RECORDATORIO Error Euler 11 E 11 2 E + SOP 11 Tull n P=1 YLECLIN Error local de truncación [Eulex Un+ I Tr+ At. Fn] Tn+' = V (tn+1) - V (tn) - ΔE F (V(tn), tn) = Desarrollo taylor alrededor de En Algo de orden = Then + de len At + de Then At2 + O(At2) - Theta) - Ate (Trien, to) = dz T (tr) DEZ + D(Otz) Er. dy. dt = FITE El error local de Truncación de Euler es 2º mientros que el modelo es de 1º orden. $A \, n \in [1, N] = K \, \overline{\nabla f_s} + O(\nabla f_s)$ $f \, n \in [1, N] = f \, \text{or acetanus}$ Pox tanto: || E | | 2 E + SUP || T | | | N = E + M Ata Ta trupo total que P=1 Y WE [1, n] go quero conseguir NO SABEHOS LO = E + U AtT 1° orden QUE VALE. Un esquema es de orden q cuando su ever local es de orden q+1. (exer orden 2 y modelo orden 1). Esto se debe a la acumulación. EXTRAPOLACIÓN DE RICHARDSON Suporgamos que grecemos determinare: [algun dato numérico]

paso de integración o paso espanal

• ϕ (h) · p° = valor exacto supotesis de que P(h) admite desarrallo serve de -

Vaus a entegrax el problema con 2 pasos.

 $\phi(h) = \phi^{\circ} + \frac{vh^{q}}{alpo} + O(h^{q+1})$

MALLADO 1: hi φ (h1) = φ = φ + Whi + O(h19+1) (1) MALLADO2 biz $\phi(h_2) = \phi^2 = \phi_0 + \mu h_t^q + O(h_2^{q+1})$ (2) (x)-(2) φ1-φ2 = K[h1 - h2 4] + 0 max (h, 4+1, h2+2] $\kappa \simeq \frac{\Phi^{1} - \Phi^{2}}{\left(h_{1} + h_{2} + h_{3}\right)} + \text{algo}$ Exerc malla 1 - $E^1 = \phi^{\circ} - \phi^{-1} = -kh_1^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ} - h_2^{\circ}} \cdot h_1^{\circ} = -kh_2^{\circ} \oplus \frac{(\phi^2 - \phi^1)}{h_1^{\circ$ $= \frac{\phi^2 - \phi^4}{1 - \left(\frac{h_2}{l_2}\right)^q}$ del nº de términos que despreua counceden. d'Como se esterna el ecrox se no se conoce q? CURVAS DE CONVERGENCIA E^= K. Dt9 + O(Dt9) _ "Error que cometo en una orbita en un $n = \frac{T}{\Delta t}$ determinedo para un Δt ". $\log ||E^n|| = \log ||K|| + q \cdot \log (\frac{T}{n}) = \log T - \log n$ log 11 E^11 = log 11 K/1 + q log T - q log n pendiente

Anti
Anti
Error en

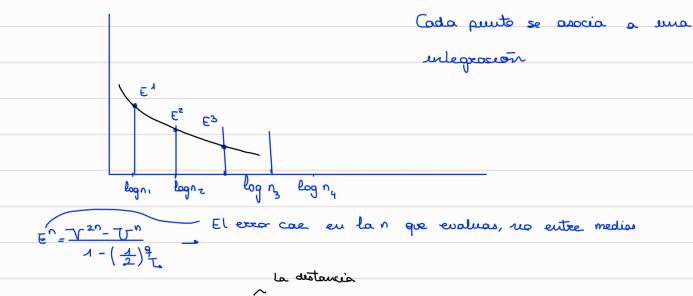
Taylor

Cag IIKII + q lag 1 - q lag n

anomalian

anomalian

b circres de redondes



La pendiente se soca con menunos cuadrodos

- 2º) Colcular q (extrapolación cuadrática). Con el punto 1 se saca.
- 3°) Pentor el log 11E^11

