

Math 211

Lecture #7

Existence & Uniqueness

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Qualitative Analysis

- Do solutions always exist?
- How many solutions are there?
 - ◆ To an initial value problem.
- Can we predict the behavior of solutions without having a formula?

Existence Theorem

Theorem: Suppose the function $f(t, y)$ is defined and continuous in the rectangle R in the ty -plane. Then given any point $(t_0, y_0) \in R$, the initial value problem

$$y' = f(t, y) \quad \text{with} \quad y(t_0) = y_0$$

has a solution $y(t)$ defined in an interval containing t_0 . Furthermore the solution will be defined at least until the solution curve $t \rightarrow (t, y(t))$ leaves the rectangle R .

Mathematics and Proof

- Theorems are proved by logical deduction.
- All of mathematics comes from a small number of very basic assumptions.
 - ◆ Called *axioms* or *postulates*.
- True of all parts of mathematics.
 - ◆ An algebraic derivation is an example of a proof.
- Definitions are not theorems.

Existence of a Solution

- The **existence theorem** does not guarantee an explicitly defined solution.
- In the proof, the solution is constructed as the limit of a sequence of explicitly defined functions.
- Frequently no explicit formula is possible.
- An ordinary differential equation is a function generator.

Interval of Existence

- Example: $y' = 1 + y^2$ with $y(0) = 0$.
- RHS $f(t, y) = 1 + y^2$ is defined and continuous on the whole ty -plane. The rectangle R can be any rectangle in the plane.
- Solution $y(t) = \tan t$ “blows up” at $t = \pm\pi/2$.
- Thus the size of the rectangle on which $f(t, y)$ is continuous does not say much about the interval of existence.

Uniqueness of Solutions

- How many solutions does an initial value problem have?
- The uniqueness of solutions to an initial value problem is the mathematical equivalent of being able to predict results in science and engineering.
- The uniqueness of solutions to a differential equation model is equivalent to a system being causal.

Example of Non-uniqueness

- Initial value problem

$$y' = y^{1/3} \quad \text{with} \quad y(0) = 0.$$

- The constant function $y_1(t) = 0$ is a solution.
- Solve by separation of variables to find that

$$y_2(t) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{2t}{3}\right)^{3/2} & , \text{ if } t > 0 \\ 0 & , \text{ if } t \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

is also a solution.

Uniqueness Theorem

Theorem: Suppose the function $f(t, y)$ and its partial derivative $\partial f / \partial y$ are continuous in the rectangle R in the ty -plane. Suppose that $(t_0, x_0) \in R$. Suppose that

$$x' = f(t, x) \quad \text{and} \quad y' = f(t, y),$$

and that

$$x(t_0) = y(t_0) = x_0.$$

Then as long as $(t, x(t))$ and $(t, y(t))$ stay in R we have

$$x(t) = y(t).$$

Geometric Interpretation

- Solution curves cannot cross.
- They cannot even touch at one point.
- $y' = (y - 1)(\cos t - y)$ and $y(0) = 2$. Show that $y(t) > 1$ for all t .
- $y' = y - (1 - t)^2$ and $y(0) = 0$. Show that $y(t) < 1 + t^2$ for all t .

E & U for Linear Equations

Theorem: Suppose that $a(t)$ and $g(t)$ are continuous on an interval $I = (a, b)$. Then given $t_0 \in I$ and any y_0 , the initial value problem

$$y' = a(t)y + g(t) \quad \text{with} \quad y(t_0) = y_0$$

has a unique solution $y(t)$ *which exists for all $t \in I$.*

- Notice that the RHS is

$$f(t, y) = a(t)y + g(t), \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = a(t).$$

These are continuous for $t \in I$ and all y .

DFIELD5

Get a geometric look at existence and uniqueness.

Theorem: Suppose $f(t, y)$, $\partial f/\partial y$ are continuous in the rectangle R . Let

$$M = \max_{(t,y) \in R} \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(t, y) \right|.$$

Suppose that (t_0, x_0) and (t_0, y_0) both lie in R , and

$$x' = f(t, x), \quad x(t_0) = x_0 \quad \&$$

$$y' = f(t, y), \quad y(t_0) = y_0.$$

Then as long as $(t, x(t))$ and $(t, y(t))$ stay in R we have

$$|x(t) - y(t)| \leq |x_0 - y_0| e^{M|t-t_0|}.$$

Continuity in Initial Conditions

- **Inequality:** $|x(t) - y(t)| \leq |x_0 - y_0|e^{M|t-t_0|}$.
- The good news:
 - ◆ By making sure that x_0 and y_0 are very close we can make the solutions $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ close for t in an interval containing t_0 .
 - ◆ Solutions are *continuous in the initial conditions*.

Sensitivity with Respect to Initial Conditions

- **Inequality:** $|x(t) - y(t)| \leq |x_0 - y_0|e^{M|t-t_0|}$.
- The bad news:
 - ◆ As $|t - t_0|$ increases the RHS grows exponentially.
 - ◆ Over long intervals in t the solutions can get very far apart. Solutions are *sensitive to initial conditions*.