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Seria 33, Cus 6) EDDP, 09.11.2020
 Metode numerice pt probleme Cauchy
  Metoda Euler:
Pot. problema Couchy: 1 dx = f(t, x)
                                                         , te[to, to+T]
                                                              TTO.
  pronjunem indeplimite ipotopole TEV -> I & volutie unica a problemer Cauchy (1).
 Considerant \begin{cases} h = \frac{T}{N}, N \in \mathbb{N}^* \\ \exists x_0 + j \cdot h, j = 0, \mathbb{N} \end{cases}
                                                     puncte echiclestante
                                                         in [to, totT]
  Schema de aproximare tuler este:
                 (3)  \begin{cases} \mathcal{X}_0 \\ \mathcal{X}_{jt1} = \mathcal{X}_j + hf(t_j, \mathcal{X}_j), j = 0, N-1 \end{cases} 
 Tevrema de aproximare in metoda Euler:
  P.A. (1) aven upotople TEU of in plus, of este
Lipschito & in prima vanatilà, adica:
        \exists L_1 70 \text{ ai } |f(t_1, x) - f(t_2, x)| \leq L_1 |t_1 - t_2|
                             +(t1 €),(t2,4) € Daple.
  Fre to, K1, ..., of aproximari obtainute ou metoda
 Enler, (3).
  Atunci: $\frac{1}{2} A > 0 and \| \gamma_{j'} - \phi(\pi_{j}) \| < Ah
  adica, schema tiler de o eproximare de ordin 1 a volutiei prob. (1).
 Lema 1: Pt 30, 21, ..., ma aproximarile du metoda
        Euler, avem: |\chi - \chi_0| \leq M_{jh}, (6) j = 0, N.
Dem: pt j'=0 =) |x0-80|=0 \le M·o.h.

g'=1 => |x1-x0|=|x6+h.f(x0,x0)-x0|=h|f(x0,x0)|
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unde pt a determina zjes se rezolva ec. algobrica dui (7).

Ps. exemplu de moni mes aven :

Met. Tuler $\chi_1 = \chi_0 + h f(\chi_1, \chi_1) = 0$ impliate = 0 $= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \chi_1 = 0$ = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0

 $A_{2} = A_{1} + h f(x_{2}, x_{2}) = 0$ $A_{2} = A_{1} + h \cdot A_{2}$ $A_{3} = A_{1} + h \cdot A_{2}$ $A_{4} = A_{1} + A_{2} + A_{2} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{1} + A_{2} + A_{3} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{2} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{2} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{2} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{2} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} + A_{5} + A_{5} = 0$ $A_{5} = A_{5} = 0$ A_{5

Pot- a construi o schema numerica de agroximane po (1), schema de ordin kom se foloseste metodo Taylor.

Arem schema generala de agroximane untr-un pas:

Dacai (este volutra prob (1) fi darci este deuratila de Loui, atucci in jurul lui to, (poale fi degrobbata in serie Taylor, adrai:

 $\varphi(t) = \varphi(t_0) + \frac{\varphi'(t_0)}{1!} (t - t_0) + \frac{\varphi'(t_0)}{2!} (t - t_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{\varphi^{(k)}(t_0)}{k!} (t - t_0)^k + O((t - t_0)^{ku}).$

 $\frac{\Delta au}{\varphi(t_{j+1})} = \varphi(t_{j}) + \frac{\varphi'(t_{j})}{1!} (t_{j} - t_{j}) + \frac{\varphi^{(2)}(t_{j})}{2!} (t_{j+1} t_{j})^{2} + \dots + \frac{\varphi^{(k)}(t_{j})}{k!} (t_{j+1} - t_{j})^{k} + O((t_{j+1} - t_{j})^{k})$

Don arew $\pm_{j\neq 1}$ - $\pm_{j\neq 1}$ - $\pm_{j\neq 1}$ $\Rightarrow \varphi(\pm_{j\neq 1})$ $\Rightarrow \varphi(\pm_{j})$

deci, regultà:

 $\mathcal{L}_{j+1} \simeq \mathcal{L}_{j} + h \left(\varphi^{(0)}(t_{j}) + \frac{\varphi^{(2)}(t_{j})}{2l} \cdot h + \dots + \frac{\varphi^{(k)}(t_{j})}{k!} h^{k-1} \right) +$ Ø(h, tj, zj) Dui ec. din prob Cauchy: (6'(t)= f(t, 6(+)) =) $= 9 \left(\varphi^{(1)}(\underline{j}) = f(\underline{t}), \varphi(\underline{t}) \right) \simeq f(\underline{t}), \underline{\gamma} \right) = 0 \quad \text{metode}$ oletine cand construcci o metada Ani (d'(x) = f(t, Q(x)) prin derivare in raport out =) $= Q^{(2)}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(f(t) \varphi(t) \right) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} (t, \varphi(t)) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (t, \varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi(t)$ $=) \varphi^{(2)}(t) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(\chi, \varphi(\chi)) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \chi}(\chi, \varphi(\chi)) \cdot f(\chi, \varphi(\chi)) \cdot \Rightarrow$ $\Rightarrow \left((x_{i}) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} (x_{i}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_{i}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_{i}) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x_{i}) \right)$ (p(3) (t) = d (2+ (1, (e(t))) + (2+ (1, (e(t))) + (1, (e(t))) = $= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (t_1 \varphi(t)) \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} (t_1 \varphi(t)) \right)}_{} \cdot \underbrace{\varphi^{(1)}(t)}_{} +$ + (3 (3 (x, (x))) + 3 (3 (x, (x) (x))) (4)) (+)) (+)) (+)) + + 3 (x)(x)), (3 (x, (x) + 3 (x, (x)), (x))) =) =) $\varphi^{(3)}(x_j) = \int \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2}(x_j, x_j) + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t \partial x}(x_j, x_j) \cdot f(x_j, x_j) +$ $(*) \left(+ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x'} (x', x') \cdot (f(x', x'))^2 + \frac{\partial^$ 76 k=1: q(h, y, z) = f(+j, z)

(g) $\frac{h=2}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}(-h, t_j, x_j) = \frac{1}{2}(-k_j, x_j) + \frac{h}{2!} \cdot (\frac{3t}{3t}(-t_j, x_j) + \frac{3t}{3!}(-t_j, x_j) \cdot \frac{t}{3!}(-t_j, x_j) \cdot \frac{h}{3!}(-t_j, x_j) \cdot \frac{h}{3!}(-$

Evenylu: Fie problema Canchy: $\int \mathcal{X}' = \mathcal{X}^2 + \mathcal{X}t + t^2$ Sa se serie sehem numerice de ordin 1212 et aproximance solutrei: 1: R2 -> R F(1,x)= x2+x++ x2 to=0) x0=2. [to, to+T] = [o, T], T70. NENT [k=1] $\phi_1(h, t_j, \chi_j) = f(f_j, \chi_j) \Rightarrow \text{ schema Euler}$ FR=2 2x+t; 2f4, 2+2t. 免(れ、大力)= 年(ないな)+ た(女+2な+(2女+な)・年(な)) $= x_{3}^{2} + j x_{3}^{2} + f_{3}^{2} +$ Schema munerica.

 $\frac{x_{0}}{x_{j+1}} = x_{j} + h \cdot \phi_{2}(t_{1}, t_{j}, x_{j})$ $\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}}(t_{1}x) = 2 \quad 3 \quad \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial t^{2}}(t_{1}x) = 2 \quad 3 \quad \frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial t^{2}}(t_{1}x) = 1 \Rightarrow 3$ $\Rightarrow \phi_{3}(t_{1}, t_{1}, x_{j}) = \phi_{2}(t_{1}, t_{1}, x_{j}) + \frac{h^{2}}{6}(2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot f(t_{1}, x_{j}) + 2 \cdot (f(t_{1}, x_{1}))^{2} + (2x_{1} + f_{1})[(x_{1} + 2 \cdot t_{1}) + (2x_{1} + f_{1}) - f(t_{1}, x_{1})]$ $+ (2x_{1} + f_{1}) - f(t_{1}, x_{1})$

Dezarantaje in metode Taylor.

- schema se construieste jentin o problema Canchy das specificata, pentin trehvie inlocuite denvatele function f.

Si deme de ecuatri diferentiale in R

Fre:
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, x)$$
 (10)

under $f: D \subset R \times R^n \longrightarrow R^n$
 $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$
 $f = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$

rectoral variable dependente are n componente x_1, \dots, x_n

t = rariable independenta

Re componente (00) se sur:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d \mathfrak{X}_{1}}{dt} = f_{1}(t, (\mathfrak{X}_{1}, \dots, \mathfrak{X}_{n})) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{d \mathfrak{X}_{n}}{dt} = f_{n}(t, (\mathfrak{X}_{1}, \dots, \mathfrak{X}_{n})) \end{cases}$$

Rezolvorea sontemelor de forma (11) ou ajutorul integralelor

Det: O functie F: D -> R este uitegrolà proma pentiu sissemul (11) daca este comtanta de-a lungul oricarei soluti a sistemului, adica:

(11) $\begin{cases} \forall \varphi = (\varphi_1, ..., \varphi_n) : \exists_{\varphi} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ solution a solution (1)} \\ \exists C_{\varphi} \in \mathbb{R} \text{ air } F(\pm, \varphi_1(\pm), ..., \varphi_n(\pm)) = C_{\varphi}, \forall \pm \in I_{\varphi}, \end{cases}$

Propositie (criteriu pentin integrale prime).

F:D > R este integrala prima pt (1) (=>

$$(=) \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_{j}}(t, x) \cdot f_{j}(t, x) = 0, \forall (t, x) \in D^{(12)}$$

Execuplu & Fix sixtenul. $\int \frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{x_1}{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$ $\frac{dx_2}{dt} = \frac{x_2}{x_1^2 + x_2^2}$

a) Aratali ca $F(t_1(x_1,x_2)) = -2t + x_1^2 + x_2^2$ este integrala prima a sixtmului.

6) Seterminati mult. - Folishilor mitemului folomid untegrela prima. a) Verificam (12), adica: $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} \cdot f_1(t,x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} \cdot f_2(t,x) = 0$ f(+,7)= x/4 x/2 > f2(+,7)= x/2 x/2 . $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = -2$; $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} = 2x_1$; $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} = 2x_2$ Calculaur: $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} f_1(f_1x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} f_2(f_1x) =$ $= -2 + 2 \times 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2 + 2} + 2 \times 2 \cdot \frac{2}{2 \cdot 2 + 2} =$ $= -2 + \frac{2(x_1^2 + x_2^2)}{x_1^2 + x_2^2} = -2 + 2 = 0 = 7$ Funci et sidenul dat. 6) Fintegrelä primä $\Rightarrow \exists C_1 > 0$ ai $F(t_1(x_1, x_2)) = C_1 \Rightarrow -2t + x_1^2 + x_2^2 = C_1 \Rightarrow (x_1^2 + x_2^2 = C_1 + 2t) \Rightarrow$ =) girthuul den ne: $\frac{dx_1}{dt} = \frac{x_1}{C_1 + 2 + 1}$ fie can emabe $\frac{dx_2}{dt} = \frac{x_2}{C_1 + 2 + 1}$ poale fi integrata separat: $\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{C_1 + 2 + 1}$ separat: $\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} =$ =) $\begin{cases} x_1 = C_2 \sqrt{Q+2t} \\ x_2 = C_3 \sqrt{Q+2t} \end{cases}$ and $C_1+2t \ge 0$. mr. de constante < n=2 Inlocuired in integrala prima =) -zt + C2(C+2t) + B2(C+2t)=C =) -2t + 62 G + 2t 62 + C3 G + 2t 63 = G, tt 2+(-1+(2+(3))+C1((2+(3))=C1 Identificane coef =) $\begin{cases} -1 + C_2^2 + C_3^2 = 0 \\ C_1(C_2^2 + C_3^2 = C_1) \end{cases}$ -) $\left(C_2^2 + C_3^2 - 1\right)$

- a) Aratati ca $F(t, x_1, x_2) = \mathfrak{T}_1 \mathfrak{X}_2$ este integrola frima pt vislemme dat. b) Repolvati nistemme on agritorne integrolei prime.