

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = (1 + e^{-t} - te^{-t})x + (te^{-t} - e^{-t})y \\ \dot{y} = (e^{-t} - te^{-t})x + (1 + te^{-t} - e^{-t})y \end{cases} \quad \frac{K.N.2.1.9}{x, y \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ e^t \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{: } \begin{matrix} \text{בגוד} \\ \text{||} \\ \text{בגוד} \\ \text{||} \\ \text{בגוד} \end{matrix}$$

Tr A = 2 דיגוד כ גוד

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} e^t & x \\ e^t & y \end{pmatrix} = ce^{2t}$$

(1.2.2) פולו בגוד || בגוד ע"ס c=1 נ"פ

$$e^t y - e^t x = e^{2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = e^t + x$$

(1) || ע"ס גוד || ע"ס

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= (1 + e^{-t} - te^{-t})x + (te^{-t} - e^{-t})(e^t + x) \\ &= x + t - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} - x &= t - 1 & x_p &= c(t)e^t \\ \dot{c}e^t &= t - 1 & \Rightarrow c &= te^{-t} - e^{-t} (te^{-t}) \\ c &= -te^{-t} + e^{-t} & x_p &= -te^{-t}e^t = (-t - ce^t) \end{aligned}$$

$$y_p = e^t + x_p = e^t - t + ce^t$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_p \\ y_p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -t \\ e^t - t \end{pmatrix} + c_1 \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ e^t \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{||} \\ \text{||} \\ \text{||} \\ \text{||} \\ \text{||} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \tilde{c}_1 \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ e^t \end{pmatrix} + \tilde{c}_2 \begin{pmatrix} -t \\ e^t - t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(t^2+1)x'' - 2tx' + 2x = 0 \quad \varphi = t \quad \text{KNCEID}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} t & x \\ 1 & \dot{x} \end{vmatrix} = c_1 e^{\int \frac{2t}{t^2+1} dt} = c_1 e^{\ln(t^2+1)} = c_1 (t^2+1)$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{t}\right)' = c_1 \frac{t^2+1}{t^2}$$

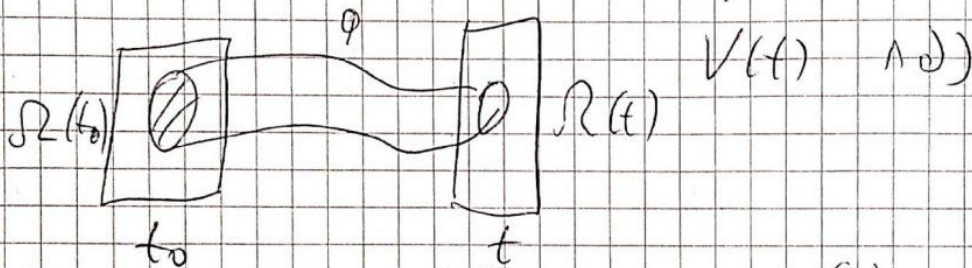
$$\frac{x}{t} = c_1 \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right) dt = c_1 \left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right) + \widehat{c_2}$$

$$x = c_1(t^2 - 1) + c_2 t$$

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§§§§ §§§§ §§§§

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(t, x) & f \in C^k \\ x(t_0) = x_0 & x = \varphi(t, t_0, x_0) \in C^k \end{cases}$$



$$\dot{V}(t) = \int_{\Omega(t)} \sum \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i} dx_1 \dots dx_n \quad \text{GJEN}$$

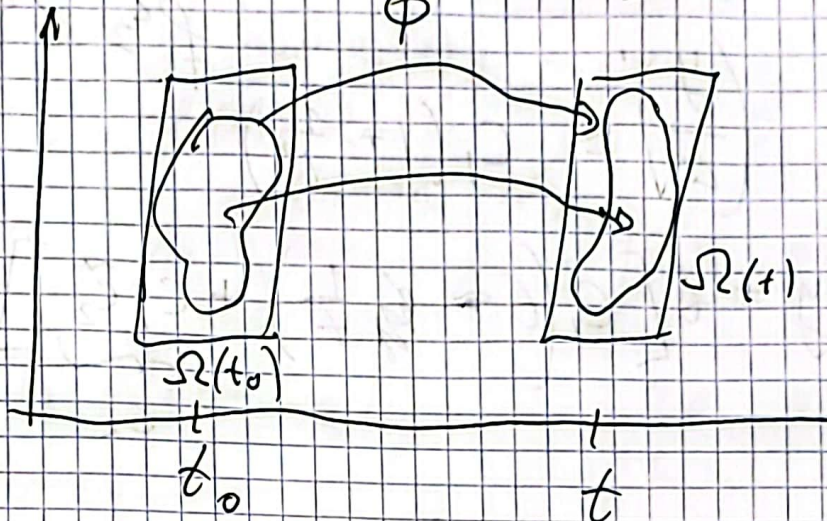
$$= \int_{\Omega(t)} \text{Tr} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \int_{\Omega(t)} \text{div} f dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

? $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\dot{x} = f(t, x) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(t, x) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(t, x) \end{pmatrix}, f \in C^1 \quad 4$$

$$x(t_0) = x_0 \quad x = \Phi(t, t_0, x_0) \in C^1$$

$\Phi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$



compact
 $\Omega(t_0) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$
 $\Omega(t) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$$V(t) = \int_{\Omega(t)} dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n = ?$$

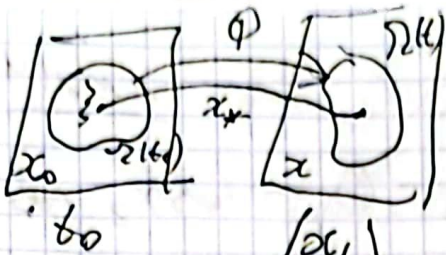
(Arnold) $G \in \mathcal{N}$
 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{V}(t) &= \int_{\Omega(t)} \sum \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_i}(t, x) dx_1 \dots dx_n \quad \text{divergence} \\ &= \int_{\Omega(t)} \text{Tr} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(t, x) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \int_{\Omega(t)} \text{div}_x f(t, x) dx_1 \dots dx_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{x} = A(t)x \quad \text{if } G \in \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \text{flow}$$

$$\text{div}_x A(t)x = \text{Tr} A(t) \quad \dot{V} = \text{Tr} A(t) V$$

$$W(t) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \quad V(t) = |W(t)|$$



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$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_{01} \\ \vdots \\ x_{0n} \end{pmatrix} \quad | \text{No} |$$

$$x_0 = \xi \quad \text{מאמרו '11' '11' '11'}$$

$$x = x(t, \xi) = \Phi(t, \xi)$$

$$x_*(t) = \Phi(t, \xi)$$

$$x(t, x_0) = x_*(t) + \Delta x(t, x_0) = \Phi(t, x_0) = \Phi(t, \xi) + \Phi'_x(t, \xi) \Delta x_0 + o(\|\Delta x_0\|)$$

$x = f(t, x)$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x_0} x(t, \xi) = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x_0} \right)' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(t, x(t, \xi)) \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_0}(t, \xi)$$

~~$z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}, z(t) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_0}(t, \xi) \quad | \text{No} |, z(t) \neq I$~~

~~$z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(t, x_*(t)) z, z = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_n} \right) (t, \xi)$~~

~~$x(t) = x_*(t) + z(t) \Delta x(t) + o(\|\Delta x(t)\|)$~~

~~$V(t) = \int_{\Omega(t)} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \int |\det \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_0}(t, x_0)| dx_{01} \dots dx_{0n}$~~

~~Jacobian~~

~~$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x_0} = \frac{\partial \Delta x}{\partial x_0} = \dots$~~

~~$z(t) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_0}(t, \xi) = \left(\frac{\partial \Delta x}{\partial x_{01}}, \dots, \frac{\partial \Delta x}{\partial x_{0n}} \right) (t, \xi)$~~

~~$z(t_0) = I, z(t) = \left(\xi_1(t), \dots, \xi_n(t) \right), \xi_j(t_0) = 1$~~

$\dot{z}, \dot{\xi} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(t, x_*(t)) \xi, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, \xi_j(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Linear Homogeneous DE

מאטריקס אבילי, נאמק ע"כ (3) אבילי

כאשר $x_*(t)$ פתרון

$\xi_j = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_{0j}}(t, x_0)$

$\dot{\Phi} = f(t, \Phi(t, x_0))$

$\Phi(t_0, x_0) = x_0$

כאשר x_* נאמק

$W(t, \xi) = W[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n](t), W(t_0, \xi) = I$

$W(t_0, x_0) = I$

$0 < W(t, x_0) = \left| \det \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_0}(t, x_0) \right) \right|$

$V(t) = \int_{\Omega(t_0)} W(t, x_0) dx_{01} \dots dx_{0n} = \int_{\Omega(t_0)} W dx_{01} \dots dx_{0n}$

$\dot{V}(t) = \int_{\Omega(t_0)} \dot{W}(t, x_0) dx_{01} \dots dx_{0n}$

Abel:

$\Phi(t_0, x_0) = x_0$

$\dot{W}(t, x_0) = \text{Tr} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(t, \Phi(t, x_0)) \cdot W(t, x_0), W(t_0, x_0) = I$

בזמן t_0

$\dot{V}(t_0) = \int_{\Omega(t_0)} \dot{W}(t_0, x_0) dx_{01} \dots dx_{0n}$

$\text{at } I \equiv W(t_0, x_0) = I$

$\forall t_0$:

$\dot{V}(t_0) = \int_{\Omega(t_0)} \sum_j \frac{\partial f_j}{\partial x_j}(t_0, x_0) dx_{01} \dots dx_{0n}$

דיפרנציאל

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega(t)} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega(t_0)} W \left[\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x_n} \right] dx_{01} \dots dx_{0n}$$

$$= \int_{\Omega(t_0)} \text{div} \left[W(x_1, \dots, x_n) \right] dx_{01} \dots dx_{0n}$$

$$= \int_{\Omega(t_0)} \text{Tr} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (t, \Phi(t, t_0, x_0)) W(t, x_0) dx_{01} \dots dx_{0n}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega(t)} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \int_{\Omega(t_0)} \text{Tr} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (t_0, x_0) dx_{01} \dots dx_{0n} \quad (t=t_0 \rightarrow B)$$

$$\forall t_0 \Rightarrow \forall t: \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega(t)} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \int_{\Omega(t)} \text{div} f(t, x) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

2.19

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 x_3 - x_1 t \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_1 x_3 - x_2 t \\ \dot{x}_3 = x_1 x_2 - x_3 t \end{cases}$$

אנדרגט, קוורטר, דיפרנציאל, דיפרנציאל, דיפרנציאל

$$\|x_i\| \leq \delta \leq \epsilon$$

האם יש פתרון? האם יש פתרון? האם יש פתרון?

$$\dot{V} = \int_{\Omega(t)} (-3t) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = -3t V$$

$$\frac{\dot{V}}{V} = -3t$$

$$\ln |V| = -\frac{3}{2} t^2 + C, \quad t > 0$$

$$V = V(0) e^{-\frac{3}{2} t^2} = \epsilon^3 e^{-\frac{3}{2} t^2}$$

$$V(3) = \epsilon^3 e^{-\frac{27}{2}}$$

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KN 219

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = t x_2 \sin x_3 - t x_1 - \cos x_2 \cos t \\ \dot{x}_2 = t x_1 \sin x_3 - t x_2 + e^t \\ \dot{x}_3 = t x_1 \cos(x_2^3) - t x_3 \end{cases}$$

$i=1,2,3, x_i \in [0,1]$ $\lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda$ e $\lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda$ $\lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda$
 $t=2$ $t=0$ $\mu \lambda \lambda$ 1 $\lambda \lambda \lambda$ 1 $\lambda \lambda \lambda$

$$\dot{V} = \int_{\Omega(t)} -3t \, dx_1 \, dx_2 \, dx_3 = -3t V$$

$$\frac{\dot{V}}{V} = -3t \quad V \neq 0, V > 0$$

$$V \gg \ln V = -\frac{3}{2} t^2 + C \quad V(t) = V(0) e^{-\frac{3}{2} t^2}$$

$$V(2) = V(0) e^{-\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2^2} = e^{-6}$$

KN 219

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = t \cos(x_2 x_3) - e^t x_2 x_3 + x_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 = t \cos(x_1 x_3) + e^t x_1 x_3 + x_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 = t \arctan(x_1 x_2) - 2x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = -x_1 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_1 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_2 \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_1^2 \end{cases}$$

!! $\lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda$ $\lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda$ $\lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda$

פתרון בעזרת טורי חזקות

שאלה 8.19

$$e^t = 1 + \frac{t}{1!} + \frac{t^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\cos t = 1 - \frac{t^2}{2!} + \frac{t^4}{4!} - \frac{t^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$\ln(1+t) = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} - \dots$$

$$\sin t = \frac{t}{1!} - \frac{t^3}{3!} + \frac{t^5}{5!} - \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t} = 1 + t + t^2 + \dots$$

רמז 19

$$\ddot{x} + \cos t \dot{x} - x = t^2 \quad x(0) = 1, \dot{x}(0) = 0$$

$$x \approx \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 t + \alpha_2 t^2 + \alpha_3 t^3 + \alpha_4 t^4 + o(t^4)$$

$$\alpha_i = ? \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

מהי R? מהי א? מהי ע? מהי כ?

$$x = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 t + \alpha_2 t^2 + \alpha_3 t^3 + R(t), \quad R = O(t^4)$$

$$|t| \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow |R(t)| \leq M |t|^4$$

$$M = ? , \varepsilon = ?$$

$$\dot{x} = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 t + 3\alpha_3 t^2 + 4\alpha_4 t^3 + \dots \quad \alpha_0 = 1$$

$$\ddot{x} = 2\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_3 t + 12\alpha_4 t^2 + \dots \quad \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\ddot{x} = 2\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_3 t + 12\alpha_4 t^2 + \dots$$

$$2\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_3 t + 12\alpha_4 t^2 + \dots + \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^4}{24} - \dots\right) (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 t + 3\alpha_3 t^2 + \dots)$$

$$-(\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 t + \alpha_2 t^2 + \dots) = t^2$$

$$t^0 \quad 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_1 - \alpha_0 = 0$$

$$t^1 \quad 6\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_1 = 0$$

$$t^2 \quad 12\alpha_4 - \frac{\alpha_1}{2} + 3\alpha_3 - \alpha_2 = 1$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2} (-\alpha_1 + \alpha_0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha_3 = -\frac{1}{3} \alpha_2 + \frac{1}{6} \alpha_1 = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\alpha_4 = \frac{1}{12} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 3\alpha_3\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$x \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{6} t^3 + \frac{1}{6} t^4 + o(t^4)$$