## Differendialgleichungen UE

II, 33, 36, 40, 45, 48, 52, 56

$$\times (A) = \int \cdots \int \cosh A dA \cdots dA$$

$$= \int \cdots \int (\sinh A + C_{R-1}) dA \cdots dA$$

= 
$$\begin{cases} \cosh A + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} C_i \xrightarrow{d^i} & \text{k guade} \\ \sinh A + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} C_i \xrightarrow{i!} & \text{k ungenede} \end{cases}$$

\*) specialle Lösung: 
$$R = 4_1 \times (0) = \dot{\chi}(0) = 1_1 \times (0) = 0_1 \times {}^{(3)}(0) = -1$$

$$R = 4 \implies \chi(i)(4) = \begin{cases} \cosh 4 + \sum_{i=j}^{k-1} C_i \frac{4^{(i-j)}}{(i-j)!} & \text{if guode} \\ \sinh 4 + \dots & \text{if ungerade} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \times {}^{(j)}(0) = \begin{cases} 1 + c_j & \text{j generale} \\ c_j & \text{j ungenerale} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_0 = 0, c_1 = 1, c_2 = -1, c_3 = -1$$

who disting the AWP: 
$$\times (4) = \cosh 4 + 4 - \frac{4^2}{2} - \frac{4^3}{6}$$

36) 
$$\dot{x} = 4^3 + x^2$$
,  $\dot{x}(0) = 1$  ges.:  $\dot{\varphi}(0)$ ,  $\ddot{\varphi}(0)$ ,  $\dot{\varphi}^{(3)}(0)$  where Bestimmung was  $\dot{\varphi}$ .

$$\Rightarrow \dot{\phi}(0) = 0^3 + \times (0)^2 = 1$$

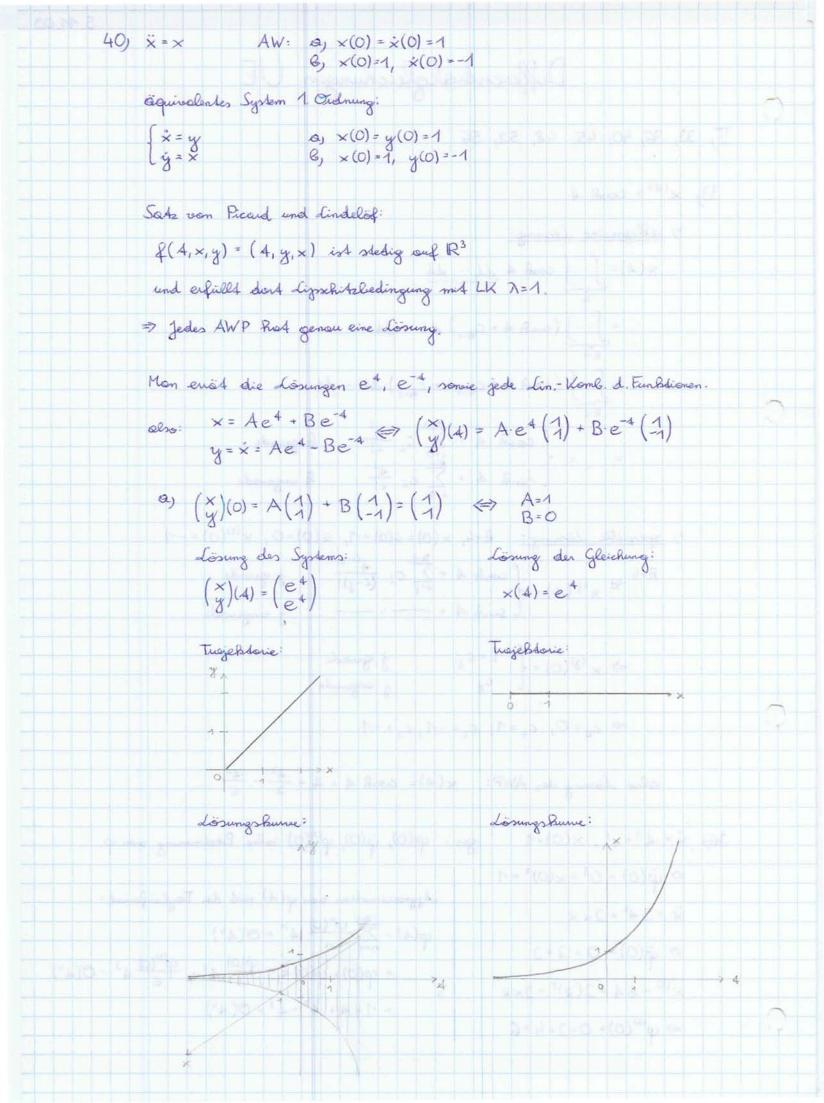
$$\overset{\circ}{\times} = 34^2 + 2 \times \overset{\circ}{\times}$$

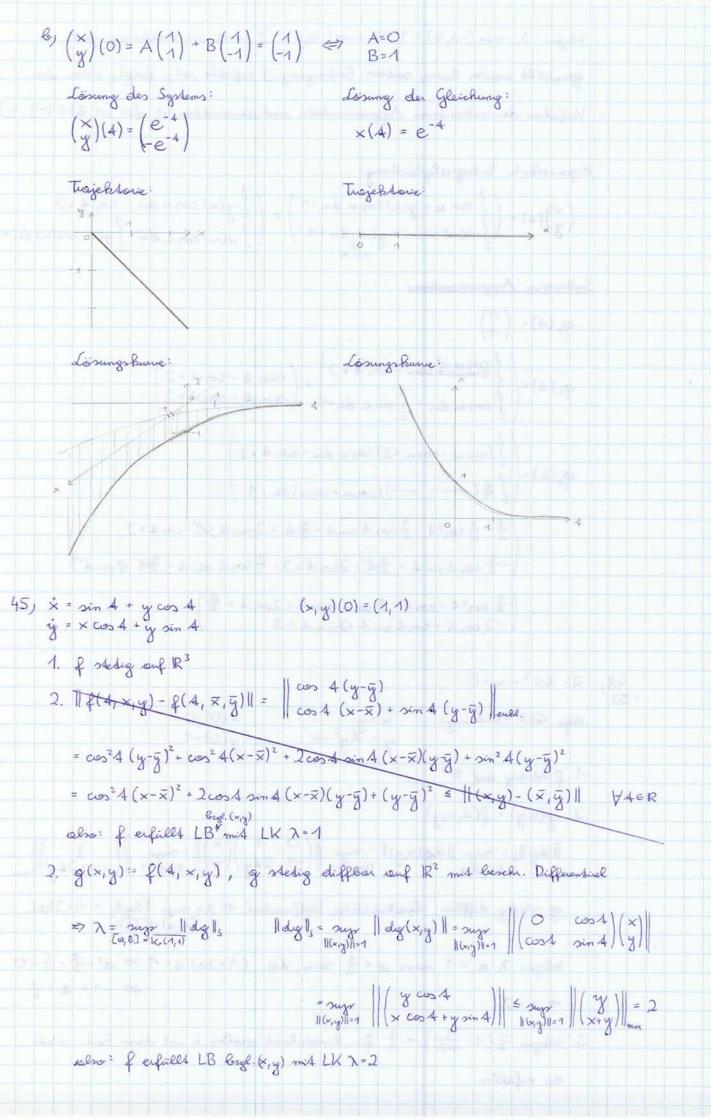
$$\times^{(3)} = 64 + 2(x)^2 + 2xx$$

$$\varphi(4) = \sum_{n=1}^{3} \frac{\varphi^{n}(0)}{n!} 4^{n} + \mathcal{O}(4^{4})$$

= 
$$\varphi(0) + \varphi(0) + \frac{\varphi(0)}{2} + \frac{\varphi^{(3)}(0)}{6} + \frac$$

$$= 1 + 4 + 4^2 + 4^3 + O(4^4)$$





Wegen 1. mex (-a, b) < 1 €> mex (-a, b) < \frac{1}{2} und da r beliebig groß geneählt werden kom, sodors Bedingung 3 erfüllt ist, folgt, doss dos Verfahren der subsessiven Approximation and annendbarist für [a, 6] c (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}). ägnivelense Integnalgleichung:  $\left(\int_{0}^{4} y(u) \cos u \, du - \cos 4 + 2\right)$   $\int_{0}^{4} x(u) \cos u \, du + \int_{0}^{4} y(u) \sin(u) \, du + 1$ Subresive Approximation: qo (4) = (1)  $\varphi_{1}(4) = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{4} \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} - \cos 4 + 2 \\ \int_{0}^{4} \cos u \frac{\sin u}{\sin u} + \int_{0}^{4} \sin u \frac{\sin u}{\sin u} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin 4 - \cos 4 + 2 \end{cases}$  $\varphi_2(4) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & (\sin u - \cos u + 2) & \cos u & du - \cos 4 + 2 \end{pmatrix}$  $= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos^2 4 - \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\sin 4 - \frac{1}{2}4 + 2\sin 4 + 2 - \cos 4 + 2\right)$   $= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos 4\sin 4 + \frac{1}{2}4 - 2\cos 4 + 2 - \frac{1}{2}\cos 4\sin 4 - \frac{1}{2}4 + 2\sin 4\right)$  $\left(-\frac{1}{2}\cos^2 4 - \cos 4 - \frac{1}{2}\cos 4 \sin 4 + 2\sin 4 + \frac{5}{2}\right)$   $-2\cos 4 - \cos 4 \sin 4 + 2\sin 4 + 3$  $48) \ddot{x} - 4\dot{x}^2 + x = 0$ agu. GLS 1. Ordnung: ×(0)=0 x = y y = 4y2 -x y(0)=1 1. of steeling out IR3 2. g(x,y)= f(4,x,y) | dy ||s = sugr || dy (x,y) || = sugr || (0 1 )(x) || = sugr || (y) || = 1+24 g stedig diffluer, beschränkter Differential => λ = sugr || dig||<sub>s</sub> = 1+2teat. [-iq.ia]×R<sub>1</sub>(0,1) Wegen 7. a < 1 muss a < \frac{1}{2} sein, da (1+2a) a < 1 \implies 1 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} < 0 Ø -1 < a < 1/2  $\Rightarrow \lambda = 2.$ 3. Wegen \(\frac{1}{2}\left(1-\frac{1}{1+2r}\right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\\ \text{für himeichend großes r ist diese Bed. steb

Zu erfüllen.

Also: Verfahren kommergiert sieher für [-12, 12] ∈ (-1, 1/2). Equivolence Integralgleichung:  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} (A) = \begin{pmatrix} \int y(u) du \\ \int u y^2(u) - x(u) du + 1 \end{pmatrix}$ Subsessive Approximetion: (po (4) = (0)  $\varphi_1(A) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & 1 & du \\ \frac{4}{5} & 1 & du \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ \frac{4^2}{2} + 1 \end{pmatrix}$  $\varphi_{2}(A) = \left(\int_{0}^{4} \left(\frac{u^{2}}{2} + 1\right) du\right) = \left(\frac{A^{3}}{6} + A\right)$   $\varphi_{2}(A) = \left(\int_{0}^{4} \left(u\left(\frac{u^{2}}{2} + 1\right)^{2} - u\right) du + 1\right) = \left(\frac{A^{6}}{24} + \frac{A^{4}}{4}\right)$  $M(0, 4, 0, 1) = \max_{[0,4] \times (0,1)} ||f|| = \max_{[0,4]} ||f|| = 1$  $\|\varphi(4) - \varphi_2(4)\| \le \frac{\lambda^2 |A|^3}{6} e^{\lambda |A|} = \frac{2}{3} |A|^3 e^{2|A|}$ ¥ 4 € [-a, a] € (-1/2)  $\Rightarrow - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}(\frac{1}{2})^{32}}e^{1} = \frac{e}{12} \approx 0,2265.$ 56)  $\dot{x} = f(4,x)$  } enfulle Bed. des Sietzes von Riccord und Lindelöf.  $x(4_0) = c$ x = \phi(A) ist listing, \psi\_n(A) subversive Approx. - Listingen.  $\Rightarrow \varphi_n(A_0) = \int_{A_0}^{A_0} f(u, \varphi_{n-1}(u)) du + c = c = \varphi_0(A)$ φ, (40) = f(4, φ, (4)) = ig, (40) = f(40, g, (40)) = f(40, ×(40)) = x(40) = φ(40)  $\varphi_{n}^{(n)}(A) = \varphi^{(n-n)}(A, \varphi_{n-n}(A)) \Rightarrow \varphi_{n}^{(n)}(A_0) = \varphi^{(n-n)}(A_0, \varphi_{n-n}(A_0)) = \times^{(n-n)}(A_0) = \varphi^{(n)}(A_0)$ Approximetion mit der Toylor-Formel:

 $\varphi(4) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{\varphi^{(i)}(A_0)}{i!} (A - A_0)^{i} + O(A^{n+1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{\varphi^{(i)}_n(A_0)}{i!} (A - A_0)^{i} + O(A^{n+1})$