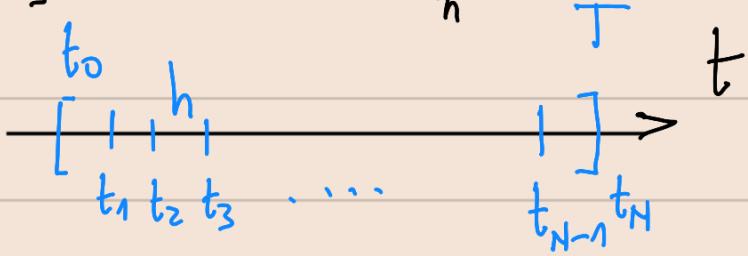


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y(t)) , \quad t \in [t_0, T] \\ y(t_0) = y_0 \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right.$$

$$h = \frac{T - t_0}{N_h}$$



$\Rightarrow$  3 métodos : FE, BE, CN

solução da eq. no tempo  $t = t_n$

$$y_n = y(t_n) \approx u_n$$

1) FE

$$u_0 = y_0 \text{ dado (condição inicial)}$$

$$u_{n+1} = u_n + h f(t_n, u_n); \quad n = 0, \dots, N_h - 1$$

↳ explícito  $n=0 \Rightarrow u_1 = u_0 + h f(t_0, u_0)$

$\nwarrow$  passado  $\uparrow$  presente

2) BE

$$u_0 = y_0 \text{ dado}$$

$$u_{n+1} = u_n + h f(t_{n+1}, u_{n+1}); \quad n = 0, \dots, N-1$$

↳ implícito  $n=0 \Rightarrow ? \curvearrowleft u_1 = u_0 + h f(t_1, u_1)$

$\nwarrow$  passado  $\uparrow$  presente?

$$G.F(u_1) = u_1 - h f(t_1, u_1) - u_0 = 0$$

$$F(u_1) = u_1 - h f(t_n, u_n) - u_0 = 0 \quad \text{ef. non-linear (newton solver)}$$

$$F(x) = x - h f(t_{n+1}, x) - c = 0$$

$f(x) \Leftarrow \text{se for eg. autonoma}$

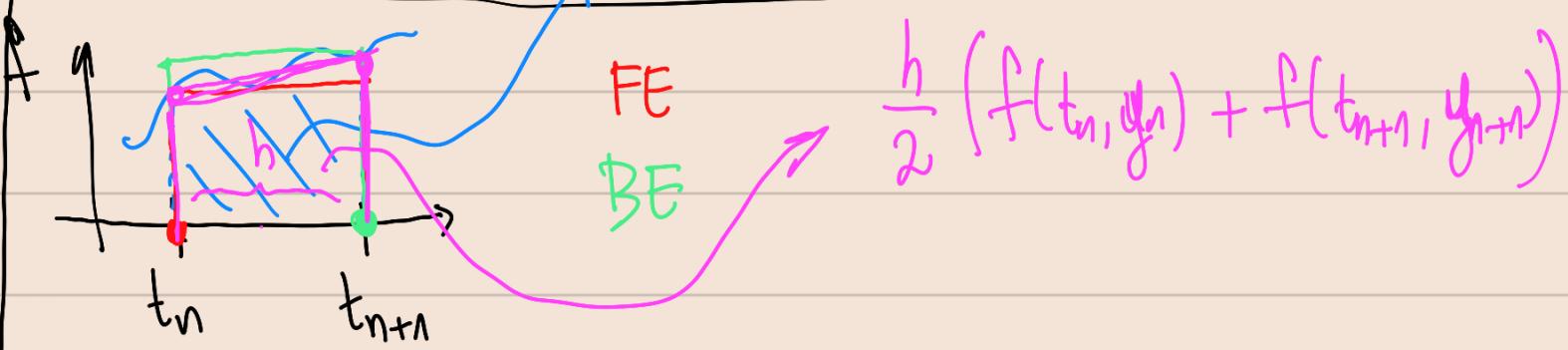
3) Crank-Nicolson (CN) or Trapezoidal.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y) \Rightarrow y(t) = y_0 + \int_{t_0}^t f(s, y(s)) ds$$

$$y(t_{n+1}) = y_0 + \underbrace{\int_{t_0}^{t_{n+1}}}_{\text{...}} f(s, y(s)) ds = y_0 + \underbrace{\int_{t_0}^{t_n}}_{\text{...}} \dots + \underbrace{\int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}}}_{\text{...}}$$

$y_n$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} f(s, y(s)) ds$$



$$u_0 = y_0 \text{ dado}$$

$$u_{n+1} = u_n + \frac{h}{2} [f(t_n, u_n) + f(t_{n+1}, u_{n+1})]$$

↳ imediato.

↓ passado

↓ presente ?

# § Análise de Convergência

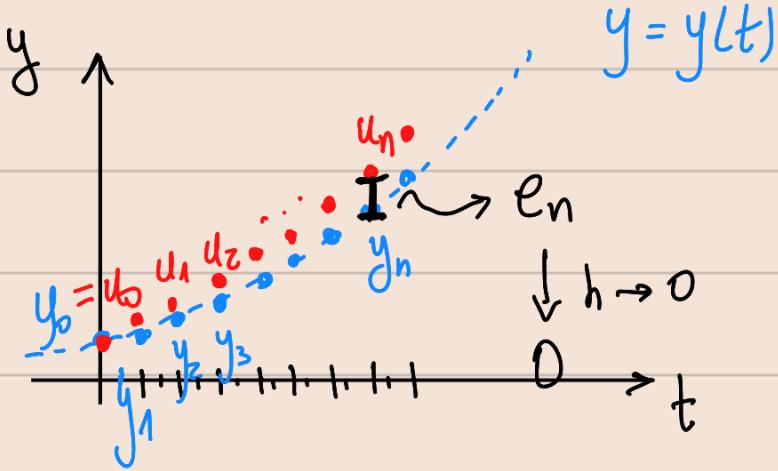
Def: Um método numérico é convergente se

$$\forall n = 0, \dots, N, \quad |y_n - u_n| \leq C(h)$$

$e_n$  erro no instante  $t = t_n$

onde  $C(h)$  é um infinitesimal com respeito a  $h$  quando  $h$  tende a 0. Se  $C(h) = O(h^\beta)$  para algum  $\beta > 0$  dizemos que o método converge com ordem  $\beta$ .

Obs:  $C(h) = O(h^\beta) \Rightarrow C(h) \leq ch^\beta$  ( $c$  é const. positiva, e  $\beta$  é o menor número que satisfez a relação)



Convergir,  $\forall n = 0, \dots, N$

$$|e_n| \leq \underbrace{C(h)}_{\downarrow h \rightarrow 0}$$

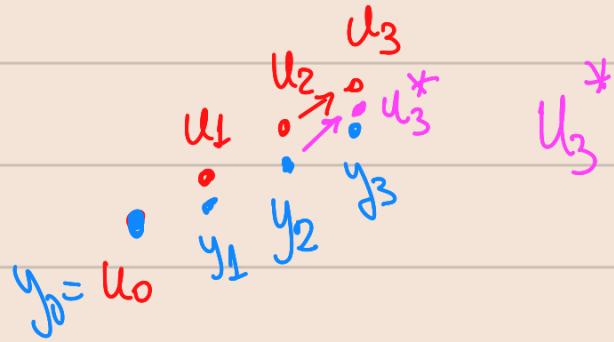
$$\boxed{\downarrow h \rightarrow 0} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{N \rightarrow \infty}$$

Mostrar que FE é convergente.

Vamos reescrever o erro em  $t = t_n$  como

$$\epsilon_n = y_n - u_n = \underbrace{(y_n - u_n^*)}_{\text{I}} + \underbrace{(u_n^* - u_n)}_{\text{II}}$$

onde  $u_n^* = y_{n-1} + h f(t_{n-1}, y_{n-1})$  (a solução approx. produzida por 1 passo do FE)



(I)  $y_n - u_n^*$  representa o erro produzido por um único passo de FE.

(II)  $u_n^* - u_n$  representa a tropaçã de  $t_{n-1}$  para  $t_n$  do erro acumulado nos passos anteriores.

Afirmacão: O método converge se ambos tendem a zero quando  $h \rightarrow 0$ .

Hipótese:  $y$  tem 2º derivada contínua.

$$y(t_n) = y(t_{n-1} + h) \stackrel{\text{Taylor}}{=} y(t_{n-1}) + y'(t_{n-1})h + \frac{y''(\xi_n)}{2}h^2$$

$\xi_n \in ]t_{n-1}, t_n[$

$$y_n = y_{n-1} + f(t_{n-1}, y_{n-1})h + \frac{y''(\xi_n)}{2}h^2$$

$u_n^*$

(I)  $y_n = u_n^* + \frac{y''(\xi_n)}{2}h^2 \quad \therefore \boxed{y_n - u_n^* = \frac{y''(\xi_n)}{2}h^2}$

Def: (Local Truncation Error, LTE)

$$\tau_n(h) = \frac{y_n - u_n^*}{h}$$

Def:  $\frac{\text{Global Truncation Error}}{\text{GTE}} / \text{Truncation Error}$

$$\tau(h) = \max_{n=0, \dots, N} |\tau_n(h)|$$

Hipótese:  $y$  tem 2º derivada contínua  $\Rightarrow$

$$M = \max_{t \in [t_0, T]} |y''(t)|$$

$$\gamma_n(h)$$

↑  $\Rightarrow y_n - u_n^* = \underbrace{\frac{y''(\xi_n)}{2} h^2}_{\text{arco}} \therefore \frac{y_n - u_n^*}{h} = \frac{y''(\xi_n)}{2} h$

$$\gamma_n(h) = \frac{y''(\xi_n) h}{2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma(h) = \frac{M h}{2}}$$

Def: Um método é dito consistente se

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \gamma(h) = 0$$

Mais ainda, devemos que é consistente de ordem  $p$  se

$$\gamma(h) = O(h^p) \text{ para algum inteiro } p \geq 1.$$

Obs: Como  $\gamma(h) = \frac{M h}{2}$  para FE, mostramos que

FE é consistente de ordem 1.

Vamos agora para II, i.e.,  $u_n^* - u_n$ .

$$u_n^* - u_n = \left( y_{n-1} + h f(t_{n-1}, y_{n-1}) \right) - \left( u_{n-1} + h f(t_{n-1}, u_{n-1}) \right)$$

$$= \underbrace{(y_{n-1} - u_{n-1})}_{e_{n-1}} + h [f(t_{n-1}, y_{n-1}) - f(t_{n-1}, u_{n-1})]$$

Obs: Para ter existência e unicidade (pelo menos local) de uma EDO nós pedimos que o lado direito, ou seja,  $f = f(t, x)$  seja Lipschitz contínua no 2º argumento

$$\exists L > 0 \text{ tal que } |f(t, y_1) - f(t, y_2)| \leq L |y_1 - y_2|$$

★  $u_n^* - u_n = e_{n-1} + h [f(t_{n-1}, y_{n-1}) - f(t_{n-1}, u_{n-1})]$

$$|u_n^* - u_n| \leq |e_{n-1}| + h |f(t_{n-1}^\downarrow, y_{n-1}^\downarrow) - f(t_{n-1}^\downarrow, u_{n-1}^\downarrow)|$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Lipschitz}}{\leq} |e_{n-1}| + h L |y_{n-1} - u_{n-1}| =$$

-----!

$$|u_n^* - u_n| \leq (1 + hL) |e_{n-1}|$$

|e<sub>n-1</sub>|

$$e_0 = y_0 - u_0 = 0$$

$$e_n = y_n - u_n = (y_n - u_n^*) + (u_n^* - u_n)$$

$$|e_n| \leq |y_n - u_n^*| + |u_n^* - u_n|$$

$$0: |e_n| \leq h |\tilde{\gamma}_n(h)| + (1+hL) |e_{n-1}|$$

$$1: |e_{n-1}| \leq h |\tilde{\gamma}_{n-1}(h)| + (1+hL) |e_{n-2}|$$

$$2: |e_{n-2}| \leq h |\tilde{\gamma}_{n-2}(h)| + (1+hL) |e_{n-3}|$$

$$\vdots |e_1| = |\tilde{\gamma}_1(h)|$$

$$n-1: |e_{n-(n-1)}| \leq h |\tilde{\gamma}_{n-(n-1)}(h)| + (1+hL) |e_{n-n}|$$

$$|e_1| \leq h |\tilde{\gamma}_1(h)|$$

~~$|e_0| = 0$~~

$0 \leftarrow 1 :$

$$|e_n| \leq h |\tilde{\gamma}_n(h)| + (1+hL) |e_{n-1}|$$

$$\leq h |\tilde{\gamma}_n(h)| + (1+hL) [h |\tilde{\gamma}_{n-1}(h)| + (1+hL) |e_{n-2}|]$$

$$\leq h |\tilde{\gamma}_n(h)| + (1+hL) h |\tilde{\gamma}_{n-1}(h)| + (1+hL)^2 |e_{n-2}|$$

$0 \leftarrow 1 \leftarrow 2 :$

$$|e_n| \leq h |\tilde{\gamma}_n(h)| + (1+hL) h |\tilde{\gamma}_{n-1}(h)| + (1+hL)^2 \left[ \dots \right]$$

$$h |\tilde{c}_{n-2}(h)| + (1+hL) |e_{n-3}| ]$$

$$\leq \underbrace{h |\tilde{c}_n(h)|}_{(1+hL)^3} + (1+hL) \underbrace{h |\tilde{c}_{n-1}(h)|}_{(1+hL)^2 h |\tilde{c}_{n-2}(h)|} +$$

$$(1+hL)^3 |e_{n-3}|$$

$$[\dots] \dots (1+hL)^{n-1} |e_{n-(n-1)}| = (1+hL)^{n-1} |e_1| \leq$$

$$(1+hL)^{n-1} h |\tilde{c}_n(h)|$$

$$\tau(h) = \max_{n=0, \dots, N} |\tilde{c}_n(h)|$$

$$|e_n| \leq [1 + (1+hL) + (1+hL)^2 + \dots + (1+hL)^{n-1}] h \tilde{c}(h)$$

$$\leq \frac{(1+hL)^n - 1}{hL} h \tilde{c}(h) \leq \frac{e^{nhL} - 1}{L} \tau(h) =$$

$$1 + hL \leq e^{hL}$$

$$\frac{e^{L(t_n - t_0)} - 1}{L} \tau(h)$$

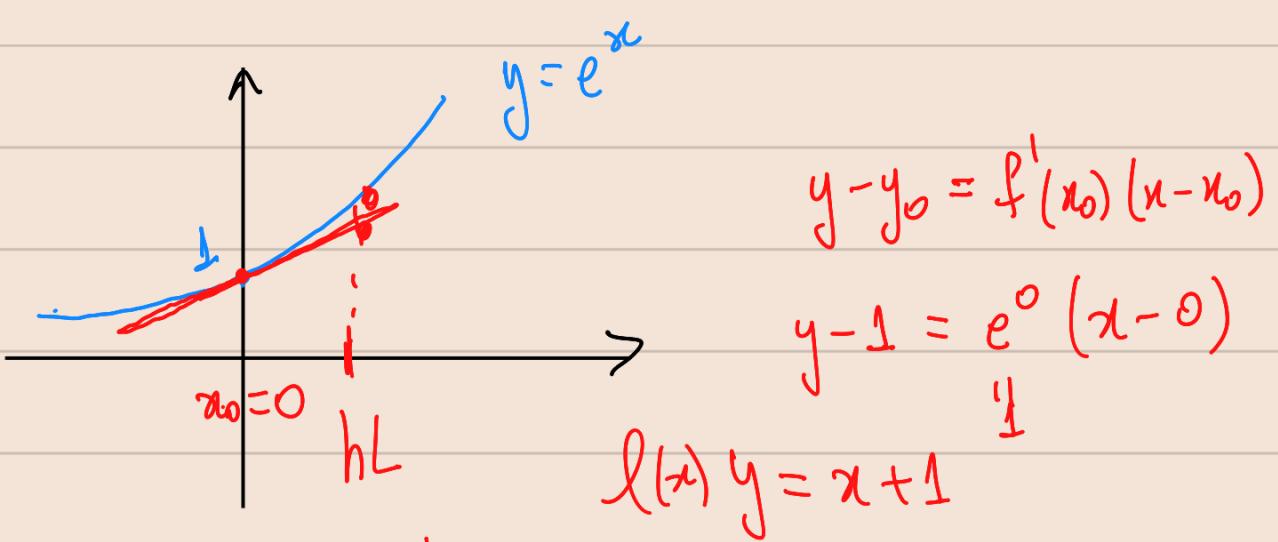
$$nh = t_n - t_0$$

$$FE: \tau(h) = \frac{Mh}{2} \leftarrow TE \text{ order 1}$$

$$|e_n| \leq \frac{e^{L(t_n - t_0)} - 1}{L} \frac{M}{2} h = ch$$

$\underbrace{\phantom{e^{L(t_n - t_0)} - 1}}_C$

FE convergente de  
orden 1.



$$l(hL) \leq e^{hL}$$

$$1 + hL \leq e^{hL} \quad \heartsuit$$