

## HW 5

1. Consider the ODE  $y' = f(y(t), t)$  on  $[a, b]$  with  $y(a)$  given. Assume that  $f$  is smooth on  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ , and satisfies  $|\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}| \leq L$  on  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ .

- (a) Prove that there is a unique solution on  $[a, b]$ . (We already know there is a solution for some short period of time thanks to existence theorems. Uniqueness is also guaranteed by them. I am asking you to prove that the solution actually exists on  $[a, b]$  where  $b$  is any given number.)
- (b) Suppose we know that  $|y''(t)| + |y'''(t)| \leq M$  for all  $t \in [a, b]$ . (This is not an unreasonable hypothesis if we know about the derivatives of  $f$ .) Then consider the midpoint method  $y_0 = y(t_0)$ ,  $y_n = y_{n-1} + hf(y_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2}f(y_{n-1}, t_{n-1}), t_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2})$  where  $t_n = t_{n-1} + h$ ,  $t_0 = a$ ,  $t_N = b$ . Prove that

$$\left| y(t_n) - y(t_{n-1}) - hf\left(y(t_{n-1}) + f(y(t_{n-1}), t_{n-1})\frac{h}{2}, t_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2}\right) \right| \leq C_1 h^2$$

for some constant  $C$  depending only on  $L, M$ .

- (c) Assume that  $h < 1$ . Prove that  $|y(t_n) - y_n| \leq C_2 h^3 + (1 + C_3 h)|y(t_{n-1}) - y_{n-1}|$  for some constants  $C_2, C_3$  depending only on  $L, M$ .
- (d) Conclude that  $|y(t_n) - y_n| \leq C_4 h^2$  for some constant  $C_4$  depending only on  $L, M, t_1 - t_0$ .

2. Let  $u, v$  be  $C^2[a, b]$  functions satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} (P_1 u')' - Q_1 u &= 0 \\ (P_2 v')' - Q_2 v &= 0, \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where  $P_1 \geq P_2 > 0$  are  $C^1[a, b]$  functions and  $Q_1 \geq Q_2$  are continuous functions. If  $v$  does not vanish at any point in  $[a, b]$ , show that

$$\left[ \frac{u}{v} (P_1 u' v - P_2 u v') \right]_a^b = \int_a^b (Q_1 - Q_2) u^2 dt + \int_a^b (P_1 - P_2) (u')^2 dt + \int_a^b P_2 \frac{(u' v - u v')^2}{v^2} dt. \tag{2}$$

This formula is known as the Picone formula. Prove that either  $u$  is identically zero or  $u$  has at most one zero in  $[a, b]$ . (This is a special case of the Sturm comparison theorem.)