

Ecuații diferențiale

Metode cu pași separați

Runge-Kutta 2

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{K_1 + K_2}{2}$$

$$K_1 = h \cdot f(t_i, y_i)$$

$$K_2 = h \cdot f(t_i + h, y_i + K_1)$$

- funcție calculată y în n puncte

Runge-Kutta 4

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4}{6}$$

$$K_1 = h \cdot f(t_i, y_i)$$

$$K_2 = h \cdot f\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{K_1}{2}\right)$$

$$K_3 = h \cdot f\left(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_i + \frac{K_2}{2}\right)$$

$$K_4 = h \cdot f(t_i + h, y_i + K_3)$$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

example

$$y'(t) = y(t) \sin(t) - 1$$

$$[a \ b] = [0 \ 1], \quad n=2$$

$$h = \frac{1-0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_0 = y(t_0) = 0$$

RK₂

pas 1:

$$y_1 = y_0 + \frac{K_1 + K_2}{2}$$

$$K_1 = h \cdot f(t_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (y(t_0) \cdot \sin t_0 - 1) = \frac{1}{2}(0 - 1) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$K_2 = h \cdot f(t_0 + h, y_0 + K_1) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot ((y_0 + K_1) \cdot \sin(t_0 + h) - 1) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\left(0 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \cdot \sin\left(0 + \frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 1 \right) = -0.62$$

$$y_1 = 0 + \frac{-0.62 - 0.5}{2} = -0.56$$

pas 2:

$$y_2 = y_1 + \frac{K_1 + K_2}{2}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (y_1 \sin t_1 - 1) = \frac{1}{2} (-0.56 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2} - 1) = -0.63$$

$$K_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left((y_1 + K_1) \cdot \sin(t_1 + h) - 1 \right) = \\ = \frac{1}{2} (1 - 0.56 - 0.63) \cdot \sin 1 - 1 = -1$$

$$y_2 = -0.56 + \frac{-0.63 - 1}{2} = -1.375$$

Sisteme de ecuatii diferentiale

Dacă aveți un sistem de tipul:

$$y_1'(t) = f_1(t, y_1(t), y_2(t))$$

$$y_2'(t) = f_2(t, y_1(t), y_2(t))$$

Putem rezolva sistemul folosind metodele Runge-Kutta

RK2

$$y_1^{(i+1)} = y_1^{(i)} + \frac{K_{11} + K_{12}}{2}$$

$$y_2^{(i+1)} = y_2^{(i)} + \frac{K_{21} + K_{22}}{2}$$

→ primul indice este
cel care ne indică
numărul ecuației

$$K_{11} = h \cdot f_1(t_i, y_1^{(i)}, y_2^{(i)}) \quad , \text{ unde } y_1^{(i)} = y_1 \text{ la pasul}$$

$$K_{12} = h \cdot f_1(t_i + h, y_1^{(i)} + K_{11}, y_2^{(i)} + K_{21})$$

$$K_{21} = h \cdot f_2(t_i, y_1^{(i)}, y_2^{(i)})$$

$$K_{22} = h \cdot f_2(t_i + h, y_1^{(i)} + K_{11}, y_2^{(i)} + K_{21})$$

RK4

$$y_1^{(i+1)} = y_1^{(i)} + \frac{K_{11} + 2K_{12} + 2K_{13} + K_{14}}{6}$$

$$y_2^{(i+1)} = y_2^{(i)} + \frac{K_{21} + 2K_{22} + 2K_{23} + K_{24}}{6}$$

$$K_{11} = h \cdot f_1(t_i, y_1^{(i)}, y_2^{(i)})$$

$$K_{21} = h \cdot f_2(t_i, y_1^{(i)}, y_2^{(i)})$$

$$K_{12} = h \cdot f_1(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_1^{(i)} + \frac{K_{11}}{2}, y_2^{(i)} + \frac{K_{21}}{2})$$

$$K_{22} = h \cdot f_2(t_i + \frac{h}{2}, y_1^{(i)} + \frac{K_{11}}{2}, y_2^{(i)} + \frac{K_{21}}{2})$$

$$K_{13} = h \cdot f_1(t_i + h, y_1^{(i)} + K_{12}, y_2^{(i)} + K_{22})$$

$$K_{23} = h \cdot f_2(t_i + h, y_1^{(i)} + K_{12}, y_2^{(i)} + K_{22})$$

$$K_{14} = h \cdot f_1(t_i + h, y_1^{(i)} + K_{13}, y_2^{(i)} + K_{23})$$

$$K_{24} = h \cdot f_2(t_i + h, y_1^{(i)} + K_{13}, y_2^{(i)} + K_{23})$$

Dacă erau mai multe ecuații în sistem, doar se mai adăugau mai mulți K .

Ecuații diferențiale de ordin superior

Dacă avem o ecuație de genul

$$y^{(m)} = f(t, y, y', \dots, y^{(m-1)})$$

Vom crea un sistem de ecuații diferențiale:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(t) &= y(t) \\ u_2(t) &= y'(t) \\ \vdots \\ u_m(t) &= y^{(m-1)}(t) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_1'(t) = u_2 \\ u_2'(t) = u_3 \\ \vdots \\ u_m'(t) = y^{(m)} = f(t, y, \dots, y^{(m-1)}) \end{cases}$$

exemplu

$$y''' + 8y'' + 8y' + y = 4 \sin(t)$$

$$\underline{y}''' = -8y'' - 8y' - y + 4 \sin(t)$$

$$y(0) = y'(0) = 1, \quad y''(0) = -1, \quad h = 0.1, \quad [0, 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= y \\ u_2 &= y' \\ u_3 &= y'' \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_1' = u_2 = f_1 \\ u_2' = u_3 = f_2 \\ u_3' = y''' = f_3 = 4 \sin(t) - 8u_3 - 8u_2 - u_1 \end{cases}$$

Apoi aplicăm metodele Runge-Kutta

spre h :

RK_2 :

$$u_1^{(1)} = u_1^{(0)} + \frac{K_{11} + K_{12}}{2}$$

$$u_2^{(1)} = u_2^{(0)} + \frac{K_{21} + K_{22}}{2}$$

$$u_3^{(1)} = u_3^{(0)} + \frac{K_{31} + K_{32}}{2}$$

$$K_{11} = h f_1(t_0, u_1^{(0)}, u_2^{(0)}, u_3^{(0)})$$

$$K_{21} = h f_2(-11-)$$

:

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Pentru a scrie un program în Octave care să rezolve ecuații vom avea nevoie de 2 funcții:

~~function~~ create f

`function [f1, f2, f3, u10, u20, u30, a, b, R] = functie`

$u_{10} = 1;$
 $u_{20} = 1;$
 $u_{30} = -1;$

} sunt date de problemă

$a = 0;$ $b = 1;$ → date de problemă

$f_1 = g(t, u_1, u_2, u_3) = u_2;$

$f_2 = g(t, u_1, u_2, u_3) = u_3;$

$f_3 = g(t, u_1, u_2, u_3) = 4 \sin(t) - 8u_3 - 8u_2 - u_1;$
`endfunction`

function $y = RK_2(f_1, f_2, f_3, u_{10}, u_{20}, u_{30}, a, b, h)$

$$u_1(1) = u_{10};$$

$$u_2(1) = u_{20};$$

$$u_3(1) = u_{30};$$

T_{resT} , este fix rezolvarea unui sistem de ecuatii diferentiale.

~~scrie~~

$$y = u_1;$$

Metoda predictor corector

- vom avea o metoda explicita care calculeaza o aproximatie
- vom avea o metoda implicita care corectaza aproximatiile initiale

Adams-Bashforth

e o metoda explicita

$$y^{(i+1)} = y^{(i)} + h \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \beta_j \cdot f_{i-j}$$

Adams-Moulton

e o metoda implicita

$$y^{(i+1)} = y^{(i)} + h \cdot \sum_{j=-1}^{k-1} \beta_j \cdot f_{i-j}$$

exemplu:

$$AB \text{ de ordin } 3: y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{12} (23f_i - 16f_{i-1} + 5f_{i-2})$$

$$AM3: y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{24} (9f_{i+1} + 19f_i - 5f_{i-1} + f_{i-2})$$

Cum calculăm β pt o metodă?

exemplu

vom face pt Adams-Bashforth de ordin 3.

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \beta_j f_{i-j}$$

vom avea deci

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \beta_0 f_i + \beta_1 f_{i-1} + \beta_2 f_{i-2}$$

alegem puncte: $x_{i-2}=0, x_{i-1}=1, x_i=2, x_{i+1}=3, h=1$

vrem ca formula să fie exactă pt:

$$y(x)=1, x, x^2, x^3$$

$$y(x)=1 \Rightarrow f(x, y) = y'(x) = 0$$

$$y(x)=x \Rightarrow f(x, y) = y'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow y_{i+1} = y_i + \beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2$$

$$y_{i+1} = y(x_{i+1}) = 3, \quad y_i = y(x_i) = 2$$

$$\Downarrow$$
$$3 = 2 + \beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 \Rightarrow \beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1$$

$$y(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow f(x, y) = y'(x) = 2x$$

\Downarrow

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + 2 \cdot x_i \beta_0 + 2x_{i-1} \beta_1 + 2x_{i-2} \beta_2$$

\Downarrow

$$3^2 = 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \beta_0 + 2 \cdot 1 \beta_1 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot \beta_2 \Rightarrow 9 = 4 + 4\beta_0 + 2\beta_1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 4\beta_0 + 2\beta_1 = 5$$

$$y(x) = x^3 \Rightarrow f(x, y) = y'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + 3 \cdot x_i^2 \cdot \beta_0 + 3 \cdot x_{i-1}^2 \beta_1 + 3x_{i-2}^2 \beta_2$$

$$3^3 = 2^3 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \beta_0 + 3\beta_1 + 3 \cdot 0 \cdot \beta_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$19 = 12\beta_0 + 3\beta_1$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1 \\ 4\beta_0 + 2\beta_1 = 5 \quad / \cdot 3 \\ 12\beta_0 + 3\beta_1 = 19 \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} -$$

$$6\beta_1 - 3\beta_1 = 15 - 19 \Rightarrow 3\beta_1 = -4 \Rightarrow \beta_1 = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$4\beta_0 - \frac{8}{3} = 5 \Rightarrow 4\beta_0 = 5 + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{23}{3} \Rightarrow \beta_0 = \frac{23}{12}$$

$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 = \frac{23}{12} - \frac{16}{12} + \beta_2 = \frac{7}{12} + \beta_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \beta_2 = \frac{5}{12}$$

\Downarrow

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{12} (23f_i - 16f_{i-1} + 5f_{i-2})$$