

Soluciones 2

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Ejercicio 7. Hoja 2

$$Y'(t) = \lambda Y(t) \quad Y(0) = 1, \quad t \geq 0, \quad \lambda < 0$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{C} \quad \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) < 0$$

$$Y(t) = e^{\lambda t} \quad t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow Y(t) \rightarrow 0$$

① Euler

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(t_n, y_n) = y_n + h(\lambda y_n) = (1 + h\lambda) y_n \rightarrow y_n = (1 + h\lambda)^n \cdot 1$$

$\hookrightarrow y_n \rightarrow 0$ cuando $n \rightarrow \infty$?

$$\text{Esto ocurre si } |1 + h\lambda| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < 1 + h\lambda < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2 < h\lambda < 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad h < \frac{2}{|\lambda|}$$

$$\text{Caso } z = h\lambda \quad R(\lambda h) = 1 + h\lambda \Leftrightarrow R(z) = 1 + z \quad \text{función de estabilidad}$$

② Euler implícito

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) = y_n + h\lambda y_{n+1} \rightarrow (1 - h\lambda) y_{n+1} = y_n$$

$$y_{n+1} = (1 - h\lambda)^{-1} y_n \rightarrow y_n = (1 - h\lambda)^{-n} \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

Ejercicio 7. Hoja 2

$$y_n \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow |(1-h\lambda)^{-n}| < 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 < |1-h\lambda| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0' \quad & 1-h\lambda > 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 > h\lambda \quad \checkmark \\ & 1-h\lambda < -1 \Leftrightarrow 2 < h\lambda \quad \times \end{aligned} \Rightarrow y_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ siempre}$$

La función de estabilidad del Euler implícito $R(z) = \frac{1}{1-z}$ $z = h\lambda$

③ Trapecio

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} (f_n + f_{n+1}) = y_n + \frac{h}{2} (\lambda y_n + \lambda y_{n+1})$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{h\lambda}{2}\right) y_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{h\lambda}{2}\right) y_n \rightarrow y_n = \left(\frac{1 + \frac{h\lambda}{2}}{1 - \frac{h\lambda}{2}}\right)^n \cdot 1$$

$$\left| \frac{1 + h\lambda/2}{1 - h\lambda/2} \right| < 1 \rightarrow z = h\lambda \quad R(z) = \frac{1 + z/2}{1 - z/2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{función de estabilidad} \\ \text{del trapecio} \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{2+z}{2-z}$$

Necesito que $\left| \frac{2+h\lambda}{2-h\lambda} \right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} -2+h\lambda < 2+h\lambda < 2-h\lambda \\ -4+2h\lambda < 2h\lambda < 0 \end{array}$

siempre ocurre
para $\lambda < 0$

Ejercicio 1. Hoja 3

Ejercicio 2. Condición suma

$$Z_{n+1} = Z_n + h \sum_{i=1}^s K_i b_i \quad z_n = \begin{pmatrix} t_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} f \\ f(t, y(t)) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_i^{(1)} = F^{(1)}(Z_n + h \sum_{j=1}^s a_{ij} K_j) = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} + h \sum_{i=1}^s b_i \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ K_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t_n + h \\ y_n + \sum_{i=1}^s b_i K_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z_i = y_n + h \sum_{j=1}^s a_{ij} f(t_n + c_j h, y_j)$$

$$Z_i = Z_n + h \sum_{j=1}^s a_{ij} F(Z_j)$$

$$Z_{i1}^{(1)} = t_n + h \sum_{j=1}^s a_{ij}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_s \end{pmatrix}$ son los pasos de la ecuación autónoma

$t_n + c_i h$ y q es el mismo algoritmo en las componentes solución

$$c_i = \sum_{j=1}^s a_{ij}$$

Ejercicio 3. RKE 3 pasos

Ejercicio 4.