Baganue 1 Bapuant 3

 $U'(xi) \approx \frac{1}{2h}(U_{i+1}-U_{i-1}) = [U_x]_i - \frac{1}{9}$ вычисления первой произв. Xi+s = Xi+h ielN, h-wor

Опр. Погрешностью размостного операторо [42]:, задан-Horo b game xi, mazorbaerca pazmocro znan npouz lognoci ий, для вычисления которой используетия оператор, ч значения сатого оператора.

4 (Xi) = U'(Xi) - [Ux];

Исследием погрешность операторог с помощью разп. Тейлоры а) с остатком в форме Лагранка

4 = ui - [ux]i = ui - ui+1-ui-1

U(xi) = Ui, Ui+s = U(xi+h)

 $U_{i\pm 1} = u_i \pm h \ u_i + (\pm h)^2 \frac{1}{2!} u_i^* + (\pm h)^3 \frac{1}{3!} \left(u_i^*''(\S_i) + u_i^*'(\S_i) \right) \quad \begin{cases} i \in (x_{i+1}, x_i) \\ y_i \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \end{cases}$

 $u_{i+1} - u_{i-1} = 2hu_i + 2 \cdot \frac{h^3}{3} (u'''(\xi_i) + u'''(\eta_i))$

 $\Psi^* = u_i^1 - \frac{2hu_i^2 + 2\frac{h^3}{6}(u'''(\xi_i) + u'''(n_i))}{2h} = -\frac{h^2}{6}(u'''(\xi_i) + u'''(n_i))$

 $|\Psi^*| \leq \frac{h^2}{6} \max |u''(x)|, x \in [x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}]$

б) с остатком в форме Пеано

 $U_{i\pm 1} = u_{i} \pm h u_{i} + (\pm h)^{2} \frac{1}{2!} u_{i}^{"} + (\pm h)^{3} \frac{1}{3!} u_{i}^{"} + o(h^{3})$

 $u_{i+1} - u_{i-1} = 2hu_i^2 + 2\frac{h^3}{3!}u_i''' + O(h^3)$

 $\Psi^* = u_i^2 - \frac{2hu_i^2 + 2\frac{h^3}{6}u_i^{11} + O(h^3)}{2h} = -\frac{h^2}{6}u_i^{11} + O(h^2)$

- un - 2n. 4Net norpemnociu k=2-nopagok norpemnociu

3 aganue 2 Bapuant 3

oбозначим

 $U''(x_i) \approx \left[\frac{1}{h^2}(2u_i - 5u_{i-1} + 4u_{i-2} - u_{i-3})\right] = \left[U_{xx}\right]_i$

Левый размостный оператор для вычисления второй производы. на их точенном шабломе, порядок погрешности: 2 $(x_{i+1})=(x_{i+1})$, $i\in\mathbb{N}$, h-max

1 h h h

Опр. Погрешностью размостного оператора [Uxx];, заданного в узле хі, называется размость змашний производной Иї, для вышеления которой используется размостный оператор, и значения самого операторой.

4 = U"-[Uxx]i

Исследуем погрешность оператора с понощью разп. Тейлора

a) c octation 6 popule Mazpankou $U_{i-1} = U(x_{i-h}) = U_{i} - u_{i}h + u_{i}^{2} \frac{h^{2}}{2!} - u_{i}^{2} \frac{h^{3}}{3!} + \frac{h^{4}}{4!} u^{1}(\S_{i}), \S_{i} \in [x_{i-1}, x_{i}]$

 $U_{i-2} = U(x_i - 2h) = u_i - 2hu_i^2 + u_i^2 \frac{4h^2}{2!} - U_i^2 \frac{8h^3}{3!} + \frac{16h^4}{4!} U^{10}(\eta_i), \eta_i \in [x_{i-2}, x_i]$

Ui-3 = U(xi-3h) = Ui-3hui+ Ui 9h2 - Ui 31 + 8th4 Uiv(Qi), 4ie[xi-3, xi]

 $\begin{aligned} \psi^* &= u_i^{"} - \left[\frac{1}{h^2} \left((2 - 5 + 4 - 1) u_i + (5 - 8 + 3) h u_i^{'} + (-5 + 16 - 9) \frac{h^2}{24} u_i^{"} + (5 - 32 + 24) \frac{h^3}{3!} u_i^{"} + (-5 u^{"} (\xi_i) + 84 u^{"} (\eta_i) - u^{"} (\psi_i) \right) \frac{h^4}{4!} = \\ &= u_i^{"} - \frac{h^2}{h^2} \left(-5 u^{"} (\xi_i) + 64 u^{"} (\eta_i) - 84 u^{"} (\psi_i) \right) \end{aligned}$

 $|\psi^{*}| \leq \frac{h^{2}}{4!} \max(u^{(v)}(x)), x \in [x_{i-3}, x_{i}]$

$$\begin{cases} \forall ij = \frac{U_{ij+1} - U_{ij}}{\tau} - 5 \frac{U_{i+1,j} - U_{i}Z + U_{i+1,j}}{h^2} - \sin v_i \cos t_j \quad i = \overline{t, m-r}, j = \overline{t, m-r} \\ \forall io = U_{io} - 2xi \\ \forall os = U_{as} \\ \forall n_{ij} = U_{nij} - 2 \end{cases}$$

14: 16 max 1-4"/12 + max 14" 1 12 + 0(h2+1)

11211 ~ (C 11411», C re zabucui oi h u T

11411 ~ 4Mh²+ m T, M m rie zabucui oi h u T

Annpoucumayua e 2-m nopeguor no h u e 1 m no T

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б) е остатком в форме Пеано
  u_{i-1} = u_i - u_i^2 h + u_i^2 \frac{h^2}{2!} - u_i^3 \frac{h^3}{3!} + \frac{h^4}{4!} u_i^2 + O(h^4)
  Ui-2 = Ui - 24ih + Ui 4h2 - Ui 8h3 + 16h4 Ui + O(h4)
  Ui-3 = Ui - 3hUi + U! 942 - U! 24h3 + 8th4 uiv + O(h4)
  \Psi^{*} = u_{i}^{"} - u_{i}^{"} - \frac{h^{2}}{u_{i}}(-5 + 64 - 84)u_{i}^{"} + O(h^{2})
  - h? . 12 4! - znabnini uner nozpemnoeru
     K=2 -nopagok norpemmocia
   3 aganue 3
    Bapuari 3
    ( U'= 5. U"x + sin(x)cos(t), xe[0,1], te[0,10]
(1) 4 U(x,0) = 2x
    U(0,t) = 0, U(1,t) = 2
    Ha mm-be xe[0,3]; te[0,10] onpegenena cemka e gznamu (xi,ti), rge
    x_i = ih, i = \overline{0}, n - ua2 no nportpanciby h = \frac{1}{h}
    ti=jt, j=0,m - war no npochpanciby t=\frac{10}{m}
     Предложена явная ехема
     \frac{\mathcal{V}_{ii+1} - \mathcal{V}_{ij}}{\tau} = 5 \cdot \frac{\mathcal{V}_{i+1i} - 2\mathcal{V} + \mathcal{V}_{i-1j}}{h^2} + \operatorname{Sinxcost} 
     Vio = 2x = Voi = 0, Vij = 2
     Опр. Опа задачи (1) и размостной ехеми (2) ПА 4
    называнот невязку разностной схены (2), при условии
    подстановки в ней токного решения
     U(x)- TOUMOR premenue Dy
     U = (40, 41, ... 4 n) - Tourse permenue 30g. (1)
      V = (V_0, V_1, \dots, V_n) - TOUNDE permenue pazmocimoù exemm 2
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3 againe 5
Bapuaini 4

$$E = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx} \left(k(x) \frac{du}{dx} - q(x) u(x) = -f(x), x \in [0, 2] \right) \\ u(0) = t3 \\ u(2) = t9 \end{cases}$$
 $u(x) = \begin{cases} 3, x \in (0, \frac{1}{e}) \\ 4, x \in (\frac{1}{e}, 2) \end{cases}$
 $q(x) = \begin{cases} 0, x \in (0, \frac{1}{e}) \\ 5, x \in (\frac{1}{e}, 2) \end{cases}$
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -t0, x \in (0, \frac{1}{e}) \\ -t5, x \in (\frac{1}{e}, 2) \end{cases}$
 $x = ih \quad i = 0, n \quad h = \frac{2}{n}$
 $u(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{e} \to 0} (u(x), u + \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{e} \to 0} u(x), u + \lim_{x \to \frac{1}{e} \to 0} (u(x)), u + \lim_{x \to 0} (u(x)),$

$$\mathcal{D}_{0} = 13$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{n} = 19$$

$$a_{i} = \left(\frac{1}{h} \int_{\frac{x_{i-1}}{h(x)}}^{x_{i}} dx\right) dx = \left(\frac{3}{h}, \frac{i = 1}{e^{2h+1}}, \frac{2h}{h}\right)$$

$$d_{i} = \frac{1}{h} \int_{\frac{x_{i-1}}{h(x)}}^{x_{i+1}} dx = \int_{\frac{x_{i-2}}{h}}^{0}, \frac{i = 1}{e^{2h+1}}, \frac{2h}{h}$$

$$d_{i} = \frac{1}{h} \int_{\frac{x_{i-2}}{h(x)}}^{x_{i+2}} dx = \int_{\frac{x_{i-2}}{h(x)}}^{0}, \frac{i = 1}{e^{2h+1}}, \frac{2h}{h-1}$$

$$\psi_{i} = \frac{1}{h} \int_{\frac{x_{i-2}}{h(x)}}^{f(x)} dx = \int_{\frac{x_{i-2}}{h(x)}}^{0}, \frac{i = 1}{e^{2h+1}}, \frac{2h}{h-1}$$

$$\psi_{i} = \frac{1}{h} \int_{\frac{x_{i-2}}{h(x)}}^{f(x)} dx = \int_{\frac{x_{i-2}}{h(x)}}^{0}, \frac{1}{e^{2h+1}}, \frac{1}{h-1}$$

Погрешность аппрокеимации

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall_{0} = 0 \\ & \forall_{i} = \frac{u_{i-1} - u_{i}}{h^{2}} a_{i} - \frac{u_{i} - u_{i}}{h^{2}} a_{i+1} - d_{i}u_{i} + \theta_{i} = 3 \left[u_{x\bar{x}} \right]_{i} + 10 \quad \hat{i} = 1, \frac{\theta_{i}}{h^{2}} \\ & \forall_{\frac{n}{2}} = 3 \frac{u_{\frac{n}{2}}^{n} - u_{\frac{n}{2}}}{h^{2}} - \gamma \frac{u_{\frac{n}{2}} - u_{\frac{n}{2}}}{h^{2}} - 2.5 a_{i} - 2.5 a_{i} - 2.5 = \frac{1}{h^{2}} \left(3 u_{\frac{n}{2}} - 10 u_{\frac{n}{2}} + \gamma u_{\frac{n}{2}} \right) \\ & \forall_{j} = \gamma \left[u_{xx} \right]_{j} - 5 u_{j} - 15 \quad \hat{j} = \frac{h}{e} ... n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} & \text{U}_{3} \text{ ycn. comp. } \quad \delta = \xi : \text{U}^{(4)} = \text{U}^{(2)} = \text{U}_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ & \text{W}_{+} = \text{W}_{-} = \text{V}_{1}(\text{X}) \left(\text{U}^{(4)} \right)^{1} = k_{2}(\text{X}) \left(\text{U}^{(3)} \right)^{1} = \text{Y} \left(\text{U}^{(4)} \right)^{1} \\ & \text{W}_{\frac{3n}{2}-1}^{1} = \text{U}^{(4)} \left(\text{X}_{\frac{2}{6}n} - \text{h} \right) = \text{U}_{\frac{2}{6}n} - \text{h} \left(\text{U}_{\frac{2}{6}n} \right)^{1} + \frac{\text{h}}{\lambda}^{1} \left(\text{U}_{\frac{2}{6}n}^{(4)} \right)^{1} - \frac{\text{h}^{3}}{\delta} \left(\text{U}^{(3)} \left(\frac{5}{3} \right) \right)^{11}, \text{2ge } \xi \in \left[X_{\frac{2}{6}n} - \text{h}, X_{\frac{2}{6}n} \right] \\ & \text{U}_{\frac{3n}{2}+1}^{12} = \text{U}^{(2)} \left(\text{X}_{\frac{3n}{2}} + \text{h} \right) = \text{U}_{\frac{2}{6}n}^{2} + \text{h} \left(\text{U}_{\frac{2}{6}n}^{(3)} \right)^{1} + \frac{\text{h}}{\lambda}^{2} \left(\text{U}_{\frac{2}{6}n}^{(4)} \right)^{1} + \frac{\text{h}}{\lambda}^{3} \left(\text{U}^{(2)} \left(\text{h} \right) \right)^{11}, \text{2ge } \eta \in \left[X_{\frac{2}{6}n} - \text{h}, X_{\frac{2}{6}n} + \text{h} \right] \\ & \text{U}_{\frac{3n}{2}+1}^{2} = \frac{1}{\text{h}^{2}} \left(3 \text{U}_{\frac{3n}{2}}^{2n} - \text{h} \right) + 2 \text{u}_{\frac{2}{6}n}^{2} + \text{h} \left(\text{U}_{\frac{2}{6}n}^{(2)} \right)^{1} + \frac{1}{\lambda}^{3} \left(\text{U}^{(2)} \left(\text{h} \right) \right)^{11} + \frac{3}{\lambda}^{3} \left(\text{U}^{(2)} \left(\text{h} \right) \right)^{11} - 2 \text{l}^{3} \left(\text{U}_{\frac{2}{6}n}^{(2)} \right)^{1} + \frac{1}{\lambda}^{3} \left(\text{U}_{\frac{2}{6$$

Chaze MA u nozpemm. exember Z=U-V 20 = 40 - Vo = 46 - 73 = 40 Zn = Un - Vn = U - 19 = Yn 3 = 1-1-22i+2i+r = 3 [Uxx]; -3[Vxx]; = 3[Uxx]; - (-10) = 4; i=1 = 1 4[2xx]; -52; =7[uxx]; -5 U; -(7 Vxx]; -5 V;)= = $7[u_{xx}]_{i} - 5u_{i} - 15 = 4$; $j = \frac{2n}{e} \cdot n - 1$ 1/h2 (32k-1-102k+72k+1)-2,52k= h2(3Uk-1-10Uk+7Uk+1)-2,5Uk- $-\frac{1}{h^2}(3V_{k-1}-10V_k+4V_{k+1})-2,5V_k)=\frac{1}{h^2}(3U_{k-3}-10U_k+4U_{k+1})-2,5U_k-$ - 2,5 = 4x K== Система уравнений связи: (Zo = 4) 3[Zxx7;=4; [=1, 2] 1 1 (3 Zk-1 - 10 Zk + 4ZK) - 2,5 Zk = Yk $Y \left[2 \times i \right]_{i} = Y_{i}$ $j = \frac{n+i}{e}, n-1$ Zn = 44 Ouenka MA $\Psi_{i} = 3 \left[u_{xx} \right]_{i} + 10 - \left(3u'' + 10 \right) = -3 \Psi_{i}^{*} \quad i = 1, \frac{2}{6}n - 1$ | \(\varphi \) \le \frac{3}{12} \max | \(\varphi' \varphi \) \h^2 Ψ; | = ¥[ux]; -5u; -15 - (¥u"-5u; -15) - ¥4; j===n+1, n-1 |Ψ_j| ≤ \(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\) \max |U_j |\(\mu\)| \h² $\Psi_{\frac{2}{6}n} = \frac{1}{h^2} \left(3 \mathcal{U}_{\frac{2}{6}n-1}^{(1)} - 3 \mathcal{U}_{\frac{2}{6}n}^{(1)} - 7 \mathcal{U}_{\frac{2}{6}n}^{(2)} + 7 \mathcal{U}_{\frac{2}{6}n+1}^{(2)} \right) - 2,5 \mathcal{U}_{\frac{2n}{6}n-2}^{(2)} - 2,5 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(3 \mathcal{U}_{\frac{2n}{6}n}^{(1)} \right)_{+10}^{"} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{V}_{\frac{2n}{6}n}^{(2)} \right)_{-15}^{"} - 5 \mathcal{U}_{-15}^{(2)} \right)$