1.

(a) Show that there is more than one solution of the initial-value problem

$$\dot{u}(t) = u^{\alpha}(t), \quad u(0) = 0,$$

on  $t \ge 0$ , where the number  $\alpha$  satisfies  $0 < \alpha < 1$ .

(b) Show that there is at most one solution of the initial-value problem

$$\dot{u}(t) = -u^{1/3}(t), \quad u(0) = u_0,$$

on  $t \geq 0$ .

2.

(a) Show that if the function f(t, s) satisfies

$$(f(t,u) - f(t,v))(u-v) \le K(u-v)^2,$$
(1)

then there is at most one solution of the initial-value problem

$$\dot{u}(t) = f(t, u(t)), \quad u(0) = u_0,$$

on  $t \geq 0$ .

(b) Describe in terms of monotonicity properties the functions f(t, u) for which the condition (1) holds.

(c) Show that if

$$|f(t,u) - f(t,v)| \le K|u - v|,$$
(2)

for some constant K, then there is at most one solution of the initial-value problem

$$\dot{u}(t) = f(t, u(t)), \quad u(0) = u_0,$$

on any interval of the form  $|t| \leq T$ .

(d) Describe in terms of growth-rate properties the functions f(t, u) for which the condition (2) holds.

3. Let u(t) and v(t) be solutions of the initial value problems

$$\dot{u}(t) + \sin(u(t)) = 0, \quad u(0) = u_0,$$
$$\dot{v}(t) + \sin(v(t)) + \frac{1}{10}\sin(10v(t)) = 0, \quad u(0) = u_0$$

Estimate the difference |u(t) - v(t)| for  $0 \le t \le T$  in terms of  $u_0 - v_0$ .