

مثال قانون فامايجول المتكامل المتماثل لا تكامل موهوم

Q. Find the integral equation  $y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = r(t)$ ,  $t \in [a, b]$ .

$$y' + p(t)y + q(t) = 0$$

ان المعادلة التفاضلية

حيث  $p, q, r$  دوال مستمرة على فترة  $I$  مكافئة لـ  $y' + p(t)y + q(t)y = r(t)$

$$\phi(t) = y_0 + \int_{t_0}^t p(s) \cdot \phi(s) \cdot ds - \int_{t_0}^t q(s) \cdot ds$$

$$\phi_0(t) = y_0$$

التي به للتقريب المتتالية

$$\phi_{j+1}(t) = y_0 + \int_{t_0}^t p(s) \cdot \phi_j(s) \cdot ds - \int_{t_0}^t q(s) \cdot ds$$

$t \in I$  لكل  $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

### Uniqueness of Solution:

### Gronwall inequality:

Theorem: - 31

if  $K$  is non negative constant,  $f, g$  are non negative functions on the  $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$  and satisfy

$$f(t) \leq K + \int_{\alpha}^t f(s) \cdot g(s) \cdot ds$$

$$f(t) \leq K e^{\int_{\alpha}^t g(s) \cdot ds}$$

for  $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$ .

proof:-

$$\text{Let } U(t) = K + \int_{\alpha}^t f(s) \cdot g(s) \cdot ds \quad (*)$$

$$f(t) \leq u(t)$$

note that

$$u(\alpha) = k$$

using Fundamental theorem of Calculus on  $(x)$ .

then

$$u'(t) = f(t) \cdot g(t) \quad \alpha \leq t \leq \beta$$

if  $g(t) \geq 0$ .

$$u'(t) \leq u(t) \cdot g(t) \quad \text{on } \alpha \leq t \leq \beta$$

by multiplying both sides

$$u(t) \rightarrow f(t) \cdot g(t)$$

$$e^{-\int_{\alpha}^t g(s) \cdot ds}$$

$$u'(t) e^{-\int_{\alpha}^t g(s) \cdot ds} - u(t) \cdot g(t) \cdot e^{-\int_{\alpha}^t g(s) \cdot ds}$$

$$\leq \left[ u(t) e^{-\int_{\alpha}^t g(s) \cdot ds} \right] \quad \text{then}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ u(t) e^{-\int_{\alpha}^t g(s) \cdot ds} \right] \leq 0$$

by using integration from  $\alpha$  to  $t$ .

$$\left[ u(t) e^{-\int_{\alpha}^t g(s) \cdot ds} - u(\alpha) \leq 0 \right]$$

$$f(t) \leq u(t)$$

$$f(t) \leq u(t) \leq k e^{\int_{\alpha}^t g(s) \cdot ds} \quad \alpha \leq t \leq \beta$$

**Theorem:- 32** *فرض کنید که تابع  $f$  و مشتق آن نسبت به  $y$  در ناحیه  $R$  محدود و پیوسته باشند.*

if  $f, \partial f / \partial y$  are continuous (bounded on  $R$ )

$(R = \{ (t, y) \mid |t - t_0| < \alpha, |y - y_0| < b \})$

Then there exists at most one solution satisfy the following

$$y' = f(t, y)$$

$$y(t_0) = y_0$$

proof:

Let  $\phi_1, \phi_2$  be two solutions of

$$y' = f(t, y)$$

$$y(t_0) = y_0$$

which are defined on  $J, t_0 \in J$

Then

$$\phi_1(t) = y_0 + \int_{t_0}^t f(s, \phi_1(s)) ds$$

$$\phi_2(t) = y_0 + \int_{t_0}^t f(s, \phi_2(s)) ds$$

$$\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t) = \int_{t_0}^t (f(s, \phi_2(s)) - f(s, \phi_1(s))) ds$$

$$|\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t)| \leq \int_{t_0}^t |f(s, \phi_2(s)) - f(s, \phi_1(s))| ds$$

*سواء  $t < t_0$  یا  $t > t_0$*

$$|\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t)| \leq 0$$

*چون  $f$  نسبت به  $y$  محدود و پیوسته است پس  $K = \max |f_y|$  و  $\phi_2 - \phi_1 = 0$*

Using Th. 31.

$$|\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t)| = 0 \quad \forall t \in J$$

$$\phi_2(t) - \phi_1(t) = 0 \quad \forall t \in J$$

$$\phi_2(t) = \phi_1(t) \quad \forall t \in J$$

$$\phi_2 = \phi_1$$