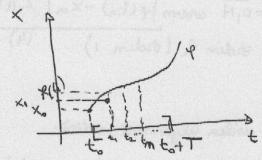
Metoda Euler pentru aproximarea solutivi unei probleme Bauely pentru cavalli diferentiale

Fix problems bounday:
$$\begin{cases} x' = f(t, x) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$
 (1)



4(.): [6, 6,+7] -> R solution pt (1)

Problema: pt to <t, <t2 <... < t N = to + T sā debermenām muste ×1, ×21... 1×n

case sã aproximente q(t,), q(t2),..., q(tp)

Bonsideram divisione educationata on Hounds on pasul $h = \frac{t_0 + T - t_0}{H} = \frac{T}{H} + \frac{t_m}{H} = \frac{t_m}{H}$

Pentous intervaled $[t_n t_{m+1}]$ aroun: $\int_{t_m}^{t_{m+1}} f(t,x)(t) dt = \int_{t_m}^{t_m} x'(t) dt = x(t) \Big|_{t_m}^{t_{m+1}} = x(t_{m+1}) - x(t_m) = x(t_m)$

=) $\times (f^{\omega+1}) = \times (f^{\omega}) + \int_{f^{\omega+1}}^{f^{\omega}} f(f^{\omega}) df =) \times (f^{\omega}) = \times (f^{\omega}) + \int_{f^{\omega+1}}^{f^{\omega}} f(f^{\omega}) df =) \times (f^{\omega}) = \times (f^{\omega}) + \int_{f^{\omega}}^{f^{\omega}} f(f^{\omega}) df =) \times (f^{\omega}) = \times (f^{\omega}) + \int_{f^{\omega}}^{f^{\omega}} f(f^{\omega}) df = 0$ Stm4 & S(+), x(+))d+ = f (+*, x(+*))

Le considera replasia aptrocimatura;

$$\times_{m+1} \approx \chi(t_{m+1})$$

$$\times_{m+1} = \times_m + \chi \cdot \int (t_m \times_m)$$

· (Futi-fu) & f (fulxw). h Prin warrate, soberna numetica Eulez explicità este:

Testuma de aptroximate prin metoda Eulez

J:DCRXR -> R continua

28, 22 sunt due continue

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( hunt indeplinite conditable &.
Bounday - Picard)
DI = [to-a, tota] x [xo-l, xo+l] = D
W = \text{Ymb} \left[ f(f(x)) \right]
: Columna de apropio mare (3) de mai sus
Fix 9: [to -T, to +T] -> R white unice a color extente q unicitate est arigurata
 de the Cauchy-Picard
  Le considera apporcimentea (xm) orm < M dota de (3).
   Atunci I a constanta A70 astfa incht pt dicare m=0, M anem/2(tn)-xn/ LA4
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                (4)
   unde k_m = k_0 + m \cdot h, h = \frac{1}{N} (adica metoda Euler este de gradin h (statin 1)
     In particular arem 19(60+T)-xn/2 A.h (5)
  = 1) 21 continua pe D(=) J'est frantie Lipschitz in al doilea argument, adică:
                ILX>0 a.s. If (t,x1)-f(t,x2) | L | | | | | | (t,x1), (t,x2) \in D1 (6)
          2) If continua pe D_1 =  f est function diposoluite in primul argument, adica: \frac{1}{2} Li \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}
  Lema 1: Fie Xo, X1, ..., Xx date de (3)
                 In conditible testermei de aprestimate anem:
|x_m - x_o'| \leq M \cdot m \cdot h , \forall m = \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{N}
DEM: . Pt m=0: |x0-x0|=0 & M.O. &=0
                         Pt m=1: |x1-x0|= th |x0+h.f(to,x0) -x0|= h.lf(to,x0)| <
(3) =) x1=X0+h.f(to,x0)
          dim (3) =) X1 = X0+ h. f(40, x0)
            M.h = M.1. h
                                                                                                                                                       4 M.m. h of demonstrom pentry
         Tresupement proprietatea A pentru n: |Xm-x0|
m+1, adiea: |Xm+1-xm| & M. (m+1). h
              |Xm+1x0|= | (xm+1-xm)+(xm-x0)| = |xm+1-xm|+ |xm-x0) = |xm+4
             Avem:
           1xmxx
          = h 1 f (tm,xm) 1 + M.m. h = h. M+M. m. h = M. (m+1). h &
```

lema 2: In conditiile the de aproximate I 8 70 a.i.: cues 4 26.10.2011 1 State & (f & (f)) 9 - + & (f = 6(fm)) (FB. + 51 NW = 014-1 chair must B= L, + La.M Din th de medie (decorece f extra continua)= $\exists t^* \in C_{tm}, t_{m+1} \exists a \bar{i}$. $\int_{tm}^{t_{m+1}} f(t, \gamma(t)) dt =$ $= \int (t^*, \gamma(t^*)) \cdot (t_{m+1} - t_m) = h \cdot \int (t^*, \gamma(t^*)).$ odeci mt/ ∫tm f(t, p(t)) dt - 2. f(tm, f(tm)) |= | = 1. f(t*, f(t*))-h. f(tm, f(tm)) |= mt/ ∫tm f(t, p(t)) dt - 2. f(tm, f(tm)) |= | = 1. f(t*) f(t*) f(tm) f(t = f. | f(+, 9(+*)) - f(+m, 9(+*)) + f(+m, 9(+*)) - f(+m, 7(+m)) = = 8. [18(+, 6(+,)) - 8(+w,6(+,))] + 18(+w,6(+,)) - 6(+w,4(+w))]] = < h (L1/+-tm/+ L2/9(+*)-9(+m) Aplicam th hagrange functier of pe t+m, t*I: Ice (tm (+*) as & (+m) - 4 (+*) = 4 (c) (+m-+*) 1 = |= & (L1 & + L2 | 4 (c) | | + m-t* |) = & (L, & + L2 & | f (c, y (c)))) = = & (1) = > p(c) = f(c, p(c)) < h2 (L, + L2 · M) = h2.8 1 Dem th de convergentà in metada Euler

Hobern

E Ka = / 4 (\$\frac{1}{2}m) - \times nn \, m - 0, N

erecolea care he face dans lo momentaltri, de folivere aproximação \times nn live la valeria

exacte 4 (\frac{1}{2}m)

C La constante de secretario de contrato de la contrato del contrato del contrato de la contrato del contrato del contrato del contrato del contrato de la contrato del contrato de la contrato del contrato del contrato de la contrato

T. bautam & relate de recurenta contre Emri of Em

Arem: 9 (tm+1) = 9 (tm) + 5tm+1 pt f (t, 9(t)) dt } => Em+1 = 19 (tm+1) - xm+1 |=

Xm+1 = Xm + h. f(tm | Xm)

II. Dem prim industre ca:

$$Em = \frac{(1+hl_2)^{2}-1}{hl_2}$$
 $R = 0$
 $R = 0$

Presupernem propietatea Apt n a adem pt mal:

The m: En \(\lefta \frac{(1+\hat{h}\lefta)^{\defta}-1}{\hat{h}\lefta} \). Bh^2 a dem pt m + 1:

En \(\lefta \frac{(1+\hat{h}\lefta)^{\defta}-1}{\hat{h}\lefta} \) Bh^2

En \(\lefta \frac{(1+\hat{h}\lefta)^{\defta}-1}{\hat{h}\lefta} \) Bh^2

Averm: din tel de tembenta de la
$$T$$
:

$$E_{m+1} = E_{m} \left(1 + h L_{2} \right) + B h^{2} \leq \frac{\left(1 + h L_{2} \right)^{m} - 1}{h L_{2}} = B h^{2} \left(1 + h L_{2} \right) + B h^{2}} \left(\frac{1 + h L_{2}}{h L_{2}} \right)^{m+1} = B h^{2} \left(\frac{1 + h L_{2}}{h L_{2}} \right)^{m+1} - \frac{1 - 1 + h L_{2}}{h L_{2}} + \frac{1 - 1 + h L_{2}}{h L_{2}} = B h^{2} \frac{\left(1 + h L_{2} \right)^{m+1}}{h L_{2}} = \frac{1 - 1 + h L_{2}}{h L_{2}}$$

TI alemonstrom inegalitates den testernä:

Avem inegalitates curioscustà:
$$1+x \le e^x \ \forall \ x \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Pentru $x = h \cdot L_2 = 1 + h \cdot L_2 \le 2 \cdot h \cdot L_2 = E_m \in \frac{(e^{L_2 \cdot h})^m - 1}{2 \cdot h \cdot h} \cdot e^m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h$

Aver
$$mR = NR = T$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{8 e^{TL_2} - 1}{L_2} \cdot R \Rightarrow |\varphi(t_m) + t_m| \leq k \cdot k, \quad m = 0, M$$

$$A = \frac{8 (e^{TL_2} - 1)}{L_2} \cdot R$$

Conduzii:

- 2) chiesotarea lui h conduce lo niteza de convergentej mei mica i dese aproximare mei brena

Tema: Pt o problema Cauchy data i de Exemple $\frac{dx}{dt} = x^2 - \frac{4}{t} \times + \frac{4}{t^2}$, $t \in [1,3]$

$$\chi(i)=2$$

a) determinate volutia exacta

In representate ghafer polution exactar of apropressionative as se differ following scheme Euler explicità pt NE23, 5,10, 20,503

to15 lomber finala