

## 作业五

2.

根据Euler法求解过程

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n) = y_n + h\lambda y_n = (1 + h\lambda)y_n$$

根据 $y(0) = 1$ , 不妨令 $y_0 = 1$ , 故利用Euler法求得的数值解 $y_n = (1 + h\lambda)^n$

收敛性证明:

固定 $x$ , 取 $h = \frac{x}{n}$ , 根据题意得 $y = e^{\lambda x}$ 是其精确解, 将 $y_n = (1 + h\lambda)^n$ 与 $y = e^{\lambda x}$ 进行泰勒展开

$$(1 + h\lambda)^n = 1 + nh\lambda + \frac{f_1''(\varepsilon_1)}{2}(h\lambda)^2 \quad \varepsilon_1 \in (0, x)$$

$$e^{\lambda nh} = 1 + nh\lambda + \frac{f_2''(\varepsilon_2)}{2}(h\lambda)^2 \quad \varepsilon_2 \in (0, x)$$

$$\text{两式相减得 } e^{\lambda nh} - (1 + h\lambda)^n = \frac{f_2''(\varepsilon_2) - f_1''(\varepsilon_1)}{2}(h\lambda)^2 = O(h^2)$$

故当 $h \rightarrow 0$ 时,  $y_n = (1 + h\lambda)^n$  一阶收敛于精确解

5.

证明:

$$\text{①取 } y(x) = 1, \text{ 左式}=1, \text{ 右式}=\frac{1}{2} \times 2 + \frac{h}{4} \times 0 = 1, \text{ 左式}=\text{右式}$$

$$\text{②取 } y(x) = x, \text{ 左式}=x_{n+1}, \text{ 右式}=\frac{1}{2}(x_n + x_{n-1}) + \frac{h}{4}(4 - 1 + 3) = \frac{1}{2}(x_{n+1} - 3h) + \frac{3}{2}h = x_{n+1},$$

$\therefore$  左式=右式

$$\text{③取 } y(x) = x^2, \text{ 左式}=x_{n+1}^2$$

$$\text{右式} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n^2 + x_{n-1}^2) + \frac{h}{4}(8x_{n+1} - 2x_n + 6x_{n-1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2x_{n+1}^2 - 6hx_{n+1} + 5h^2) + \frac{h}{4}(12x_{n+1}) = x_{n+1}^2$$

$\therefore$  左式=右式

$$\text{④取 } y(x) = x^3, \text{ 左式}=x_{n+1}^3$$

$$\text{右式} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n^3 + x_{n-1}^3) + \frac{h}{4}(12x_{n+1}^2 - 3x_n^2 + 9x_{n-1}^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(2x_{n+1}^3 - 9hx_{n+1}^2 + 15h^2x_{n+1} - 9h^3) + \frac{h}{4}(18x_{n+1}^2 - 30hx_{n+1} + 33h^2)$$

$$= x_{n+1}^3 - \frac{9}{2}hx_{n+1}^2 + \frac{15}{2}(h^2 - h)x_{n+1} + \frac{15}{4}h^3 \neq \text{左式}$$

$\therefore$  该2步法是2阶方法

$$\text{根据局部截断误差系数 } C_3 = \frac{1}{3!} \{1 - [\sum_{i=0}^1 (-i)^3 a_i + 3 \sum_{i=-1}^1 (-i)^2 b_i]\}$$

$$\text{代入 } a_0 = \frac{1}{2}, a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, b_{-1} = 1, b_0 = -\frac{1}{4}, b_1 = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 得 } C_3 = -\frac{5}{8}$$

$\therefore$  其局部截断误差首项为 $-\frac{5}{8}h^3 y^{(3)}(x_n)$

6.

(1)根据题意有 $b_{-1} = 0$ , 取 $a_0$ 为自由参数, 求解 3 个未知数 $a_1, b_0, b_1$ , 可由 $C_0 = C_1 = C_2 = 0$ 得到三个方程

$$\begin{aligned}1 - (a_1 + a_0) &= 0 \\1 + a_1 - (b_{-1} + b_0 + b_1) &= 0 \\1 - a_1 - 2(b_{-1} - b_1) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

解得 $a_1 = 1 - a_0, b_0 = 2 - \frac{a_0}{2}, b_1 = -\frac{a_0}{2}$ , 此方法至少是 2 阶的

(2)考察试验方程, 代入 $y' = \lambda y$

$$y_{n+1} = a_0 y_n + (1 - a_0) y_{n-1} + \frac{h}{2} [(4 - a_0) y'_n - a_0 y'_{n+1}]$$

令 $\bar{h} = h\lambda$ 得

$$y_{n+1} = \left[ a_0 + \frac{\bar{h}}{2} (4 - a_0) \right] y_n + \left[ 1 - a_0 - \frac{\bar{h}}{2} a_0 \right] y_{n-1}$$

设解为 $y = r^n$ , 得到其第一特征方程 $\rho(r) = r^2 - a_0 r - (1 - a_0) = (r - 1)(r + (1 - a_0))$

若使其满足根条件, 则 $|r_1| = |a_0 - 1| < 1$ , 即 $0 < a_0 < 2$

(3)

当 $a_0 = 0$ 时,  $y_{n+1} = y_{n-1} + 2hy'_n$ , 为 2 步Euler格式的Euler方法

当 $a_0 = 1$ 时,  $y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}(3y'_n - y'_{n-1})$ , 为显式 2 步Adams方法

(4)

当 $C_3 = 0$ 时 $1 + a_1 - 3(b_{-1} + b_1) = 0$ , 代入 $a_1 = 1 - a_0, b_{-1} = 0, b_1 = -\frac{a_0}{2}$

解得 $a_0 = -4$

此时不满足 $0 < a_0 < 2$ , 故不能满足根条件