

Regioni di assoluta stabilità di due metodi di Predizione e Correzione

Paolo Ghelardoni

Dipartimento di Matematica Applicata “U.Dini”

Università di Pisa

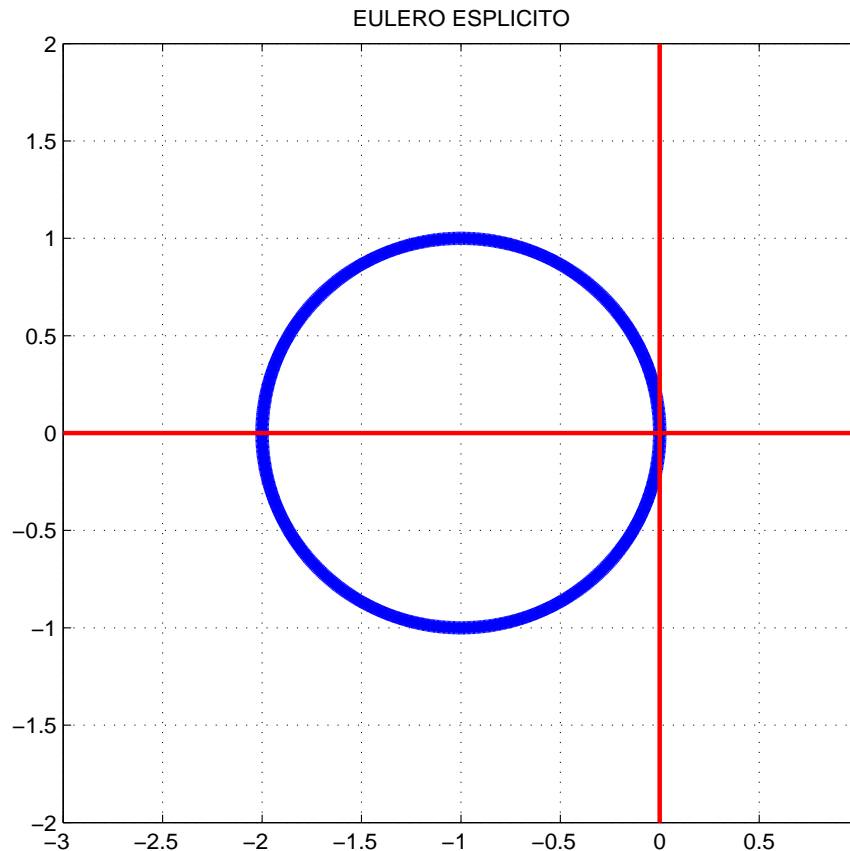


Metodo di Eulero Esplicito

● $y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(t_n, y_n)$

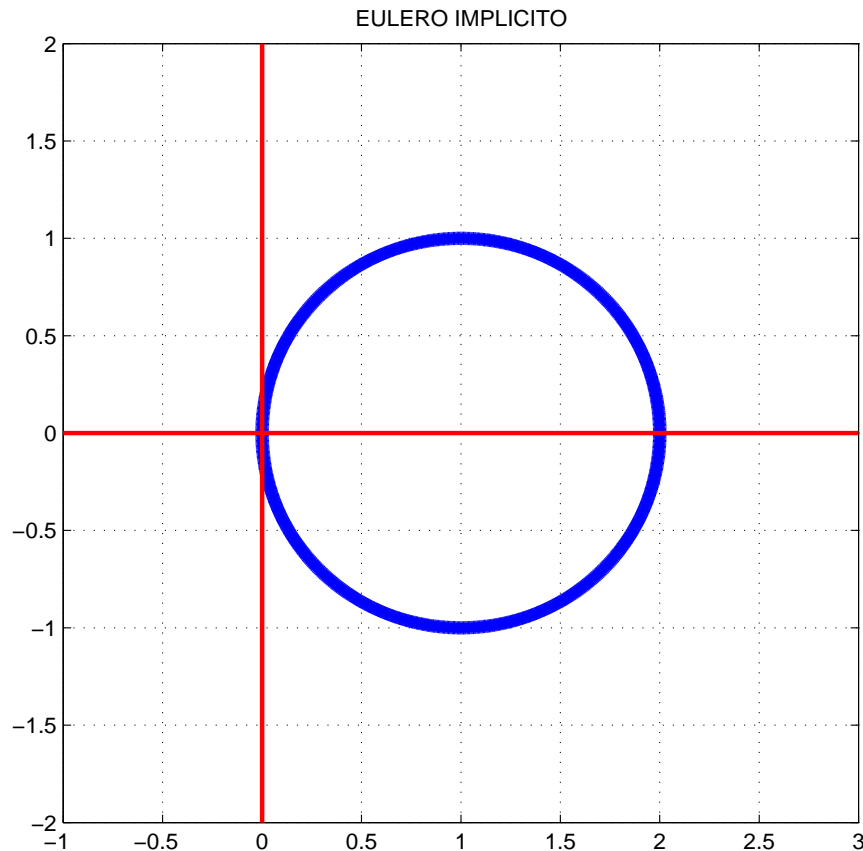
● $\pi(q, \mu) = \mu - 1 - q$

● *Boundary Locus*



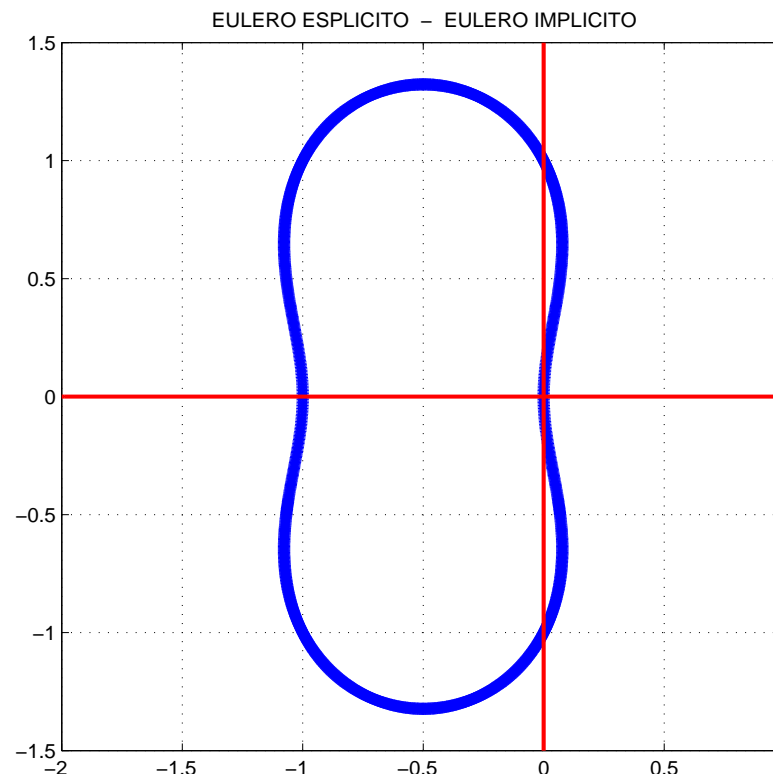
Metodo di Eulero Implicito

- $y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1})$
- $\pi(q, \mu) = (1 - q)\mu - 1$
- *Boundary Locus*

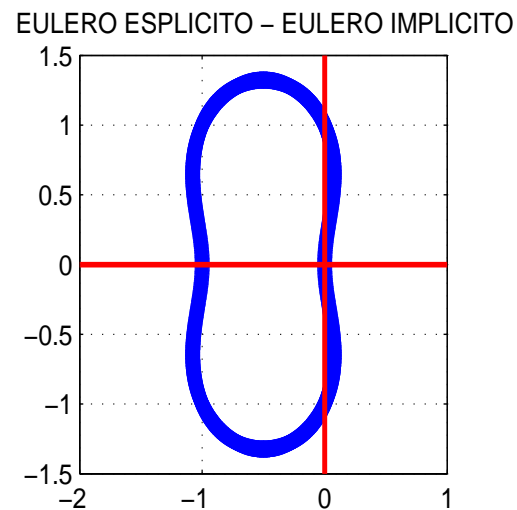
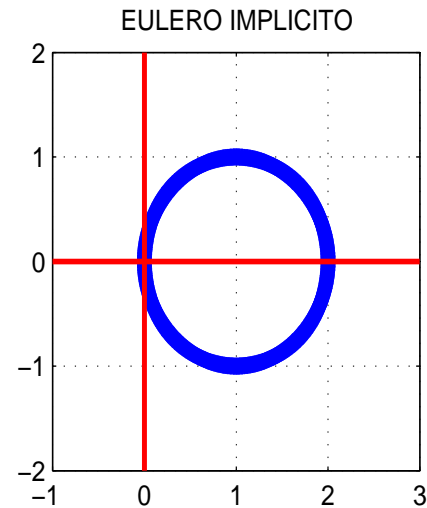
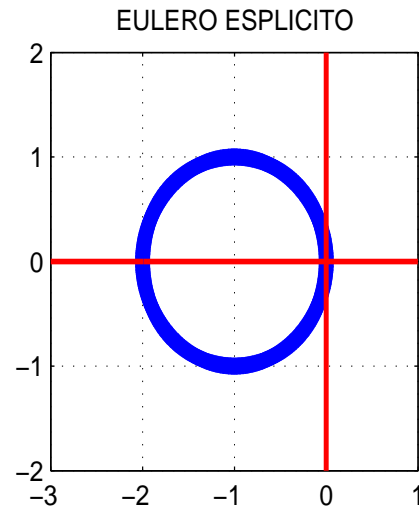


Eulero Esplicito - Eulero Implicito

- Predittore: $y_{n+1}^* = y_n + hf(t_n, y_n)$
- Correttore: $y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}^*)$
- $\pi(q, \mu) = \mu - 1 - q - q^2$
- *Boundary Locus*

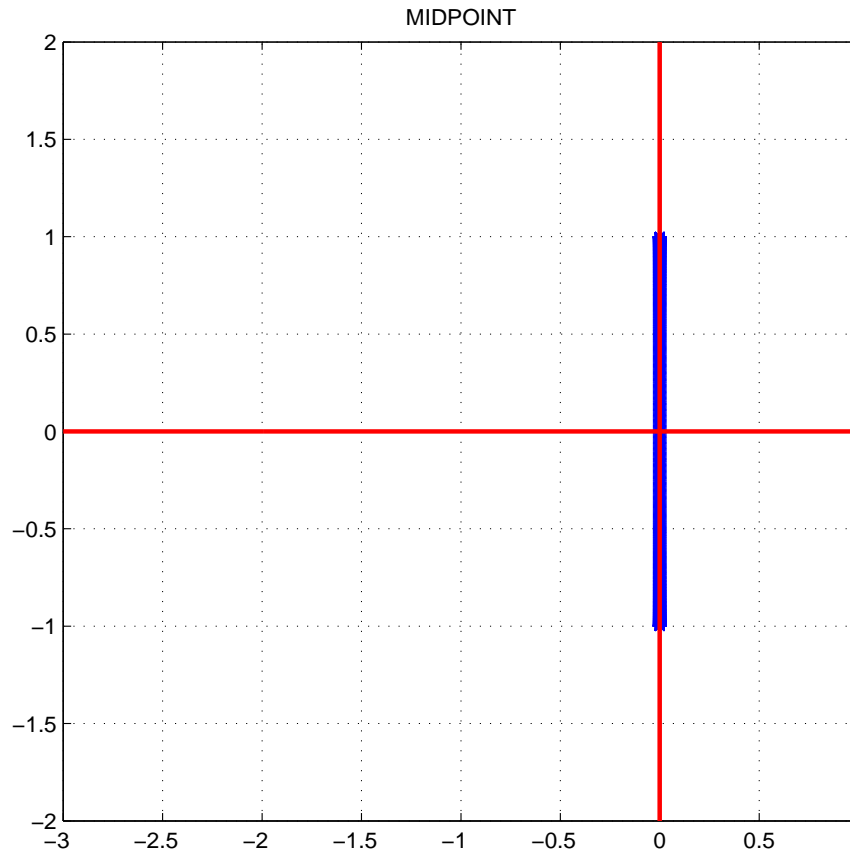


Eulero Esplicito - Eulero Implicito



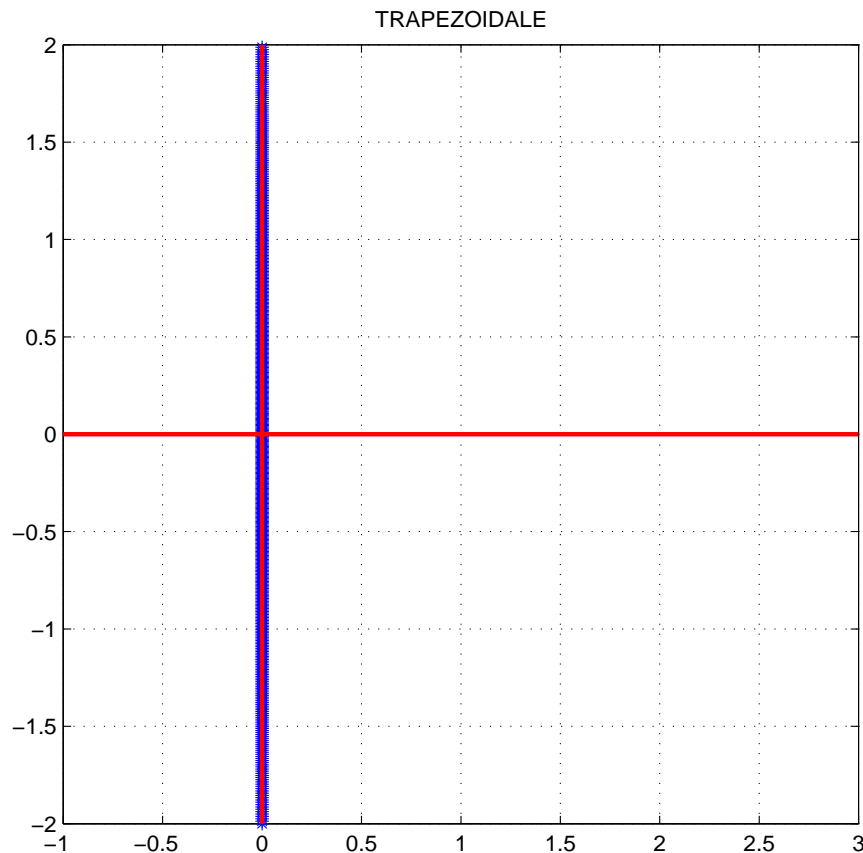
Formula Midpoint

- $y_{n+2} = y_n + 2hf(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1})$
- $\pi(q, \mu) = \mu^2 - 2q\mu - 1$
- *Boundary Locus*



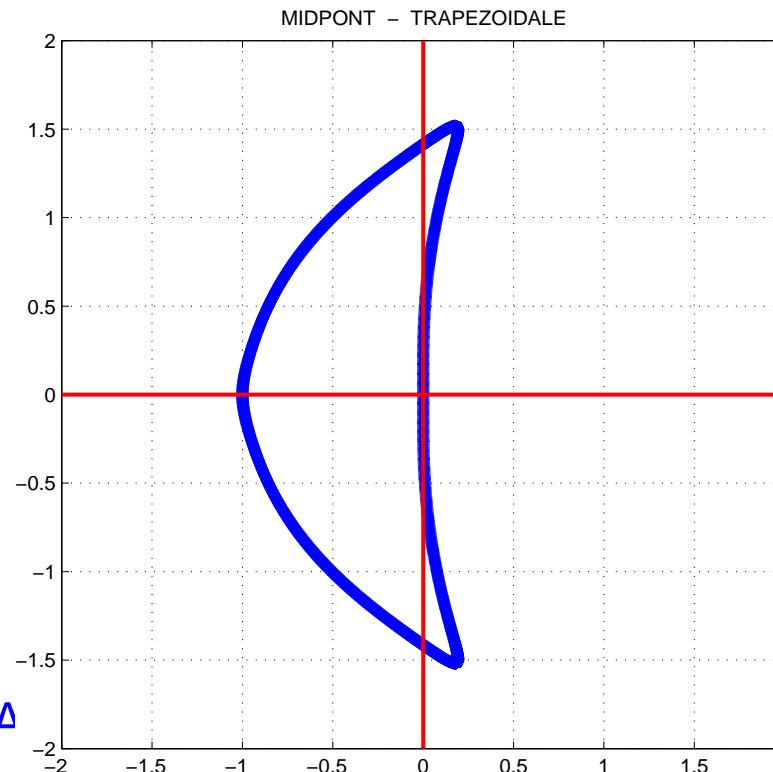
Formula Trapezoidale

- $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} (f(t_n, y_n) + f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}))$
- $\pi(q, \mu) = (2 - q)\mu - (2 + q)$
- *Boundary Locus*



Midpoint - Trapezoidale

- Predittore: $y_{n+2}^* = y_n + 2hf(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1})$
- Correttore:
$$y_{n+2} = y_{n+1} + \frac{h}{2} (f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) + f(t_{n+2}, y_{n+2}^*))$$
- $\pi(q, \mu) = \mu^2 - (1 + \frac{q}{2} + q^2)\mu - \frac{q}{2}$
- *Boundary Locus*



Midpoint - Trapezoidale

