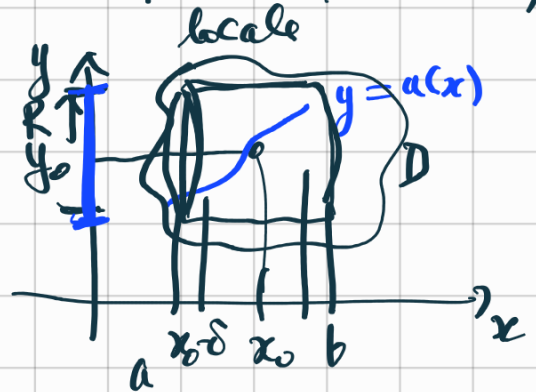


# ANALISI MATEMATICA B

## LEZIONE 77 - 8.4.2022

Teorema di Cauchy-Lipschitz (esistenza e unicità)

$$(*) \begin{cases} u'(x) = f(x, u(x)) \\ u(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$



$$a \leq x_0 \leq b, \quad R > 0$$

$$B = \{ y \in \mathbb{R} : |y - y_0| \leq R \} = [y_0 - R, y_0 + R]$$

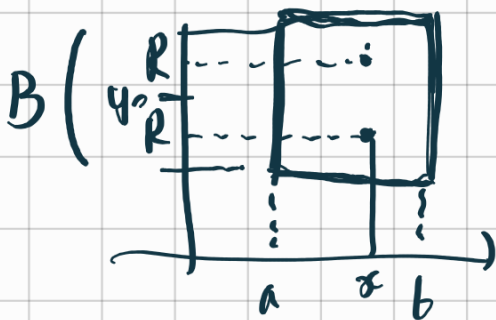
$$f: [a, b] \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f = f(x, y) \quad (y = u(x))$$

Hyp (1)  $f$  è continua

(2)  $f$  è  $L$ -lipschitziana rispetto a  $y$  uniformemente rispetto a  $x$ :

$$\exists L: \forall x \in [a, b]: \forall y_1, y_2 \in B: |f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| \leq L \cdot |y_1 - y_2|$$

[ad esempio se  $f$  è derivabile rispetto a  $y$  e  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  è continuo]




Th esiste  $\delta > 0$  tale che se  $I$  è un intervallo,  $I \ni x_0$   
 $I \subseteq [a, b] \cap [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta]$

$\exists!$   $u: I \rightarrow B$  di classe  $C^1$  che soddisfa (\*)

Def  $f: A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  è continua se  $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in A$   
 $f$  è continua in  $(x_0, y_0)$

continua in  $(x_0, y_0)$  (1)  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0: d((x, y), (x_0, y_0)) < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \epsilon$

$\parallel$   
 $\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}$



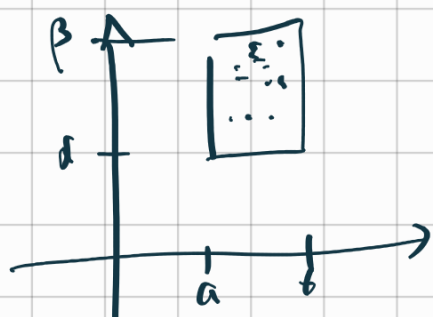
seq. continua in  $(x_0, y_0)$  (2) Se  $(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$  allora  $f(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow f(x_0, y_0)$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_n \rightarrow x_0 \\ y_n \rightarrow y_0 \end{array} \right.$

Teorema (Weierstrass)  $f: [a, b] \times [d, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  continua

ha massimo e minimo.

dim  $S = \sup \{ f(x, y) : x \in [a, b], y \in [d, \beta] \}$



$\exists (x_n, y_n) \text{ t.c. } f(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow S \quad x_n \in [a, b]$

B-W  $\exists x_{n_k} \rightarrow \bar{x} \in [a, b]$

$y_{n_{k_j}} \rightarrow \bar{y} \in [d, \beta]$

$(x_{n_{k_j}}, y_{n_{k_j}}) \rightarrow (\bar{x}, \bar{y})$

$f(x_{n_{k_j}}, y_{n_{k_j}}) \rightarrow f(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$

$\downarrow$   
 $S$

$\downarrow$   
 $S$

□

dim (C-L).

$f: [a,b] \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  é contínua  
 $-M \leq f(x,y) \leq M$

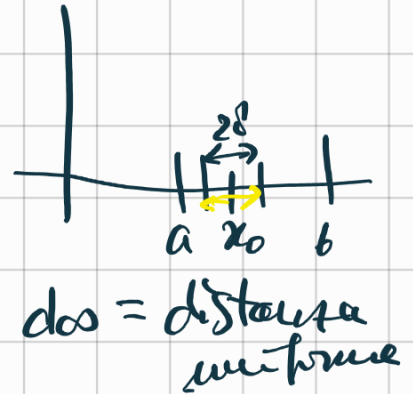
$\exists M: |f(x,y)| \leq M$

Solpo:  $\delta \leq \frac{R}{M}$ ,  $\delta < \frac{1}{L}$ ,  $\delta > 0$ .

Prova qualquer  $I \ni x_0$ ,  $I \subseteq [a,b] \cap [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta]$ .

$X = C(I, B)$

$= \{u: I \rightarrow B, u \text{ contínua}\}$



Vonei definir  $T: X \rightarrow X$

(1)  $T(u) = u \iff$  (\*)

(2) do sia uma contração  
 $dos(T(u), T(v)) \leq L \cdot d(u, v)$   
 $L < 1$

(\*)  $\begin{cases} u'(x) = f(x, u(x)) \\ u(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$

$u \in C^1$  e resolve (\*)  
 $\Downarrow \Uparrow?$   
 $u \in C^0$  e resolve (\*\*)

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

$\int_{x_0}^x u'(t) dt = \int_{x_0}^x f(t, u(t)) dt$

$\parallel$   
 $u(x) - u(x_0) = \int_{x_0}^x f(t, u(t)) dt$   
 $\parallel$   $u \in C^1$

$u(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, u(t)) dt \parallel$  (\*\*)

Se  $u \in C^0$  e  $u \text{ risolvo } (**)$

$t \mapsto f(t, u(t))$  è continua perché  $f$

$$t_n \rightarrow \bar{t} \Rightarrow (t_n, u(t_n)) \rightarrow (\bar{t}, u(\bar{t}))$$

$$f(t_n, u(t_n)) \rightarrow f(\bar{t}, u(\bar{t}))$$

$$x \mapsto \int_{x_0}^x f(t, u(t)) dt \in C^1$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, u(t)) dt \in C^1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u'(x) = f(x, u(x)) \\ u(x_0) = y_0 + 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \textcircled{**}$$

$\textcircled{**}$  si scrive nella forma:  $u = T(u)$

$$T(u)(x) = y_0 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t, u(t)) dt$$

Devo verificare che  $T: X \rightarrow X$  sia ben definito.

$$u \in X = C(I, B)$$

$$(t, u(t)) \in I \times B \subseteq [a, b] \times B$$

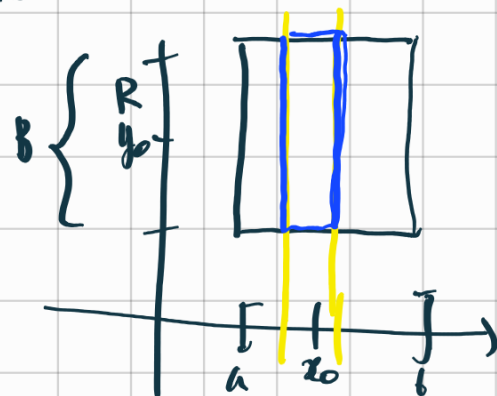
$$t \in I \Rightarrow u(t) \in B \quad f(t, u(t)) \text{ è definita}$$

$$T(u) \in C(I, \mathbb{R}) \quad \text{risolvente}$$

$$T(u) \stackrel{?}{\in} C(I, B) = X$$

$$\left| T(u)(x) - y_0 \right| \leq R$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \forall x \in I \\ |x - x_0| \leq \delta \end{array} \right\}$$



$$|T(u(x)) - y_0| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(t, u(t)) dt \right| \leq \left| \int_{x_0}^x |f(t, u(t))| dt \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{x_0}^x M dt \right| = |x - x_0| \cdot M \leq \delta \cdot M \stackrel{?}{\leq} R$$

$$T: X \rightarrow X$$

$$\delta \leq \frac{R}{M}$$

$T$  é uma contração?  $d_{\infty}(T(u), T(v)) \stackrel{?}{\leq} L' \cdot d_{\infty}(u, v)$   
 com  $L' < 1$ .

$$d_{\infty}(T(u), T(v)) = \sup_{x \in I} |T(u)(x) - T(v)(x)|$$

$$|T(u)(x) - T(v)(x)| = \left| \int_{x_0}^x f(t, u(t)) dt - \int_{x_0}^x f(t, v(t)) dt \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{x_0}^x |f(t, u(t)) - f(t, v(t))| dt \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{x_0}^x L \cdot |u(t) - v(t)| dt \right| \leq \left| \int_{x_0}^x L \cdot d_{\infty}(u, v) dt \right|$$

$$= L \cdot d_{\infty}(u, v) \cdot |x - x_0| \leq L \cdot \delta \cdot d_{\infty}(u, v)$$

$$d_{\infty}(T(u), T(v)) \leq \underbrace{L \cdot \delta}_{L'} \cdot d_{\infty}(u, v)$$

$$\text{se } \delta < \frac{1}{L} \quad L' = L \cdot \delta < 1.$$

$T: X \rightarrow X$  é uma contração

$$d_{\infty}(T(u), T(v)) \leq L \cdot \delta \cdot d_{\infty}(u, v)$$

$X$  com  $d_{\infty}$  é completo

Banach-Caccioppoli:  $\exists! u \in X : T(u) = u.$

$$\begin{matrix} \updownarrow \\ \textcircled{**} \end{matrix} \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{*} \quad \square$$

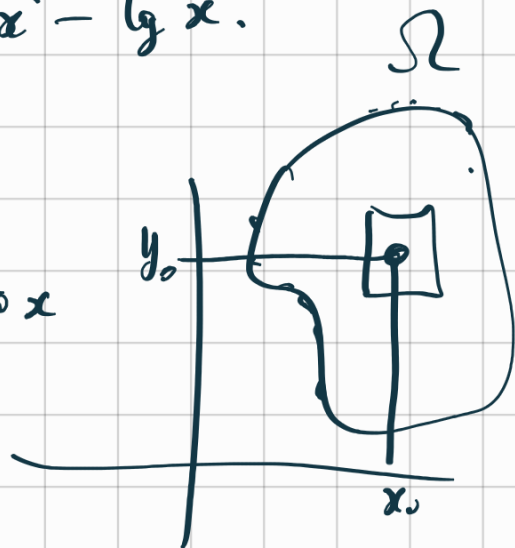
Oss 1 Se  $f: \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  è di classe  $C^1$

allora  $f$  soddisfa le ipotesi del teorema.

Es  $u'(x) = \sin(u(x)) + x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x$   
 $= f(x, u(x))$

$$f(x, y) = \sin(y) + x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x$$

Cosa vuol dire  $C^1$ ?



$f = f(x, y)$   $f$  è continua.

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  esiste ed è continua

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  esiste ed è continua

$$|f(x, y_1) - f(x, y_2)| = \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(c) \right| \cdot |y_1 - y_2|$$

Se  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  è continua ha massimo su un rettangolo

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| \leq L$$

