

Introducción a los métodos numericos para EDEs

(Seminario de matemáticas Aplicadas)

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CIMAT A.C.

11 de octubre de 2015

En ocaciones

EDO + ruido = Mejor modelo

En ocaciones

Crecimiento de Poblaciones

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = a(t)N(t)$$
 $N_0 = N(0) = cte$.

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$$a(t) = r(t) + "ruido"$$

En ocaciones

EDO + ruido = Mejor modelo

$$L \cdot Q''(t) + R \cdot Q'(t) + \frac{1}{C} \cdot Q(t) = F(t)$$

$$Q(0) = Q_0$$

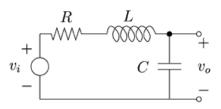
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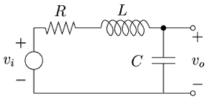


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$$F(t) = G(t) +$$
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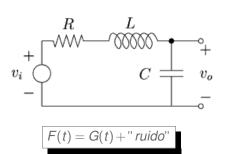
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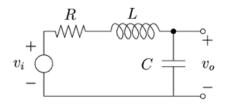
Circuitos Eléctricos

$$L \cdot Q''(t) + R \cdot Q'(t) + \frac{1}{C} \cdot Q(t) = F(t)$$

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$$F(t) = G(t) + "ruido"$$

Estima Q(t) observando Z(t)

Por que hacer métodos numéricos para

En ocaciones

EDO + *ruido* = *Mejor modelo*

Solución analítica?

muy RARA

Usa

Teoría de diferencias finitas y haz una extención estocástica.

Objetivo de la charla

Ilustrar como aproximar soluciones de EDEs a partir de **conocimientos básicos** de los **métodos deterministas** y nociones muy elementales de variables aleatorias.

- 1 Simulación de Movimiento Browniano
- 2 Integración Estocástica
- 3 Construcción general es esquemas para EDEs
- 4 propiedades teóricas
 - Estabilidad lineal
 - Consistencia y estabilidad
- 5 Resultados numéricos
- 6 Comentarios Finales

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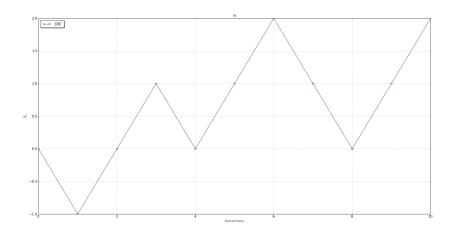
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Métodos Steklov

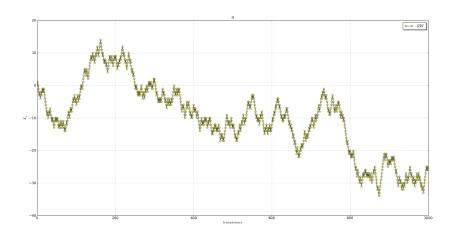
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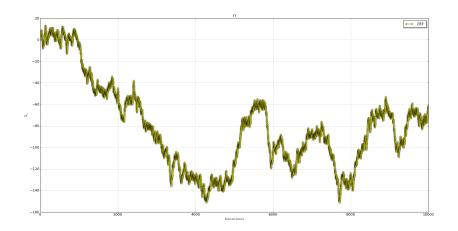
Caminata Aleatoria



Caminata Aleatoria



Caminata Aleatoria



$$\{X_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \quad v.a.i.i.d$$
$$P(X_j = \pm h) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$Y_{\delta,h}(0) = 0$$

$$Y_{\delta,h}(n\delta) = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n.$$

$$Y_{\delta,h}(t) = \frac{(n+1)\delta - t}{\delta} Y_{\delta,h}(n\delta) + \frac{t - n\delta}{\delta} Y_{\delta,h}((n+1)\delta).$$

$$n\delta < t < (n+1)\delta$$

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Queremos

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 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ fijo. Calcula

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$$\lim_{\substack{\delta \to 0 \\ h \to 0}} Y_{\delta,h}$$

 $t = n\delta$.

$$\mathbb{E}\left[e^{i\lambda Y_{\delta,h}(t)}\right] = \prod_{j=1}^{n} \mathbb{E}\left[e^{i\lambda X_{j}}\right]$$

$$= \left(\mathbb{E}\left[e^{i\lambda X_{j}}\right]\right)^{n}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{i\lambda h} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-i\lambda h}\right)^{n}$$

$$= \left(\cos(\lambda h)\right)^{n}$$

$$= \left(\cos(\lambda h)\right)^{\frac{t}{\delta}}.$$

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$$t = n\delta, \quad u = (\cos(\lambda h))^{\frac{1}{\delta}}$$

$$u \approx e^{-\frac{1}{2\delta}\lambda^2 h^2}$$

$$\mathbb{E}\left[e^{i\lambda Y_{\delta,h}(t)}\right] \approx e^{-\frac{1}{2\delta}t\lambda^2 h^2}.$$

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$$\lim_{\delta,h\to 0}\mathbb{E}\left[e^{i\lambda\,Y_{\delta,h}(t)}\right]=e^{-\frac{1}{2}t\lambda^2},\qquad \lambda\in\mathbb{R}.$$

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$$\overbrace{ \therefore B(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{D}}{=} \lim_{\delta \to 0} Y_{\delta,h}(t) }$$

Teorema

Sea $Y_{\delta,h}(t)$ una caminata aleatoria que inicia en 0 de saltos h y -h con igual probabilidad en los tiempos $\delta, 2\delta, 3\delta, \ldots$ Asumamos que $h^2 = \delta$. Entonces para cada $t \ge 0$, el limite

$$B(t) = \lim_{\delta \to 0} Y_{\delta,h}(t),$$

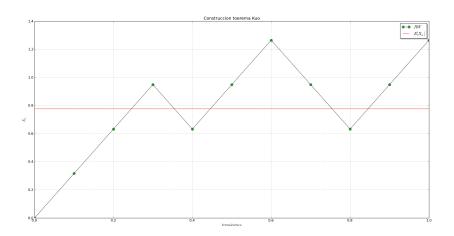
existe en distribución. Además, tenemos que

$$\mathbb{E}\left[e^{i\lambda B(t)}\right] = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t\lambda^2}, \qquad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Codigo

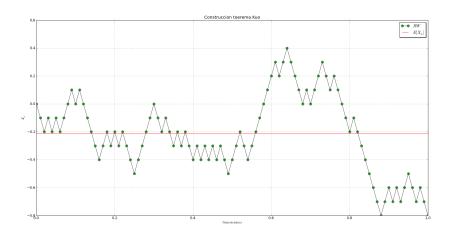
```
T=1.0
N=1000
delta = T/np.float(N)
h=1.0/np.sqrt(np.float(N))
t=np.linspace(0,T,N+1)
b= np.random.binomial(1,.5, N) # bernulli 0,1
omega=2.0*b-1 # bernulli -1,1
Xn=h*(omega.cumsum()) # bernulli -h,h
Xn=np.concatenate(([0], Xn))
```

Caminata Aleatoria de *n* transiciones

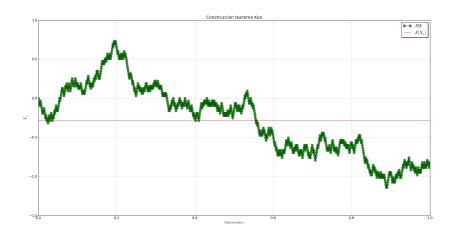


Introducei

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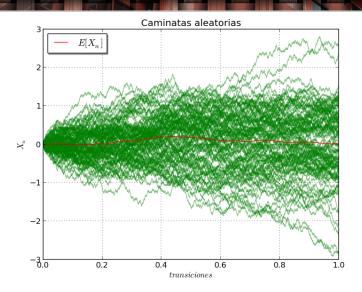


Construcción

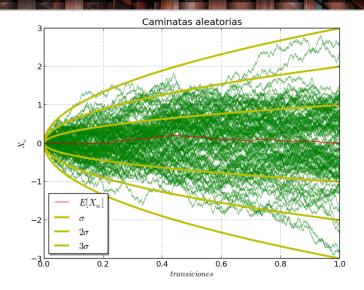
Construcción

$$\begin{split} h^2 &= \delta \\ Y_{\delta,h}(t) \xrightarrow{\mathscr{D}} B(t) & \forall t \geq 0 \\ \mathbb{E} \left[e^{i\lambda B(t)} \right] \xrightarrow{\delta,h \to 0} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t\lambda^2}, & \lambda \in \mathbb{R}. \end{split}$$

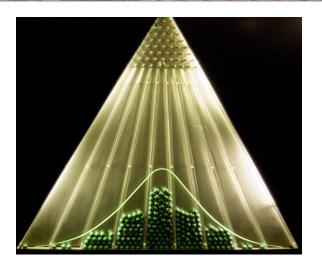
Caminata Aleatoria en [0,1



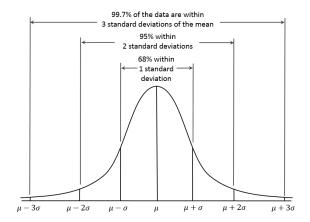
Caminata Aleatoria en [0,1]



Distribución Gaussiana



Distribución Gaussiana



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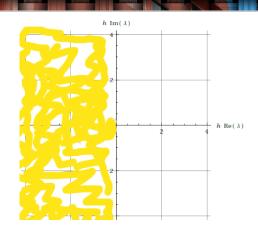
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$$x_{n+1} = \lambda x_n h + x_n$$

$$= x_n (\lambda h + 1)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$= x_0 (\lambda h + 1)^{n+1}$$



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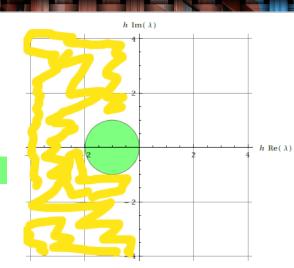
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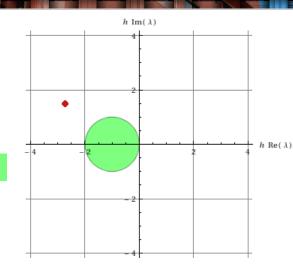
Introducción Simulación de Movimiento Brow Estabilidad

Estabilidad Lioneal (métodos deterministas)

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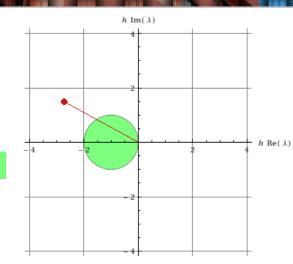
Estal

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Estabilidad lineal EDEs

$$dX_t = \lambda X_t dt + \beta dB_t, \qquad X_0 = cte., \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{C}.$$

(DP)

Estabilidad lineal EDEs

Consideremos
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(DP)

Solución exacta

$$X_t = X_0 \exp(\lambda t) + \beta \int_0^t \exp(\lambda (t - s)) dB_s$$
 (*)

$$\mathbb{E}[X_t] = \exp(\lambda t) \mathbb{E}[X_0] \tag{**}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[|X_t|^2] = \exp(2Re(\lambda)t)\mathbb{E}[|X_0|^2] - \frac{|\beta|^2}{2Re(\lambda)}(1 - \exp(2Re(\lambda)t)). \quad (***)$$

Estabilidad lineal EDEs

Consideremos
$$dX_t = \lambda X_t dt + \beta dB_t, \qquad X_0 = cte., \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{C}.$$
 (DP)

(DP) tiene solución asintótica-estable

$$\begin{split} & \lim_{t \to \infty} \mathbb{E}|X(t)| = 0 \\ & \lim_{t \to \infty} \mathbb{E}[|X(t)|^2] = -\frac{|\beta|^2}{2Re(\lambda)} \Leftrightarrow Re(\lambda) < 0 \end{split}$$

Definición

X(t) es asintóticamente estable en media (AEM) si y sólo si

$$\lim_{t\to\infty}\mathbb{E}[|X(t)|]=0.$$

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A-estabilidad

Buscamos λh

para los cuales el método Steklov reproduce correctamente la estabilidad en media y media cuadrática.

A-estabilidad

Definición

Diremos que un método será *A*-estable en media o media cuadrática si [Higham, 2000]

Problema estable \Rightarrow método estable $\forall h$

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 (DP)

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 (DP)

$$\begin{pmatrix}
X_{n+1} = (1 + \lambda h)X_n + \beta \Delta B_n \\
\Delta B_n = B_{t_{n+1}} - Bt_n \\
B_n = \sqrt{h}V_n \\
V_n \sim N(0, 1).
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$dX_t = \lambda X_t dt + \beta dB_t, \quad X_0 = cte, \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$
 (DP)

$$\begin{pmatrix}
X_{n+1} = (1 + \lambda h)X_n + \beta \Delta B_n \\
\Delta B_n = B_{t_{n+1}} - Bt_n \\
B_n = \sqrt{h}V_n \\
V_n \sim N(0, 1).
\end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\mathbb{E}(X_{n+1}) = \mathbb{E}(X_0)(1 + \lambda h)^{n+1}$$

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Teorema

El método Steklov para la ecuación (DP) es A-estable en media.





$$dX_t = \lambda X_t dt + \beta dB_t, \quad X_0 = cte, \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$
 (DP)

$$(X_{n+1} = (1 + \lambda h)X_n + \beta \Delta B_n)$$

$$dX_t = \lambda X_t dt + \beta dB_t, \quad X_0 = cte, \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$
 (DP)

$$X_{n+1} = (1 + \lambda h)X_n + \beta \Delta B_n$$

$$\mathbb{E}(|X_{n+1}|^2) = |1 + \lambda h|^2 \mathbb{E}(|X_n|^2) + |\beta|^2 h$$

$$dX_t = \lambda X_t dt + \beta dB_t, \quad X_0 = cte, \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$
 (DP)

$$X_{n+1} = (1 + \lambda h)X_n + \beta \Delta B_n$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}(|X_{n+1}|^2) = & |1 + \lambda h|^2 \mathbb{E}(|X_n|^2) + |\beta|^2 h \\ = & |1 + \lambda h|^2 (|1 + \lambda h|^2 \mathbb{E}(|X_{n-1}|^2) + |\beta|^2 h) + |\beta|^2 h \end{split}$$

$$dX_t = \lambda X_t dt + \beta dB_t, \quad X_0 = cte, \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$
 (DP)

$$X_{n+1} = (1 + \lambda h)X_n + \beta \Delta B_n$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}(|X_{n+1}|^2) &= |1 + \lambda h|^2 \mathbb{E}(|X_n|^2) + |\beta|^2 h \\ &= |1 + \lambda h|^2 (|1 + \lambda h|^2 \mathbb{E}(|X_{n-1}|^2) + |\beta|^2 h) + |\beta|^2 h \\ &= |1 + \lambda h|^4 \mathbb{E}(|X_{n-1}|^2) + \left[|1 + \lambda h|^2 + 1 \right] |\beta|^2 h \end{split}$$



$$dX_t = \lambda X_t dt + \beta dB_t, \quad X_0 = cte, \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$
 (DP)

$$X_{n+1} = (1 + \lambda h)X_n + \beta \Delta B_n$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{E}(|X_{n+1}|^2) = & |1 + \lambda h|^2 \mathbb{E}(|X_n|^2) + |\beta|^2 h \\ = & |1 + \lambda h|^{2(n+1)} \mathbb{E}(|X_0|^2) + \underbrace{\left[|1 + \lambda h|^{2n} + \dots + |1 + \lambda h|^2 + 1\right]}_{Serie \ oeométrica} |\beta|^2 h \end{split}$$

$$dX_t = \lambda X_t dt + \beta dB_t, \quad X_0 = cte, \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$
 (DP)

$$\begin{split} & \underbrace{(X_{n+1} = (1 + \lambda h)X_n + \beta \Delta B_n)} \\ &= |1 + \lambda h|^{2(n+1)} \mathbb{E}(|X_0|^2) + \underbrace{\left[|1 + \lambda h|^{2n} + \dots + |1 + \lambda h|^2 + 1\right]}_{Serie \ geométrica} \\ &= |1 + \lambda h|^{2(n+1)} \mathbb{E}(|X_0|^2) + \frac{|1 + \lambda h|^{2(n+1)} - 1}{|1 + \lambda h|^2 - 1} |\beta|^2 h \\ &= |1 + \lambda h|^{2(n+1)} \mathbb{E}(|X_0|^2) + \frac{|1 + \lambda h|^{2(n+1)} - 1}{2Re(\lambda) + |\lambda|^2 h} |\beta|^2. \end{split}$$

$$dX_t = \lambda X_t dt + \beta dB_t, \quad X_0 = cte, \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$$
 (DP)

$$X_{n+1} = (1 + \lambda h)X_n + \beta \Delta B_n$$

$$\mathbb{E}(|X_{n+1}|^2) = |1 + \lambda h|^{2(n+1)} \mathbb{E}(|X_0|^2) + \frac{|1 + \lambda h|^{2(n+1)} - 1}{2Re(\lambda) + |\lambda|^2 h} |\beta|^2$$

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Est

Estabilidad en Media Cuadrática

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\mathbb{E}[|X_n|^2]=-\frac{|\beta|^2}{2Re(\lambda)}.$$

$$(X_{n+1} = (1 + \lambda h)X_n + \beta \Delta B_n)$$

Si
$$Re(\lambda h) < 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}[|X_{n+1}|^2] \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} \frac{-|\beta|^2}{2Re(\lambda) + |\lambda|^2 h}$$

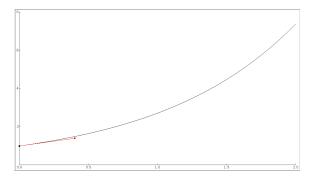
$$dX_t = \lambda X_t dt + \beta dB_t, \qquad X_0 = cte., \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{C}.$$
 (E)

Definición (Consistencia lineal en MC)

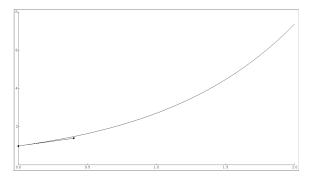
Un esquema numérico para la ecuación (E) se dice asintóticamente consistente en media cuadrática si la solución numérica satisface

$$\lim_{\substack{n\to\infty\\h\to 0}} X_n = \frac{-\beta}{2Re(\lambda)}$$

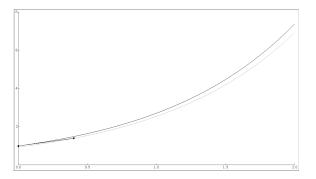
$$I_{n+1} = x(t_n; t_n, y_n) - y_{n+1}$$
 (local)
 $e_{n+1} = x(t_{n+1}; t_0, x_0) - y_{n+1}$ (global)



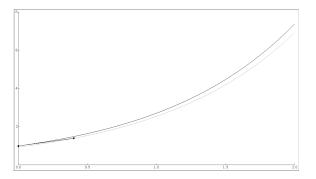
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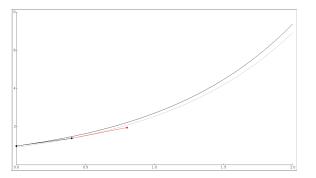
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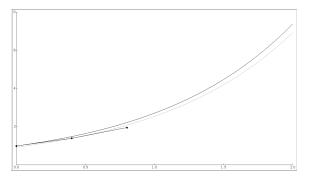
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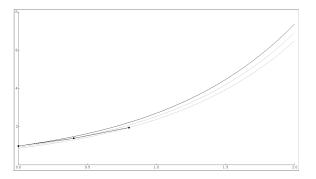
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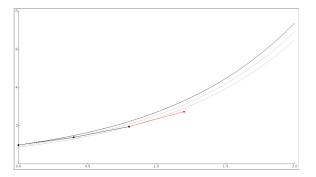
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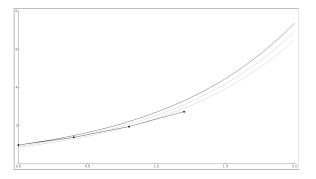
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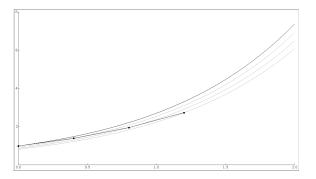
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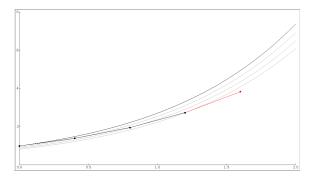
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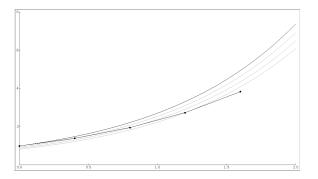
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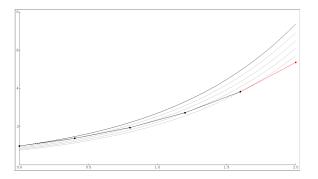
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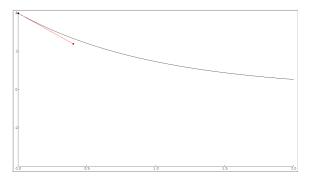
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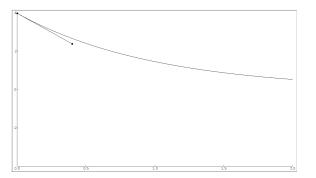
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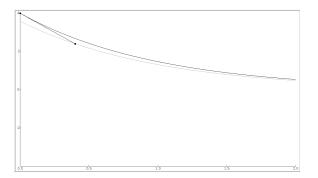
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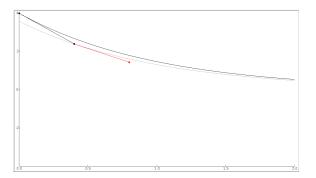
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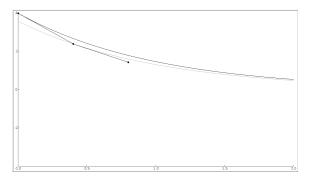
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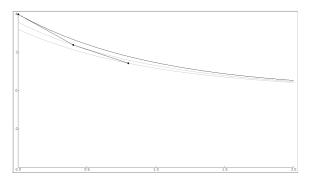
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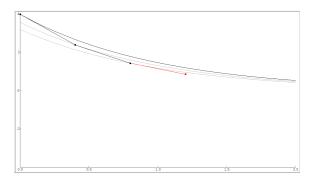
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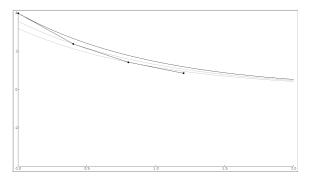
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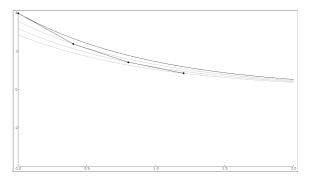
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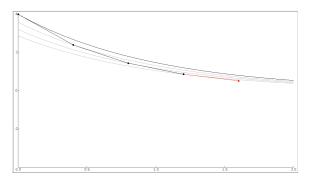
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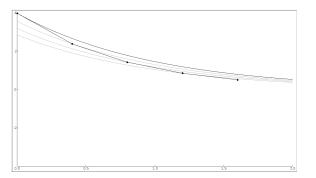
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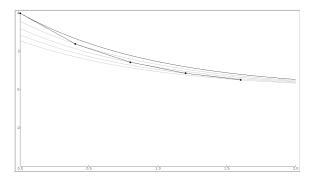
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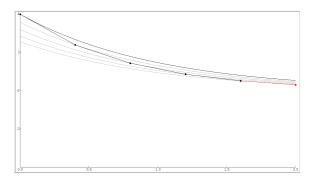
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$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t,x), \qquad y_{n+1} = y_n + \Psi(t_n, y_n, h_n)h_n$$

Definición (Consistencia)

$$\Psi(t, x, 0) = a(t, x).$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t,x), \qquad y_{n+1} = y_n + \Psi(t_n, y_n, h_n)h_n$$

Definición (Consistencia)

$$\Psi(t, x, 0) = a(t, x).$$

Definición (Convergencia)

$$\lim_{\Delta\downarrow 0}|e_{n+1}|=0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t,x), \qquad y_{n+1} = y_n + \Psi(t_n, y_n, h_n)h_n$$

Si Ψ satisface

- \blacksquare (Lipschitz en (t, x, h))
- (Acotada)

entonces convergente ⇔ consistente.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t,x), \qquad y_{n+1} = y_n + \Psi(t_n, y_n, h_n)h_n$$

Si Ψ satisface

- \blacksquare (Lipschitz en (t,x,h))
- (Acotada)

entonces convergente ⇔ consistente.

Definición (numéricamente estable)

Dados $[t_0, T]$ y (EDO), $\exists h_0, M$ t.q.

$$|y_n - \tilde{y}_n| \le M|y_0 - \tilde{y}_0|$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t,x), \qquad y_{n+1} = y_n + \Psi(t_n, y_n, h_n)h_n$$

Si Ψ satisface

- \blacksquare (Lipschitz en (t, x, h))
- (Acotada)

entonces convergente ⇔ consistente.

Teorema

Consistencia Convergencia ⇒ Estabilidad

Definición (numéricamente estable)

Dados $[t_0, T]$ y (EDO), $\exists h_0, M$ t.q.

$$|y_n - \tilde{y}_n| \le M|y_0 - \tilde{y}_0|$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a(t,x), \qquad y_{n+1} = y_n + \Psi(t_n, y_n, h_n)h_n$$

Si Ψ satisface

- \blacksquare (Lipschitz en (t, x, h))
- (Acotada)

entonces convergente ⇔

consistente

Definición (NAE)

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}|y_n-\tilde{y}_n|\leq M|y_0-\tilde{y}_0|$$

Teorema

Consistencia Convergencia ⇒ Estabilidad

Definición (numéricamente estable)

Dados $[t_0, T]$ y (EDO), $\exists h_0, M$ t.q.

$$|y_n - \tilde{y}_n| \le M|y_0 - \tilde{y}_0|$$

Métodos Steklov

- 1 Simulación de Movimiento Browniano
- 2 Integración Estocástica
- 3 Construcción general es esquemas para EDEs
- 4 propiedades teóricas
 - Estabilidad lineal
 - Consistencia y estabilidad
- 5 Resultados numéricos
- **6 Comentarios Finales**

Aproximación de trayectorias

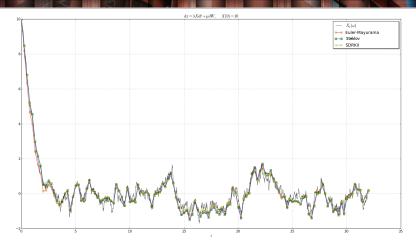


Figura: Trayectorias generadas con h = 0.25

Aproximación de trayectorias

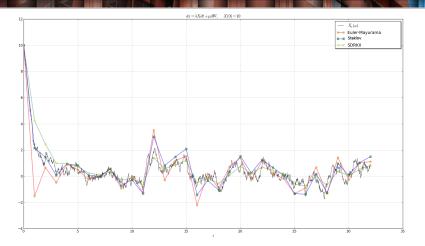


Figura: Trayectorias generadas con h = 1.0

Aproximación de trayectorias

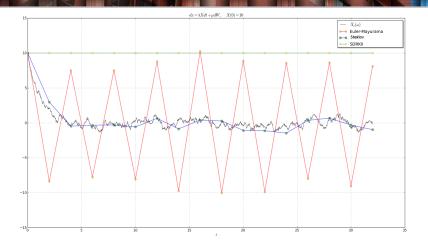


Figura: Trayectorias generadas con h = 2.0

Aproximación de momentos

Calculando 1000 trayectorias se genera la siguiente tabla.

Aproximación de momentos

Calculando 1000 trayectorias se genera la siguiente tabla.

$arepsilon_{debil} = \left\ \mathbb{E}\left[\left X_{t_n} ight ight] - \mathbb{E}\left[\left X_n ight ight] ight\ _2$			
h	Euler-Mayurama	Steklov	
0.25	1.3878	0.2370	
0.5	2.1409	0.2851	
1	3.9688	0.2229	
2	40.4466	0.1439	

Cuadro: Error en sentido débil para el primer momento.

Aproximación de momentos

Calculando 1000 trayectorias se genera la siguiente tabla.

$arepsilon_{debil} = \left\ \mathbb{E}\left[X_{t_n} ^2 ight] - \mathbb{E}[X_n ^2] ight\ _2$		
h	CBD	SBD
0.25	11.4890	4.2098
0.5	15.1000	1.7700
1	13.5000	0.9760
2	468.0000	4.1900

Cuadro: Error en sentido débil para el segundo momento.

Métodos Steklov

- 1 Simulación de Movimiento Browniano
- 2 Integración Estocástica
- 3 Construcción general es esquemas para EDEs
- 4 propiedades teóricas
 - Estabilidad lineal
 - Consistencia y estabilidad
- 5 Resultados numéricos
- 6 Comentarios Finales

Teorema de existencia y unicidad de

soluciones fuertes para FDFs

Sea $dX_t = a(t, X_t)dt + b(t, X_t)dB_t$ en el sentido de Itô. Si los coeficientes son

(EU1) (Medibles): $a, b \text{ son } \mathcal{L}^2$ -medibles en $(t, x) \in [t_0, T] \times \mathbb{R}$.

(EU2) (Lipschitz): $\exists K > 0$ t.g. $\forall t \in [t_0, T], x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$|a(t,x)-a(t,y)| \le K|x-y|,$$

$$|b(t,x)-b(t,y)| \le K|x-y|$$

(EU3) (De crecimiento lineal acotado): $\exists K > 0$ t.g. $\forall t \in [t_0, T], x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|a(t,x)|^2 \le K^2(1+|x|^2),$$

 $|b(t,x)|^2 \le K^2(1+|x|^2)$

(EU4) (Condición inicial) : X_{t_0} es \mathcal{A}_{t_0} – medible con $\mathbb{E}(|X_{t_0}|) < \infty$.

Entonces, $\exists ! X_t$ en $[t_0, T]$ con $\mathbb{E}(|X_t|^2) < \infty$.

$$\sup_{t_0 \le t \le T} \mathbb{E}(|X_t|^2) < \infty.$$



Promedio de Steklov

Promedio de Steklov

$$F(X_{t}) \approx \varphi(X_{n}, X_{n+1}) = \left(\frac{1}{X_{n+1} - X_{n}} \int_{X_{n}}^{X_{n+1}} \frac{du}{F(u)}\right)^{-1}$$

$$t_{n} \leq t \leq t_{n+1},$$

$$X_{n} = X_{t_{n}}, \quad t_{n} = nh.$$







Lema de Gronwall

Lema (de Gronwall)

Sean $\alpha, \beta : [t_0, T] \to \mathbb{R}$ funciones integrables t.q.

$$0 \leq lpha(t) \leq eta(t) + L \int_{t_0}^t lpha(s) ds \qquad t \in [t_0, T].$$

Entonces

$$\alpha(t) \leq \beta(t) + L \int_{t_0}^t e^{L(t-s)} \beta(s) ds$$

◆ Prueba





Desigualdad de Lyapunovl

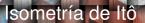
Sea X una v.a integrable y $0 < q \le p$ entonces

Sea X una v.a integrable y $0 < q \le p$ entonces

$$\mathbb{E}\left(|X|^{q}\right) \leq \mathbb{E}\left(|X|^{p}\right)^{\frac{q}{p}}$$

◆ Prueba





Propiedades Integral de Itô

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\int_0^T g(r)dB_r\right] = 0$$

(Isometría)
$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\int_0^T g(r)dB_r\right)^2\right] = \int_0^T g^2(r)dr$$

◆ Prueba





Higham, D. J. (2000). A-stability and stochastic mean-square stability. BIT Numerical Mathematics, 40(2):404–409.