Taller 2 Punto 2: el algoritmo de verlet esta Jado Por:

(1) $X_{n+1} = 2 \times_n - X_{n-1} + h^2$, donde a es una funcion de la posición, $Q_n(X_n)$

Cada termino es una Apoximación que se telectonación el valor test de la siguiente forma

Xn+1 = Xn+1 + En+1, donde Xn+1 es el Valor real, al Remplazar los erroms en (1)

Se obtieno: $\overline{X}_{n+1} + \varepsilon_{n+1} = 2(\overline{x}_n + \varepsilon_n) - \overline{X}_{n-1} - \varepsilon_{n-1} + h^2 \Omega_n(\overline{x}_n + \varepsilon_n)$

Note que an (In + En) Se Puede expantir en serie de Taylor tal que:

 $Q'(\underline{x}') + e' = Q'(\underline{x}') + e' Q'(\underline{x}')$

al Remplazar Se obtience

 $\overline{X}_{n+1} + \epsilon_{n+1} = 2\overline{X}_n + 2\epsilon_n - \overline{X}_{n-1} - \epsilon_{n-1} + h^2 Q_n(\overline{X}_n) + h^2 \epsilon_n \alpha_n (\overline{X}_n)$

Reorganizando: [\$\overline{\infty}_{n+1} + \overline{\infty}_{n-1} - 2\overline{\infty}_n + \overline{\infty}_n \overline{\

$$\Rightarrow \quad \epsilon_{n+1} - 2\epsilon_n + \epsilon_n - \epsilon_n h^2 \alpha_n^1(\bar{x}_n) = 0$$

$$= \quad \epsilon_{n+1} + \epsilon_{n-1} - \epsilon_n (2 + h^2 \alpha_n^1(\bar{x}_n)) = 0$$

b. Por definición en un oscilhdor arronico se tiene que Q(X)=-w2X
tal que a'(X)=-w2

tome $R = \frac{1}{2} h^2 \omega^2 = -\frac{1}{2} h^1 \alpha^2$

=>
$$\epsilon_{n+1} + \epsilon_{n-1} - \epsilon_{n}(2+(-2R)) = 0$$

C. Superga
$$E_n = E_o \lambda^n$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + G_o \lambda^{n-1} - G_o \lambda^n (2 - 2R) = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k} + A^0 - G_o \lambda^2 (1 - R) + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{+2(1-R) \pm -\sqrt{4(1+R)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 1} = (1-R) \pm \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \left((1-R)^2 - 1 \right)^2$$

$$\lambda = (1-R) \pm \left[(1-R)^2 - 1 \right]^2$$

d. | A + | = 1 define la estatilidad del algoritmo s: lat = 1, entonos

caso 1.

12(1-R) [(1-R)2-1]2 => R > [(1+R)2-1]2 => R2 (1-R2)-1
expandic do Se obtienc:

$$R^{2} \ge 1 - 2R + R^{2} - 7$$

=> $R^{2} - R^{2} + 2R \ge 0$, $2R \ge 0$ $R = \frac{1}{2} h^{2} w^{2}$ $R = \frac{1}{2} h^{2} w^{2}$ $R = \frac{1}{2} h^{2} w^{2}$

CASO II

$$-1 \le (1-R) \pm \left[(1-R)^2 - 1 \right]^{N_2}$$
 $\downarrow > (2-R) \ge \mp \left[(1-R)^2 - 1 \right]^{N_2}$
 $=> (2-R)^2 \ge (1-R)^2 - 1$

All $extended x = 0 \le h = 1$
 $extended y = 0 \le h = 1$
 $extended x = 0 \le h = 1$