

# Elementos de Cálculo Numérico/Cálculo Numérico

Clase 2

Primer Cuatrimestre 2021

# Método de Euler

Problema de valores iniciales

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = f(t, x(t)) \\ x(t_0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

Recta tangente

$$x = x(t_0) + \dot{x}(t_0)(t - t_0) = x_0 + f(t_0, x_0)(t - t_0)$$

Método de Euler:  $x_1 = x_0 + f(t_0, x_0)(t - t_0) = x_0 + f(t_0, x_0)h$

Solución aproximada:  $x_n = x_{n-1} + f(t_{n-1}, x_{n-1})h$

con  $t_n = t_0 + n h$  y  $h = T/N$

# Error local de truncamiento

Desarrollando en polinomio de Taylor en  $t = t_0$

$$x(t_1) = x(t_0) + h \dot{x}(t_0) + \frac{h^2}{2} \ddot{x}(\tau_1) \quad \text{para } \tau_1 \in (t_0, t_1)$$

Como  $\dot{x}(t) = f(t, x(t))$  por regla de la cadena

$$\ddot{x}(t) = f_t(t, x(t)) + f_x(t, x(t)) \dot{x}(t)$$

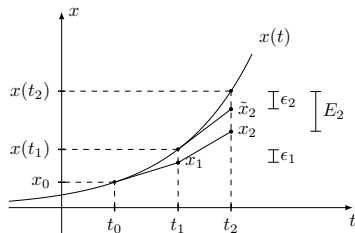
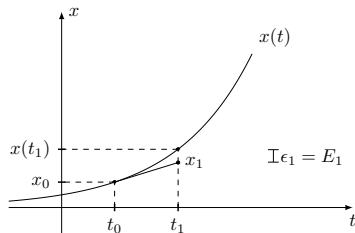
$$\ddot{x}(t) = f_t(t, x(t)) + f_x(t, x(t)) f(t, x(t))$$

Obtenemos

$$x(t_1) = x_0 + hf(t_0, x_0) + \epsilon(\tau_1) = x_1 + \epsilon(\tau_1)$$

$$\text{donde } \epsilon(\tau_1) = \frac{h^2}{2} (f_t(\tau_1, x(\tau_1)) + f_x(\tau_1, x(\tau_1)) f(\tau_1, x(\tau_1)))$$

# Error global



# Error global

En general

$$|E_n| \leq |\epsilon_n| + (1 + Lh)|E_{n-1}| \quad L = \max |f_x|$$

Inductivamente

$$|E_n| \leq |\epsilon_n| + (1 + Lh)|\epsilon_{n-1}| + \cdots + (1 + Lh)^{n-1} |\epsilon_1|$$

Si definimos  $\epsilon_{\max} = \max \{|\epsilon_1|, \dots, |\epsilon_n|\}$

$$|E_n| \leq (1 + (1 + Lh) + \cdots + (1 + Lh)^{n-1}) \epsilon_{\max}$$

$$|E_n| \leq \frac{(1 + Lh)^n - 1}{Lh} \epsilon_{\max} \leq \frac{e^{Ln timer} - 1}{Lh} \epsilon_{\max}$$

# Error global

Como  $nh \leq T$ , obtenemos

$$E_n \leq \frac{e^{LT} - 1}{L} \frac{\epsilon_{\max}}{h}.$$

Si  $\epsilon_{\max} = o(h)$ , entonces  $E_n = o(1)$  ( $E_n \rightarrow 0$ )

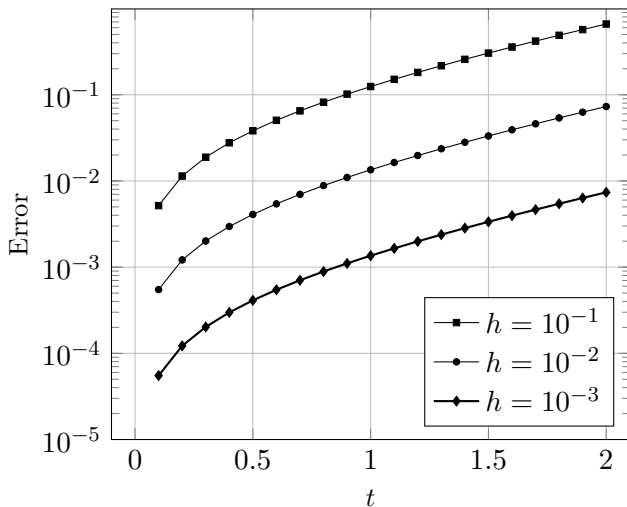
Si  $\epsilon_{\max} = O(h^{p+1})$ , entonces  $E_n = O(h^p)$

# Ejemplo

$t$	$x(t)$	$x_n$	Error	$x_n$	Error
0.1	1.105	1.100	$5.17 \times 10^{-3}$	1.105	$5.49 \times 10^{-4}$
0.2	1.221	1.210	$1.14 \times 10^{-2}$	1.220	$1.21 \times 10^{-3}$
0.3	1.350	1.331	$1.89 \times 10^{-2}$	1.348	$2.01 \times 10^{-3}$
0.4	1.492	1.464	$2.77 \times 10^{-2}$	1.489	$2.96 \times 10^{-3}$
0.5	1.649	1.611	$3.82 \times 10^{-2}$	1.645	$4.09 \times 10^{-3}$
0.6	1.822	1.772	$5.06 \times 10^{-2}$	1.817	$5.42 \times 10^{-3}$
0.7	2.014	1.949	$6.50 \times 10^{-2}$	2.007	$6.99 \times 10^{-3}$
0.8	2.226	2.144	$8.20 \times 10^{-2}$	2.217	$8.83 \times 10^{-3}$
0.9	2.460	2.358	$1.02 \times 10^{-1}$	2.449	$1.10 \times 10^{-2}$
1.0	2.718	2.594	$1.25 \times 10^{-1}$	2.705	$1.35 \times 10^{-2}$

**Tabla:** Errores del método de Euler  $\dot{x} = x, x(0) = 1$ .

# Errores





# Métodos de Taylor

Existe  $\tau \in [t_0, t_1]$

$$x(t_1) = x_0 + h \dot{x}(t_0) + \frac{h^2}{2} \ddot{x}(t_0) + \frac{h^3}{6} \ddot{x}(\tau).$$

Como  $\dot{x}(t) = f(t, x(t))$ , por regla de la cadena

$$\ddot{x}(t) = f_t(t, x(t)) + f_x(t, x(t)) \dot{x}(t) \quad f(t, x(t))$$

Entonces:  $\ddot{x}(t_0) = f_t(t_0, x_0) + f_x(t_0, x_0) f(t_0, x_0)$

Podemos escribir

$$\begin{aligned} x(t_1) = & x_0 + h f(t_0, x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2} (f_t(t_0, x_0) + f_x(t_0, x_0) f(t_0, x_0)) \\ & + \frac{h^3}{6} \ddot{x}(\tau) \end{aligned}$$

# Métodos de Taylor

Definimos

$$x_1 = x_0 + h f(t_0, x_0) + \frac{h^2}{2} (f_t(t_0, x_0) + f_x(t_0, x_0)f(t_0, x_0))$$

Método de segundo orden:  $\epsilon_n = O(h^3)$

Error global:  $E_n = O(h^2)$

Se necesitan las derivadas de  $f(t, x)$

Se puede generalizar a orden mayor