

30/11/15

~~Θεώρημα~~ Έστω $y^{(n)} + f(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)}) = 0$, με f συνεχής
 στο $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^n$

με αρχικές τιμές $y(0) = y_0, y'(0) = y_1, \dots, y^{(n-1)}(0) = y_{n-1}$

Τότε η φ είναι ϵ -λύση του Π.Α.Τ. αν:

- (i) $\exists \varphi^{(n)}$
- (ii) ικανοποιεί τις αρχικές συνθήκες
- (iii) $|\varphi^{(n)}(x) + f(x, \dots)| < \epsilon, \forall x \in [0, 1]$.

Ορισμός: Έστω $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. Θα λέμε ότι το \mathcal{G} είναι ομοιόμορφο

166 συνεχές υποσύνολο του $\mathcal{C}(A, \mathbb{R})$ αν $(\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists \delta > 0)$

$$(\forall x_1, x_2 \in A) : |x_1 - x_2| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \epsilon, \forall f \in \mathcal{G}$$



Θεώρημα: $\mathcal{G} = \{f(x, \dots)\}_{x \in [0, 1]}$ είναι ομοιόμορφο

166 συνεχές και y μια λύση του Π.Α.Τ., τότε

αυτή $(\forall \epsilon > 0)$ έχει ϵ -λύση.

Απόδ. Έστω $\epsilon > 0$, άρα \mathcal{G} ομ. 166 συνεχές $\exists \delta > 0$ με $\delta \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

Από y : λύση του Π.Α.Τ. \Rightarrow

\Rightarrow $|y^{(n)}(x) - P(x)| \leq \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{n}}, P(x) = d_0 + d_1 x + \dots + d_{n-1} x^{n-1}$
 ο. Weierstrass

$$q(x) = y_0 + y_1 x + \frac{1}{2!} y_2 x^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)!} y_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \frac{1}{n!} d_0 x^n + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} d_1 x^{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+v)!} d_v x^{n+v}$$

$$q^{(n)}(x) = P(x)$$

$$q^{(n-1)}(x) = y_{n-1} + \int_0^x P(s) ds \quad \left| q^{(n-1)}(x) - y^{(n-1)}(x) \right| = \left| y^{(n-1)}(x) + \int_0^x P(s) ds - y_{n-1} - \int_0^x P(s) ds \right| < \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\delta_1 \quad |q^{(k)}(x) - y^{(k)}(x)| < \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$d_1 = \max |x_i - y_i|, \quad x_i = 1, \dots, n, \quad \delta_1 \leq \delta(x, y) \leq \sqrt{n} \delta(x, y)$$

Apod: Zilberman cov P.A.T.: $|(y(x), y'(x), \dots, y^{(m-1)}(x)) - (q(x), \dots, q^{(m-1)}(x))| < \delta$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_m) \quad & \left| \underbrace{y^{(m)}}_{o(A064)} + f(x, y, \dots, y^{(m-1)}) - q^{(m)}(x) - f(x, q, \dots, q^{(m-1)}) \right| = \\ & = |q^{(m)}(x) + f(x, q(x), \dots)| \leq |y^{(m)}(x) - q^{(m)}(x)| + |f(x, y(x), \dots, y^{(m-1)}(x)) - f(x, q(x), \dots, q^{(m-1)}(x))| \leq \\ & \leq \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{m}} + \frac{\delta}{2} < \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y''(x) + xy'(x) - x^2 = 0, x \in [0, 1]. \\ y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 0. \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \quad f(x, y, y_2, \dots) = xy - x^2 \right.$$

$$|f(x, y) - f(x, y')| = |(xy - x^2) - (xy' - x^2)| \leq |x||y - y'| \leq |y - y'|$$

Esow $\varepsilon > 0$ $q(x) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \dots + \alpha_n x^n$

$$\begin{aligned} q(0) = 0 & \quad |q''(x) + xq'(x) - x^2| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \\ q'(0) = 0 & \quad \Rightarrow |2\alpha_1 + (2 \cdot 3\alpha_3 + \alpha_5)x + (3 \cdot 4\alpha_5 + \alpha_7 - 1)x^2 + \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=3}^{n-2} (4(k+1)(k+2)\alpha_{k+2} + \alpha_{k-1})x^k + \alpha_{n-2}x^{n-2} + \\ & \quad + \alpha_{n-1}x^n + \alpha_n x^{n+1}| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\alpha_{n-2}x^{n-2} + \alpha_{n-1}x^n + \alpha_n x^{n+1}| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow 2\alpha_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$2 \cdot 3 \alpha_5 + \alpha_7 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_7 = 0$$

$$3 \cdot 4 \alpha_4 + \alpha_6 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_4 = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0, & \lambda = 3k \\ (-1)^{k+1} / 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (3k) \cdot (3k+1), & \lambda = 3k+1 \\ 0, & \lambda = 3k+2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (k+1)(k+2)\alpha_{k+2} + \alpha_{k-1} = 0, & k=3, \dots, n-2 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \alpha_5 + \alpha_2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_5 = 0 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \cdot \alpha_6 + \alpha_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_6 = 0 \\ 6 \cdot 7 \cdot \alpha_7 + \alpha_4 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_7 = -\frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} \end{cases}$$

$\alpha_p \alpha$

$$\alpha_p \alpha \quad |\alpha_n x^{n+1}| < \varepsilon$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$|\alpha_n| < \varepsilon$$

$$v = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (3v)(3v+1)} < \varepsilon$$

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} x^4 - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} x^7 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^k}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (3k)(3k+1)} x^{3k+1}$$

$$\mu \in k \quad z.w. \quad \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (3k)(3k+1)} < \varepsilon$$

$$y(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot \dots \cdot (3k)(3k+1)} x^{3k+1}$$

Θεώρημα: Έστω $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής, $\exists (P_n) \downarrow f \in P_n \Rightarrow f$

Απόδειξη: $|f(x) + \frac{3}{2^{v+1}} - P_v(x)| < \frac{1}{2^{v+1}} = \varepsilon, \forall x \in [0, 1]$.

$$f_v(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{2^v}, v=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$-\frac{1}{2^{v+1}} \leq f(x) + \frac{3}{2^{v+1}} - P_v(x) \leq \frac{1}{2^{v+1}} \Rightarrow P_v(x) \leq f(x) + \frac{3}{2^{v+1}} - \frac{1}{2^{v+1}} =$$

$$= f(x) + \frac{2}{2^{v+1}} = f(x) + \frac{1}{2^v} = f_v(x)$$

$$P_v(x) \geq f(x) + \frac{3}{2^{v+1}} - \frac{1}{2^{v+1}} = f(x) + \frac{2}{2^{v+1}} = f(x) + \frac{1}{2^v} = f_{v-1}(x)$$

Εν) ~~$f_0 \leq P_1(x) \leq f_1(x) \leq \dots \leq P_v(x) \leq f_v(x)$~~ $f_0(x) \geq P_1(x) \geq f_1(x) \geq \dots$
 $\geq \dots \geq P_v(x) \geq f_v(x)$

$$P_v: \varphi \text{ διαιρετός}, v=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\rho_v(P_v, f) = \sup |P_v(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2^{v-1}} \rightarrow 0, v=0, 1, \dots$$

οπότε $P_v \rightarrow f$

$\forall f \in C([0, 1], \mathbb{R}) \exists (P_n) \in P([0, 1]), P_n \rightarrow -f, P_n \downarrow$
 $Q_n = -P_n, Q_n \uparrow, Q_n \rightarrow f$

Πολ. σω. n μεταβλ., $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

Θεώρημα Weierstrass σωων \mathbb{R}^n : $\forall f \in \mathcal{C}([0,1]^n, \mathbb{R})$, $\varepsilon > 0$,
 $\exists P \in \mathcal{P}([0,1]^n)$ π.ω. $\hat{P}(f, P) < \varepsilon$

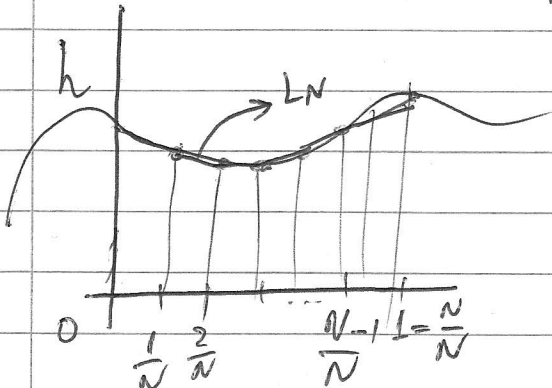
Απόδειξη: Για $n=1$ έχουμε το Θ. Weierstrass

Υποδ. ότι ισχύει για $n=k$

$\forall f \in \mathcal{C}([0,1]^k, \mathbb{R})$, $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists P \in \mathcal{P}([0,1]^k)$, $\hat{P}(f, P) < \varepsilon$

Έστω $h \in \mathcal{C}([0,1]^{k+1}, \mathbb{R})$. Επειδή $[0,1]^{k+1}$ συμπαγές \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow h$ είναι ομοίωτος συνεχής $\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$: $\forall \bar{x}, \bar{y} \in [0,1]^{k+1}$
 $|\bar{x} - \bar{y}| < \delta \Rightarrow |h(\bar{x}) - h(\bar{y})| < \varepsilon$

Έστω $N \in \mathbb{N}$, $[\frac{\lambda}{N}, \frac{\lambda+1}{N}]$, $\lambda = 0, 1, \dots$, $N > \frac{1}{\delta}$, $\delta > \frac{1}{N}$



$$L_N(x_{k+1}) = \sum_{\lambda=0}^N \alpha_\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_k) + \sum_{\lambda=1}^N \alpha_\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_k)$$

$$|x_k - \frac{\lambda}{N}|$$

$$P_N \rightarrow f(\dots)$$