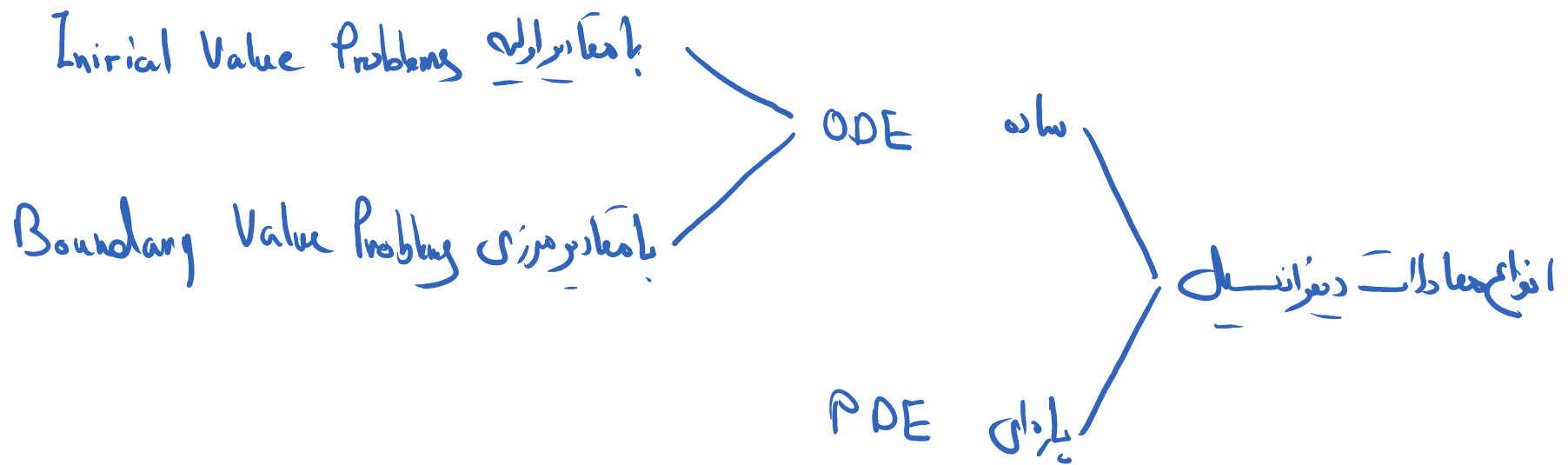


۱۱. حل عددی معادلات دیفرانسیل

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درجه: توان بزرگترین مشتق موجود در معادلات

$$y'' + y = e^{-x} \quad \text{درجه ۲}$$

$$y'' + y'^3 + y^4 = x^4 \quad \text{درجه ۴}$$

مرتبه: بالاترین مشتق گرفته شده از تابع

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y^2 = 5x \quad \text{مرتبه ۱}$$

مرتبه ۱

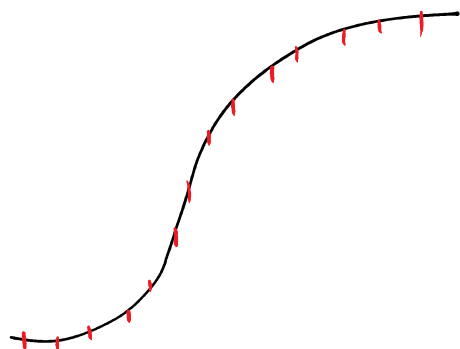
$$y'' + y'^3 + xy^4 = e^x \quad \text{مرتبه ۲}$$

مرتبه ۲

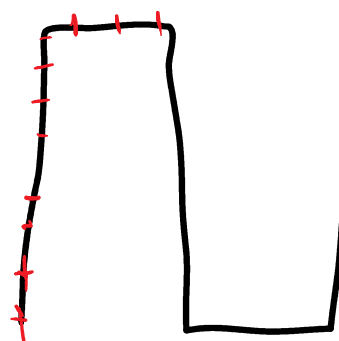
خطی یا غیر خطی بودن

عبارت های غیر خطی: $y^2, y^3, \sqrt{y}, \sqrt{y''}, \sin(y), e^y, \dots$

مثال عبارت های خطی: $x^2, x^3, \frac{1}{x}, \sqrt{x}, e^x, x^2y, \sin(x), \ln(x)$



non-stiff



stiff

$$y' = f(t, y)$$

Explicit

صریح

$$f(t, y, y') = 0$$

Implicit

عَرِصْرِیح

Non-stiff

[ode 4s
ode 23
ode 113

Stiff:

[ode 15s
ode 23s
ode 23t
ode 23tb

→ Explicit

حل معادلات دیفرانسیل ODE

implicit

ode15i

Bacteria Growth:

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = r \cdot N$$

$$N(0) = 1000$$

$$r = 0.8$$

$$\text{odeFun: } N' = \underline{r \cdot N}$$

$$N(t) = N(0) e^{rt}$$

$$\frac{-(t-2)^2}{26^2}$$

$$y' - 10e + 0.6y = 0$$

$$\delta = 0.075$$

$$0 < t < 4$$

$$y(0) = 0.5$$

$$y' = 10 \dots \rightarrow \text{odefun}$$

→ معادلات و مفراز میل:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y'_1 = f_1(t, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \\ y'_2 = f_2(t, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \\ \vdots \\ y'_n = f_n(t, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y'_1 = y_2 \\ y'_2 = y_1 y_2 - 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$0 < t < 10$$

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1(0) \\ y_2(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Lotka Equations:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x - \beta xy \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = -y + \delta xy \end{cases}$$

$$\delta = 0.02 \quad \beta = 0.01$$

$$0 < t < 15$$

اذا x : x
اذا y : y

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P' = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x - \beta xy \\ -y + \delta xy \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P(0) = \begin{bmatrix} s_0 \\ S_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Lorenz System

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \sigma(y-x) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x(\rho-z)-y \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = xy - \beta z \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma = 10 \quad \beta = \frac{8}{3} \quad \rho = 28$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{f}' = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{f}(\cdot) = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vandepol System

$$\ddot{y} - \mu(1-y^2)\dot{y} + y = 0$$

$$y(0) = 1 \quad y'(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} y = y_1 &\rightarrow y' = y'_1 \rightarrow y'_1 = y_2 \\ y'_1 = y_2 &\rightarrow y'' = y'_2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y'_1 = y_2 \\ y'_2 = \mu(1-y_1^2)y_2 + y_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu = 1$$

Weissinger Eq.

$$ty^2(y')^3 - y^3(y')^2 + t(t^2+1)y' - t^2y = 0$$

$$f(t, y, y') = 0$$

$$1 < t < t_0$$

$$y(1) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

ode15i

$$y(t) = \left(t^2 + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Boundary Value Problems (BVPs)

$$y'' = f(t, y, y') \quad a \leq t \leq b$$

ODE

$$y(a) = A$$

$$y'(a) = B$$

BVPs

$$y(a) = A$$

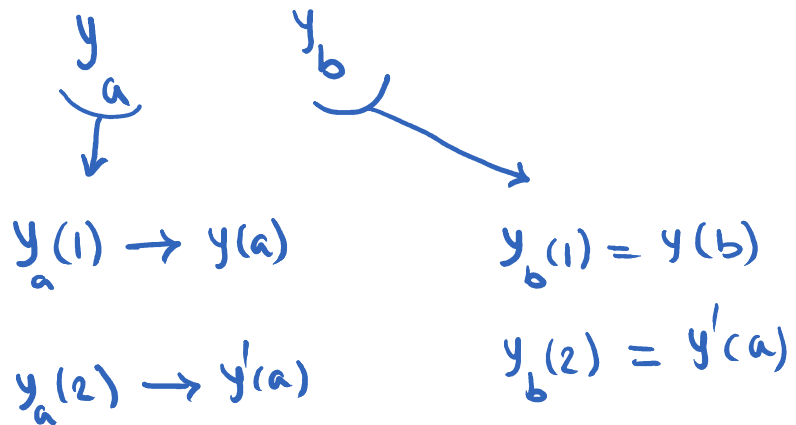
$$y(b) = B$$

• *initial* ←

→ bvp4c, bvp5c

$$\begin{cases} y(a) + y(b) = 3 \\ y'(a) + y'(b) = 4 \end{cases}$$

bctun



$$y(a) = 3 \quad y(b) + y'(b) = 5$$

$$\text{res} = \begin{bmatrix} y(a) - 3 \\ y(b) + y'(b) - 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_a(1) - 3 \\ y_b(1) + y_b(2) - 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y'' = 0.02y + 1$$

$$y(0) = 10$$

$$y(10) = 100$$

$$0 < t < 10$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= y \\ y_2 &= y' \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1' = y_2 \\ y_2' = 0.02y_1 + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_a(1) - 10 \\ y_b(1) - 100 \end{bmatrix}$$