג'� פ'ג'�
ר'ג'� מ'ג'� ר'ג'� מ'ג'� מ'ג'�
, y פ'ג'� מ'ג'� ר'ג'� מ'ג'� פ'ג'�
מ'ג'� פ'ג'�