

# 数值分析内部课程习题解答

## 第六章

SCAU DataHub

2025 年 8 月 18 日

### 目录

1	Basics of IVPs	2
2	Euler' s method	4
3	IVP systems	5
4	Runge–Kutta methods	7
5	Adaptive Runge–Kutta	10
6	Multistep methods	10
7	Implementation of multistep methods	13
8	Zero-stability of multistep methods	14

## 1 Basics of IVPs

**Solution 1.1.** 我们检验 Theorem 6.1.6 (存在唯一性定理) 的 Lipschitz 对  $u$  条件, 即  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial u}$  存在且有界, 并在可能时给出最小的全局常数  $L$  (在题设的  $t$  区间上, 对所有  $u$  有效) .

(a)  $f(t, u) = 3u, 0 \leq t \leq 1.$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = 3, \text{ 对 } u \text{ 常数.}$$

因此关于  $u$  的 Lipschitz 常数最小为  $L = 3$  (全局) .

(b)  $f(t, u) = -t \sin u, 0 \leq t \leq 5.$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right| = | -t \cos u | \leq t \leq 5,$$

对  $u$  的上确界由  $|\cos u| \leq 1$  给出. 于是最小可取  $L = 5$  (在  $t \in [0, 5]$  上的全局常数) .

(c)  $f(t, u) = -(1 + t^2)u^2, 1 \leq t \leq 3.$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = -2(1 + t^2)u,$$

其对  $u$  不有界 (当  $u$  充分大的时候,  $-2(1 + t^2)u$  也会很大), 因而在整条  $u$  轴上不存在有限的全局 Lipschitz 常数; 定理在全局意义下不适用. 不过在任何有界带  $\{|u| \leq M\}$  上是局部 Lipschitz 的, 并可取

$$L = \max_{t \in [1, 3]} 2(1 + t^2)M = 2(1 + 3^2)M = 20M.$$

(d)  $f(t, u) = \sqrt{u}, 0 \leq t \leq 1.$  定义域受限于  $u \geq 0$ . 导数为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}},$$

在  $u \downarrow 0$  处无界, 因此在包含  $u = 0$  的集合上不是 Lipschitz; 定理不适用. 若限制在  $u \geq \varepsilon > 0$ , 则可取  $L = 1/(2\sqrt{\varepsilon})$ .

**Solution 1.2.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 1.3.** 对一阶线性 ODE, 积分因子法是一个好办法.

(a)  $u' = -tu, 0 \leq t \leq 5, u(0) = 2.$  标准形式  $u' = g(t) + uh(t)$ , 这里  $g(t) = 0, h(t) = -t$ , 所以积分因子

$$\rho(t) = \exp\left[\int -h(t) dt\right] = \exp\left[\int t dt\right] = \exp\left[\frac{1}{2}t^2 + C\right],$$

于是解的形式可以由

$$\rho(t)u(t) = u_0 + \int_0^t \rho(s)g(s) ds = u_0$$

结合初值条件给出，解析解为

$$u(t) = 2e^{-t^2/2}.$$

注： $\rho(t)u(t) = u_0 + \int_0^t \rho(s)g(s) ds$  的来由是，考虑到一阶线性 ODE 的形式

$$u' = g(t) + uh(t),$$

希望构造一个  $\rho(t)$  使得  $\rho'(t) = -\rho(t)h(t)$ ，就有

$$(\rho u)' = \rho' u + \rho u' = \rho(u' - hu) = \rho g,$$

再对两端积分，得到

$$\rho(t)u(t) = u_0 + \int_0^t \rho(t)g(t) dt,$$

进而可以导出解  $u$ . 经构造，发现令  $\rho(t) = \exp[\int -h(t) dt]$  即可满足.

(b) 解法同 (a)，解析解为

$$u(t) = -\frac{1}{5}e^{-2t} + \frac{26}{5}e^{3t}.$$

**Solution 1.4.** 考虑 IVP  $u' = u^2$ ,  $u(0) = \alpha$ .

(a) Theorem 6.1.6 (存在唯一性定理) 要求在包含初值的矩形域上  $f$  关于  $u$  的 Lipschitz 常数  $L$  有统一上界. 此处  $\partial f / \partial u = 2u$  随  $|u|$  无界，因而不存在全局有限  $L$ ，该定理不直接适用（当然， $f$  是连续的，在局部  $|u|$  有界，所以可以说局部存在唯一解）.

(b) 直接代回可验证  $u(t) = \alpha / (1 - \alpha t)$  满足方程与初值.

(c) 解的极点出现在  $1 - \alpha t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1/\alpha$ . 因此：

- 若  $\alpha > 1$ ，则奇点  $t = 1/\alpha \in (0, 1)$ ，解在  $[0, 1]$  上不能全程存在；
- 若  $\alpha = 1$ ，在  $t = 1$  处发散，亦不能在闭区间  $[0, 1]$  上存在；
- 若  $0 \leq \alpha < 1$ ，则  $1/\alpha > 1$ （或  $\alpha = 0$  得平凡解），解在  $[0, 1]$  上存在；
- 若  $\alpha < 0$ ，奇点位于  $t < 0$ ，故在  $[0, 1]$  上亦存在.

综上，在  $[0, 1]$  上，当且仅当  $\alpha < 1$  时解存在.

**Solution 1.5.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 1.6.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 1.7.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 1.8.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

## 2 Euler' s method

**Solution 2.1.** (本题答案由 AI 计算) 按欧拉法  $u_{i+1} = u_i + h f(t_i, u_i)$  (式 (6.2.3)), 做两步并在  $t_2$  处用给定精确解  $\hat{u}$  计算误差.

(a)  $u' = -2tu$ ,  $u(0) = 2$ ,  $h = 0.1$ ,  $\hat{u}(t) = 2e^{-t^2}$ .

$$t_0 = 0, u_0 = 2, u_1 = u_0 + h(-2t_0u_0) = 2;$$

$$t_1 = 0.1, u_2 = u_1 + h(-2t_1u_1) = 2 - 0.04 = 1.96.$$

$$t_2 = 0.2 \text{ 处精确值 } \hat{u}(0.2) = 2e^{-0.04} \approx 1.9215788783, \text{ 误差 } |e| = |1.96 - 1.9215788783| \approx 3.8421 \times 10^{-2}.$$

(b)  $u' = u + t$ ,  $u(0) = 2$ ,  $h = 0.2$ ,  $\hat{u}(t) = -1 - t + 3e^t$ .

$$u_1 = 2 + 0.2 \cdot (2 + 0) = 2.4;$$

$$u_2 = 2.4 + 0.2 \cdot (2.4 + 0.2) = 2.92.$$

$$t_2 = 0.4 \text{ 处 } \hat{u}(0.4) = -1.4 + 3e^{0.4} \approx 3.075474093, \text{ 误差 } \approx 1.5547 \times 10^{-1}.$$

(c)  $t u' + u = 1$ ,  $u(1) = 6$ ,  $h = 0.25$ ,  $\hat{u}(t) = 1 + 5/t$ . 整理为  $u' = (1 - u)/t$ .

$$t_0 = 1, u_0 = 6, u_1 = 6 + 0.25 \cdot (1 - 6)/1 = 4.75;$$

$$t_1 = 1.25, u_2 = 4.75 + 0.25 \cdot (1 - 4.75)/1.25 = 4.00.$$

$$t_2 = 1.5 \text{ 处 } \hat{u}(1.5) = 1 + \frac{5}{1.5} = \frac{13}{3} \approx 4.333333333, \text{ 误差 } \approx 3.3333 \times 10^{-1}.$$

(d)  $u' - 2u(1 - u) = 0$  (即  $u' = 2u(1 - u)$ ),  $u(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $h = 0.25$ ,  $\hat{u}(t) = 1/(1 + e^{-2t})$ .

$$u_1 = 0.5 + 0.25 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot 0.5 = 0.625;$$

$$u_2 = 0.625 + 0.25 \cdot 2 \cdot 0.625 \cdot 0.375 = 0.7421875.$$

$$t_2 = 0.5 \text{ 处 } \hat{u}(0.5) = 1/(1 + e^{-1}) \approx 0.731058579, \text{ 误差 } \approx 1.1129 \times 10^{-2}.$$

**Solution 2.2.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 2.3.** 写成一般一步格式  $u_{i+1} = u_i + h \phi(t_i, u_i, h)$ , 即

$$\phi(t, u, h) = f(t + h, u + h f(t, u)).$$

根据 Definition 6.2.4, 所谓 consistent 是指: 步长足够小时, 截断误差趋于 0. 由 Lemma 6.2.5 可推出 consistent.

**Solution 2.4.** 考虑  $u' = ku$ ,  $u(0) = 1$ , 步长为  $h$ .

(a) 欧拉法给出

$$u_{i+1} = u_i + hku_i = (1 + hk)u_i \Rightarrow u_i = (1 + hk)^i.$$

(b) 精确解为  $\hat{u}(t) = e^{kt}$ . 当  $k \leq 0$  时,  $\hat{u}(t)$  在  $t \rightarrow \infty$  时有界 ( $k < 0$  收敛到 0,  $k = 0$  恒为 1). 若取  $k < 0$  且步长满足

$$|1 + hk| > 1 \iff 1 + hk < -1 \iff hk < -2,$$

则欧拉迭代  $|(1 + hk)^i| \rightarrow \infty$  (交替发散), 而精确解仍有界. 例如  $k = -1$ ,  $h = 3$ .

**Solution 2.5.** 要证  $1 + x \leq e^x$  ( $x \geq 0$ ). 设  $g(x) = e^x - 1 - x$ , 则  $g(0) = 0$ , 且

$$g'(x) = e^x - 1 \geq 0 \quad (x \geq 0).$$

故  $g$  在  $[0, \infty)$  上单调不减, 并由  $g(0) = 0$  得  $g(x) \geq 0$ , 即

$$1 + x \leq e^x, \quad x \geq 0.$$

**Solution 2.6. 结合机器精度的最优步长.** 若单步的单位局部截断误差包含舍入误差,  $\tau_{i+1}(h) \leq Ch^p + \epsilon_{i+1}h^{-1}$ , 且  $|\epsilon_{i+1}| \leq \epsilon$ , 则

$$h \tau_{i+1}(h) \leq Ch^{p+1} + \epsilon.$$

沿用 Theorem 6.2.7 的证明 (把  $Ch^{p+1}$  换成  $Ch^{p+1} + \epsilon$ ), 得到全局误差满足

$$|\hat{u}(t_i) - u_i| \leq \frac{Ch^p + \epsilon h^{-1}}{L} \left[ e^{L(t_i - a)} - 1 \right],$$

其中  $L$  为  $|\partial\phi/\partial u|$  的上界 (同定理假设). 从该界还看出最优步长的量级由  $Ch^p \sim \epsilon h^{-1}$  平衡给出, 故最优的  $h$  应该与  $(\epsilon/C)^{1/(p+1)}$  同阶.

### 3 IVP systems

**Solution 3.1.** (本题答案由 AI 计算) 将  $y, y', y'', \dots$  逐一作为新未知量即可.

(a)  $y''' - 3y'' + 3y' - y = t$ , 初值  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = 2$ ,  $y''(0) = 3$ . 令  $u_1 = y$ ,  $u_2 = y'$ ,  $u_3 = y''$ , 则

$$u'_1 = u_2, \quad u'_2 = u_3, \quad u'_3 = 3u_3 - 3u_2 + u_1 + t,$$

初值  $u_1(0) = 1$ ,  $u_2(0) = 2$ ,  $u_3(0) = 3$ .

(b)  $y'' + 4(x^2 - 1)y' + y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 2$ ,  $y'(0) = -1$  (自变量为  $x$ ). 令  $u_1 = y$ ,  $u_2 = y'$ , 则

$$u'_1 = u_2, \quad u'_2 = -4(x^2 - 1)u_2 - u_1,$$

初值  $u_1(0) = 2$ ,  $u_2(0) = -1$ .

- (c)  $x'' + \frac{ax}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = 0$ ,  $y'' + \frac{ay}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = 0$ , 且  $x(0) = 1$ ,  $x'(0) = y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = 3$ . 令  $u_1 = x$ ,  $u_2 = y$ ,  $u_3 = x'$ ,  $u_4 = y'$ ,  $r = \sqrt{u_1^2 + u_2^2}$ , 则

$$u'_1 = u_3, \quad u'_2 = u_4, \quad u'_3 = -\frac{a u_1}{r^3}, \quad u'_4 = -\frac{a u_2}{r^3},$$

初值  $= [1, 0, 0, 3]$ .

- (d)  $y^{(4)} - y = e^{-t}$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = 0$ ,  $y''(0) = 1$ ,  $y^{(3)}(0) = 0$ . 令  $u_1 = y$ ,  $u_2 = y'$ ,  $u_3 = y''$ ,  $u_4 = y^{(3)}$ , 则

$$u'_1 = u_2, \quad u'_2 = u_3, \quad u'_3 = u_4, \quad u'_4 = u_1 + e^{-t},$$

初值  $= [0, 0, 1, 0]$ .

- (e)  $y''' - y'' + y' - y = t$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = 2$ ,  $y''(0) = 3$ . 令  $u_1 = y$ ,  $u_2 = y'$ ,  $u_3 = y''$ , 则

$$u'_1 = u_2, \quad u'_2 = u_3, \quad u'_3 = u_3 - u_2 + u_1 + t,$$

初值  $[1, 2, 3]$ .

**Solution 3.2.** (本题答案由 AI 计算) 统一令  $u_1 = y$ ,  $u_2 = y'$ , 则欧拉法为

$$\mathbf{u}_{k+1} = \mathbf{u}_k + h \mathbf{f}(t_k, \mathbf{u}_k), \quad \mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2)^\top, \quad t_{k+1} = t_k + h.$$

在第 2 步到达  $t_2 = t_0 + 2h$  处, 用题给精确解  $\hat{y}$  计算  $|u_1(t_2) - \hat{y}(t_2)|$ .

- (a)  $y'' + 4y = 4t$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$ ,  $\hat{y} = t + \cos(2t)$ ,  $h = 0.1$ .

系统:  $u'_1 = u_2$ ,  $u'_2 = 4t - 4u_1$ .

步 1:  $u_1(0.1) = 1 + 0.1(1) = 1.1$ ,  $u_2(0.1) = 1 + 0.1(0 - 4 \cdot 1) = 0.6$ .

步 2:  $u_1(0.2) = 1.1 + 0.1(0.6) = 1.16$ ,  $u_2(0.2) = 0.6 + 0.1(0.4 - 4.4) = 0.2$ .

精确值  $\hat{y}(0.2) = 0.2 + \cos 0.4 \approx 1.121060994$ ,

误差  $|1.16 - \hat{y}(0.2)| \approx 3.8939 \times 10^{-2}$ .

- (b)  $y'' - 4y = 4t$ ,  $y(0) = 2$ ,  $y'(0) = -1$ ,  $\hat{y} = e^{2t} + e^{-2t} - t$ ,  $h = 0.1$ .

系统:  $u'_1 = u_2$ ,  $u'_2 = 4t + 4u_1$ .

步 1:  $u_1(0.1) = 2 - 0.1 = 1.9$ ,  $u_2(0.1) = -1 + 0.1(0 + 8) = -0.2$ .

步 2:  $u_1(0.2) = 1.9 - 0.02 = 1.88$ ,  $u_2(0.2) = -0.2 + 0.1(0.4 + 7.6) = 0.6$ .

精确值  $\hat{y}(0.2) = e^{0.4} + e^{-0.4} - 0.2 \approx 1.962144744$ ,

误差  $\approx 8.2145 \times 10^{-2}$ .

(c)  $2x^2y'' + 3xy' - y = 0$ ,  $y(2) = 1$ ,  $y'(2) = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\hat{y} = 2/x$ ,  $h = 1/8$  (自变量为  $x$ ) .

系统:  $u'_1 = u_2$ ,  $u'_2 = \frac{u_1 - 3xu_2}{2x^2}$ .  $x_0 = 2$ ,  $x_1 = 2.125$ ,  $x_2 = 2.25$ .

步 1:  $u_1(2.125) = 1 + \frac{1}{8}(-\frac{1}{2}) = 0.9375$ ,  $u_2(2.125) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1-3 \cdot 2(-\frac{1}{2})}{2 \cdot 2^2} = -0.4375$ .

步 2: 在  $x = 2.125$  处  $u'_2 = \frac{0.9375 - 3 \cdot 2.125(-0.4375)}{2 \cdot (2.125)^2} \approx 0.4125$ ,

故  $u_1(2.25) = 0.9375 + \frac{1}{8}(-0.4375) = 0.8828125$ .

精确值  $\hat{y}(2.25) = 2/2.25 \approx 0.888888889$ ,

误差  $\approx 6.0764 \times 10^{-3}$ .

(d) 同 (c), 但  $y(1) = 4$ ,  $y'(1) = -1$ ,  $\hat{y} = 2(x^{1/2} + x^{-1})$ ,  $h = 1/4$ .  $x_0 = 1$ ,  $x_1 = 1.25$ ,  $x_2 = 1.5$ ;

系统同上.

步 1:  $u_1(1.25) = 4 + \frac{1}{4}(-1) = 3.75$ ,  $u_2(1.25) = -1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4 - 3 \cdot 1(-1)}{2 \cdot 1^2} = -0.125$ .

步 2: 在  $x = 1.25$  处  $u'_2 = \frac{3.75 - 3 \cdot 1.25(-0.125)}{2 \cdot (1.25)^2} = 1.35$ ,

故  $u_1(1.5) = 3.75 + \frac{1}{4}(-0.125) = 3.71875$ .

精确值  $\hat{y}(1.5) = 2(\sqrt{1.5} + 1/1.5) \approx 3.782823076$ ,

误差  $\approx 6.4073 \times 10^{-2}$ .

**Solution 3.3.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 3.4.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 3.5.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

## 4 Runge-Kutta methods

**Solution 4.1.** (本题答案由 AI 计算) 改进欧拉 (Improved Euler, IE) 采用公式

$$u_{i+1} = u_i + h f\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, u_i + \frac{h}{2} f(t_i, u_i)\right), \quad h = 0.2.$$

(a)  $u' = -2tu$ ,  $u(0) = 2$ .

$$k_1 = f(0, 2) = 0, \quad u_{1/2} = 2 + \frac{h}{2}k_1 = 2, \quad f(0.1, 2) = -0.4.$$

$$u_1 = 2 + 0.2(-0.4) = 1.92.$$

(b)  $u' = u + t$ ,  $u(0) = 2$ .

$$k_1 = f(0, 2) = 2, \quad u_{1/2} = 2 + 0.1 \cdot 2 = 2.2, \quad f(0.1, 2.2) = 2.3.$$

$$u_1 = 2 + 0.2 \cdot 2.3 = 2.46.$$

$$(c) (1+x^3)u u' = x^2, \quad u(0) = 1, \quad \text{故 } f(x, u) = \frac{x^2}{(1+x^3)u}.$$

$$k_1 = f(0, 1) = 0, \quad u_{1/2} = 1, \quad f(0.1, 1) = \frac{0.01}{1.001} = 0.00999001 \dots$$

$$u_1 = 1 + 0.2 \cdot 0.00999001 = 1.001998002.$$

**Solution 4.2.** (本题答案由 AI 计算) 修正欧拉 (Modified Euler, ME2) 采用

$$k_1 = f(t_i, u_i), \quad k_2 = f(t_i + h, u_i + h k_1), \quad u_{i+1} = u_i + \frac{h}{2}(k_1 + k_2), \quad h = 0.2.$$

$$(a) \quad u' = -2tu, \quad u(0) = 2.$$

$$k_1 = 0, \quad k_2 = f(0.2, 2) = -0.8, \quad u_1 = 2 + 0.1(0 - 0.8) = 1.92.$$

$$(b) \quad u' = u + t, \quad u(0) = 2.$$

$$k_1 = 2, \quad u^* = 2 + 0.2 \cdot 2 = 2.4, \quad k_2 = 2.6, \quad u_1 = 2 + 0.1(2 + 2.6) = 2.46.$$

$$(c) \quad (1+x^3)u u' = x^2, \quad u(0) = 1.$$

$$k_1 = 0, \quad k_2 = f(0.2, 1) = \frac{0.04}{1.008} = 0.03968254 \dots,$$

$$u_1 = 1 + 0.1 \cdot 0.03968254 = 1.003968254.$$

**Solution 4.3.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 4.4.** (本题答案由 AI 计算) Heun 方法 ( $c_1 = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $a_{11} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $b_1 = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $b_2 = \frac{3}{4}$ ):

$$k_1 = f(t_i, u_i), \quad k_2 = f(t_i + \frac{2h}{3}, u_i + \frac{2h}{3}k_1), \quad u_{i+1} = u_i + h(\frac{1}{4}k_1 + \frac{3}{4}k_2), \quad h = 0.2.$$

$$(a) \quad u' = -2tu, \quad u(0) = 2.$$

$$k_1 = 0, \quad k_2 = f(0.133\bar{3}, 2) = -0.533\bar{3}, \quad u_1 = 2 + 0.2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}(-0.533\bar{3}) = 1.92.$$

$$(b) \quad u' = u + t, \quad u(0) = 2.$$

$$k_1 = 2, \quad u^* = 2 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 0.2 \cdot 2 = 2.266\bar{6}, \quad k_2 = 2.4,$$

$$u_1 = 2 + 0.2(0.5 + 1.8) = 2.46.$$

$$(c) \quad (1+x^3)u u' = x^2, \quad u(0) = 1.$$

$$k_1 = 0, \quad k_2 = f(0.133\bar{3}, 1) = \frac{0.017777 \dots}{1.002370 \dots} \approx 0.017735,$$

$$u_1 = 1 + 0.2 \cdot (\frac{3}{4} \cdot 0.017735) = 1.002660361.$$

**Solution 4.5.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 4.6.** (本题答案由 AI 计算) 经典 RK4:

$$k_1 = f(t_i, u_i), \quad k_2 = f(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, u_i + \frac{h}{2}k_1),$$

$$k_3 = f(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, u_i + \frac{h}{2}k_2), \quad k_4 = f(t_i + h, u_i + h k_3),$$

$$u_{i+1} = u_i + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4), \quad h = 0.2.$$

$$(a) \quad u' = -2tu, \quad u(0) = 2. \quad \text{一步计算得 } u_1 \approx 1.921578667. \quad \text{精确值 } 2e^{-0.04} \approx 1.921578878.$$



(b)  $u' = u + t$ ,  $u(0) = 2$ . 一步计算得  $u_1 \approx 2.464200000$ . 精确值  $-1 - 0.2 + 3e^{0.2} \approx 2.464208274$ .

(c)  $(1+x^3)u' = x^2$ ,  $u(0) = 1$ . 一步计算得  $u_1 \approx 1.002651453$ . 精确值  $\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{3}\ln(1 + 0.008)} \approx 1.002652539$ .

**Solution 4.7.** 要证: 修正欧拉 (ME2) 至少二阶. 记  $f = f(t_i, \hat{u}(t_i))$ , 教材式 (6.4.2) 给出

$$\hat{u}(t_{i+1}) = \hat{u}(t_i) + h \left[ f + \frac{h}{2}(f_t + ff_u) \right] + O(h^3).$$

ME2 为

$$u_{i+1} = u_i + \frac{h}{2} [f(t_i, u_i) + f(t_i + h, u_i + hf(t_i, u_i))].$$

对第二个  $f$  用式 (6.4.3) 在  $(\alpha, \beta) = (h, hf)$  处展开:

$$f(t_i + h, u_i + hf) = f + hf_t + hff_u + O(h^2).$$

代回得

$$u_{i+1} = u_i + h \left[ f + \frac{h}{2}(f_t + ff_u) \right] + O(h^3),$$

与精确解的展开在  $O(h^2)$  上一致, 故局部截断误差为  $O(h^3)$ , 方法为二阶.

**Solution 4.8.** 要证: Heun 方法至少二阶. 其更新为

$$u_{i+1} = u_i + h \left( \frac{1}{4}f(t_i, u_i) + \frac{3}{4}f\left(t_i + \frac{2h}{3}, u_i + \frac{2h}{3}f(t_i, u_i)\right) \right).$$

对第二个  $f$  用式 (6.4.3) 在  $(\alpha, \beta) = (\frac{2h}{3}, \frac{2h}{3}f)$  处展开:

$$f\left(t_i + \frac{2h}{3}, u_i + \frac{2h}{3}f\right) = f + \frac{2h}{3}f_t + \frac{2h}{3}ff_u + O(h^2).$$

代回得

$$u_{i+1} = u_i + h \left[ f + \frac{h}{2}(f_t + ff_u) \right] + O(h^3),$$

与式 (6.4.2) 的精确展开到  $O(h^2)$  一致, 故 Heun 至少为二阶.

**Solution 4.9.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 4.10.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 4.11.** 考虑  $u' = cu$ ,  $u(0) = 1$ , 常数  $c > 0$ .

(a) 在修正欧拉 (ME2) 下,

$$k_1 = cu_i, \quad k_2 = c(u_i + hk_1) = cu_i(1 + ch),$$

$$u_{i+1} = u_i + \frac{h}{2}(k_1 + k_2) = u_i \left[ 1 + ch + \frac{1}{2}(ch)^2 \right].$$

$$\frac{u_{i+1}}{u_i} = 1 + ch + \frac{1}{2}(ch)^2.$$

(b) 若  $ch = -3$ , 放大因子  $G = 1 - 3 + \frac{9}{2} = 2.5 > 1$ , 故  $|u_i| = |G|^i \rightarrow \infty$  随步数发散; 而当  $c < 0$  时精确解  $\hat{u}(t) = e^{ct} \rightarrow 0$  ( $t \rightarrow \infty$ ). 于是数值解发散而真解衰减, 显示该情形下方法不稳定.

## 5 Adaptive Runge–Kutta

**Solution 5.1.** Please see the codes in Gitee.

**Solution 5.2.** Please see the codes in Gitee.

**Solution 5.3.** Let  $\hat{u}_{i+1}$  be the exact solution at timestep  $t_{i+1}$ . All other notation will be consistent with that used in Section 6.5. Then by triangle inequality, we have that

$$|\bar{u}_{i+1} - u_{i+1}| \leq |\hat{u}_{i+1} - u_{i+1}| + |\hat{u}_{i+1} - \bar{u}_{i+1}|. \quad (1)$$

Here,  $|\hat{u}_{i+1} - u_{i+1}|$  and  $|\hat{u}_{i+1} - \bar{u}_{i+1}|$  represent the global error of  $p$ -th order approximation  $u_{i+1}$  and  $(p+1)$ -th order approximation  $\bar{u}_{i+1}$ . Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\hat{u}_{i+1} - u_{i+1}| &= C_1 h^{p-1}, \\ |\hat{u}_{i+1} - \bar{u}_{i+1}| &= C_2 h^p, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where  $C_1, C_2$  are constants. Combining equation (1) and (2), we obtain

$$|\bar{u}_{i+1} - u_{i+1}| = C_3 h^p, \quad (3)$$

where  $C_3$  is a constant. Let  $G_i(h)$  denote  $|\bar{u}_{i+1} - u_{i+1}|$ . We now want  $G_i(qh) \approx \epsilon$ . By an analogous argument to that in the main text, we obtain the following:

$$q \approx \left( \frac{\epsilon}{C_3 h^p} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (4)$$

Note that  $E_i(h) = |\bar{u}_{i+1} - u_{i+1}| = C h^p \leq C_3 h^p$  (by (1)). Therefore, we have that

$$q \approx \left( \frac{\epsilon}{C_3 h^p} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left( \frac{\epsilon}{E_i(h)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \quad (5)$$

We now prove the upper bound describes in (6.5.2) by controlling the global error.

**Solution 5.4.** Please see the codes in Gitee.

## 6 Multistep methods

**Solution 6.1.** (本题答案由 AI 计算) 线性多步法写成

$$\sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_j u_{n+j} = h \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_j f_{n+j}, \quad \rho(z) = \sum_{j=0}^k \alpha_j z^j, \quad \sigma(z) = \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_j z^j.$$

以下采用与教材一致的移位 (同一对  $(\rho, \sigma)$  乘共同的  $z^m$  不影响阶次与比值) .

- (a) **AM2 (梯形公式):**  $u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{h}{2}(f_{n+1} + f_n)$ .  
 $\rho(z) = z - 1, \quad \sigma(z) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + z).$

(b) **AB2**:  $u_{n+1} - u_n = h(\frac{3}{2}f_n - \frac{1}{2}f_{n-1})$  (或等价的  $n \rightarrow n+1$  移位) .

$$\rho(z) = z^2 - z, \quad \sigma(z) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}z.$$

(c) **BD2 (BDF2)**:  $\frac{3}{2}u_{n+1} - 2u_n + \frac{1}{2}u_{n-1} = hf_{n+1}$ .

$$\rho(z) = \frac{1}{2} - 2z + \frac{3}{2}z^2, \quad \sigma(z) = z^2.$$

(d) **AM3**:  $u_{n+1} - u_n = h(-\frac{1}{12}f_{n-1} + \frac{2}{3}f_n + \frac{5}{12}f_{n+1})$ .

$$\rho(z) = z - 1, \quad \sigma(z) = -\frac{1}{12} + \frac{2}{3}z + \frac{5}{12}z^2.$$

(e) **AB3**:  $u_{n+1} - u_n = h(\frac{23}{12}f_n - \frac{16}{12}f_{n-1} + \frac{5}{12}f_{n-2})$ .

$$\rho(z) = z^3 - z^2, \quad \sigma(z) = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{16}{12}z + \frac{23}{12}z^2.$$

**Solution 6.2.** (本题答案由 AI 计算) AM1 (Backward Euler) 首步由隐式方程

$$u_1 = u_0 + hf(t_1, u_1), \quad t_1 = t_0 + h$$

给出. 对每个 IVP 写出  $u_1$  的方程 (不必求闭式解):

(a)  $u' = -2tu$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2$ ,  $u_0 = 2$ ,  $h = 0.2$ .

$$t_0 = 0, \quad t_1 = 0.2, \quad \text{得} \quad u_1 = 2 + 0.2(-2 \cdot 0.2)u_1 = 2 - 0.08u_1.$$

(b)  $u' = u + t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ ,  $u_0 = 2$ ,  $h = 0.1$ .

$$t_1 = 0.1, \quad \text{得} \quad u_1 = 2 + 0.1(u_1 + 0.1).$$

(c)  $(1+x^3)u u' = x^2$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 3$ ,  $u_0 = 1$ ,  $h = 0.5$ .

$$\text{写成 } u' = \frac{x^2}{(1+x^3)u}, \quad x_1 = 0.5, \quad \text{得} \quad u_1 = 1 + 0.5 \frac{0.25}{(1+0.125)u_1} = 1 + \frac{0.125}{1.125} \frac{1}{u_1}.$$

**Solution 6.3.** (本题答案由 AI 计算) 把 2 题中的 AM1 换成 AM2 (梯形公式)

$$u_1 = u_0 + \frac{h}{2}(f(t_0, u_0) + f(t_1, u_1)).$$

(a)  $u' = -2tu$ ,  $u_0 = 2$ ,  $h = 0.2$ ,  $t_1 = 0.2$ .

$$u_1 = 2 + \frac{0.2}{2}(0 + (-2 \cdot 0.2)u_1) = 2 - 0.04u_1.$$

(b)  $u' = u + t$ ,  $u_0 = 2$ ,  $h = 0.1$ ,  $t_1 = 0.1$ .

$$u_1 = 2 + \frac{0.1}{2}((2+0) + (u_1+0.1)) = 2 + 0.05u_1 + 0.105.$$

(c)  $(1+x^3)u u' = x^2$ ,  $u_0 = 1$ ,  $h = 0.5$ ,  $x_1 = 0.5$ .

$$u_1 = 1 + \frac{0.5}{2}\left(0 + \frac{0.25}{(1+0.125)u_1}\right) = 1 + \frac{0.0625}{1.125} \frac{1}{u_1}.$$

**Solution 6.4.** (参考 Example 6.6.4 和 Example 6.6.5) 利用式 (6.6.5)、多步法的系数表格、泰勒展开, 把解在  $t_i$  处的泰勒展开代入格式, 即可得到局部截断误差 (LTE) 的首项系数. 记  $u_i = u(t_i)$ ,  $u_{i+1} = u(t_{i+1})$ .

(a) **AM2**:  $u_{i+1} = u_i + h(\frac{1}{2}f_{i+1} + \frac{1}{2}f_i)$ . 根据截断误差的定义

$$\begin{aligned} h\tau_{i+1} &= u_{i+1} - u_i - h(\frac{1}{2}f_{i+1} + \frac{1}{2}f_i) \\ &= u_{i+1} - u_i - h(\frac{1}{2}u'_{i+1} + \frac{1}{2}u'_i) \\ &= (u_i + hu'_i + \frac{h^2}{2}u''_i + \frac{h^3}{6}u'''_i + \cdots) - u_i - h(\frac{1}{2}(u'_i + hu''_i + \frac{h^2}{2}u'''_i + \cdots) + \frac{1}{2}u'_i) \\ &= -\frac{h^3}{12}u'''_i + O(h^4), \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\tau_{i+1} = O(h^2)$ , AM2 是二阶方法.

(b) **AB2**:  $u_{i+1} = u_n + h(\frac{3}{2}f_i - \frac{1}{2}f_{i-1})$ .

(c) **BD2**:  $u_{i+1} = \frac{4}{3}u_i - \frac{1}{3}u_{i-1} + h^2\frac{2}{3}f_{i+1}$ . 推导过程同上.

以上三者均为二阶方法 (LTE 为  $O(h^2)$ ) .

**Solution 6.5.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库. 思路同第 4 题.

**Solution 6.6.** 设  $p(x)$  为过三点  $(s_1, y_1), (s_2, y_2), (s_3, y_3)$  的二次插值多项式:

$$p(x) = \frac{(x-s_2)(x-s_3)}{(s_1-s_2)(s_1-s_3)}y_1 + \frac{(x-s_1)(x-s_3)}{(s_2-s_1)(s_2-s_3)}y_2 + \frac{(x-s_1)(x-s_2)}{(s_3-s_1)(s_3-s_2)}y_3.$$

(a) **推导 AM3 系数**: 用式 (6.6.6), 把  $f$  在  $t_{n-1}, t_n, t_{n+1}$  上作二次插值并积分:

$$\int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} f(t, u(t)) dt = h \left( -\frac{1}{12}f_{n-1} + \frac{2}{3}f_n + \frac{5}{12}f_{n+1} \right),$$

从而  $u_{n+1} = u_n + h \left( -\frac{1}{12}f_{n-1} + \frac{2}{3}f_n + \frac{5}{12}f_{n+1} \right)$ .

(b) **推导 BD2 系数**: 用式 (6.6.7), 对  $u$  在  $t_{n-1}, t_n, t_{n+1}$  作二次插值并在  $t_{n+1}$  求导:

$$u'(t_{n+1}) \approx \frac{1}{h} \left( \frac{3}{2}u_{n+1} - 2u_n + \frac{1}{2}u_{n-1} \right),$$

整理得  $\frac{3}{2}u_{n+1} - 2u_n + \frac{1}{2}u_{n-1} = hf_{n+1}$ , 即 BD2.

**Solution 6.7.** 令  $z = 1 + w$ , 在  $w = 0$  的邻域做幂级数展开, 并用  $\log(1+w) = w - \frac{1}{2}w^2 + \frac{1}{3}w^3 - \frac{1}{4}w^4 + \cdots$ . 对 **BD2**, 取  $\rho(z) = \frac{1}{2} - 2z + \frac{3}{2}z^2$ ,  $\sigma(z) = z^2$ . 有

$$\rho(1+w) = w + \frac{3}{2}w^2, \quad \sigma(1+w) = 1 + 2w + w^2.$$

长除或几何级数得

$$\frac{\rho(z)}{\sigma(z)} = w - \frac{1}{2}w^2 + 0 \cdot w^3 + O(w^4).$$

于是

$$\frac{\rho(z)}{\sigma(z)} - \log z = \left( w - \frac{1}{2}w^2 + O(w^4) \right) - \left( w - \frac{1}{2}w^2 + \frac{1}{3}w^3 + O(w^4) \right) = -\frac{1}{3}w^3 + O(w^4).$$

即  $\rho(z)/\sigma(z) - \log z = O((z-1)^3)$ , 与 BD2 的二阶相符.

**Solution 6.8.** 同样设  $z = 1 + w$ . 目标是证明对 **AB3** 与 **AM3**, 有  $\rho(z)/\sigma(z) - \log z = O(w^4)$  (三阶) .

(a) **AB3:** 取  $\rho(z) = z^3 - z^2$ ,  $\sigma(z) = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{16}{12}z + \frac{23}{12}z^2$ . 把  $\rho, \sigma$  展到  $w^3$  并做比值展开, 可得

$$\frac{\rho(z)}{\sigma(z)} = w - \frac{1}{2}w^2 + \frac{1}{3}w^3 + O(w^4),$$

从而  $\frac{\rho(z)}{\sigma(z)} - \log z = O(w^4)$ .

(b) **AM3:** 取  $\rho(z) = z - 1$ ,  $\sigma(z) = -\frac{1}{12} + \frac{2}{3}z + \frac{5}{12}z^2$ . 同样计算得

$$\frac{\rho(z)}{\sigma(z)} = w - \frac{1}{2}w^2 + \frac{1}{3}w^3 + O(w^4),$$

故  $\frac{\rho(z)}{\sigma(z)} - \log z = O(w^4)$ .

## 7 Implementation of multistep methods

**Solution 7.1.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 7.2.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 7.3.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 7.4.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 7.5.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 7.6.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 7.7.** 给定线性系统

$$\mathbf{u}'(t) = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u}(t), \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

令能量函数  $E(t) = \|\mathbf{u}(t)\|_2^2 = \mathbf{u}(t)^T \mathbf{u}(t)$ . 对时间求导并用乘法法则,

$$E'(t) = \frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{u}'^T \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{u}' = (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{u})^T \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u}^T (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{u}^T (\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{u}.$$

因为  $\mathbf{A}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -\mathbf{A}$ , 故  $\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}$ , 从而  $E'(t) = 0$ . 所以  $E(t)$  为常数, 且  $E(t) \equiv E(0) = \|\mathbf{u}(0)\|_2^2 = 1$ . 这也表明解是等长旋转 (角速度 4), 具体为  $\mathbf{u}(t) = (\cos 4t, \sin 4t)^T$ , 其二范数恒等于 1.

(b-d) 的代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 7.8.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 7.9.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

## 8 Zero-stability of multistep methods

**Solution 8.1.** 题设两步法 (LIAF) 为 (见式 (6.8.1))

$$u_{i+1} = -4u_i + 5u_{i-1} + h(4f_i + 2f_{i-1}).$$

写成  $\sum \alpha_j u_{i-1+j} = h \sum \beta_j f_{i-1+j}$  的形式, 对应

$$\alpha_0 = -5, \quad \alpha_1 = 4, \quad \alpha_2 = 1; \quad \beta_0 = 2, \quad \beta_1 = 4, \quad \beta_2 = 0.$$

按多步法的阶条件 (由式 (6.6.5) 推得的“矩”关系)

$$\sum_j \alpha_j = 0, \quad \sum_j j\alpha_j = \sum_j \beta_j, \quad \sum_j j^2\alpha_j = 2 \sum_j j\beta_j, \quad \sum_j j^3\alpha_j = 3 \sum_j j^2\beta_j,$$

依次计算得

$$(-5) + 4 + 1 = 0;$$

$$0 \cdot (-5) + 1 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 1 = 6 = 2 + 4 = \sum \beta_j;$$

$$0 + 1 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 1 = 8 = 2 \cdot (0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 4) = 8;$$

$$0 + 1 \cdot 4 + 8 \cdot 1 = 12 = 3 \cdot (0 \cdot 2 + 1^2 \cdot 4) = 12.$$

在四阶条件上,  $\sum_j j^4\alpha_j = 0 + 4 + 16 = 20 \neq 4 \sum_j j^3\beta_j = 4 \cdot 4 = 16$ . 因此该法满足到三阶而不满足四阶条件, 故 LIAF 的精度阶为  $p = 3$ . (该方法的生成多项式为  $\rho(z) = z^2 + 4z - 5$ , 与文中式 (6.8.2) 一致.)

**Solution 8.2.** 代码见 Gitee 仓库.

**Solution 8.3.** Fibonacci 递推:  $u_{i+1} = u_i + u_{i-1}$ . 设试探解  $u_i = r^i$ , 代入得特征多项式  $r^2 - r - 1 = 0$ , 解为  $r_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ . 线性叠加 (与 Theorem 6.8.3 的证明思路一致) 得通解

$$u_i = c_1(r_1)^i + c_2(r_2)^i, \quad r_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

**Solution 8.4.** (a) 若  $\rho(r) = \rho'(r) = 0$ , 则  $r$  为  $\rho$  的二重根. 记  $\rho(\mathcal{Z}) = (\mathcal{Z} - r)^2 q(\mathcal{Z})$ . 对序列  $u_i = ir^i$ , 有

$$(\mathcal{Z} - r)(ir^i) = (i+1)r^{i+1} - ir^{i+1} = r^{i+1}, \quad (\mathcal{Z} - r)(r^{i+1}) = r^{i+2} - r \cdot r^{i+1} = 0.$$

故  $(\mathcal{Z} - r)^2(ir^i) = 0$ , 进一步  $\rho(\mathcal{Z})u_i = 0$ , 即  $u_i = ir^i$  是差分方程  $\rho(\mathcal{Z})u_i = 0$  的一个解.

(b) 若存在非单根  $r$  且  $|r| = 1$ , 则由 (a) 可得一个解  $u_i = ir^i$ , 其模长  $|u_i| = i|r|^i = i \rightarrow \infty$  (随步数线性长大). 这与零稳定性定义 ( $h \rightarrow 0$  时所有数值解在  $[a, b]$  上有界) 矛盾, 故单位圆上的非单根使方法不具零稳定性.