La) Se tiene d' método de Stoiner-Veilet en la journe :
$$\vec{\chi}_{n+1} = 2\vec{\chi}_n - \chi_{n-1} + A(\chi_n) h^2$$

$$\vec{x}_{n,n}$$
, $\varepsilon_{n,n} = 2(\vec{x}_n + \vec{\varepsilon}_n) - (\vec{x}_{n-1} + \varepsilon_{n-1}) + \hat{A}(\vec{x}_n) + (\varepsilon_n \hat{b}_n)$

$$\mathcal{E}_{n+n} = 2\mathcal{E}_{n} - \mathcal{E}_{n-1} + \hat{A}\mathcal{E}_{n} \hat{L}^{2}$$

 $\mathcal{E}_{n+n} = (2 + \hat{A}\hat{h}^{2})\mathcal{E}_{n} - \mathcal{E}_{n-1}$

$$0 = ((2 + Ah^2) \varepsilon_n - \varepsilon_{n-1} - \varepsilon_{n+1}) (-1)$$

$$A = \dot{\chi} (t) = -\omega^2 \chi_{(2)}$$

$$A'_{(x)} = -\omega^2$$

$$0 = \xi_{n-1} - (2 - \omega^2 h^2) \xi_n + \xi_{n+1}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_n = \mathcal{E}_0 \lambda^n$$

$$0 = \xi_0 \lambda^{n-1} - 2(1-R)\xi_0 \lambda^n + \xi_0 \lambda^{n+1}$$

$$\frac{0=\xi_{o}\lambda^{n}}{\lambda}-2(1-R)\xi_{o}\lambda^{n}+\xi_{o}\lambda^{n}\cdot\lambda$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{\lambda} - 2(1-R) + \lambda$$

$$\lambda^2 + 1 - 2(1-R)\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = 2(1-R) \pm \sqrt{(1(1-1)^2)-1}$$

Elever il cooksolo anbor temmos

$$1 - 2(\pm 1)(1-R) + (1-R)^2 = R^2 - 2R$$

$$h^2 = \frac{2+2}{w^2} = \frac{4}{w^2}$$

Por la tanta para que exista à debaga del punto limite

 $h \leq \frac{z}{w}$