

10.6 线性多步法

一阶常微分方程初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) & a \leq x \leq b \quad (1) \\ y(a) = \alpha \quad (2) \end{cases}$$

初值问题的
数值解法

$$\begin{cases} \text{单步法} & \begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + h\varphi(x_n, y_n, h), \text{ (显式)} \\ y_{n+1} = y_n + h\varphi(x_n, y_n, y_{n+1}, h), \text{ (隐式)} \end{cases} \\ \text{多步法} & (n \geq k-1) \quad y_{n+1} = \sum_{j=1}^k a_{k-j} y_{n+1-j} + h \sum_{j=0}^k b_{k-j} f_{n-j+1} \\ & f_{n-j+1} = f(x_{n-j+1}, y_{n-j+1}), \text{ 线性 } k \text{ 步法} \end{cases}$$

k步法: 计算 y_{n+1} 时, 要用到前k步 $y_n, y_{n-1}, \dots, y_{n-k+1}$ 的结果。

单步法是自开始的, k步法需要k个开始值: y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{k-1} 。

k步法: 计算 y_{n+1} 时, 要用到前k步 $y_n, y_{n-1}, \dots, y_{n-k+1}$ 的结果。

$$y_{n+1} = \sum_{j=1}^k a_{k-j} y_{n+1-j} + h \sum_{j=0}^k b_{k-j} f_{n-j+1}$$

$$f_{n-j+1} = f(x_{n-j+1}, y_{n-j+1}), \text{ 线性 } k \text{ 步法}$$

例: 2步法: $y_{n+1} = a_1 y_n + a_0 y_{n-1} + h(b_0 f_n + b_1 f_{n-1} + b_2 f_{n+1})$

当 $b_k=0$, k步法是显式, 当 $b_k \neq 0$ 时, k步法是隐式。

多步法的求解也是逐步进行的, 即按公式
由已知的 y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n , 求 y_{n+1} , 显格式按递推公式求解, 隐格式
每一步需求解一个方程。

多步法的局部截断误差

$$y_{i+1} = \sum_{j=1}^k a_{k-j} y_{i-j+1} + h \sum_{j=0}^k b_{k-j} f_{i-j+1}$$

$$f_{i-j+1} = f(x_{i-j+1}, y_{i-j+1}),$$

定义1 设 $y(x)$ 是初值问题(1). (2) 的精确解,

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y) & a \leq x \leq b \quad (1) \\ y(a) = \alpha \quad (2) \end{cases}$$

多步法(11) 在 x_{i+1} ($i=k, \dots, n-1$) 处的局部截断误差为

$$T_{i+1}(h) = y(x_{i+1}) - \sum_{j=1}^k a_{k-j} y(x_{i-j+1}) - h \sum_{j=0}^k b_{k-j} f(x_{i-j+1}, y(x_{i-j+1}))$$

$$= y(x_{i+1}) - \sum_{j=1}^k a_{k-j} y(x_{i-j+1}) - h \sum_{j=0}^k b_{k-j} y'(x_{i-j+1}) \quad (3)$$

例1 求差分格式 $y_{i+1} = y_i + (h/2)(3f_i - f_{i-1})$ 的局部截断误差。

解: 差分格式为2步法, 由公式(12), 在 x_{i+1} 步的局部截断误差为

$$T_{i+1}(h) = y(x_{i+1}) - y(x_i) - h(3y'(x_i) - y'(x_{i-1}))/2$$

由Taylor公式 $y(x_{i+j}) = y(x_i) + hy'(x_i) + (h^2/2)y''(x_i) + (h^3/3!)y'''(x_i) + O(h^4)$
 $y'(x_{i+j}) = y'(x_i) + hy''(x_i) + (h^2/2)y'''(x_i) + O(h^3)$

$$T_{i+1}(h) = y(x_{i+1}) - y(x_i) - h(3y'(x_i) - y'(x_{i-1}))/2$$

$$= hy''(x_i) + (h^2/2)y''(x_i) + (h^3/3!)y'''(x_i) + O(h^4) -$$

$$h(3y'(x_i) - y'(x_{i-1}))/2 = h(3y'(x_i) - (y'(x_i) - hy''(x_i) + (h^2/2)y'''(x_i) + O(h^3)))/2 = \frac{5}{12}h^3 y'''(x_i) + O(h^4)$$

所给2步法是2阶方法。

构造线性多步法

数值积分法
泰勒展开法
数值微分法

1. 数值积分法

将微分方程 $y' = f(x, y)$ 在 $[x_n, x_{n+1}]$ 积分, 得

$$y(x_{n+1}) - y(x_n) = \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(x, y(x)) dx$$

对积分: $\int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(x, y(x)) dx$

采用数值求积公式计算。

$$y(x_{n+1}) - y(x_n) = \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(x, y(x)) dx \quad (4)$$

1) k步Adams显式法

记 $f_i = f(x_i, y_i)$, $y_i \approx w_i$, 过k个点 (x_i, f_i) ($i=n, n-1, \dots, n-k+1$), 作
 $f(x, y)$ 的牛顿向后插值多项式 $P_{k-1}(x)$:

$$f(x, y(x)) = P_{k-1}(x) + R_k(x) \quad (5)$$

这里,

$$P_{k-1}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i \binom{-s}{i} \nabla^i f_n, \quad x = x_n + sh, 0 \leq s \leq 1.$$

$$\binom{-s}{i} = (-1)^i \frac{s(s+1)\cdots(s+i-1)}{i!}, \quad \nabla^i f_n = \nabla^i f(x_n, y_n)$$

将(5)代入(4), 得:

$$R_k(x) = \frac{f^{(k)}(\xi, y(\xi))}{k!} (x - x_n) \cdots (x - x_{n-k+1}) \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(x_{n+1}) - y(x_n) &= \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} (P_{k-1}(x) + R_k(x)) dx \\
 &= \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} P_{k-1}(x) dx + \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} R_k(x) dx \\
 &= \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (-1)^i \binom{-s}{i} \nabla^i f_n dx + \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} R_k(x) dx, \quad x = x_n + sh, 0 \leq s \leq 1. \\
 &= h \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \nabla^i f_n \beta_i + \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} R_k(x) dx, \quad \text{这里,} \\
 \beta_0 &= 1, \beta_i = (-1)^i \int_0^1 \binom{-s}{i} ds, \quad i = 1, \dots, k-1
 \end{aligned}$$

忽略误差项，得k步Adams显式法：

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \nabla^i f_n \beta_i, \quad (7) \quad \nabla^i f_n = \nabla^i f(x_n, y_n)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \nabla^i f_n \beta_i, \quad (7)$$

k步Adams显式法

$$\beta_0 = 1, \beta_i = (-1)^i \int_0^1 \binom{-s}{i} ds, \quad i = 1, \dots, k-1$$

$$\text{k步Adams显式法的局部截断误差} \quad \beta_k = (-1)^k \int_0^1 \binom{-s}{k} ds,$$

$$T_{n+1}(h) = \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} R_k(x) dx = \beta_k h^{k+1} y^{(k+1)}(\eta) \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_k(x) &= \frac{f^{(k)}(\xi, y(\xi))}{k!} (x - x_n) \cdots (x - x_{n-k+1}) \\
 &= \frac{y^{(k+1)}(\xi)}{k!} (x - x_n) \cdots (x - x_{n-k+1}), \quad x = x_n + sh, 0 \leq s \leq 1. \\
 x_{n-i} &= x_n - ih.
 \end{aligned}$$

k步Adams显式法是k阶的。

常用的Adams显式法

k	order	公式	β_k
1	1	$y_{n+1} = y_n + hf_n$	1/2
2	2	$y_{n+1} = y_n + (h/2)(3f_n - f_{n-1})$	5/12
3	3	$y_{n+1} = y_n + (h/12)(23f_n - 16f_{n-1} + 5f_{n-2})$	3/8
4	4	$y_{n+1} = y_n + (h/24)(55f_n - 59f_{n-1} + 37f_{n-2} - 9f_{n-3})$	251/720

4阶Adams显式法

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + (h/24)(55f_n - 59f_{n-1} + 37f_{n-2} - 9f_{n-3}), n = 3, \dots, N$$

例题3：用4阶Adams显式法求初值问题的数值解(取步长h=0.1 计算到y₆)：

$$\begin{cases} y' = 2xy^2 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

解：4阶Adams显式法为

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + (h/24)(55f_n - 59f_{n-1} + 37f_{n-2} - 9f_{n-3}), n = 3, \dots, 6$$

用经典的R-K方法提供开始值：y₁, y₂, y₃，计算结果如下：

x_i	0	0.1000	0.2000	0.3000	0.4000	0.5000	0.6000
Adams	1.0000	0.9901	0.9615	0.9174	0.8624	0.8005	0.7359
4阶R-K	1.0000	0.9901	0.9615	0.9174	0.8621	0.8000	0.7353
精确解	1.0000	0.9901	0.9615	0.9174	0.8621	0.8000	0.7353

2) k步Adams隐式法

$$y(x_{n+1}) - y(x_n) = \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(x, y(x)) dx$$

记 $f_i = f(x_i, y_i)$ ，过k+1个点 $(x_i, f_i) (i=n+1, n, \dots, n-k+1)$ ，作 $f(x, y)$ 的插值多项式：

$$f(x, y(x)) = P_k(x) + R_{k+1}(x)$$

$$P_k(x) = f_{n+1} + \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^i \binom{-s}{i} \nabla^i f_{n+1}, \quad x = x_{n+1} + sh, -1 \leq s \leq 0.$$

$$R_{k+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(k+1)}(\xi, y(\xi))}{(k+1)!} (x - x_{n+1})(x - x_n) \cdots (x - x_{n-k+1})$$

$$y(x_{n+1}) - y(x_n) = f_{n+1}h + \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^i \binom{-s}{i} \nabla^i f_{n+1} dx + \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} R_{k+1}(x) dx$$

$$y(x_{n+1}) - y(x_n) = f_{n+1}h + h \sum_{i=1}^k \nabla^i f_{n+1} \gamma_i + \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} R_{k+1}(x) dx$$

$$\gamma_i = (-1)^i \int_{-1}^0 \binom{-s}{i} ds, \quad i = 1, \dots, k. \quad \binom{-s}{i} = (-1)^i \frac{s(s+1) \cdots (s+i-1)}{i!},$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + f_{n+1}h + h \sum_{i=1}^k \nabla^i f_{n+1} \gamma_i \quad (9)$$

$$f_i = f(x_i, w_i) \quad \text{k步Adams隐式法}$$

$$T_{n+1}(h) = \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} R_{k+1}(x) dx = \gamma_{k+1} h^{k+2} y^{(k+2)}(\eta), \quad x_{n-k+1} < \eta < x_{n+1} \quad (10)$$

k步Adams隐式法是k+1阶的。

常用k步Adams隐式法

k	阶数	公式	γ_k
1	2	$y_{n+1} = y_n + (h/2)(f_{n+1} + f_n)$	-1/12
2	3	$y_{n+1} = y_n + (h/12)(5f_{n+1} + 8f_n - f_{n-1})$	-1/24
3	4	$y_{n+1} = y_n + (h/24)(9f_{n+1} + 19f_n - 5f_{n-1} + f_{n-2})$	-19/720
4	5	$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{720}(25f_{n+1} + 646f_n - 264f_{n-1} + 106f_{n-2} - 19f_{n-3})$	-3/160

4阶Adams隐式法 (3步法)

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + (h/24)(9f_{n+1} + 19f_n - 5f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}), n=2, \dots, N$$

4阶Adams隐式法的计算

$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1}^{(0)} = y_n + (h/24)(55f_n - 59f_{n-1} + 37f_{n-2} - 9f_{n-3}), n=3, \dots, N \\ y_{n+1}^{(k+1)} = y_n + (h/24)(9f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}^{(k)}) + 19f_n - 5f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}) \\ k=1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

4阶Adams隐式法的绝对稳定域比4阶Adams显式法大，Adams隐式公式的精度比同步Adams显式法高。但计算量较大。通常，将两个公式结合使用。

Adams预测-校正方法

通常用4阶Adams显式提供预测值，再用4阶Adams隐式法校正。

$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1}^{(p)} = y_n + \frac{h}{24}(55f_n - 59f_{n-1} + 37f_{n-2} - 9f_{n-3}) \\ y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{24}(9f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}^{(p)}) + 19f_n - 5f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}) \end{cases}$$

例题4：用4阶Adams预测-校正法求初值问题的数值解(取步长 $h=0.1$ 计算到 y_6)：

$$\begin{cases} y' = 2xy^2 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1}^{(p)} = y_n + \frac{h}{24}(55f_n - 59f_{n-1} + 37f_{n-2} - 9f_{n-3}) \\ y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{24}(9f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}^{(p)}) + 19f_n - 5f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}) \end{cases}$$

用经典的R-K方法提供开始值： y_1, y_2, y_3 ，计算结果如下：

x_i	0	0.1000	0.2000	0.3000	0.4000	0.5000	0.6000
Adams	1	0.9901	0.9615	0.9174	0.8624	0.8005	0.7359
P-C-Adams	1	0.9901	0.9615	0.9174	0.8620	0.7999	0.7352
4阶R-K	1	0.9901	0.9615	0.9174	0.8621	0.8000	0.7353
精确解	1	0.9901	0.9615	0.9174	0.8621	0.8000	0.7353

作业

习题 10
P319:8.

10.7 一阶微分方程组与高阶方程的数值解

1 一阶微分方程组

一阶微分方程的数值解法都可推广到一阶微分方程组。

n维一阶微分方程组的初值问题：

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = f_1(x, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \\ y_2' = f_2(x, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ y_n' = f_n(x, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \end{cases} \quad (1) \quad \begin{cases} y_1(a) = \alpha_1 \\ y_2(a) = \alpha_2 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ y_n(a) = \alpha_n \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$a \leq x \leq b$ ，其解为

$$y(x) = (y_1(x), y_2(x), \dots, y_n(x))^T$$

考察二维一阶微分方程组的初值问题：

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = f_1(x, y_1, y_2) \\ y_2' = f_2(x, y_1, y_2) \end{cases} \quad (3) \quad \text{引入记号}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1(a) = \alpha_1 \\ y_2(a) = \alpha_2 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}, F(x, Y) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x, y_1, y_2) \\ f_2(x, y_1, y_2) \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a \leq x \leq b \quad \text{则} \quad Y(a) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1(a) \\ y_2(a) \end{pmatrix} = \alpha, \quad Y' = \begin{pmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \end{pmatrix}$$

二维一阶微分方程组的初值问题可写成向量形式：

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Y' = F(x, Y) \\ Y(a) = \alpha \end{cases} \quad (5) \quad (6)$$

求解初值问题：

$$\begin{cases} Y' = F(x, Y) \\ Y(a) = \alpha \end{cases} \quad (5) \quad (6)$$

的Euler方法为

$$\begin{cases} Y_{n+1} = Y_n + hF(x_n, Y_n) \\ Y_0 = \alpha \end{cases} \quad (7) \quad (8)$$

这里， $Y_n = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1n} \\ y_{2n} \end{pmatrix}, Y_0 = \begin{pmatrix} y_{10} \\ y_{20} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}, x_0 = a$

$$F(x_n, Y_n) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1(x_n, y_{1n}, y_{2n}) \\ f_2(x_n, y_{1n}, y_{2n}) \end{pmatrix}$$

求解初值问题：

$$\begin{cases} Y' = F(x, Y) \\ Y(a) = \alpha \end{cases}$$

经典的R-K方法为

$$\begin{cases} Y_{n+1} = Y_n + \frac{h}{6}(K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) \\ K_1 = F(x_n, Y_n) \\ K_2 = F(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, Y_n + \frac{1}{2}hK_1) \\ K_3 = F(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, Y_n + \frac{1}{2}hK_2) \\ K_4 = F(x_n + h, Y_n + hK_3) \\ Y_0 = \alpha \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

例题4 用经典的R-K方法求解一阶微分方程组的初值问题(取步长 $h=0.05$)。

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = y_1 + 2y_2 \\ y_2' = 3y_1 + 2y_2 \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq x \leq 0.2,$$

$$\begin{cases} y_1(0) = 6 \\ y_2(0) = 4 \end{cases}$$

解：设 $Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}, F(x, Y) = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 + 2y_2 \\ 3y_1 + 2y_2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

所给初值问题可写成向量形式：

$$\begin{cases} Y' = F(x, Y) \\ Y(0) = \alpha \end{cases}$$

求解该问题的经典的R-K方法为

$$\begin{cases} Y_{n+1} = Y_n + \frac{h}{6}(K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) \\ K_1 = F(x_n, Y_n) \\ K_2 = F(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, Y_n + \frac{1}{2}hK_1) \\ K_3 = F(x_n + \frac{1}{2}h, Y_n + \frac{1}{2}hK_2) \\ K_4 = F(x_n + h, Y_n + hK_3) \\ Y_0 = \alpha \end{cases}$$

$n=1,2,3,4$ 这里， $Y_n = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1n} \\ y_{2n} \end{pmatrix}, x_n = nh, h = 0.05$

x_i	0	0.0500	0.1000	0.1500	0.2000
Y_n	Y_0	Y_1	Y_2	Y_3	Y_4
y_{1n}	6.0000	6.7881	7.7769	9.0098	10.5395
y_{2n}	4.0000	5.4259	7.1412	9.2112	11.7157

$Y(x_n) \quad Y(0) \quad Y(0.05) \quad Y(0.1) \quad Y(0.15) \quad Y(0.2)$

$y_1(x_n) \quad 6.0000 \quad 6.7881 \quad 7.7770 \quad 9.0099 \quad 10.5396$

$y_2(x_n) \quad 4.0000 \quad 5.4260 \quad 7.1413 \quad 9.2113 \quad 11.7158$

2 高阶微分方程的数值解

对于高阶微分方程可通过变量代换，将其化为一阶微分方程组。

考察二阶微分方程的初值问题：

$$\begin{cases} y'' = f(x, y, y') \\ y(a) = \alpha \\ y'(a) = \alpha_1 \end{cases} \quad a \leq x \leq b, \quad (11)$$

引入变量 $\begin{cases} y_1 = y \\ y_2 = y' \end{cases}$ 则有 $\begin{cases} y_1' = y_2 \\ y_2' = f(x, y_1, y_2) \\ y_1(a) = \alpha \\ y_2(a) = \alpha_1 \end{cases}$

初值问题 (11) 化为二维一阶微分方程组

例题5 求解 $\begin{cases} y'' + y' = x + 1 \\ y(0) = 1 \\ y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$ 取步长 $h=0.1$ ，算至 $x=0.5$ 。

解：设 $\begin{cases} y_1 = y \\ y_2 = y' \end{cases}$ 则有 $\begin{cases} y_1' = y_2 \\ y_2' = -y_2 + x + 1 \\ y_1(0) = 1 \\ y_2(0) = 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} Y' = F(x, Y) \\ Y(0) = \alpha \end{cases}$

这里 $Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$, $F(x, Y) = \begin{pmatrix} y_2 \\ -y_2 + x + 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

用改进的Euler方法

$$x_0=0, \quad h=0.1 \quad \begin{cases} Y_{n+1} = Y_n + \frac{h}{2}(K_1 + K_2) \\ K_1 = F(x_n, Y_n) \\ K_2 = F(x_{n+1}, Y_n + hK_1) \\ Y_0 = \alpha \end{cases} \quad n = 1, \dots, 5$$

这里, $Y_n = \begin{pmatrix} y_{1n} \\ y_{2n} \end{pmatrix}$, $Y_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $K_1 = F(x_n, Y_n) = \begin{pmatrix} y_{2n} \\ -y_{2n} + x_n + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} K_{11} \\ K_{21} \end{pmatrix}$

$$K_2 = F(x_{n+1}, Y_n + hK_1) = \begin{pmatrix} y_{2n} + hK_{21} \\ -(y_{2n} + hK_{21}) + x_{n+1} + 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} K_{12} \\ K_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

改进Euler法

$$y(x_n) \approx y_{1n}, \quad y(x) = -e^{-x} + (1/2)x^2 + 2$$

x_n	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
y_{1n}	1	1.1000	1.2010	1.3038	1.4092	1.5179
y_{2n}	1	1.0050	1.0190	1.0412	1.0708	1.1071
$y(x_n)$	1	1.10016	1.20127	1.30418	1.40968	1.51847

经典的R-K方法

x_n	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
y_{1n}	1	1.1002	1.2013	1.3042	1.4097	1.5185
y_{2n}	1	1.0048	1.0187	1.0408	1.0703	1.1065