## 14 (Ex 11.141)

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作出例11.138、11.139、11.140的图像。

```
1 | import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 | import numpy as np
3 | import math
4 | from math import pi
```

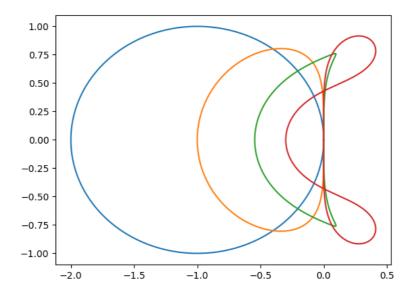
函数closedcurve: 传入闭曲线解析式,作出闭曲线的图。

```
theta = np.linspace(0, 2*pi, 1000)
def closedcurve(f):
    Z = np.exp(1j*theta)
    C = f(Z)
plt.plot(C.real, C.imag)
```

 $adam_bashforth$ 在p=1,2,3,4时的图像。分别为蓝色、黄色、绿色、红色。

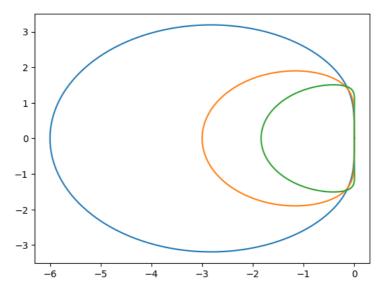
```
def adam_bashforth_1(z) : return z-1
def adam_bashforth_2(z) : return z*(z-1) / ((3*z-1)/2)
def adam_bashforth_3(z) : return z*z*(z-1) / ((23*z*z-16*z+5)/12)
def adam_bashforth_4(z) : return z*z*z*(z-1) / ((55*z*z*z-59*z*z+37*z-9)/24)

closedcurve(adam_bashforth_1)
closedcurve(adam_bashforth_2)
closedcurve(adam_bashforth_3)
closedcurve(adam_bashforth_4)
```



 $adam_moulton$  在p=3,4,5时的图像,分别为蓝色、黄色、绿色。

```
1  def adam_moulton_3(z) : return z*(z-1) / ((5*z*z+8*z-1)/12)
2  def adam_moulton_4(z) : return z*z*(z-1) / ((9*z*z*z+19*z*z-5*z+1)/24)
3  def adam_moulton_5(z) : return z*z*z*(z-1) / ((251*z**4+646*z**3-264*z**2+106*z-19)/720)
4
5  closedcurve(adam_moulton_3)
6  closedcurve(adam_moulton_4)
7  closedcurve(adam_moulton_5)
```



backword p = 1, 2, 3, 4时的图像,分别为蓝色、黄色、绿色。

```
1  def backward_1(z) : return (z-1) / z
2  def backward_2(z) : return (3*z**2-4*z+1) / (2*z**2)
3  def backward_3(z) : return (11*z**3-18*z**2+9*z-2) / (6*z**3)
4  def backward_4(z) : return (25*z**4-48*z**3+36*z**2-16*z+3) / (12*z**4)
5
6  closedcurve(backward_1)
7  closedcurve(backward_2)
8  closedcurve(backward_3)
9  closedcurve(backward_4)
```

