

2.

a) Verlet: $x_{n+1} = 2x_n - x_{n-1} + h^2 a_n + O(h^4)$

Sea \bar{x} la solución exacta, ahora definimos

$$x_n = \bar{x}_n + E_n$$

• donde E es el error

• reescribimos nuestra ecuación con esta tal que

$$\bar{x}_{n+1} + E_{n+1} = 2\bar{x}_n + 2E_n - \bar{x}_{n-1} - E_{n-1} + h^2 a(\bar{x}_n + E_n)$$

expandimos en Taylor para $a(\bar{x}_n + E_n)$ tal que

$$a(\bar{x}_n + E_n) \approx a(\bar{x}_n) + E_n a'_n$$

Eliminamos los términos exactos ya que son iguales a cada lado ($\bar{x}_n, \bar{x}_{n+1}, \bar{x}_{n-1}$)

$$E_{n+1} = 2E_n - E_{n-1} + E_n a'_n$$

$$E_{n+1} - (2 + h^2 a'_n)E_n + E_{n-1} = 0$$

b) Para un oscilador armónico: $a(x) = -\omega^2 x$ $a'(x) = -\omega^2$

$$E_{n+1} - (2 - h^2 \omega^2)E_n + E_{n-1} = 0$$

$$2R = h^2 \omega^2$$

$$E_{n+1} - 2(1 - R)E_n + E_{n-1} = 0$$

$$c) E_n = E_0 \lambda^n$$

$$\circ E_0 \lambda^2 - 2(1-R)E_0 \lambda + E_0 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2(1-R)\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2(1-R)}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4(1-R)^2 - 4}}{2}$$

$$\lambda = 1-R \pm \sqrt{(1-R)^2 - 1}$$

$$d) \text{ si } |\lambda| \neq 1 =$$

$$\circ 1 = 1-R \pm \sqrt{(1-R)^2 - 1}$$

$$R^2 = (1-R)^2 - 1$$

$$R^2 = -2R + R^2$$

$$R = 0$$

$$\circ -1 = 1-R \pm \sqrt{(1-R)^2 - 1}$$

$$(2-R)^2 = (1-R)^2 - 1$$

$$4 - 4R + R^2 = 1 - 2R + R^2 - 1$$

$$4 = 2R$$

$$R = 2$$

$$\text{Luego } R \leq 2$$

$$R = \frac{h^2 \omega^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{h^2 \omega^2}{2} \leq 2$$

$$h^2 \leq \frac{4}{\omega^2} \Rightarrow h \leq \frac{2}{\omega}$$