

7316. 2, 3, 4, 5(1), 6, 8, 9

## 2. 用改进欧拉法和梯形法解初值问题

$$y' = x^2 + x - y, \quad y(0) = 0.$$

取步长  $h=0.1$ , 计算到  $x=0.5$ , 并与准确值  $y = -e^{-x} + x^2 - x + 1$  相比较.

解: 当  $x=0.5$  时, 准确值  $y = -e^{-0.5} + 0.5^2 - 0.5 + 1 \approx 0.143469340$ .

改进欧拉法:  $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{1}{2}h[f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_n + hf(x_n, y_n))]$

将  $f(x, y) = x^2 + x - y$  代入, 则  $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{1}{2}h[x_n^2 + x_n - y_n + x_{n+1}^2 + x_{n+1} - y_n - h(x_n^2 + x_n - y_n)]$

$$= (1 - h + \frac{h^2}{2})y_n + \frac{h}{2}[(1-h)x_n(1+x_n) + (1+x_{n+1})x_{n+1}]$$

将  $x_0=0, y_0=0$  代入, 得  $y_1 = 0.0055$

同理, 可得  $y_2 = 0.0219275, y_3 = 0.050144388$ .

$y_4 = 0.090930671, y_5 = 0.144992257$

与准确值的误差为  $|y - y_5| = 0.15522917 \times 10^{-2}$

梯形法:  $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}[f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})]$

$$\therefore y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}[x_n^2 + x_n - y_n + x_{n+1}^2 + x_{n+1} - y_{n+1}]$$

$$\therefore y_{n+1} = \frac{2-h}{h+2}y_n + \frac{h}{h+2}[x_n(1+x_n) + x_{n+1}(1+x_{n+1})]$$

将  $x_0=0, y_0=0, x_1=0.1$  代入, 得  $y_1 = 0.005238095$

同理, 可得  $y_2 = 0.021405896, y_3 = 0.049367239$

$y_4 = 0.089903692, y_5 = 0.143722388$

与准确值的误差为  $|y - y_5| = 0.253048 \times 10^{-3}$



3. 用梯形法解初值问题  $\begin{cases} y' + y = 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$  证明其近似解为  $y_n = \left(\frac{2-h}{2+h}\right)^n$

并证明当  $h \rightarrow 0$  时, 它收敛于原初值问题的准确解  $y = e^{-x}$

解: 梯形公式  $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})]$

将  $f(x, y) = -y$  代入有  $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} [-y_n - y_{n+1}]$

$$\therefore y_{n+1} = \left(\frac{2-h}{2+h}\right) y_n = \left(\frac{2-h}{2+h}\right)^2 y_{n-1} = \cdots = \left(\frac{2-h}{2+h}\right)^{nh} y_0 = \left(\frac{2-h}{2+h}\right)^{nh}$$

$\therefore$  用梯形公式求得的近似解为  $y_n = \left(\frac{2-h}{2+h}\right)^n$

以  $h$  为步长, 经过  $n$  步之后的  $x$  为  $nh$   $\therefore n = \frac{x}{h}$

当  $h \rightarrow 0$  时, 近似值  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} y_n = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2-h}{2+h}\right)^{\frac{x}{h}}$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{2h}{2+h}\right)^{\frac{x}{h}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(1 - \frac{2h}{2+h}\right)^{\frac{2+h}{2h}}\right]^{\frac{2h}{2h} \cdot \frac{x}{h}}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (e^{-1})^{\frac{2h}{2h} \cdot \frac{x}{h}} = e^{-x}$$

$\therefore$  收敛于准确解  $y = e^{-x}$

4. 利用欧拉方法计算积分  $\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt$  在点  $x=0.5, 1, 1.5, 2$  的近似值

解: 令  $y = \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt$  则  $y' = e^{x^2}$  且  $y(0) = 0$

全步长  $h=0.5$ , 根据欧拉方法的公式:  $y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n) = y_n + 0.5 e^{x_n^2}$

$$\therefore y(0.5) = y_1 = y_0 + 0.5 e^{x_0^2} = 0.5$$

$$y(1) = y_2 = y_1 + 0.5 e^{x_1^2} = 1.1420127$$

$$y(1.5) = y_3 = y_2 + 0.5 e^{x_2^2} = 2.5011536$$

$$y(2) = y_4 = y_3 + 0.5 e^{x_3^2} = 7.2450215$$





5. 取  $h=0.2$ , 用四阶经典的龙格-库塔法求解下列初值问题

$$\begin{cases} y' = x + y, & 0 < x < 1 \\ y(0) = 1. \end{cases}$$

解: 四阶 Runge-Kutta 算法  $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{6}(K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4)$

其中  $K_1 = f(x_n, y_n) = x_n + y_n$

$$K_2 = f(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}K_1) = x_n + \frac{h}{2} + y_n + \frac{h}{2}(x_n + y_n) = \frac{h}{2} + (1 + \frac{h}{2})(x_n + y_n)$$

$$K_3 = f(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{h}{2}K_2) = x_n + \frac{h}{2} + y_n + \frac{h}{2}[\frac{h}{2} + (1 + \frac{h}{2})(x_n + y_n)] = (\frac{h}{2} + \frac{h^2}{4}) + (1 + \frac{h}{2} + \frac{h^2}{4})(x_n + y_n)$$

$$K_4 = f(x_n + h, y_n + hK_3) = (h + \frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{h^3}{4}) + (1 + h + \frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{h^3}{4})(x_n + y_n)$$

$$\therefore y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{6}(K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4)$$

$$= y_n + \frac{h}{6}[(3h + h^2 + \frac{h^3}{4}) + (6 + 3h + h^2 + \frac{h^3}{4})(x_n + y_n)]$$

又  $h=0.2$ ,  $\therefore y_{n+1} = 0.2214x_n + 1.2214y_n + 0.0214$

将  $x_0=0, y_0=1$  代入, 得  $y_1 = 1.2428$

同理, 得  $y_2 = 1.58363592$ ,  $y_3 = 2.044212912688$

$y_4 = 2.65104165$ ,  $y_5 = 3.436502$

$\therefore 0 < x < 1 \therefore$  只计算到  $x_4=0.8$ ,  $y_4=2.65104165$



6. 证明对任意参数  $t$ , 下列龙格-库塔公式是二阶的.

$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}(K_2 + K_3) \\ K_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \\ K_2 = f(x_n + th, y_n + thK_1) \\ K_3 = f(x_n + (1-t)h, y_n + (1-t)hK_1) \end{cases}$$

证: 将  $K_2, K_3$  进行二元 Taylor 函数展开

$$K_2 = f(x_n, y_n) + th f_x(x_n, y_n) + th f(x_n, y_n) f_y(x_n, y_n) + O(h^2)$$

$$K_3 = f(x_n, y_n) + (1-t)h f_x(x_n, y_n) + (1-t)h f(x_n, y_n) f_y(x_n, y_n) + O(h^2)$$

$$\therefore y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}(K_2 + K_3)$$

$$= y_n + \frac{h}{2} [2f(x_n, y_n) + h f_x(x_n, y_n) + h f(x_n, y_n) f_y(x_n, y_n) + O(h^2)]$$

$$\therefore \varphi(\cdot) = f(x_n, y_n) + \frac{h}{2} f_x(x_n, y_n) + \frac{h}{2} f(x_n, y_n) f_y(x_n, y_n) + O(h^2)$$

$$\text{而 } \Delta(\cdot) = y'(x_n) + \frac{h}{2} y''(x_n)$$

$$= f(x_n, y_n) + \frac{h}{2} [f_x(x_n, y_n) + f_y(x_n, y_n) f(x_n, y_n)]$$

$$\therefore \varphi(\cdot) - \Delta(\cdot) = O(h^2)$$

$\therefore$  该龙格-库塔公式是二阶的.

8. 求显式中点公式  $y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, \frac{1}{2}(y_n + y_{n+1}))$  的绝对稳定区域.

解: 模型问题  $\begin{cases} y' = \lambda y \\ y(0) = y_0 \end{cases} \quad \operatorname{Re}(\lambda) > 0$





$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h\lambda \cdot \frac{1}{2}(y_n + y_{n+1}) \quad \therefore y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h\lambda}{2} y_n + \frac{h\lambda}{2} y_{n+1}$$

$$\therefore y_{n+1} = \frac{2+h\lambda}{2-h\lambda} y_n \quad (h\lambda \neq 2)$$

要使之绝对稳定 则  $|z_{n+1}| = \left| \frac{2+h\lambda}{2-h\lambda} \varepsilon_n \right| \leq |\varepsilon_n|$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{2+h\lambda}{2-h\lambda} \right| \leq 1 \Rightarrow h\lambda < 0, \quad 2-h\lambda > 0$$

$$\therefore h\lambda - 2 \leq 2+h\lambda \leq 2-h\lambda \quad \text{或} \quad h\lambda - 2 \leq -2-h\lambda \leq 2-h\lambda$$

$$\therefore h > 0$$

$\therefore$  绝对稳定区间为  $(0, \infty)$

9. 对于初值问题  $y' = -100(y-x^2) + 2x, \quad y(0) = 1$ .

(1) 用欧拉法求解, 步长  $h$  取什么范围的值, 才能使计算稳定.

(2) 若用四阶龙格-库塔法计算, 步长  $h$  如何选择?

(3) 若用梯形公式计算, 步长  $h$  有无限制.

解: (1) 用欧拉法求解  $y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n) = y_n + h\lambda y_n = (1+h\lambda)y_n$

要使计算稳定 则  $|z_{n+1}| = |(1+h\lambda)\varepsilon_n| \leq |\varepsilon_n|$  即  $|1+h\lambda| \leq 1$

而此题中  $\lambda$  取  $-100 \quad \therefore |1-100h| \leq 1 \quad 0 < h \leq 0.2$

$\therefore h$  取  $(0, 0.2]$  时, 计算稳定.

(2) 由于四阶龙格-库塔法的绝对稳定域为  $0 < h < -2.78/\lambda$ .

而此题中  $\lambda$  为  $-100 \quad \therefore$  步长  $h$  应满足  $0 < h < -0.0278$

(3) 对梯形公式,  $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}(f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}))$



根据模型问题, 可得  $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}(\lambda y_n + \lambda y_{n+1})$

$$\therefore y_{n+1} = \frac{1 + \frac{h\lambda}{2}}{1 - \frac{h\lambda}{2}} y_n. \text{ 要使之稳定,}$$

$$\text{则有 } \left| \frac{1 + \frac{h\lambda}{2}}{1 - \frac{h\lambda}{2}} \right| < 1 \quad \text{解得 } 0 < h < \infty$$

$\therefore$  梯形法是 A-稳定的, 对步长  $h$  无限制.

