

5.6.2.16

$$a) \frac{y_{L+1} - 2y_{L-1} + y_L}{h^2} - y_L = 0 \quad L = \frac{1}{2}, L$$

$$b) y'' - y = 0 \quad y(0) = 1 \quad y'(0) = -1 \quad y_0 = 1 \quad y_1 = 1-h$$

$$\Psi^{(n)} = L_{(n)}[y]_n - F^{(n)} = \begin{cases} [y]_0 = 0 \\ [y]_1 = h - 1 \\ \frac{[y]_{L-2} - 2[y]_{L-1} + [y]_L}{h} - [y]_L \end{cases}$$

$$[y]_{L+k} = [y(x+kh)]_L =$$

$$= [y(x) + kh y'(x) + \frac{(kh)^2}{2!} y''(x) + \dots + \frac{(kh)^n}{n!} y^n(x) + O(h^{n+1})]_L =$$

$$= [y]_L + kh [y']_L + \frac{(kh)^2}{2!} [y'']_L + \dots + \frac{(kh)^n}{n!} [y^n]_L + O(h^{n+1})$$

$$k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

~~$$[y]_1 = [y]_0 + h [y']_0 + \frac{h^2}{2} [y'']_0 + O(h^3)$$~~

$$\Psi^n = \begin{cases} [y]_0 = 0 \\ [y]_0 + h [y']_0 + \frac{h^2}{2} O(h^2) + h - 1 = O(h^2) \\ \frac{1}{h^2} (([y]_L + 2h [y']_L + \frac{4h^2}{2!} [y'']_L + \frac{9h^3}{3!} [y''']_L) - 2([y]_L + h [y']_L + \frac{h^2}{2!} [y'']_L + \frac{h^3}{3!} [y''']_L) + [y]_L \end{cases}$$

$$h^2 [y]_L =$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^2} (h^2 [y]_L - \frac{7h^3}{3!} \dots + O(h^4)) = [y]_L + \underline{\underline{O(h)}}$$

Ombrem: $O(h)$

§ 6.2.21

$$y'' = ax + b \quad a, b = \text{const}$$

$$y(0) = 0 \quad y'(0) = 0 \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

$$\frac{-y_{L+2} + 4y_{L+1} - 5y_L + 2y_{L-1}}{h^2} = ax_L + b$$

$$L = \overbrace{1 \dots L-2}^{0 \leq x_i < h} \quad y_0 = 0 \quad y_1 = \frac{bh^2}{2} \quad y_2 = 2bh^2 \quad x_i = ih \quad i=0, L$$

$$[y]_0 = 0$$

$$[y]_1 = \frac{bh^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{-y_{L+2} + 4[y]_{L+1} - 5[y]_L + 2[y]_{L-1}}{h^2} - ax_L - b$$

$$y_2 = \frac{2bh^2}{1}$$

$$[y]_0 + h^2 [y']_0 + \frac{h^2}{2!} [y'']_0 + O(h^3) - \frac{bh^2}{2} = O(h^3)$$

$$[y]_0 + 2h[y']_0 + \frac{4h^2}{2!} [y'']_0 + O(h^3) - 2bh^2 = O(h^3)$$

~~$$\frac{1}{h^2} (-1([y]_L + 2h[y']_L + \frac{4h^2}{2!} [y'']_L + \frac{9h^3}{3!} [y''']_L)$$~~

$$+ 4([y]_L + h[y']_L + \frac{h^2}{2!} [y'']_L + \frac{h^3}{3!} [y''']_L)$$

~~$$-5([y]_L + \#)$$~~

$$+ 2([y]_L + h[y']_L + \frac{h^2}{2!} [y'']_L - \frac{h^3}{3!} [y''']_L)$$

~~$$-ax_L - b = \frac{1}{h^2} (\frac{1}{2} h^2 + O(h^3)) \frac{1}{h^2} (h^2 [y'']_L - \frac{3h^3}{3!} [y''']_L) - ax_L - b$$~~

$$-b = [y'']_L - O(h) - ax_L - b$$

$$y'' = ax + b$$

$$y = \frac{ax^3}{6} + \frac{bx^2}{2} + c_2x + c_1 \quad y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$y'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{ax^3}{6} + \frac{bx^2}{2}$$

$$\underline{[y]_h} = \left\{ [y]_l = \frac{ax^3}{6} + \frac{bx^2}{2}, l = \overline{0, L}, hL = 1 \right\} - \text{cdeg}$$

$$\underline{y^{(h)}} = \left\{ y_l \mid l \in \overline{0, L} \right\}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_0 = 0 \\ y_1 = \cancel{\frac{ax^3}{6}} + \frac{bx^2}{2} \\ y_2 = \cancel{\frac{ax^3}{6}} + 2bh^2 \end{cases}$$

$$-y_{l+2} + 4y_{l+1} - 5y_l + 2y_{l-1} = ah^3 l + bh^2 \quad l = \overline{3, L}$$

$$y_l = c_1(Y_1)_l + c_2(Y_2)_l + 4c_3(Y_3)_l + Y_l$$

$$-(Y_1)_{l+2} + 4(Y_1)_{l+1} - 5(Y_1)_l + 2(Y_1)_{l-1} = 0 \mid :q^{l-1} \quad q^l = Y_l$$

$$-q^3 + 4q^2 - 5q + 2 = 0$$

$$q_1 = 2 \quad q_{23} = 1$$

obligee:

$$\tilde{y}_l = c_1 \cdot 2^l + c_2 l + c_3$$

$$Y_L = AL^3 + BL^2$$

ногсакилем B симметрия u наураш

$$6AL - 6A + 2B = ah^3 L + bh^2$$

$$A = \frac{ah^3}{6} \quad B = \frac{ah^3 + bh^2}{2}$$

$$Y_L = \frac{ah^3}{6} L^3 + \frac{ah^2 + bh^2}{2} L^2$$

$$y_L = C_1 \cdot 2^L + C_2 L + C_3 + \frac{ah^3}{6} L^3 + \frac{ah^2 + bh^2}{2} L^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_0 &= 0 \quad C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = 0 \quad C_3 = -C_1 \\ y_1 &= \frac{bh^2}{2} \quad 2C_1 + C_2 - C_1 + \frac{ah^3}{6} + \frac{ah^2 + bh^2}{2} = \frac{bh^2}{2} \\ C_1 &= \frac{2}{3} ah^3 \quad C_2 = -\frac{2}{3} ah^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$y_0 = 0 \quad C_1 + C_3 = 0 \quad C_3 = -C_1$$

$$y_1 = \frac{bh^2}{2} \quad 2C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + \frac{ah^3}{6} + \frac{ah^2 + bh^2}{2} = \frac{bh^2}{2}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = \frac{2}{3} ah^3 \quad C_2 = \frac{2}{3} ah^3 - C_1$$

$$y_2 = 2bh^2 \quad 4C_1 + 2C_2 + C_3 + \frac{ah^3}{6} \cdot 8 + \frac{ah^2 + bh^2}{2} \cdot 4 = 2bh^2$$

$$4C_1 + 2C_2 + C_3 + \frac{ah^3}{3} \cdot 4 = 0$$

$$4C_1 - \frac{4}{3} ah^3 - 2C_1 - C_1 + \frac{4}{3} ah^3 = 0$$

$$C_1 = 0$$

Онтегриация

$$Y_L^{(h)} = \frac{2}{3} ah^3 L + \frac{ah^3}{6} L^3 + \frac{ah^2 + bh^2}{2} L^2 = \frac{5ah^3}{6} L^3 + \frac{ah^2 + bh^2}{2}$$

$$\| [y]_h - y^h \|_{\Gamma_h} = \max_L \left| \frac{5}{6} ah^3 L^3 + \frac{ah^2 + bh^2}{2} L^2 - \frac{ah^3}{6} L^3 - \frac{bh^2}{2} L^4 \right|$$
$$= \frac{4}{6} ah^3 L^3 + \frac{ah^2}{2} L^2 = \underline{\underline{O(h^2)}}$$