

1

$$y' = xe^{3x} - 2y = f(x, y)$$

$$x_0 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0.5$$

$$y_0 = 0$$

$$y_1^* = y_0 + h y'_{(0,0)} = 0 + 0.5 \times 0 = 0$$

$$y_1'^* = f(x_1, y_1^*) = f(0.5, 0) = 0.5e^{1.5} \approx 2.24084$$

$$y_1 = y_0 + \frac{0.5}{2} (0 + 0.5e^{1.5}) \approx 0.56021$$

$$x_2 = 1.0$$

$$y_2^* = y_1 + h y'_{(x_1, y_1)} = y_1 + 0.5 \times (x_1 e^{3x_1} - 2y_1) = 1.12042$$

$$y_2'^* = f(x_2, y_2^*) = e^3 - 2y_2^* = 17.84469$$

$$y_2 = y_1 + \frac{h}{2} (y_1' + y_2'^*) = 5.30149$$

step	x	y	y*	y'*
0	0.0	0	0	0
1	0.5	0.56021	0	2.24084
2	1.0	5.30149	1.12042	17.84469

باستخدام

$$x_0 = 2$$

$$x_1 = 2.5$$

$$y' = 1 + (x - y)^2 = f(x, y)$$

$$y_0 = 1$$

$$y_1 = y_0 + h (f(x_0 + h/2, y_0) + f(x_0, y_0)h/2)$$

$$= 1 + 0.5 (1 + (1 + \frac{0.5}{2}(1+1)) - 2.25)$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h f(x_{i+1/2}, y_{i+1/2})$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{i+1/2} = x_i + h/2 \\ y_{i+1/2} = y_i + h/2 f(x_i, y_i) \end{cases}$$

I/

i	x_i	y_i	$x_{i+1/2}$	$y_{i+1/2}$
0	2.0	1	2.25	1.5
1	2.5	1.78125	2.75	2.16040
2	3.0	2.45506	—	—

midpoints

پاسخ ج

ج) $k_{1i} = h f(x_i, y_i)$

$$y'_i = f(x_i, y_i) = \frac{1+x_i}{1+y_i}$$

$$k_{2i} = h f(x_i + \frac{2}{3}h, y_i + \frac{2}{3}k_{1i})$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{4}(k_{1i} + 3k_{2i})$$

i	x_i	y_i	k_{1i}	k_{2i}
0	1.0	2	0.33333	0.36207
1	1.5	2.35489	0.37259	0.39316
2	2.0	2.74290	—	—

پاسخ ج

2 $y_{n+1} = y_n + h y' |_{x_n, y_n} = y_n + h (\lambda y_n) = (1 + \lambda h) y_n$

$\Rightarrow y_n = (1 + \lambda h)^n y_0 = (1 + \lambda h)^n \quad (y_0 = 1)$

* $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \lambda h)^n = 0 \Rightarrow |1 + \lambda h| < 1$

برای آن که دنباله به سمت صفر میل کند باید $|1 + \lambda h| < 1$ باشد زیرا

* $|1 + \lambda h| < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \lambda h)^n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = 0$

$$|1 + \lambda h| < 1 \iff -1 < 1 + \lambda h < 1 \iff -2 < \lambda h < 0$$

3

$$z := y' \Rightarrow y'' = z' \Rightarrow z' - 2z + 2y = e^{2x} \sin x$$

$$y' = z$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} z' = 2z - 2y + e^{2x} \sin x := g(x, y, z) \\ y' = z := f(x, y, z) \end{array} \right. \quad \text{بازنویسش اسلایدها}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y(0) = -0.4 \\ y'(0) = z(0) = -0.6 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{مقادیر اولیه‌ی z و y}$$

i	(y')						
	x_i	y_i	z_i	k_{f1i}	k_{f2i}	k_{f3i}	k_{f4i}
0	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.62	-0.61623	-0.63152
1	0.1	-0.46173	-0.63163	-0.63163	-0.64252	-0.63647	-0.63998
2	0.2	-0.52556	-0.64015	—	—	—	—

تاسخ

kg_{1i}	kg_{2i}	kg_{3i}	kg_{4i}
-0.40000	-0.32476	-0.31524	-0.21786
-0.21786	-0.09670	-0.08349	0.06718
—	—	—	—

$$J'(x) = f(x, j) \implies J''(x) = f_x + f_j J' = f_x + f_j f$$

1

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در اینجا اندیس به معنی مشتق است. و متغیر j و x در J است.

$$\implies J'''(x) = f_{xx} + f_{xy} f + f_{yx} f + f_j f_x + f_j^2 f + f_{jj} f^2$$

توجه: $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$

$$(f_{xy} = f_{yx})$$

$$J'''(x) = f_{xx} + 2f_{xy} f + f_j f_x + f_j^2 f + f_{jj} f^2$$

$$f(x + \delta x, j + \delta j) = f(x, j) + \delta x f_x + \delta j f_j + \delta x \delta j f_{xy} + \frac{\delta x^2}{2} f_{xx} + \frac{\delta j^2}{2} f_{jj} + O(\delta^3)$$

$$x_{i-1}, j_{i-1} \text{ است } \implies \delta j = -h f + \frac{h^2}{2} (f_x + f_j f) \quad , \quad \delta x = -h$$

2

$$\implies f(x_{i-1}, j_{i-1}) = f - h f_x + (h f + \frac{h^2}{2} (f_x + f_j f)) f_j + h^2 f f_{xy} + \frac{h^2}{2} f_{xx} + \frac{h^2 f^2}{2} f_{jj} + O(h^3)$$

$h \rightarrow 2h$

$$\implies f(x_{i-2}, j_{i-2}) = f - 2h f_x + (-2h f + 2h^2 (f_x + f_j f)) f_j + 4h^2 f f_{xy} + 2h^2 f_{xx} + 2h^2 f^2 f_{jj} + O(h^3)$$

درک تجربی h^3 در محاسبات این توابع در h از h^2 بیشتر است.

$$J_{i+1} = J(x+h) = J + h J' + \frac{h^2}{2!} J'' + \frac{h^3}{3!} J''' + O(h^4)$$

3

$$= J + h f + \frac{h^2}{2} (f_x + f_j f) + \frac{h^3}{6} (f_{xx} + 2f_{xy} f + f_j f_x + f_j^2 f + f_{jj} f^2) + O(h^4)$$

$$= J + a h f + b h \left[f - h f_x + (-h f + \frac{h^2}{2} (f_x + f_j f)) f_j + h^2 f f_{xy} + \frac{h^2}{2} f_{xx} + \frac{h^2 f^2}{2} f_{jj} \right] + c h \left[f - 2h f_x + (-2h f + 2h^2 (f_x + f_j f)) f_j + 4h^2 f f_{xy} + 2h^2 f_{xx} + 2h^2 f^2 f_{jj} \right] + O(h^4)$$

IV

حال به ترتیب رابطه‌ی تعین کنیم، مساوی برقرار باشد:

$$h^0: j = j \quad \checkmark$$

$$h^1: f = (a+b+c)f \Rightarrow a+b+c = 1$$

$$h^2: \frac{1}{2}(f_x + f_y f) = (-b-2c)(f_x + f_y f) \Rightarrow b+2c = -1/2$$

$$h^3: \frac{1}{6}(f_{xx} + 2f_{xy}f + f_x f_y + f_y^2 f + f_{yy}f^2) = b \left(\frac{(f_x + f_y f)f}{2} + f f_{xy} + \frac{f_{xx}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} f^2 f_{yy} \right) + 4c \left(\quad \quad \quad \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow b+4c = 1/3$$

$$\begin{cases} a+b+c = 1 \\ b+2c = -1/2 \\ b+4c = 1/3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2c = \frac{5}{6} \Rightarrow c = \frac{5}{12}, b = \frac{-16}{12}, a = \frac{23}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_{i+1} = J_i + \frac{h}{12} [5f_{(x_i, j_i)} - 16f_{(x_{i-1}, j_{i-1})} + 23f_{(x_{i-2}, j_{i-2})}]$$

V

5

$$y' = x + y = f(x, y)$$

$$h = 0.2$$

(راندنهای مرتبه 3 برای J_1)

$$i = 0$$

$$k_1 = h f(x_0, y_0) = 0.2$$

$$k_2 = h f(x_0 + h/2, y_0 + k_1/2) = 0.24$$

$$k_3 = h f(x_0 + h, y_0 + 2k_2 - k_1) = 0.296$$

$$J_1 = y(0.2) = y_0 + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3) = 1.24267$$

$$i = 1$$

$$k_1 = h f(x_1, y_1) = 0.28853$$

(راندنهای مرتبه 3 برای J_2)

$$k_2 = h f(x_1 + h/2, y_1 + k_1/2) = 0.33739$$

$$k_3 = h f(x_1 + h, y_1 + 2k_2 - k_1) = 0.40578$$

$$J_2 = y_1 + \frac{1}{6}(k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3) = 1.58331$$

$$J_3^* = J_2 + \frac{h}{12}(23f_2 - 16f_1 + 5f_0) = 2.04220$$

$$J_3 = J_2 + \frac{h}{12}(5f_3^* + 8f_2 - f_1) = 2.04389$$

(پredictor-corrector)

$$J_4^* = J_3 + \frac{h}{12}(23f_3 - 16f_2 + 5f_1) = 2.64872$$

$$J_4 = J_3 + \frac{h}{12}(5f_4^* + 8f_3 - f_2) = 2.65075 = y(0.8)$$

$$y' - y = x \Rightarrow b - (bx + c) = x \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = 2e^x - 1 - x \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{حالت اطمینان قبلی})$$

$$y = ae^x + bx + c \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} b = -1 \\ c = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(0.8) = 2.65108 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{تعیین تابع} \\ \checkmark \text{قبول} \end{array}$$

VI $y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow a = 2$

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$$y' = \lambda y = f(y)$$

$$k_1 = hf(y_i) = h\lambda y_i$$

$$k_2 = hf(y_i + \frac{k_1}{2}) = (h\lambda) \left(y_i + \frac{h\lambda}{2} y_i \right)$$

$$k_3 = hf(y_i + \frac{k_2}{2}) = h\lambda \left(y_i + \frac{h\lambda}{2} \left(y_i + \frac{h\lambda}{2} y_i \right) \right)$$

$$= h\lambda \left(1 + \frac{h\lambda}{2} + \frac{(h\lambda)^2}{4} \right) y_i$$

$$k_4 = hf(y_i + k_3) = h\lambda \left(y_i + h\lambda \left(1 + \frac{h\lambda}{2} + \frac{(h\lambda)^2}{4} \right) y_i \right)$$

$$= h\lambda \left(1 + h\lambda + \frac{(h\lambda)^2}{2} + \frac{(h\lambda)^3}{4} \right) y_i$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$= y_i + \frac{y_i}{6} \left[h\lambda + 2h\lambda + (h\lambda)^2 + 2h\lambda + (h\lambda)^2 + \frac{(h\lambda)^3}{2} \right.$$

$$\left. + h\lambda + (h\lambda)^2 + \frac{(h\lambda)^3}{2} + \frac{(h\lambda)^4}{4} \right]$$

$$= y_i + \frac{y_i}{6} \left[6h\lambda + 3(h\lambda)^2 + (h\lambda)^3 + \frac{(h\lambda)^4}{4} \right]$$

$$= \left[1 + (h\lambda) + \frac{(h\lambda)^2}{2} + \frac{(h\lambda)^3}{6} + \frac{(h\lambda)^4}{24} \right] y_i$$

* می‌توانیم ثابت کرد. خطای روش کسب می‌کند از $O(h^5)$ است و جواب معادله دیفرانسیل $y(x) = e^{\lambda x}$ است. $y_{i+1} = e^{\lambda h} y_i \approx [1 + (h\lambda) + \dots] y_i$ است. h^4 مرتبه خطای روش کسب می‌کند.

VII

Problem 5.7.1 - 99109393
Estimating $y' = x + y$ with $h = 0.4$

