```
emp. 1
       Агзашов Вариант 11.
Bagava: Uncuerus pennes zagary Konn:
                     y' = 50y(x - 0,6)(x - 0,85) = f(x,y)
                    y(0) = 0,1
                    асед. методании: 1) метод Эйлера;
                                                                             2) nemog Koun;
3) nemog Theŭropa IV nopregka
    1) Haugen morrioe pennerene zagarn Komu:
                  \frac{dy}{dx} = 50y(x-0,6)(x-0,85) = \frac{dy}{y} = 50(x-0,6)(x-0,85)dx = \frac{dy}{dx}
       => \ln |y| = \int 50(x-0.6)(x-0.85)dx = 50\int (x^2-1.45x+0.51)dx =
     = 50\left(\frac{x^{3}}{3} - 1,45\frac{x^{2}}{2} + 0,51x\right) + C = \frac{50}{3}x^{3} - \frac{145}{4}x^{2} + \frac{51}{2}x + C = 
= y = e^{\frac{50}{3}x^{3} - \frac{145}{4}x^{2} + \frac{51}{2}x}.
= y = e^{\frac{50}{3}x^{3} - \frac{145}{4}x^{2} + \frac{51}{2}x}.
= y = 0,1.e^{\frac{50}{3}x^{3} - \frac{145}{4}x^{2} + \frac{51}{2}x}
= y = 0,1.e^{\frac{50}{3}x^{3} - \frac{145}{4}x^{2} + \frac{51}{2}x}
 2) Uccuegyen nemogor:
         - Abstori remog Firepa: y_{n+1} = y_n + h \cdot f(x_n, y_n)
         - Memog Flower: y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2} f(x_n, y_n))

- Memog Flewopa \mathbb{Z}[x]: y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n) + \frac{h^2}{2} f_x(x_n, y_n) + \frac{h^3}{3!} f_{xx}(x_n, y_n) + \frac{h^3}{3!} f_{xx}(
                                                                                                            +\frac{h^{q}}{4!}\int_{xxx}^{m}(x_{n},y_{n})
   I. Hopagok mortiscimu
                                                                                                                                                                                                     f(x_n, y_n) = y_n
               · Abrion nemog Finepa y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n)
                            i=0: y=(x-xn)=> 1=1+h.0- lepro
                            i=1: y=x-x_n, f(x_n,y_n)=1=) h=0+h-bepare
                            y = (x - x_n)^2, f(x_n, y_n) = 2(x - x_n) = h^2 = 0 + h \cdot 2 \cdot 0 - Helegino
                - поридок мотьюеми = 1
             · Memog From y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}f(x_n, y_n))
                                  i=0: y=1=> 1=1+h.0 - Bepro
                                   i=1: y= x-xn, h=0+h.1 - Bepro
                                   (=2: y=(x-xn)2, h2=0+h.h- Bepro
                                                       y = 2(x-xn)
                                                        f(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}f(x_n, y_n)) = y' |_{(\overline{x_n}, \overline{y_n})} = 2(\overline{x_n} - x_n) =
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 $= 2(x_n + \frac{h}{2} - x_n) = h$ 

f"= 120 (x-Xn)

=) породок тогности = 4

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II. O-yemoù rubo emo u A-yemoù rubo emo
Memog Finepa:
      y_{K+1} = y_K + hf(x_K, y_K)
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- Метоу Этера еходить с первым породком

- memog 0-yemoù rub

1x+1=1x=> 1=1=> 0-yem

- memog A-yemoù rub

DE pacau. Tect yp-e y'= xy yx+1 = yx + hhyx = yx (1+ hh)  $xapyp: p^{K+1} = p^{K}(1 + \lambda h)$ P= 1+ 24

> 11+ Xh 1 = 1 D= 1 sh: 11+ sh1 = 13 7 Trebus, -> memogree A.yem. ige Music = {xe(: Rex=0}

2) Memog From

 $y_{\kappa+1} = y_{\kappa} + h f(x_0 + \frac{h}{2}, y_{\kappa} + \frac{h}{2} f(x_{\kappa_1} y_{\kappa}))$ 

- сходител со вторили поредком - О-устойчив (проверка пак дне предогдущего метода)

- He A-yemourul

Эво примении метод к тест. ур-10 у'= ху  $y_{k+1} = y_k + h\lambda \left(y_k + \frac{h}{2}\lambda y_k\right) = y_k \left(\frac{(\lambda h)^2}{2} + (\lambda h) + 1\right)$ D = (h)2 + (h)+1, nyonu 2= hh

D= {zel: |2/2+2+1/<16 Muel & D

Bozsenen Ze Neel: Z= -√2+i√2 u gokamen, 200 2 € D  $V(2) = \left| \frac{z^2}{2} + z + 1 \right| = \left| \left( \frac{z}{12} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{z}{12} \cdot \sqrt{2} + 2 - 1 \right| = \left| \left( \frac{z}{12} + 2 \right)^2 - 1 \right| =$ = = +1 = +3

 $\left|\frac{20}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\right| = \left|\frac{\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\right| = \left|i\right| = 1$  $\left|\frac{20}{\sqrt{2}} + 3\right| = \left|\frac{-\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} + 3\right| = \left|2 + i\right| = \sqrt{4 + 1} = \sqrt{5}$ 

V(20) = | = +1 | = +3 | = \( \overline{1} \display 1 = \) memog re A-yemoŭrub

) Memog Meinopa IV nopregna - CX. C 4 nopregram - 0 - yemoù rub - A - yemourub?  $y' = \lambda y = f(x,y) - Tect. yp-e$ yk+1= yk + hyk + 2 2yk + 1 13yk + 24 14yk f = ly = lf = l-ly = l2y  $f'' = \lambda \cdot y'' = \lambda (y')' = \lambda f' = \lambda \cdot \lambda^2 \cdot y = \lambda^3 y$  $f''' = \lambda y''' = \lambda (y')'' = \lambda f'' = \lambda \cdot \lambda^3 y = \lambda^9 y$  $P^{k+1} = P^{k} \left( 1 + (\lambda h) + \frac{(\lambda h)^{2}}{2} + \frac{(\lambda h)^{3}}{6} + \frac{(\lambda h)^{4}}{24} \right)$  $p = 1 + (\lambda h) + \frac{(\lambda h)^2}{2} + \frac{(\lambda h)^3}{6} + \frac{(\lambda h)^4}{24}$ nyome Z= 1h

D=(26C: 1+2+=2+=3+=1)<13

Eun ga, no nemog A-yomotivub (no orphgenemus)

$$y' = f(x,y) = 50y(x-0,6)(x-0,85)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} s(x,y) = 50(s(x,y)(x-0,6)(x-0,85) + y(2x-1,45))$$

$$\frac{d^{2}}{dx^{2}}s(x,y) = 50\left(\frac{d}{dx}s(x,y)(x-0.6)(x-0.85) + 2s(x,y)(2x-1.45) + 2y\right)$$

$$\frac{d^3}{dx^3} s(x,y) = 50 \left( \frac{d^2}{dx^2} s(x,y) (x-0,6)(x-0,85) + \frac{d}{dx} s(x,y) (2x-1,45) + 2s(x,y) + 2s(x,y) \right) =$$

$$+ 2 \frac{d}{dx} s(x,y) (2x-1,45) + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot s(x,y) + 2s(x,y) + 6 \cdot s(x,y) \right)$$

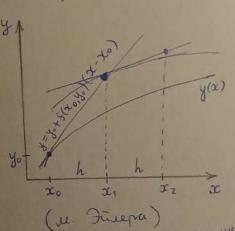
$$= 50 \left( \frac{d^2}{dx^2} s(x,y) (x-0,6)(x-0,85) + 3 \frac{d}{dx} s(x,y) (2x-1,45) + 6 \cdot s(x,y) \right)$$

Методы по быстроте смодиности рактируютья Celgyroupen oбразон!

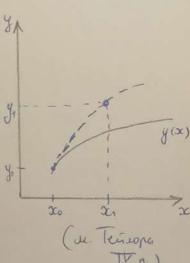
1. Memog Meinopa IV nopregka;

2. Memog Komm; 3. Memog Finepa (abroni).

Это можно объяснить обративникь к геанетрической интерпретации игетодов.



(u. Koum) Ha kangan ware



eremoge Firepa oburaence no kacamenstioner go repecurence  $c = x = x_{k+1}$ 

B memoge From raxangon more never your reno Mac. Torek (XX, Yx), a no racamenonom y T. (xx+ \frac{h}{2}, \widetilde{g}\_{\mu})

B nemoye Techeopa yme re no mer. Kacamensnon glumence, a no "Kacamentrony nourrony"