

# Πλάσση και λύση Σημειώσεων

$$\dot{x} = v(x) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x(0) = x_0$$

Περιοχή  $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid v(x) \neq 0\}$  είναι συμφορητική  
 συνεκτική και  $x$  τις  
 υψώθηκε πη' ικανότητα  
 την  $x(0)$  συνδέει  $x(0) = x$

$$t = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{dx}{v(x)}$$

$$\dot{x} = v(x)$$

$v(x) \neq 0$   
 $x_e$   $v(x_e) = 0$   $x(t) = x_e \quad \forall t$   
 $x(0) = x_e$   
 $\int_{x_0}^{x_e} \frac{dx}{v(x)} < \infty$   $t = \int_{x_0}^x \frac{dx}{v(x)}$

du ο χρόνος  $\int_{x_0}^{x_e} \frac{dx}{v(x)}$   $t_1 \leq t_2$   
 αντίθετη  $\rightarrow$

# Fourier's law

Edv  $v(x)$   $\in C^1$  Lipschitz

$\sigma_i$   $\int_{x_0}^x \frac{dx}{v(x)}$   $\in C^1$  and diff

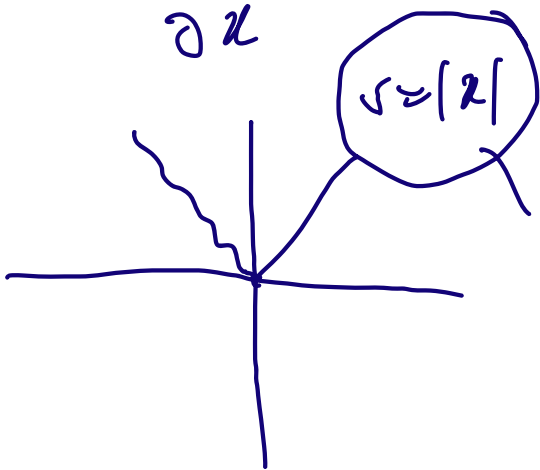
$x=0$   
 $x_0$  for Fourier's law

$\int_{x_0}^x \frac{dx}{v(x)} = \sigma \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{v(x)} = \sigma$

$|v(x)| < K|x|$

$|v(x) - v(y)| < K|x-y|$

$v_i$   $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \rightarrow$  Lipschitz



$d\sigma < dx$ ,  
 overall higher  
 $\in C^1$  Lipschitz  
 $d\sigma$  is  $\delta x$   
 a logarithmic  
 at  $x=0$

$$\dot{x} = v(x, \lambda)$$

Lipschitz (bei fester  $\lambda$ )  
 stetig in  $\lambda$

Türke  $x(x_0, t, \lambda)$  stetig  
 in  $x_0$   
 in  $x_0, t, \lambda$ .

EiV  $v(x, \lambda)$

einmal nach  $\partial_x v$ ,  $\partial_\lambda v$  zu

$x(x_0, t, \lambda)$  einmal nach  $\partial_x v$   
 in  $x_0, t, \lambda$ .

$$\rightarrow \dot{x} = v(x) \quad x(0) = x_0$$

$$\rightarrow x(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t v(x(s)) ds$$

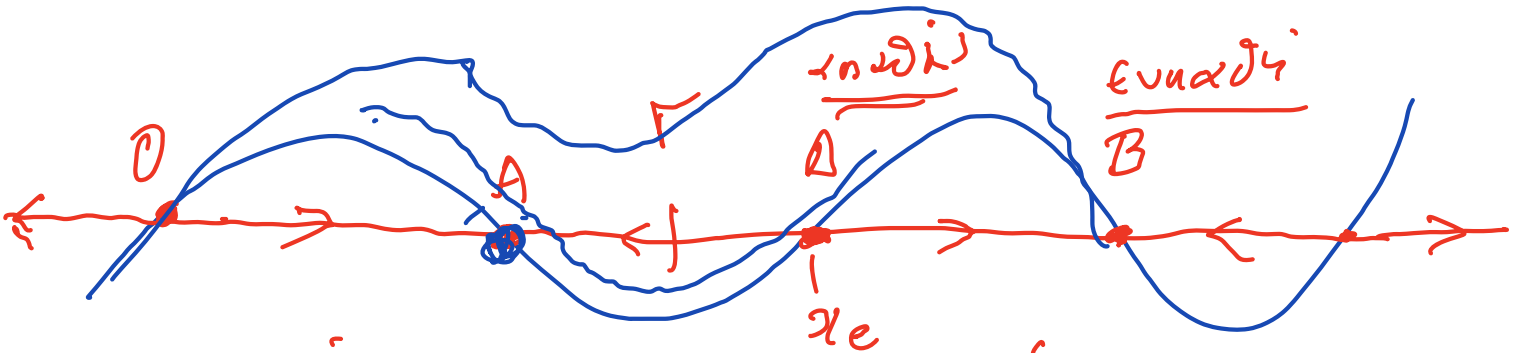
$$x_{n+1} = x_0 + \int_0^t v(x_n(s)) ds$$

Stetigkeit  $\frac{d}{dt} v(x)$   $x_1 = x_0$   
 $v(x)$  einmal Lipschitz.

# 1 - Σύνταξη σε Ευθεία

$$\dot{x} = \underline{v(x)}$$

$$v(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$



$\tau(t) > \tau_i$   
 η κλάση των ευκαρίστη 1-σύνταξη  
 ευκαρίστη η κλάση των 150 ppm το  $\ddot{u}$

δππ

$$x(0) = x_e + x'(0)$$

↑  
δ

$$x(t) = x_e + x'(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (x_e + x'(t)) = \underline{v(x_e + x'(t))}$$

$$\cancel{\frac{dx_e}{dt}} + \frac{dx'}{dt} = \cancel{v(x_e)} + x' \left. \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right|_e + \dots$$

$$\frac{dx'}{dt} = - \left. \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right|_e x'$$

$$x'(0) = \delta x$$

$$x'(t) = e^{\left. \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right|_e} \delta x_0$$

Εάν  $\left. \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right|_e > 0$  ΕΧΕ ΑΝΙΣΤΗΕ

$\left. \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right|_e < 0$  ΕΧΕ ΕΥΑΙΣΤΗ

$\left. \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right|_e = 0$  ΤΟΤΕ ΕΧΕ

Τ: Συναρτησι εν ειναι για σταθερισ  
 δε ξερω και ε αναδει η αναδει  
 ηλ πιθανη αν τω για σταθερικη  
 ο πως.

Ηαστακαη Grobman

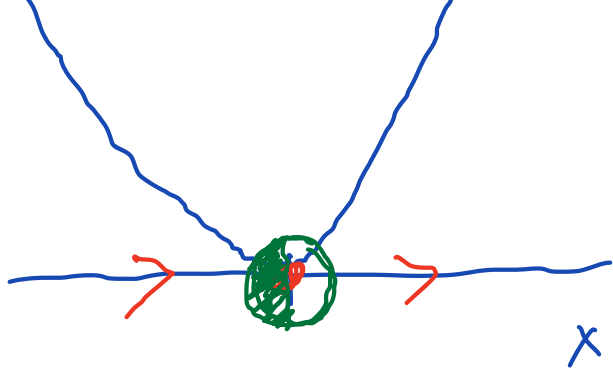
$$\dot{x} = x^2$$

$$x(0) = 0$$

εουε

$$x^2$$

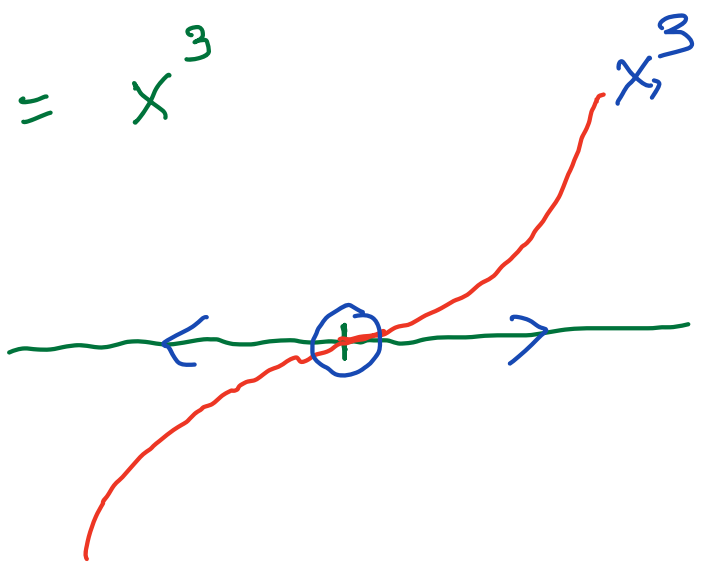
$$\dot{x} = 0$$



$$\left. \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} \right|_{x_e} = 2x_e = 0$$

$$\dot{x}' = \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \right|_{x_e} = 0$$

$$\dot{x} = x^3$$



$$\dot{x} = 0$$

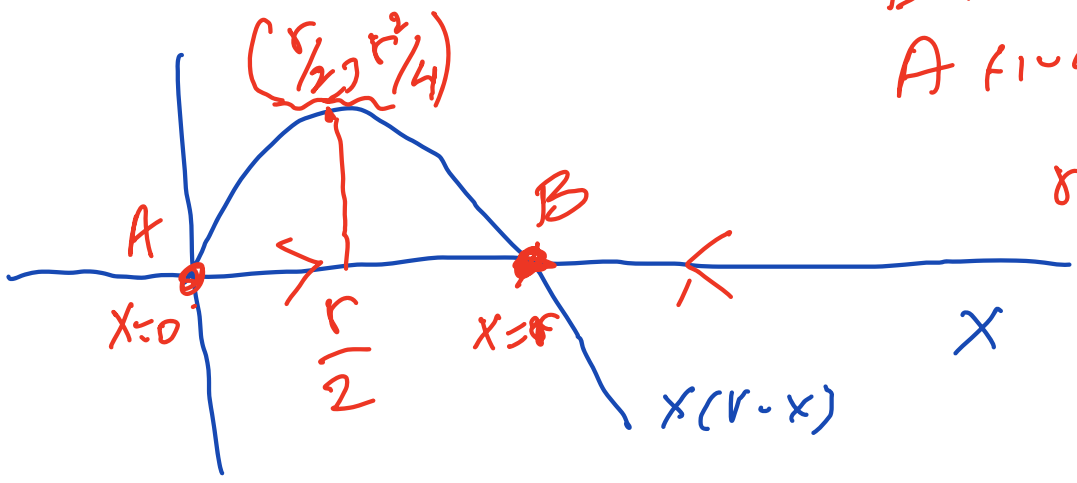
$$\dot{x} = x(r-x)$$

$$\underline{x(0) = x_0}$$

λογιστική  
εξίσωση

$$\underline{\dot{x} = rx - x^2}$$

$$\underline{r > 0}$$



B είναι άστατο  
A είναι άστατο

r: επίπεδο  
Αριθμοσφαι

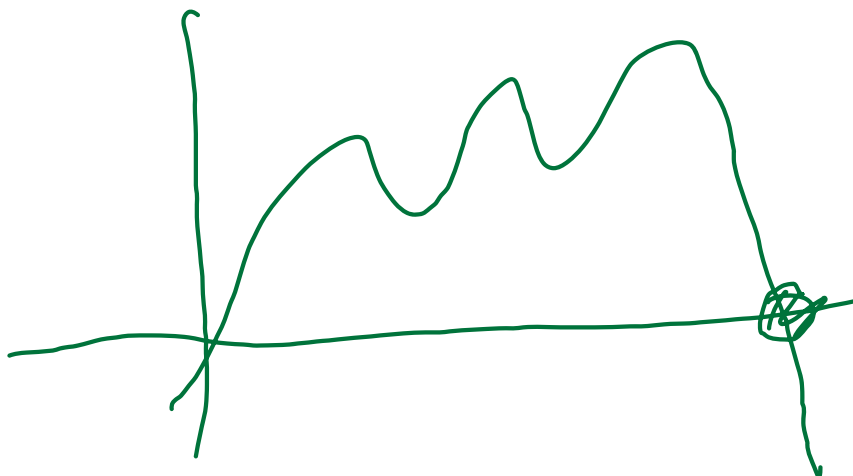
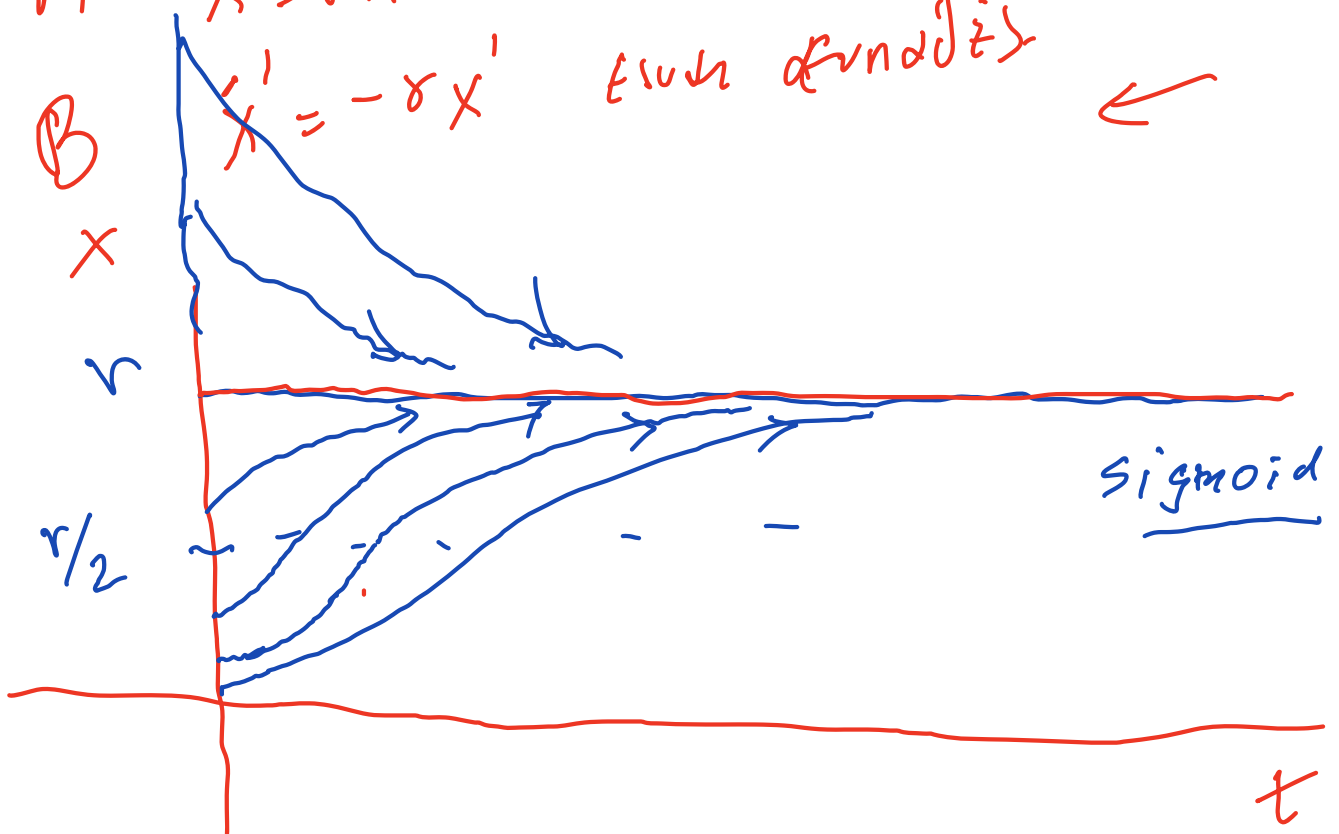
A  $\dot{x}' = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Big|_0 x'$   $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = r - 2x$

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Big|_0 = r > 0$

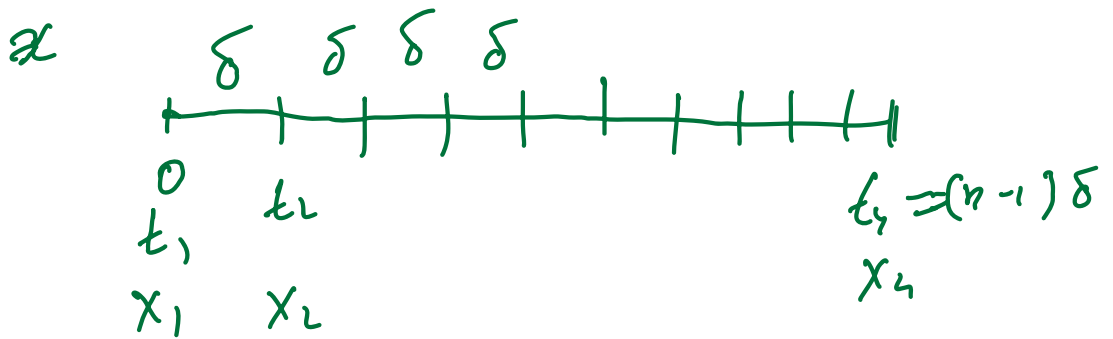
B  $\dot{x}' = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=r} x'$

A  $\dot{x}' = r x'$   $\text{Additiv}$

B  $\dot{x}' = -r x'$   $\text{Euler dividieren}$  ←



$$\dot{x} = v(x) \quad x(0) = x_0$$



Euler

$$\frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{\delta} = v(x_n)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= x_n + \delta v(x_n) \\ x_1 &= x_0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\dot{x} = x(1-x) \quad \frac{dx}{x(1-x)} = dx \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right)$$

$$\log \frac{x}{x_0} - \log \frac{1-x}{1-x_0} = t$$

$$\frac{x}{x_0} \frac{1-x_0}{1-x} = e^t \quad \frac{x}{1-x} = \frac{x_0}{1-x_0} e^t$$

$$x = d - dx$$

$$x(1+d) = d$$

$$x(t) = \frac{x_0 e^t}{1 - x_0 e^t} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x_0 e^t}{1-x_0}}$$