Preven h= 1/4 is columen 4, 42:

Metods de multipas

Pornem al con d'una sola 100 (8 generalités automortionnet a mistema d'EDD).

(artiderem el problema de Courty o de volta initial:

(71 = f(x,y)

(701=70

recob] 7 EIR, 70 EIR, f:[a,b]xIR - ole s'us función from suan per augurer l'existencia innicitat de solution.

This are her with end unetods d'used per pre el cotant de Try nomes depenie del volor de (x, Yn). The alte possibilitet s' utilities mes part entenois (uper tent, jo colarlos) per colar l'exempers Try; exercis del metods de multipier.

Considerem metods multipor lived, de k passo pre son definit per u apassure del tips: (MM) | 7 (a) = 70

K

That = \(\times \) \(tont s'ha de rendere l'éprais. En ajust con gomena metode imptal. Li Bozo, llam Try ste gillada i g din metode eptret. Fem ma altre observaire en el une tods de multipar que no passa en el metodo d'un par: per coloner 7 mg succession es k puis entering (& preven a auxorde de multiper auxo le parsos), i per tont el metode no i gricolle pe coluler 7,72,774. Quest els colubrem friconnent our on unebode d'in page Jue dipni el moteri ordre que el métode de multiar fue stem considerant

Pel que la a l'error i l'indre del metode tenni el réprient resultat

Terrema

Sign a tot XE [a,6)

 $\gamma(x+h) - \frac{k}{z-1} \vee_i \gamma(x-(i-1)h) - h \sum_{c=0}^{k} \beta_i f(x-(i-1)h) = c=0$ = O(hPH), pEN, (low) el métade d'integració Considerat to whe p.

Metods d'Adams-Barhforth

La forma més corrent de generor metodes de moltras s' la sepient: integrem el PVI /71=f(x,y) en [xy, xny] $\frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n+1} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n+1}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n+1}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) = \int_{x_{n}}^{x_{n}} \frac{1}{2} \left(x_{n} \right) \left(x_{n} \right)$

on P(x) s'u colinomi fue groxima f(x, y(x))

Pe exemple, and forma d'obtenir equest phismi s' la la plusió en el port xu, ..., xn-ck-1, fre uprem equierpoiet out part. Preven Plx, et polinomi de promék-1 que satisfà = n-(k-1):n

 $T(x_i) = f(x_i, y_i)$ to le xorxa (Xi, f(xi, yi)) e's de elphismi interpleder

(= n- (k-1) + n

l'appointue d'équel métore des dons. Y(a)=7, Yn+=7,+ J P(v) dx, N=0:N-1

-Air per exemple, si k=1, el polisioni BCx, te pron so iper tent & la contat f(xn, yn) = P(x) (for fre for P(xi)= f(xi,7i) i=n) i ('djønime 1'acin

for is proposent el métode d'Enter. En equel con, h=1, d=1, p=0, h=1 (spanil la notair de (MM)) 23 tracta d'un metode d'un par

- Si le=2, el phiomi Par, te gran El i ha de sahiler P(xn)= ((xn, yn), P(xn-1)= f(xn-1, ynn).
Perent la Roinnla de Laproupe per obtent el

polismi intepolador.

 $P(x) = \int (x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}) \frac{x - x_n}{x_{n-1} - x_n} + \int (x_n, y_n) \frac{x - x_{n-1}}{x_n - x_{n-1}}$

Ara integral P(x) entre xn i xny obterior l'apartine $\begin{cases} \gamma(Q) = 70 \\ \gamma_{n+1} = \gamma_n + \frac{h}{2} \left[3 \int (x_n, y_n) - \int (x_{n-1}, y_{n-1}) \right], n = 1 + N - 1 \end{cases}$ Are d'acred and (MM) $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = 0$ $\beta_0 = 0$, $\beta_1 = \frac{3}{2}$, $\beta_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$. ¿ levi u metode de 2 posso. un metade de 3 passon _ E. k=3, s'oblé de forma arielys $\begin{cases} Y(a)=70 \\ Y_{n+1}=J_n+\frac{h}{12} \left[23f(x_{n},y_n)-16f(x_{n-1},y_{n-1})+5f(x_{n-2},y_{n-2}) \right] \\ x=2+N-1 \end{cases}$ - L k=4, robte un métade de 4 poisso: 7n+1=7n+ 24 [55 f(xn,7n)-59 ((xn-1, 4n+) +37 ((xn-2,4n-2)--9 [(xn-3,7n-3)], v=3=N-1 Agusts franks & coverien pr metods d'Adams-Bashfirth. l'ordre d'équet metals considerà amb el nombre de nods considerat a la intepolació, e a di, k.

Per exemple, Si k=2, Levi 2 nots i desensolpont per Taylor d'voltent de x, remlte que $\frac{Y(x+h) - Y(x)}{h} = Y'(x) + \frac{h}{2} Y''(x) + O(h^2)$ $\frac{3}{2} \int (x_i y(y)) - \frac{1}{2} \int (x-h)(x-h) =$ = 3 1 (x, y(x)) - 1 1 (xh, y(x) - y'(x)h + O(hy) = 7(x-h) = 7(x) - 7'(x) (+0(h2) $= \frac{3}{2} \int (x, y(x)) - \frac{1}{2} \int (x, y(x)) - \frac{1}{2} \int f_{x}(x, y(x)) (-h) +$ + fo (x,y(x)) [-y'(x) h+ o(h')] + o(h') = $= \{(x_{1}y(x_{1}) + \frac{h}{2} [l_{x}(x_{1}y(x_{1}) + l_{y}(x_{1})y'(x_{1})] + O(h^{2})\}$

le tont, de coro a quier el terrema de la p.19:

 $\frac{Y(x+h)-Y(x)}{h} - \frac{1}{2} \left[3f(x,Y(x)) - f(x-h,Y(x-h)) \right] =$

= 7'(x) + \frac{1}{2}7''(x) + O(h2) - \frac{1}{2}(x,7(x)) + \frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{2}(x,7(x)) + \frac{1}{2}[\f

P'(x) = L(x, y(x)) = 0 P'(x) = L(x, y(x)) = 0 $P(x) = L(x, y(x)) = y''(x) = L_x(x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) = y''(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) = 0$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) = 0$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) = 0$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))y'(x)$ $P(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x)) + \int_{0}^{\infty} (x, y(x))$

En jewal i denotie el terrema seprent Terrema. El metode d'Ademi-Bashforth de k nods te