Demostrar estabilidad de la función de onda para $\lambda < 1$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \longrightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \longrightarrow \frac{u_j^{p+1} - u_j^p}{\Delta x} = c \left(\frac{u_{j_1}^p - u_j^p}{\Delta x}\right) \longrightarrow u_j^{p+1} = u_j^p - \left(\frac{c \Delta t}{\Delta x}\right) \left(u_{j_1}^p - u_j^p\right)$$

Considerando el error de la forma:

$$\varepsilon_{j}^{l} = e^{\beta r_{j}^{l} \Delta t} e^{i \beta m_{j}^{l} \Delta x}$$

$$M_{N} = M_{\varepsilon} + M_{\varepsilon}$$

$$M = E + \varepsilon \longrightarrow \varepsilon_{j}^{l} e^{i \gamma} - \varepsilon_{j}^{l} - \left(\frac{c \Delta t}{\Delta t}\right) \left(\varepsilon_{j}^{l} - \varepsilon_{j}^{l}\right)$$

$$= e^{r(\rho+1)\Delta t} e^{i\beta_{m}j\Delta x} \longrightarrow \epsilon_{j-1}^{\rho} = e^{r\rho\Delta t} e^{i\beta_{m}(j+1)\Delta x} = e^{r\rho\Delta t} e^{i\beta_{m}j\Delta x} \longrightarrow \epsilon_{j-1}^{\rho} = e^{r\rho\Delta t} e^{i\beta_{m}j\Delta x} = e^{r\rho\Delta$$

$$- e^{r\Delta t} = 1 - \left(\frac{c\Delta t}{\Delta x}\right) \left(e^{i\beta_m \Delta x} - 1\right)$$

$$C \qquad e^{r\Delta t} = 1 - C\left(e^{i\beta_m \Delta x} - 1\right)$$

$$G = \frac{\epsilon_{j}^{r+1}}{\epsilon_{j}^{r}} = \frac{e^{r\Delta t} e^{rr\Delta t} e^{i\beta_{m}j\Delta x}}{e^{rr\Delta t} e^{i\beta_{m}j\Delta x}} = e^{r\Delta t} = 1 - C(e^{i\beta_{m}\Delta x} - 1) = \left| 1 + C - Ce^{i\beta_{m}\Delta x} \right|$$

Para la estabilidad:
$$G \le 1$$
 o $\left| \frac{\epsilon_j^{p+1}}{\epsilon_j^p} \right| \le 1$ $\longrightarrow |1+C-Ce^{i\beta_m\Delta x}| \le 1$