

- ② See line 6, ODE $\begin{cases} y' = y^2 \\ |y(0)| = 1 \end{cases}$ Scheme: exp. Euler scheme

- ④ a) Take $v = v_n \in V_n \subset H^1_0(\Omega)$ into (VF) and subtract (VE) to get (G0)
- b) $\|u - u_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \int_{\Omega} |u - u_n|^2 dx \stackrel{(\text{G0})}{=} \int_{\Omega} (I - \Pi_n I)'(u - u_n) dx \stackrel{\text{Fib. 5.6.10}}{=} \int_{\Omega} (I - \Pi_n I)'(u - u_n) dx$
- c) $\|u - u_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \stackrel{c-3}{\leq} \| (I - \Pi_n I)' \|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|u - u_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C \cdot h \|I''\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|u - u_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \stackrel{\text{interpolation}}{\leq} C \cdot h \|u - u_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|u - u_n\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

- (5) fnc. finite n^o of discontinuity and limits to left/right $\exists$
exp. order: $|f(t)| \leq M \cdot e^{\alpha t}$ if $t \geq T$
 $f(t) = e^{-5t}$ is cont. and of exp. order $\alpha = 5$
for such fct $LT \exists!$

$$\textcircled{6} \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}(s) = \mathcal{L}\{e^{3t}\}(s) + \mathcal{L}\{\cos(6t)\}(s) - \mathcal{L}\{e^{3t}\cos(6t)\}(s) = \frac{1}{s-3} + \frac{s}{s^2+36} - \frac{(s-3)}{(s-3)^2+36}$$

$\uparrow$
 linearity
 $\uparrow$
 Table
 + shift

2) Yes since one has $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{\alpha F(s) + \beta G(s)\}(t) = \alpha \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}(t) + \beta \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{G(s)\}(t) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\textcircled{3} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}(t) = 6 \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\}(t) + 19 \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+2}\right\}(t) + \frac{8}{3} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+4}\right\}(t) = 6 \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\}(t) + 19 e^{-2t} + \frac{8}{3} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+4}\right\}(t)$$

$\uparrow$
 linearity
 $\uparrow$
 Table

2) 2L-periodic $a_0 = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) dx \xrightarrow{2L=p} a_0 = \frac{1}{p/2} \int_{-p/2}^{p/2} f(x) dx$

3) $f(x)$ odd $\Rightarrow a_n = 0 \quad \forall n=0,1,2,\dots$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{\pi}\right) dx \stackrel{\text{by part}}{=} \dots, 2(-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{n} \Rightarrow f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2}{n} \sin(nx)$$

1) (BVP) $\begin{cases} S''(x) = 6x \\ S(0) = S(\pi) = 0 \end{cases}$

$$S(x) = Ax^3 + Bx + Cx + D \Rightarrow S(x) = x^3 - x$$

PDE) $\begin{cases} V_t - V_{xx} = 0 \\ V(0,t) = 0, V(1,t) = 0 \\ V(x,0) = f(x) = S(x) \end{cases}$