## Ивух точенные разностные схены

Pacamo pum gup- zagary:

$$2y'(x) - y(x) = 0$$

$$2y'(x) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} y'(x) - y(x) = 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$
readmine peur-e:  $y=0$ 

$$\frac{dy}{y} = dx = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{y} = \int dx = 0 \end{cases}$$
Peurenul:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = y = 0 \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dy}{y} = \int dx = 0 \end{cases}$ 

emenue: 
$$dx$$

=>  $lyl = e^{x} \cdot e^{c} = e^{x} \cdot C_{x}, c_{y} > 0$ .

Uzsabrdeuce om moggan: 
$$y = e^{x} \cdot c_{z}$$
,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$ )

Nogemabrieur span. y enobre: 
$$y(0) = |C_2 = 1$$

T.o. perueure: 
$$y(x) = e^{x}$$

Dygen pemart morenno

$$\frac{ygent pentions}{h} = \frac{y(x+h) - y(x)}{h} - y(x) = 0 \quad (4)$$

Bleger eeing 
$$\{x_j = jh\}$$
, morga  $y_j = y(x_j) = y(jh)$ 

(+) repeaueuered & (·) X; kak:

$$\frac{y_{j+1}-y_{j}}{h}-y_{j}=0$$
(44)

+ amporeum ayur pan. yerobur: 
$$y(0) = y_0 = 1$$
.

Repenument (AA):  $Y_{j+1} = (1+h)Y_{j}$  - peryppenihene g-na.

Zuard 40, noryzum 41, 42 u m.g.

Final 
$$y_0$$
, nonymum  $y_1$ ,  $y_2$  if  $y_3$  is  $y_3 = (1+h)^3 y_0 = (1+h)^3 y_0$   
 $y_1 = (1+h)y_0$ ;  $y_2 = (1+h)y_1 = (1+h)^2 y_0$ ;  $y_3 = (1+h)^3 y_0$   
 $y_3 = (1+h)^3$ 

8 (1) (5) = jh => j = xj Konnen paecino peno ex-mb Yh m.o. om j' nepek ogien k xj.:  $y_h(x_i) \xrightarrow{!} y_i(x_i)$  $y_j \sim y_h(x) = (1+h)^{x/h}$ h=0  $(1+h)^{j} = (1+h)^{x_{j}/h}$ Уопши постотреть, куда стренится разностию реш-е  $\lim_{h\to 0} (1+h)^{x/h} = \lim_{h\to 0} ((1+h)^{1/h})^{x} = e^{x}$ yn (x) yeu h→0? =) сходиност инеленного реш-я к тошому есть (?) C kaxieur nopagnois Ong. Pem-e Yn(x) pazmocmuni zagam e k-m nop-m ex-cd & pem-10 y(x) gup. zaggu, eans  $y_n(x) = y(x) + O(h^k)$  $y_h(x) = (1+h)^{x/h} = e^{\frac{x}{h} \ln(1+h)}$  $ln(1+h) = h - \frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{h^3}{3} + ... + (-1)^{k-1} \frac{h^k}{k} + O(h^{k+1})$  $e^{h} = 1 + h + \frac{h^{2}}{2} + ... + \frac{h^{k}}{k!} + O(h^{k+1})$  $e^{\frac{x}{h}(h-\frac{h^2}{2}+O(h^3))} = e^{x-\frac{xh}{R}+O(h^2)} = e^{x-\frac{xh}{R}+O(h^2)} = e^{x} \cdot e^{-\frac{xh}{2}+O(h^2)} = e^{x} \cdot e^{-\frac{xh}{R}+O(h^2)} = e^{x} \cdot$ 

 $= e^{x} \left( 1 + \left( \frac{-xh}{2} + O(h^{2}) \right) + O\left( \left( \frac{-xh}{2} + O(h^{2}) \right)^{2} \right)^{2}$   $= e^{x} \left( 1 - \frac{xh}{2} + O(h^{2}) \right) = e^{x} \left( \frac{xh}{2} e^{x} + O(h^{2}) \right)^{2}$ nabuni men onuntku, nopagok
nep bani

$$\frac{3a_{3}a_{3}a_{3}}{y(x+h)-y(x)} - \frac{y(x+h)+y(x)}{x} = 0$$
1)  $\int_{h}^{1} [y_{j}] = \frac{y_{j+1}-y_{j}}{h} - \frac{h}{2}y_{j+1} - \frac{h}{2}y_{j} = 0$ 

$$y_{j+1} - y_{j} - \frac{h}{2}y_{j+1} - \frac{h}{2}y_{j} = 0$$

$$y_{j+1} = \frac{1+h/2}{1-h/2}y_{j} = 0 + \left(\frac{1+h/2}{1-h/2}\right)^{j+j} = 0$$
Amporeum of  $y_{0}$  more  $y_{0}$   $y_{0$ 

Aremo ogsem, ecan ma l zajere z гран. Усповие amporceeurpgen re morno?

$$y_0 = 1 + h^h$$
.  $(h \ge 1)$   
Torga  $y_j = (1 + h^h) \left(\frac{1 + h/2}{1 - h/2}\right)^j$   
 $y_h(x) = (1 + h^h) \left(\frac{1 + h/2}{1 - h/2}\right)^{\chi/h}$ 

$$y_{h}(x) = (1+h^{h}) \cdot \left(e^{x} + \frac{x}{12}e^{x}h^{2} + O(h^{3})\right) =$$

$$= e^{x} + h^{h}e^{x} + \frac{x}{12}e^{x}h^{2} + O(h^{3})$$

$$= e^{x} + h^{h}e^{x} + \frac{x}{12}e^{x}h^{2} + O(h^{3})$$

nou n=1 nonymus replació rep-k cr-mu,

orages raduuis men onnous: het

• Note h = 2: Broken in h = 2:

$$h^2e^x + \frac{x}{12}e^x h^2$$

· non 117,3 Brooper's nop-k, malurer's unen aucustus:

Curmenne nopegea anniporeennayen yan yanabun njubogut k enumenus nop-ka ex-mu pagn peur-d.

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	(2)	3	2
×	2	2	2
1	2	Ò	(1)
	4	1	1 245

Pacemorphin xomonnes. p. /cx

Aprily 
$$J = a + \frac{y_{j+1} - y_{j}}{h} - \frac{y_{j+1} - y_{j}}{h} - \frac{y_{j+1} + y_{j}}{2} = 0$$
  $J = 0$   $J$ 

+ аппроисширует гран. усл. точно

+ ann por eminippet. If 
$$y_j = \frac{1+h/2}{1-h/2}y_j = \frac{1+h/2}{1-h/2}y_j$$

ys depen uz a):  $\frac{y_1-1}{h}-1=0$  kg. Cxeus & rpurp. 43 kg

 $\frac{1}{1-h/2} \int_{-h/2}^{h-1} \int_{-h/2}^{h-1} \int_{-h/2}^{h} \int_{-h/2}^{h}$ 

$$\frac{f_{h}}{(h-1)} \left( \frac{1+h/2}{h} - \ln(1-h/2) \right) = \frac{1}{h}$$

$$= (1+h) e$$

 $= e^{x} \cdot (1+h) e^{-h + \frac{x}{12}h^{2} + O(h^{3})} = e^{x} (1+h) (1-h + \frac{x}{12}h^{2} + O(h^{3}) + O(h^$ 

$$+\frac{1}{2}(-h + \frac{y}{12}h^2 + O(h^3))^2 + O(h^3))^2$$

 $= e^{\times} (1+h) (1-h+\frac{\lambda}{12}h^2+\frac{1}{2}h^2+O(h^3))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 

$$= e^{-(1+h)(1+h)} \left(1 + \frac{x}{12}h^2 + \frac{1}{2}h^2 + O(h^3) + h - h^2\right)$$

 $= e^{x} \left( 1 - h + \frac{x}{12} h^{2} + \frac{f}{2} h^{2} + O(h^{3}) + h - h^{2} \right) =$  $= e^{x} \left( 1 + \frac{x}{12h^{2} - \frac{h^{2}}{2}} + O(h^{3}) \right) = e^{x} + \frac{e^{x} \left( \frac{x}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \right) h^{2}}{12h^{2} + O(h^{3})}$ 

Broperi rop-k, ra-i men Quenoker

Спитение на единину поредка схешы в граничных и приграничных yznax pazu. cetku rel npubozut k chumeneno nop-ka ex-mu 253