

18.3 Numerisk approksimasjon

(6.)

De fleste ODL-er kan ikke løses analytisk!

Trenger numeriske metoder.

Problem:

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) & , \quad x \in (a, b) \\ y(a) = y_0 & , \quad x = a \end{cases}$$

Approximasjon: gir:

$$y(x+h) \stackrel{\text{Taylor}}{=} y(x) + y'(x)(x+h-x) + \frac{1}{2}y''(s)(x+h-x)^2$$

$$\stackrel{y=f'}{=} y(x) + h \cdot f(x, y(x)) + \frac{1}{2}h^2 y''(s)$$

$$(4) \quad \approx y(x) + h \cdot f(x, y(x)) \quad \text{når } h \text{ liten}$$

La "tangentialinje"

$$(4) \quad h = \frac{b-a}{N} \quad (\text{steglengde})$$

$$\text{og } x_0 = a, \dots, x_n = a + nh, \dots, x_N = b, \dots, x_N = b$$

Da er: $y(x_0) = y_0$ og $y(x_1) = y_0 + h \cdot f(x_0, y_0) = y_1$

$$y(x_0+h) \stackrel{(4)}{\approx} y_1 = y_0 + h \cdot f(x_0, y_0) \quad (h=b)$$

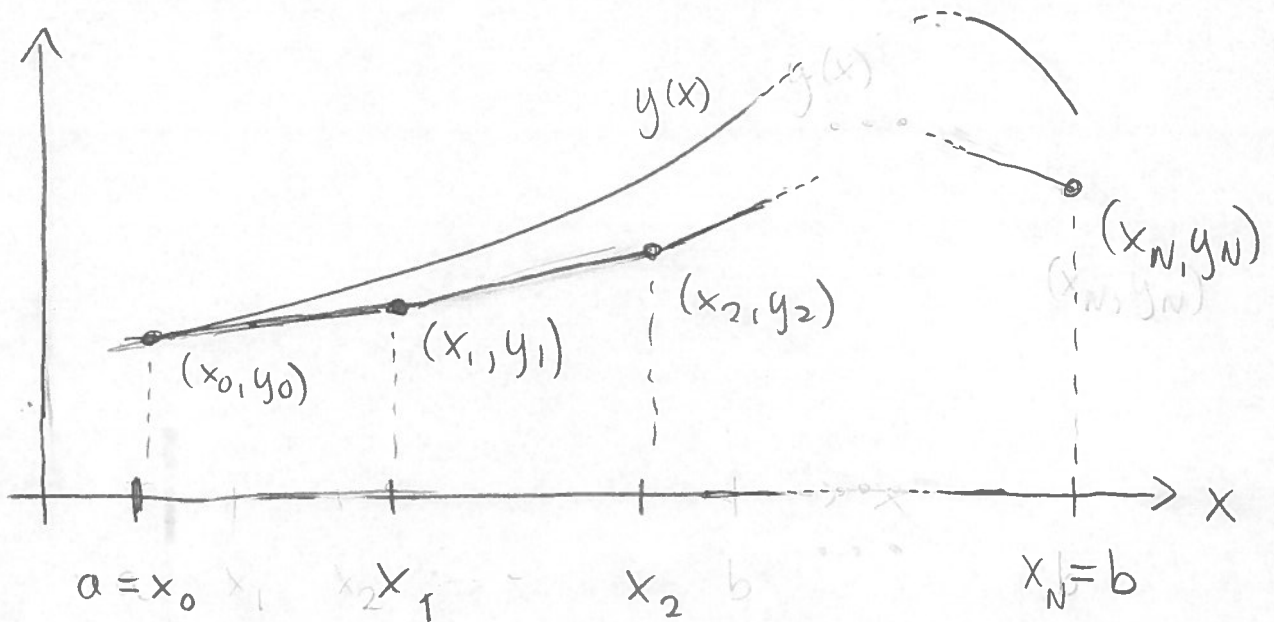
$$y(x_0+2h) \stackrel{(4)}{\approx} y_2 = y_1 + h \cdot f(x_1, y_1)$$

⋮

Eulers metode:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$(y_0 = y(a))$$



Feil: $\max_{n=0, \dots, N} |y(x_n) - y_n| \leq K \cdot h \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} 0$ $\in L(b-a)$

[der $K = \frac{1}{2} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |y''(x)| e^{L(b-a)}$ og $L = \max_{y \in \mathbb{R}} |f'(y)|$.]

Eks. 10: $y' = x + y, \quad x \in (0, 1); \quad y(0) = 0$

$h = \frac{1-0}{10}$: $x_0 = 0, \quad y_0 = 0$

$x_1 = \frac{1}{10}, \quad y_1 = y_0 + h(x_0 + y_0) = 0 + \frac{1}{10}(0 + 0)$

$x_2 = \frac{2}{10}, \quad y_2 = 0 + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{1}{10} + 0 \right) = \frac{1}{100}$

$x_3 = \frac{3}{10}, \quad y_3 = \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{10} \left(\frac{2}{10} + \frac{1}{100} \right) = \frac{31}{1000}$

⋮

8.)

Ekstakt	$x = 1, y(1) \approx 0,718$
$h = \frac{1}{10}$	$x_{10} = 1, y_{10} \approx 0,634$
$h = \frac{1}{20}$	$x_{20} = 1, y_{20} \approx 0,676$
$h = \frac{1}{50}$	$x_{50} = 1, y_{50} \approx 0,701$
Ekstakt	$x = 1, y(1) \approx 0,718$

Mindre $h \Rightarrow$ bedre approx. |
 men
flere steg |