

$$(3) \quad \phi(y) = \int_0^1 x^2 (y^4 - (y')^2) \quad y \in C^1([0,1])$$

$$D_h \phi(y) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(y+th) - \phi(y)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^1 x^2 [(y+th)^4 - (y'+th')^2 - y^4 + (y')^2]$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^1 x^2 [y^4 + 4ty^3h + 6t^2y^2h^2 + 4t^3yh^3 + t^4h^4 - y^4 - (y')^2 - 2ty'h' - t^2(h')^2 + (y')^2]$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 x^2 [4y^3h + 6ty^2h^2 + 4t^2yh^3 + t^3h^4 - 2y'h' - t(h')^2]$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^2 (4y^3h - 2y'h') \leftarrow \text{Gâteauxova derivace}$$

Ukážeme, že  $h \rightarrow D_h \phi(y)$  je Fréchetova derivace

$$\phi(y+h) - \phi(y) - D_h \phi(y) = \int_0^1 \chi^2 [6y^2 h^2 + 4yh^3 + h^4 - (h')^2]$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\| \dots \| \leq \int_0^1 \chi^2 [6y^2 h^2 + 4|y| \|h\|^3 + h^4 + (h')^2]$$

$\|h\| = \|h\|_\infty + \|h'\|_\infty$

$$\leq \int_0^1 6\|y\|^2 \|h\|^2 + 4\|y\| \|h\|^3 + \|h\|^4 + \|h\|^2$$

$$\leq C \|h\|^2 \quad \text{pro } \|h\| \leq 1$$

Tedy  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(y+h) - \phi(y) - D_h \phi(y)}{\|h\|} = 0$

$$(b) \quad \Phi(y) = \int_0^1 (y')^2 + yy' + (y'')^2, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) = \sinh 1$$

$$S(x, y, z) = y^2 + yz + z^2 \quad S_y = 2y + z \quad S_z = y + 2z$$

$$E-L \rightarrow 0 = S_y(x, y, y') - (S_z(x, y, y'')) = 2y + y' - (y + 2y'')$$

$$S_{zz} = 2 > 0 \rightarrow 0 = 2y + y' - y' - 2y'' = 2y - 2y''$$

↑  
není potřeba

$$y = y'', \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) = \sinh 1$$

$$y = A \sinh x + B \cosh x \quad y(0) = 0 \rightarrow 0 = B$$

$$\sinh 1 = y(1) = A \sinh 1 \rightarrow A = 1$$

Jediné řešení je tedy  $y = \sinh x$

$$(7) \quad \phi(y) = \int_2^3 \frac{x^3}{(y')^2}, \quad y(2) = 4, \quad y(3) = 9$$

potřebujeme  $y' \neq 0$  na  $[2,3]$ , tedy  $y' > 0$ ,  
nebo  $y' < 0$  na  $[2,3]$  ( $y'$  spojitá).

Protože  $y(2) < y(3)$  uvažujeme jen  $y' > 0$ .

$$S(x, y, z) = \frac{x^3}{z^2} \quad S_y = 0 \quad S_z = -2 \frac{x^3}{z^3}$$

$$E-L \rightarrow 0 = - \left( -2 \frac{x^3}{(y')^3} \right)' \rightarrow \frac{x^3}{(y')^3} = C$$

$$C (y')^3 = x^3 \quad y(2) = 4, \quad y(3) = 9$$

$$y' = Dx \rightarrow y = Ax^2 + B$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 4 = y(2) = 4A + B \\ 9 = y(3) = 9A + B \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow A = 1, B = 0$$

Jediné řešení má tedy tvar  $y = x^2$

$$(8) \quad \phi(y) = \int_1^2 x^2 (y')^2 + 2yy' \quad y(1)=1, y(2)=2$$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 z^2 + 2yz \quad f_y = 2z \quad f_z = 2x^2 z + 2y$$

$$E-L \rightarrow 0 = 2y' - (2x^2 y' + 2y)' = 2y' - (2x^2 y')' - 2y'$$

$$(f_{zz} = 2x^2 > 0 \quad x \in [1, 2]) \quad 2x^2 y' = C$$

$$y' = \frac{D}{x^2} \quad y(1)=1, y(2)=2$$

$$y = -\frac{D}{x} + E$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 = -D + E \\ 2 = -\frac{D}{2} + E \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow D=2, E=3$$

Jedine řešení má tvar  $y = -\frac{2}{x} + 3$

$$(9) \quad \Phi(y) = \int_{-1}^1 2y^2 + x^2(y')^2 \quad y(-1) = -1, \quad y(1) = 1$$

$$S(x, y, z) = 2y^2 + x^2 z^2 \quad S_y = 4y \quad S_z = 2x^2 z$$

$$E-L \rightarrow 0 = 4y - (2x^2 y')'$$

$$S_{zz} = 2x^2 > 0 \text{ pouze na } (-1, 0) \text{ a } (0, 1)$$

na těchto intervalech tedy máme  $y \in C^2$  a

$$0 = 4y - 4xy' - 2x^2 y''$$

uvážujeme ot. nadjit.

$$x^2 y'' + 2xy' - 2y = 0, \quad y(-1) = -1 \quad x \in [-1, 0) \\ y(1) = 1 \quad x \in (0, 1]$$

Obecné řešení je  $y = Ax + \frac{B}{x^2}$

$$\Gamma \quad y = X^\lambda \Rightarrow X^2 \lambda(\lambda-1) X^{\lambda-2} + 2X \cdot \lambda \cdot X^{\lambda-1} - 2X^\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda + 2\lambda - 2 = 0 \rightarrow 0 = \lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = (\lambda-1)(\lambda+2)$$

$$\lambda = 1, -2$$

Chceme  $C^1$  funkci na  $[-1,1]$ , tedy  $B=0$   
a  $A$  musí být stejné na  $[-1,0)$  a  $(0,1]$

Okrajové podmínky dávají  $y = X$ .

(ož opárdu řeší  $0 = 4x - (2x^2)'$

(ve skutečnosti vidíme, že  $y \in C^2$  na  $[-1,1]$ )

$$(10) \quad \phi(y) = \int_{-1}^1 y^2 (2x - y')^2 \quad y(-1) = 0, \quad y(1) = 1$$

$$f(x, y, z) = y^2 (2x - z)^2 \quad f_y = 2y (2x - z)^2$$

$$f_z = -2y^2 (2x - z)$$

$$E-L \rightarrow 0 = 2y (2x - y')^2 - (-2y (2x - y'))'$$

$$y(-1) = 0, \quad y(1) = 1$$

Splūņuje funkcce  $f = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{na } [-1, 0] \\ x^2 & \text{na } (0, 1] \end{cases}$