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			authors	 Toni Schneidereit Michael Breuß 		
			title	Collocation Polynomial Neural Forms and Domain Fragmentation for solving Initial Value Problems		
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cases	journal	Neural Computing and Applications				
	volume	34	id	id1681767911874846711		
	doi	10.1007/s00521-021-06860-4	abstract	Several neural network approaches for solving differential equations employ trial solutions with a feedforward		
	urls	https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/3350d5e28187759471c121586a81fdec603d2d36		neural network. There are different means to incorporate the trial solution in the construction, for instance one may include them directly in the cost function. Used within the corresponding neural network, the trial solutions define the so-called neural form. Such neural forms represent general, flexible tools by which one may solve various differential equations. In this article we consider time-dependent initial value problems, which require to set up the neural form framework adequately. The neural forms presented up to now in the literature for such a setting can be considered as first order polynomials. In this work we propose to extend the polynomial order of the neural forms. The novel collocation-type construction includes several feedforward neural networks, one for each order. Additionally, we propose the fragmentation of the computational domain into subdomains. The neural forms are solved on each subdomain, whereas the interfacing grid points overlap in order to provide initial values over the whole fragmentation. We illustrate in experiments that the combination of collocation neural forms of higher order and the domain fragmentation allows to solve initial value problems over large domains with high accuracy and reliability.		
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