

Ἦν ῥε' Δεκεμβρίου εἰς τοὺς Αἴνους καὶ νῦν Ἰηχοῦ

22 Δεκεμβρίου 1950

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a study of the
 properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the
 equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + g(x)$$
 where $g(x)$ is a given function. It is shown that
 if $g(x)$ is continuous and $f(x)$ is bounded,
 then $f(x)$ is continuous. This result is
 proved by using the method of successive
 approximations.

In the second part of the paper the author
 considers the problem of the existence and
 uniqueness of solutions of the initial value
 problem for the system of ordinary differential
 equations

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = F(x, y)$$
 where $F(x, y)$ is a vector function. It is
 shown that if $F(x, y)$ is continuous and
 satisfies a Lipschitz condition, then there
 exists a unique solution of the initial value
 problem.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a
 study of the properties of the function
 $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + g(x)$$
 where $g(x)$ is a given function. It is shown
 that if $g(x)$ is continuous and $f(x)$ is
 bounded, then $f(x)$ is continuous. This
 result is proved by using the method of
 successive approximations.

In the fourth part of the paper the author
 considers the problem of the existence and
 uniqueness of solutions of the initial value
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 equations

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = F(x, y)$$
 where $F(x, y)$ is a vector function. It is
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 satisfies a Lipschitz condition, then there
 exists a unique solution of the initial value
 problem.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a
 study of the properties of the function
 $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + g(x)$$
 where $g(x)$ is a given function. It is shown
 that if $g(x)$ is continuous and $f(x)$ is
 bounded, then $f(x)$ is continuous. This
 result is proved by using the method of
 successive approximations.

In the sixth part of the paper the author
 considers the problem of the existence and
 uniqueness of solutions of the initial value
 problem for the system of ordinary differential
 equations

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = F(x, y)$$
 where $F(x, y)$ is a vector function. It is
 shown that if $F(x, y)$ is continuous and
 satisfies a Lipschitz condition, then there
 exists a unique solution of the initial value
 problem.