### 内容简介

利用四阶 Runge-Kutta 方法和各种  $\lambda$  的值,譬如 5, -5 或 10, 数值求解下列初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) = \lambda y + \cos x - \lambda \sin x \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

在区间 [0, 5] 上比较数值解和解析解。利用步长 h = 0.01。试问  $\lambda$  对数值准确性有什么影响?

# 工作环境

程序所用语言: python

软件: JupyterLab

使用的包: numpy, matplotlib

### 输出结果

Input lambda = -10

Solving Equation...

Runge-Kutta Method ended successfully

Max Error = 1.087949252909E-08

Reached at 1.640000000000

Input lambda = -5

. . .

Max Error = 2.606221793933E-09

Reached at 1.700000000000

Input lambda = 3

. . .

Max Error = 5.811843613440E-04

Reached at 5.000000000000

Input lambda = 4

. . .

Max Error = 1.202738038629E-01

Reached at 5.000000000000

Input lambda = 5

. . .

Max Error = 2.267302864243E+01

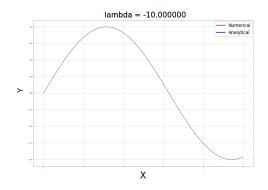
Reached at 5.000000000000

Input lambda = 10

. . .

Max Error = 3.217088796366E+12

Reached at 5.000000000000



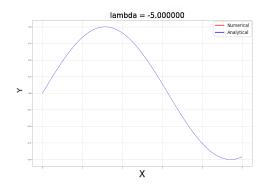
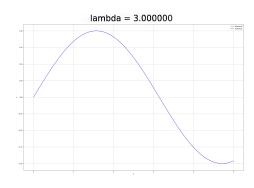


图 1: 数值解与解析解比较, $\lambda = -10, -5$ 



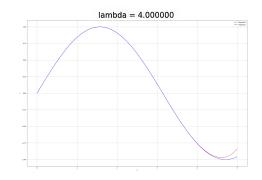
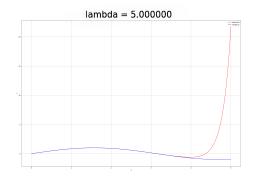


图 2: 数值解与解析解比较, $\lambda = 3, 4$ 



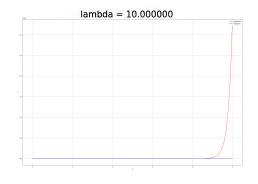


图 3: 数值解与解析解比较, $\lambda = 5, 10$ 

#### 分析

容易算出该初值问题的解析解为

$$y(x) = \sin x \tag{2}$$

图像表明 Runge-Kutta 方法在指定区间上的准确性受  $\lambda$  影响。直观上, $\lambda$  越大,准确性越低。且由于误差积累,越往 x 轴正向移动误差越大。下面对此现象进行简单分析。本实验中采用的经典的四阶 Runge-Kutta 方法为:

$$y(x+h) = y(x) + \frac{1}{6}(F_1 + 2F_2 + 2F_3 + F_4)$$
(3)

其中

$$\begin{cases} F1 = hf(x, y) \\ F2 = hf(x + \frac{1}{2}h, y + \frac{1}{2}F_1) \\ F3 = hf(x + \frac{1}{2}h, y + \frac{1}{2}F_2) \\ F4 = hf(x + h, y + F_3) \end{cases}$$

考虑该步进方法中的一阶误差项:

$$y(x+h) = y(x) + y'(x)h + O(h^2)$$
$$= y(x) + (\lambda hy + h\cos x - \lambda h\sin x) + O(h^2)$$

因此, 若令  $y_0 = y(0)$ ,  $y_i = y(ih)$ , 则上式意味着

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \lambda h y_i + h \cos ih - \lambda h \sin ih + O(h^2)$$
$$= (1 + \lambda h)y_i + h \cos ih - \lambda h \sin ih + O(h^2)$$

因此有

$$y_n = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (1 + \lambda h)^{n-i} (h\cos ih - \lambda h\sin ih) + nO(h^2)$$
 (4)

故当  $\lambda \in (-\frac{1}{h}, 0)$  时,

$$|y_n| \leqslant \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (1+\lambda h)^{n-i} |1+\lambda|h + nO(h^2)$$

$$= |1+\lambda|(1+\lambda h)h \frac{(1+\lambda h)^n - 1}{\lambda h} + nO(h^2)$$

$$\leqslant (1+\lambda h) \left| \frac{1+\lambda}{\lambda} \right| + nO(h^2)$$

因此  $y_n$  有界,从而方程解的准确性得以保证。

当 
$$\lambda \in (0, +\infty)$$
 时,记  $\sum_{l=k}^{r} = \sum_{l=k}^{r} (1 + \lambda h)^{n-i} \sqrt{1 + \lambda^2} \cos(ih + \varphi)$   $(a-1)h + \varphi < \pi/4$ ,  $ah + \varphi > \pi/4$ ;  $(b-1)h + \varphi < 0$ ,  $bh + \varphi > 0$ ;  $(c-1)h + \varphi < 3\pi/4$ ,  $ah + \varphi > 3\pi/4$ 

由对称性不妨认为 
$$\sum_{i=a}^{b-1} + \sum_{i=b}^{c-1} > 0$$
,故

$$y_n > h\left(\sum_{i=0}^{a-1} + \sum_{i=c}^{n-1}\right) + nO(h^2)$$

$$> \sqrt{\frac{1+\lambda^2}{2}} \left[\sum_{i=0}^{a-1} (1+\lambda h)^{n-i} - \sum_{i=c}^{n-1} (1+\lambda h)^{n-i}\right] + nO(h^2)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1+\lambda^2}{2}} (1+\lambda h)^{n-c} \left[\sum_{i=0}^{a-1} (1+\lambda h)^{c-i} - \sum_{i=c}^{n-1} (1+\lambda h)^{c-i}\right] + nO(h^2)$$

因中括号内左端求和式发散而右端收敛,所以存在常数  $\Delta$  使得对于足够大的  $n,\sum_{i=0}^{a-1}(1+\lambda h)^{c-i}$ 

$$\sum_{i=c}^{n-1} (1+\lambda h)^{c-i} > \Delta, \text{ id}$$

$$y_n > \sqrt{\frac{1+\lambda^2}{2}} (1+\lambda h)^{n-c} \Delta \tag{5}$$

它是无界的。因此当  $\lambda > 0$ ,时,方程的解在足够远的距离上将不能保证准确性。图示中也体现出了这一点。

# 参考资料

[1] David R. Kincaid & E. Ward Cheney. Numerical Analysis: Mathematics of Scientific of Computing Third Edition, Brooks/Cole, 2002.