

28.

$$\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^m f(x) = g(x) ; \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{L} + \text{dodávka Jordanova} \\ \text{pod. podm:} \\ y(0) = y'(0) = \dots = y^{(m-1)}(0) = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

$$p^m F = G$$

$$F = \frac{1}{p^m} G$$

$$F = \mathcal{L}[y]$$

$$G = \mathcal{L}[g]$$

$$\text{vzoreček: } \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{t^{m-1}}{(m-1)!}\right] = \frac{1}{p^m}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{t^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} * g = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \int_0^t (t-s)^{m-1} g(s) ds.$$

Důkaz: prokázat vzoreček: \*)

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t \varphi(t,s) ds = \varphi(t,t) + \int_0^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \varphi(t,s) ds;$$

$$\text{odtud: } f'(t) = 0 + \frac{1}{(m-2)!} \int_0^t (t-s)^{m-2} g(s) ds$$

$$\vdots$$

$$f^{(m-1)}(t) = \int_0^t g(s) ds$$

$$f^{(m)}(t) = g(t).$$

+

\*) důkaz (nějak) ne děláme.

Intenziv:  $F(t) := \int_0^t \varphi(t, \rho) ds$ ; kde  $\varphi \in C^1$ .

Potom  $F'(t) = \varphi(t, t) + \int_0^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \varphi(t, \rho) ds$ .

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{dů: } \frac{1}{h} [F(t+h) - F(t)] &= \frac{1}{h} \left[ \int_t^{t+h} \varphi(t, \rho) ds - \int_0^t \varphi(t, \rho) ds \right] \Bigg| \rightarrow \varphi(t, t) \\ &+ \frac{1}{h} \int_0^t [\varphi(t+h, \rho) - \varphi(t, \rho)] ds \Bigg| \rightarrow \int_0^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \varphi(t, \rho) ds \end{aligned}$$

+ delní průměrná věta; nyní

$$\frac{1}{h} \int_t^{t+h} [\varphi(t+h, \rho) - \varphi(t, \rho)] ds \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{důd.}$$