

→ Métodos Multipaso (caso escalar)

$$1) \quad y' = f(t, y) \quad t \in (a, b) \\ y(a) = y_0$$

$$\hat{y}_0 = y_0$$

$$\hat{y}_{i+1} = \hat{y}_i + \phi(h, t_i, f, \hat{y}_i, \hat{y}_{i+1}) \quad \leftarrow$$

\hat{y}_{i+1} puede depender de los puntos $\hat{y}_{i-1}, \hat{y}_{i-2}, \hat{y}_{i-3}, \dots, \hat{y}_0$

Por ejemplo \hat{y}_3 puede utilizar \hat{y}_2, \hat{y}_1

2) Los métodos multipaso son métodos que utilizan aproximaciones anteriores a la aproximación anterior

Formalmente:

$m+1$ - puntos anteriores

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{y}_{i+1} &= a_{m+1} \hat{y}_i + a_{m+2} \hat{y}_{i-1} + \dots + a_0 \hat{y}_{i+1-m} \\ &\quad + h [b_m f(t_{i+1}, \hat{y}_{i+1}) + b_{m-1} f(t_i, \hat{y}_i) + b_{m-2} f(t_{i-1}, \hat{y}_{i-1}) \\ &\quad + \dots + b_0 f(t_{i+1-m}, \hat{y}_{i+1-m})] \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$i = m-1, m, \dots, N-1, \quad h = \frac{b-a}{N}, \quad a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{m+1}, b_0, b_1, \dots, b_m$$

son constantes. Si $b_m \neq 0$ entonces es un mét. implícito.

Tenemos valores iniciales $\hat{y}_0, \hat{y}_1, \hat{y}_2, \dots, \hat{y}_{m-1}$

3) Ejemplos: (implícito)

3.i) Métd. Adams - Moulton. Datos: $\hat{y}_0, \hat{y}_1, \hat{y}_2$

$$\leadsto \hat{y}_{i+1} = \hat{y}_i + \frac{h}{24} \left[9f(t_{i+1}, \hat{y}_{i+1}) + 19f(t_i, \hat{y}_i) - 5f(t_{i-1}, \hat{y}_{i-1}) + f(t_{i-2}, \hat{y}_{i-2}) \right] \quad i = 2, \dots, N$$

Cuando $i=2$ necesitamos $\hat{y}_2, \hat{y}_1, \hat{y}_0$ para calcular \hat{y}_3

$t_i = a + ih$, (Recorder)

3.ii) Adams - Beshfort. Datos los valores aproximados $\hat{y}_0, \hat{y}_1, \hat{y}_2, \hat{y}_3$

$$\hat{y}_{i+1} = \hat{y}_i + \frac{h}{24} \left[55f(t_i, \hat{y}_i) - 59f(t_{i-1}, \hat{y}_{i-1}) + 37f(t_{i-2}, \hat{y}_{i-2}) - 9f(t_{i-3}, \hat{y}_{i-3}) \right] \quad i = 3, \dots, N$$

4) Derivación de los métodos múltiples

$$\leadsto (K) \quad y' = f(t, y) \quad t \in (a, b) \\ y(a) = y_0$$

$y' = \frac{dy}{dt}$, integrando en el intervalo $[t_i, t_{i+1}]$

$$y(t_{i+1}) - y(t_i) = \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \frac{dy}{dt} dt = \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(t, y(t)) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \overbrace{y(t_{i+1})} = \overbrace{y(t_i)} + \underbrace{\int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \overbrace{f(t, y(t))} dt}$$

Como no tenemos la solución exacta $y(t)$, no podemos evaluar la integral de forma exacta. La técnica de los métodos múltiples

es aproximar $f(t, y(t))$ por un polinomio $\underbrace{p_{m-1}(t) \in \mathbb{P}^{m-1}(\mathbb{R})}$

($\mathbb{P}^{m-1}(\mathbb{R}) = \{ \text{conjunto de polinomios de hasta grado o igual de } m-1 \}$)

que interpola los m -puntos:

$$(t_i, f(t_i, \hat{y}_i)), (t_{i-1}, f(t_{i-1}, \hat{y}_{i-1})), (t_{i-2}, f(t_{i-2}, \hat{y}_{i-2})) \dots$$

$$(t_{i+1-m}, f(t_{i+1-m}, \hat{y}_{i+1-m}))$$

y entonces obtenemos la aproximación sig.:

$$y(t_{i+1}) \approx y(t_i) + \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} p_{m-1}(t) dt$$

5) Repaso de interpolación Polinomial

Notación Sea $\underbrace{p_n(x) \in \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})}$

$$p_n(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0, \quad a_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad i=0, \dots, n$$

5.i) Polinomios de interpolación con "diferencias" "por atrás" "atrasados"

Sea $\{p_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ una sucesión. Se introduce el operador

de "diferencia atrasada" como $\nabla p_j = p_j - p_{j-1} \quad j \geq 1 \leftarrow$

Reursivamente se define $\nabla^k p_j = \nabla(\nabla^{k-1} p_j)$ y $\nabla^0 p_j = p_j$

Por ejemplo: $\nabla^2 p_j = \nabla(\nabla p_j) = \nabla(p_j - p_{j-1})$

$$= \nabla p_j - \nabla p_{j-1} \\ = (p_j - p_{j-1}) - (p_{j-1} - p_{j-2})$$

$$\rightarrow = p_j - 2p_{j-1} + p_{j-2} \leftarrow$$

$$\nabla^3 p_j = \nabla(\nabla^2 p_j) = \nabla(p_j - 2p_{j-1} + p_{j-2})$$

$$= \nabla p_j - 2\nabla p_{j-1} + \nabla p_{j-2}, \quad \nabla(ap_j) = a\nabla p_j$$

$$= p_j - p_{j-1} - 2(p_{j-1} - p_{j-2}) + (p_{j-2} - p_{j-3})$$

$$= p_j - 3p_{j-1} + 3p_{j-2} - p_{j-3} \leftarrow$$

5.ii) Def. Sean los $(n+1)$ -puntos ordenados, distintos y equidistantes

$$\rightarrow x_n, x_{n-1}, x_{n-2}, \dots, x_0, \text{ i.e., } x_n - x_{n-1} = x_{n-1} - x_{n-2} \\ = \dots = x_1 - x_0 := h$$

$$x_n > x_{n-1} > x_{n-2} \dots > x_1 > x_0$$

Entonces, para $x = x_n + sh$, s es un entero positivo

Dada $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, entonces se define

$$\begin{aligned} p_n(x) &= \overbrace{f(x_n)} + (-1)^1 \overbrace{\binom{-s}{1}} \overbrace{\nabla f(x_n)} + (-1)^2 \overbrace{\binom{-s}{2}} \overbrace{\nabla^2 f(x_n)} \\ &+ \dots + (-1)^n \binom{-s}{n} \nabla^n f(x_n) = \underbrace{f(x_n)} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (-1)^k \binom{-s}{k} \nabla^k f(x_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{donde } \binom{-s}{k} = \frac{(-1)^k s(s+1)(s+2)\dots(s+k-1)}{k!}, \quad k \geq 1$$

5.iii) Teorema de interpolación polinomial por diferencias atrasadas

Sean los $(n+1)$ -puntos $x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_1, x_0$ equidistantes, distintos y ordenados. y sea $f \in C^{n+1}[a, b]$. Entonces para

$$\underline{x = x_n + sh}, \quad s \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \quad h = x_n - x_{n-1} = \dots = x_1 - x_0$$

$x \in [a, b]$, existe $\xi \in [a, b]$ tal que

$$f(x) = p_n(x) + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)(x-x_1)\dots(x-x_n)$$

□

6) Regresando al problema de aproximar;

$$y(t_{i+1}) = y(t_i) + \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(t, y(t)) dt$$

Introduciendo la sustitución $t = t_i + sh \Rightarrow dt = h ds$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(t, y(t)) dt &= \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(t_i, y(t_i)) dt \\ &+ \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} (-1)^k \binom{-s}{k} \nabla^k f(t_i, y(t_i)) dt \\ &+ \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \frac{f^{(m)}(\xi_i, y(\xi_i))}{m!} (t-t_i)(t-t_{i-1}) \cdots (t-t_{i+1-m}) dt \\ &= h f(t_i, y(t_i)) + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} (-1)^k \nabla^k f(t_i, y(t_i)) \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} \binom{-s}{k} ds \\ &+ \frac{f^{(m)}(\xi_i, y(\xi_i))}{m!} \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} (t-t_i)(t-t_{i-1}) \cdots (t-t_{i+1-m}) dt \end{aligned}$$

Hacemos el cambio de variable $t - t_i = sh$
 $t - t_{i-1} = sh + t_i - t_{i-1} = sh + h = h(s+1)$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} t - t_{i-2} &= sh + t_i - t_{i-2} \\ &= sh + t_i - t_{i-1} + t_{i-1} - t_{i-2} \\ &= sh + h + h = h(s+2) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \int_{t_i}^{t_{i+1}} f(t, y(t)) dt &= h f(t_i, y(t_i)) + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \nabla^k f(t_i, y(t_i)) (-1)^k \cdot h \int_0^1 \binom{-s}{k} ds \\
 &\quad + \frac{f^{(m)}(t_i, y(t_i))}{m!} h \int_0^1 (sh)(h(st+1))(h(st+2)) \dots \\
 &\quad \dots (h(st+m-1)) ds \\
 &\quad \searrow \\
 &= h f(t_i, y(t_i)) + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \nabla^k f(t_i, y(t_i)) \cdot h (-1)^k \int_0^1 \binom{-s}{k} ds \\
 &\quad + \underbrace{\frac{h^{m+1}}{m!} f^{(m)}(t_i, y(t_i)) \int_0^1 s \cdot (st+1) \cdot (st+2) \dots (st+m-1) ds}_{= ch^{m+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tenemos que evaluar

$$T_k = (-1)^k \int_0^1 \binom{-s}{k} ds, \quad k \geq 1$$

$$\binom{-s}{k} = \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} s \cdot (st+1) \cdot (st+2) \dots (st+k-1)$$

$$k=1 \quad T_1 = \int_0^1 s ds = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k=2 \quad T_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 s(st+1) ds = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (s^2 + s) ds = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{5}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabla del cálculo

k	$(-1)^k \int_0^1 \binom{-s}{k} ds$
1	1/2
2	5/12
3	3/8
4	251/720
5	95/288

7) Ejemplo: Para $m=3$ tenemos el método de Adams-Bashforth (3-niveles).

$$y(t_{i+1}) \approx y(t_i) + h \left[f(t_i, y(t_i)) + \frac{1}{2} \nabla f(t_i, y(t_i)) \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{5}{12} \nabla^2 f(t_i, y(t_i)) \right]$$

$$\approx y(t_i) + h \left[f(t_i, \hat{y}_i) + \frac{1}{2} (f(t_i, \hat{y}_i) - f(t_{i-1}, \hat{y}_{i-1})) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{5}{12} (f(t_i, \hat{y}_i) - 2f(t_{i-1}, \hat{y}_{i-1}) + f(t_{i-2}, \hat{y}_{i-2})) \right]$$

⇒ el método es

$$\hat{y}_{i+1} = \hat{y}_i + h \left[\frac{23}{12} f(t_i, \hat{y}_i) - \frac{16}{12} f(t_{i-1}, \hat{y}_{i-1}) + \frac{5}{12} f(t_{i-2}, \hat{y}_{i-2}) \right]$$

8) Def: Error de truncamiento para un método múltiplo

Sea el mét. múltiplo definido por:

$$\hat{y}_{i+1} = a_{m-1} \hat{y}_i + a_{m-2} \hat{y}_{i-2} + \dots + a_0 \hat{y}_{i+1-m} \\ + h \left[b_m f(t_{i+1}, \hat{y}_{i+1}) + b_{m-1} f(t_i, \hat{y}_i) + b_{m-2} f(t_{i-1}, \hat{y}_{i-1}) \right. \\ \left. + \dots + b_0 f(t_{i+1-m}, \hat{y}_{i+1-m}) \right],$$

entonces el error de truncamiento local está definido por

$$\tau_{i+1}(h) = \frac{1}{h} \left[y(t_{i+1}) - a_{m-1} y(t_i) - a_{m-2} y(t_{i-1}) - \dots - a_0 y(t_{i+1-m}) \right] \\ - \left[b_m f(t_{i+1}, y(t_{i+1})) + \dots + b_0 f(t_{i+1-m}, y(t_{i+1-m})) \right]$$

9) Por ejemplo para el mét. de Adams-Bashfort Explícito

$m=3$ (3 niveles)

$$y(t_{i+1}) = y(t_i) + \frac{h}{12} \left[23 f(t_i, y(t_i)) - 16 f(t_{i-1}, y(t_{i-1})) \right. \\ \left. + 5 f(t_{i-2}, y(t_{i-2})) \right] + ch^4 \quad (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y(t_{i+1}) - y(t_i)}{h} = \frac{1}{12} \left[23 f(t_i, y(t_i)) - 16 f(t_{i-1}, y(t_{i-1})) \right. \\ \left. + 5 f(t_{i-2}, y(t_{i-2})) \right] = ch^3$$

$$a_2 = 1, \quad a_1 = a_0 = 0$$

$$b_2 = \frac{23}{12}, \quad b_1 = \frac{-16}{12}, \quad b_0 = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_{i+1}(h) = ch^3$$

