Runge-kutta法上机报告

计试81 白思雨 2186123935

一、算法原理

利用泰勒展开可以导出龙格-库塔法。m级龙格-库塔法的一般形式为:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + \lambda_1 \mathcal{K}_1 + \lambda_2 \mathcal{K}_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \mathcal{K}_m \\ \mathcal{K}_1 = hf(x_i, y_i) \\ \mathcal{K}_2 = hf(x_i + \alpha_2 h, y_i + \beta_{21} \mathcal{K}_1) \\ \mathcal{K}_3 = hf(x_i + \alpha_3 h, y_i + \beta_{31} \mathcal{K}_1 + \beta_{32} \mathcal{K}_2) \\ \dots \\ \mathcal{K}_m = hf(x_i + \alpha_m h, y_i + \beta_{m1} \mathcal{K}_1 + \beta_{m2} \mathcal{K}_2 + \dots + \beta_{m,m-1} \mathcal{K}_{m-1}) \end{cases}$$

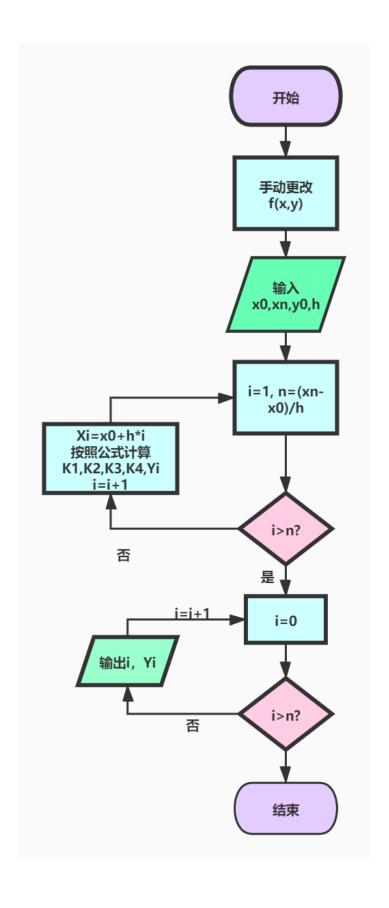
其中 $\lambda_i, \alpha_i, \beta_{j,k}$ 均为常数,由待定系数法确定,确定的原则则是将局部截断误差 $R[y] = y(x_{i+1}) - y_{i+1}$ 在 x_i 处泰勒展开,适当选取h的系数,使得局部截断误差R[y]的阶尽可能高。

$$y(x_i+1) = y(x_i+h) = y(x_i) + y'(x_i)h + \frac{1}{2!}y''(x_i)h^2 + \frac{1}{3!}y'''(x_i)h^3 + \cdots$$
 $y''(x) = f_{x'}' + f'_y y' = f_{x'}' + f'_y f$
 $y''(x) = f_{xx}'' + 2f_{xy}''f + f_{yy}''f^2 + f_{x'}f_{y'}' + f_{yy}'^2 f$

经典(标准)4级4阶R-K法:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{1}{6} \left(\mathcal{K}_1 + 2\mathcal{K}_2 + 2\mathcal{K}_3 + \mathcal{K}_4 \right) \\ \mathcal{K}_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \\ \mathcal{K}_2 = hf \left(x_i + \frac{1}{2}h, y_i + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{K}_1 \right) \\ \mathcal{K}_3 = hf \left(x_i + \frac{1}{2}h, y_i + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{K}_2 \right) \\ \mathcal{K}_4 = hf(x_i + h, y_i + \mathcal{K}_3) \end{cases}$$

二、程序框图



```
#include<iostream>
#include<cmath>
using namespace std;
double func1(double x, double y)
    return(-0.9*v/(1+2*x)); //这是被积函数,若计算其他函数积分则在此更换函数
double Y[1000],X[1000];
double x0, xn, yo, h;
int main()
{
    //输入基本条件,x0,xn,yo,h
    cout << "Please input x0, xn, yo and h:";</pre>
    cin >> x0 >> xn >> yo >> h;
    //计算分点个数, n 为分点的个数-1;
    int n = (xn - x0) / h;
    Y[0] = yo;
    X[0] = x0;
    //计算 yi(i=0,1...n),并将其储存到 Y[1000]数组中
    for(int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)</pre>
        X[i] = x0 + h * i;
        double K1 = h * func1(X[i - 1], Y[i - 1]);
        double K2 = h * func1(X[i - 1] + 0.5 * h, Y[i - 1] + 0.5 * K1);
        double K3 = h * func1(X[i - 1] + 0.5 * h, Y[i - 1] + 0.5 * K2);
        double K4 = h * func1(X[i - 1] + h, Y[i - 1] + K3);
Y[i] = Y[i - 1] + (K1 + 2 * K2 + 2 * K3 + K4) / 6;
    }
    //输出 yi(i = 0,1...n)
    for(int i = 0; i <= n; ++i)</pre>
        cout << "y" << i << ':' << Y[i] << endl;</pre>
    return 0;
```

(说明:相关程序说明已在代码中注释写出,对于不同的函数积分需要更改代码中 func1.)

四、算例及计算结果

算例: 例题9.1.1:

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$$\begin{cases} y'=f(x,y)=\frac{-0.9y}{1+2x} \ (0\leqslant x\leqslant 0.1) \\ y_0=1, x_0=0 \\ h=0.02 \end{cases}$$

计算结果:

■ Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台

```
Please input x0, xn, yo and h:
0 0.1 1 0.02
y0:1
y1:0.982506
y2:0.96596
y3:0.950281
y4:0.935393
y5:0. 921231
C:\Users\62613\source\repos\Project3\Debug\Project3.exe
若要在调试停止时自动关闭控制台,请启用"工具"->"选项"
按任意键关闭此窗口...
```

与原题结果相符,实验正确。