Tarea de generalización de la expresión de Adams Moulton.

(1) Demostrar que la expresión $\nabla^k f(t_{i+1}, y(t_{i+1})) = \nabla^k f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1})$ que aparece en la expresión del método multipaso implícito de los métodos de Adams-Moulton se puede escribir de la forma siguiente:

$$\nabla^k f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) = \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j \binom{k}{j} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j}),$$

y realizar un programa en Python que implemente el método de Adams-Moulton de orden m con m arbitrario.

Solución

Haremos la demostración por inducción.

Si k = 1, tenemos que:

$$\nabla f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) = f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1} - f(t_i, y_i)) = \binom{1}{0} (-1)^0 \cdot f(t_{i+1-0}, y_{i+1-0}) + \binom{1}{1} (-1)^1 \cdot f(t_{i+1-1}, y_{i+1-1}),$$

por tanto, la expresión funciona para k=1.

Supongamos cierta la expresión para k, esto es,

$$\nabla^k f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) = \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j \binom{k}{j} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j}).$$

Hemos de demostrar que la expresión es cierta para k + 1:

$$\nabla^{k+1} f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) = \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} (-1)^j \binom{k+1}{j} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j}).$$

Veámoslo:

$$\nabla^{k+1} f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) = \nabla^k f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) - \nabla^k f(t_i, y_i).$$

Por hipótesis de inducción tenemos:

$$\nabla^{k} f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} (-1)^{j} \binom{k}{j} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j}),$$

$$\nabla^{k} f(t_{i}, y_{i}) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} (-1)^{j} \binom{k}{j} f(t_{i-j}, y_{i-j}).$$

Entonces,

$$\nabla^{k+1} f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) = \nabla^k f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) - \nabla^k f(t_i, y_i)$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j \binom{k}{j} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j}) - \sum_{j=0}^k (-1)^j \binom{k}{j} f(t_{i-j}, y_{i-j})$$

$$= f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) + \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^j \binom{k}{j} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j}) - \sum_{j'=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{j'-1} \binom{k}{j'-1} f(t_{i+1-j'}, y_{i+1-j'}),$$

donde en el segundo sumatorio hemos realizado el cambio de índice j' = j + 1. Entonces si j iba de j = 0 hasta j = k, j' irá desde j' = 0 + 1 = 1 hasta j' = k + 1. Volviendo a llamar j a j' obtenemos:

$$\nabla^{k+1} f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) = f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) + \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^{j} \binom{k}{j} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j})$$

$$- \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^{j-1} \binom{k}{j-1} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j}) - (-1)^{k} \binom{k}{k} f(t_{0}, y_{0})$$

$$= f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) + \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^{j} \binom{k}{j} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j})$$

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^{j} \binom{k}{j-1} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j}) + (-1)^{k+1} \binom{k+1}{k+1} f(t_{0}, y_{0})$$

$$= f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) + \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^{j} \binom{k}{j} + \binom{k}{j-1} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j}) + (-1)^{k+1} \binom{k+1}{k+1} f(t_{0}, y_{0})$$

$$= f(t_{i+1}, y_{i+1}) + \sum_{j=1}^{k} (-1)^{j} \binom{k+1}{j} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j}) + (-1)^{k+1} \binom{k+1}{k+1} f(t_{0}, y_{0})$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{k+1} (-1)^{j} \binom{k+1}{j} f(t_{i+1-j}, y_{i+1-j}),$$

tal como queríamos demostrar.