

Homework Assignments  
**Dynamical Systems I**  
Bernold Fiedler, Hannes Stuke  
<http://dynamics.mi.fu-berlin.de/lectures/>  
**due date: Friday, June 8, 2018**

**Problem 21:** Show that

$$w(t) = \int_0^t \alpha(s)\beta(s) \exp\left(\int_s^t \beta(\sigma) d\sigma\right) ds$$

is the solution of the initial-value problem

$$\dot{w}(t) = \beta(t)(\alpha(t) + w(t)), \quad w(0) = 0.$$

**Problem 22:** Consider the initial-value problem

$$\dot{x} = f(x) := x, \quad x(0) = x_0 := 1$$

on the time interval  $0 \leq t \leq T$ , for fixed  $T > 0$ . Calculate an approximate solution  $x(T)$  analytically

(i) by Picard iteration, i.e. determine the  $n$ -th Picard iterate  $x^{[n]}(T)$  via

$$x^{[k+1]}(t) := x_0 + \int_0^t f(x^{[k]}(\tau)) d\tau, \quad x^{[0]}(t) \equiv x_0;$$

(ii) by implicit Euler scheme, i.e. determine the value  $x_n$  after  $n$  Euler steps of stepsize  $h = T/n$  via

$$x_{k+1} = x_k + hf(x_{k+1}), \quad x_0 = x_0.$$

Compare the approximations  $x^{[n]}(T)$  and  $x_n$  with the explicit value of  $x(T)$ .

**Problem 23:** Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$  be locally Lipschitz continuous. Let  $\bar{t}(x_0)$  denote the maximal time of existence for the solution  $x(t)$  of the initial value problem

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t)) \quad x(0) = x_0.$$

Define  $m := \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N} \bar{t}(x)$  and  $M := \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N} \bar{t}(x)$ . Which values can  $m$  and  $M$  attain?

**Problem 24:** Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$  be locally Lipschitz continuous. Let  $J(x_0) = (\underline{t}(x_0), \bar{t}(x_0))$  denote the maximal interval of existence for the solution of the initial-value problem

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t)), \quad x(0) = x_0.$$

Prove that the map  $x_0 \mapsto \bar{t}(x_0) \in (0, \infty]$  is lower semi-continuous.

*Reminder:* A map  $g$  is called lower semi-continuous at  $x_0$  if

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : (|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow g(x) - g(x_0) > -\varepsilon), & \quad \text{in case } g(x_0) < \infty, \\ \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : (|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow g(x) > 1/\varepsilon), & \quad \text{in case } g(x_0) = \infty. \end{aligned}$$