第六章常微分方程的数值解法

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引言

一阶常微分方程的初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) & a \le x \le b \\ y(a) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

假设函数f(x,y)连续,且满足Lipschitz条件:

$$|f(x,y)-f(x,\bar{y})| \le L|y-\bar{y}|$$
 (与数值不必大)

一常用的离散化方法包括: 差商近似导数、数值积分、泰勒展开近似。

1、用差商近似导数

$$\frac{y(x_{n+1}) - y(x_n)}{h} \approx f(x_n, y(x_n)) \quad (n = 0, 1, ...)$$

$$y(x_{n+1}) \approx y(x_n) + hf(x_n, y(x_n))$$

2、用数值积分方法

$$y(x_{n+1}) - y(x_n) = \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(x, y(x)) dx$$
 $(n = 0, 1, ...)$

运用矩形公式:
$$\int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(x, y(x)) dx \approx h f(x_n, y_n)$$

迭代求解:
$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n) & (n = 0,1,...) \\ y_0 = y(a) \end{cases}$$

3、用Taylor多项式近似

$$y(x_{n+1}) = y(x_n + h) \approx y(x_n) + hy'(x_n)$$

= $y(x_n) + hf(x_n, y(x_n))$

迭代求解:
$$\begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n) & (n = 0,1,...) \\ y_0 = y(a) \end{cases}$$

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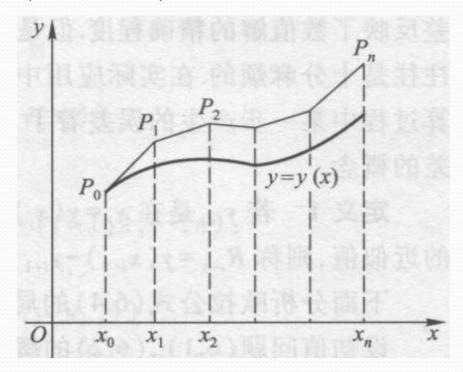
- 6.1 欧拉法与改进欧拉法(红色)
 - 6.2 龙格-库塔法
 - 6.3 收敛性与稳定性
 - 6.4 一阶方程组与高阶方程的解法

§ 6.1 欧拉(Euler)法

§ 6.1.1 Euler方法

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + hf(x_i, y_i) \\ y_0 = y(a) \end{cases}$$

又称为Euler折线法。



【例1】Euler方法求解初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} y' = x - y + 1 & 0 \le x \le 0.5 \\ y(0) = 1 & \text{fight:} \quad y = x + e^{-x} \end{cases}$$

迭代公式:
$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h(x_i - y_i + 1)$$

X _i	$\mathbf{y_i}$	$y(x_i)$	$ \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x_i}) - \mathbf{y_i} $
0.0	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000
0.1	1.000000	1.004837	0.004837
0.2	1.010000	1.018731	0.008731
0.3	1.029000	1.040818	0.011818
0.4	1.056100	1.070320	0.014220
0.5	1.090490	1.106531	0.016041

§ 6.1.2 Euler公式的局部截断误差与精度分析

整体截断误差: $e_{i+1} = y(x_{i+1}) - y_{i+1}$

定义1: 若 y_{i+1} 是在 $y_i = y(x_i)$ 的假设下由某一近似方法得到的 $y(x_{i+1})$ 的近似值,则称 $R_{i+1} = y(x_{i+1}) - y_{i+1}$ 为该数值方法的局部截断误差。

利用泰勒展开式估计局部截断误差:

$$y(x_{i+1}) = y(x_i) + hy'(x_i) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(\xi_i)$$
$$y'(x_i) = f(x_i, y(x_i)), \quad y_i = y(x_i)$$

$$y(x_{i+1}) = y_i + hf(x_i, y_i) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(\xi_i)$$

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + hf(x_i y_i)$$

$$R_{i+1} = y(x_{i+1}) - y_{i+1} = \frac{h^2}{2}y''(\xi_i)$$

$$R_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2}h^2y''(x_i) + O(h^3) \Rightarrow O(h^2)$$

定义2 如果一个数值方法的局部截断误差为O(hp+1),则称该方法是p阶的。

§ 6.1.3 改进的欧拉方法

向后差商代替导数:
$$\frac{y(x_{i+1}) - y(x_i)}{h} \approx f(x_{i+1}, y(x_{i+1}))$$

向后差商代替导数:
$$\frac{y(x_{i+1})-y(x_i)}{h} \approx f(x_{i+1},y(x_{i+1}))$$
 向后隐式迭代法:
$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1}=y_i+hf(x_{i+1},y_{i+1}) & (i=0,1,...) \\ y_0=y(a) \end{cases}$$

迭代求解:
$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1}^{(0)} = y_i + hf(x_i, y_i) \\ y_{i+1}^{(k+1)} = y_i + hf(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}^{(k)}) \quad (k = 0, 1, ...) \end{cases}$$

局部截断误差:
$$R_{i+1} = \frac{1}{2} (h^2) y''(x_i) + O(h^3)$$
 一阶方法!

显式和隐式欧拉法都是一阶方法,但误差中2阶项符号相 反,是否可以结合得到更精确的方法?

$$y(x_{i+1}) - \frac{h}{2}(\tilde{y}_{i+1} + \tilde{\tilde{y}}_{i+1}) = O(h^3)$$

梯形公式: $y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_i, y_i) + f(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1})]$

$$R_{i+1} = y(x_{i+1}) - y(x_i) - \frac{h}{2} [f(x_i, y_i) + f(x_{i+1}, y(x_{i+1}))]$$

$$= \frac{h^3}{12} y'''(\xi) \quad (x_n < \xi < x_{n+1}) \qquad R(T) = -\frac{h^3}{12} f''(\eta)$$

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梯形公式为二阶方法,属隐式格式,需迭代法求解。

迭代求解:

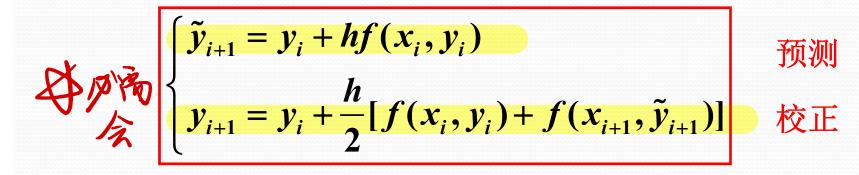
$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1}^{(0)} = y_i + hf(x_i, y_i) \\ y_{i+1}^{(k+1)} = y_i + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_i, y_i) + f(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}^{(k)})] & (k = 0, 1, ...) \end{cases}$$

根据Lipschitz条件:

$$|y_{i+1}^{(k+1)} - y_{i+1}^{(k)}| = \frac{h}{2} |f(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1}^{(k)}) - f(x_{i+1}, y(y_{i+1}^{(k-1)}))|$$

$$\leq \frac{hL}{2} |y_{i+1}^{(k)} - y_{i+1}^{(k-1)}|$$
收敛条件:
$$\frac{hL}{2} < 1$$

改进欧拉法: 在梯形公式中, 隐式公式的求解只迭代一次.



为编程方便,改写为:

$$\begin{cases} y_p = y_i + hf(x_i, y_i) \\ y_q = y_i + hf(x_i + h, y_p) \\ y_{i+1} = (y_p + y_q)/2 \end{cases}$$

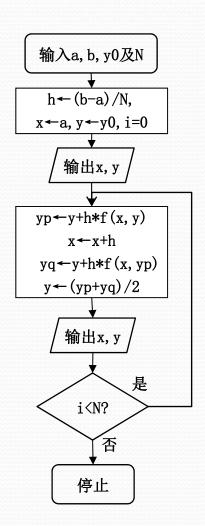
改进欧拉法算法

(1)输入 $a,b,f(x,y),N,y_0$

(2)
$$h = \frac{b-a}{N}$$
, $i = 0$, $x = a$, $y = y_0$, $\text{ fix } \exists (x, y)$

$$(3) \begin{cases} y_p = y + hf(x, y), & x = x + h \\ y_q = y + hf(x, y_p) \end{cases}$$
$$(y_p + y_q)/2 \Rightarrow y, 输 出(x, y)$$

(4)若 $i < N, i+1 \Rightarrow i,$ 转(3); 否则退出。



【例2】用改进Euler法求解(h=0.1, N=5):

$$\begin{cases} y' = x - y + 1 & 0 \le x \le 0.5 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

迭代形式为:

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{y}_{i+1} = y_i + 0.1(x_i - y_i + 1) \\ y_{i+1} = y_i + 0.05[(x_i - y_i + 1) + (x_{i+1} - \tilde{y}_{i+1} + 1)] \end{cases}$$

$$y_{i+1} = 0.095x_i + 0.905y_i + 0.1$$

$$= (-0.05x_i) + 0.05x_i + 0.05 + 0.05x_i + 0.05$$

改进欧拉法与欧拉法对比:

Xi	y_i	$y(x_i)$	$ y(x_i)-y_i $	欧拉法
0.0	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000
0.1	1.005000	1.004837	0.000163	0.004837
0.2	1.019025	1.018731	0.000294	0.008731
0.3	1.041218	1.040818	0.000399	0.011818
0.4	1.070802	1.070320	0.000482	0.014220
0.5	1.107076	1.106531	0.000545	0.016041

§ 6.2 龙格-库塔法

§ 6.2.1龙格-库塔法构造原理

(1)Euler法:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + hK_1 & \text{将函数近似为线性,利用函数f(x,y)} \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y_i) & \text{在左端点的值近似斜率} \end{cases}$$

(2)改进Euler法:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + h(K_1 + K_2)/2 \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \\ K_2 = f(x_i + h, y_i + hK_1) \end{cases}$$
用函数f(x,y)在左右端点值的均值近似斜率

是否可以利用函数在更多点的值加权得到更精确的近似斜率?

龙格-库塔公式

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + h \sum_{k=1}^{m} \alpha_k K_k \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \end{cases}$$

$$K_j = f(x_i + \lambda_j h, y_i + h \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \mu_{jk} K_k)$$

参数确定原则:其Taylor展开式与y(x_i)在x_i处尽可能多项重合。

在m=2时:
$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + h(\alpha_1 K_1 + \alpha_2 K_2) \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \\ K_2 = f(x_i + \lambda_2 h, y_i + \mu_{21} h K_1) \end{cases}$$

迭代公式的Taylor展开式:

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + \alpha_1 h K_1 + \alpha_2 h K_2$$

 $= y_i + \alpha_1 h f(x_i, y_i) + \alpha_2 h [f(x_i, y_i) + \lambda_2 h f'_x(x_i, y_i) + \mu_{21} h f(x_i, y_i) f'_y(x_i, y_i) + O(h^2)]$
 $= y_i + [\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) h f(x_i, y_i)$
 $+ \alpha_2 h^2 [\lambda_2 f'_x(x_i, y_i) + \mu_{21} f(x_i, y_i) f'_y(x_i, y_i)] + O(h^3)$
 $y(x_{i+1})$ 在 x_i 处的Taylor展开式:
 $y(x_{i+1}) = y(x_i) + h y'(x_i) + \frac{1}{2} h^2 y''(x_i) + O(h^3)$
 $= y_i + f(x_i, y_i) h$

 $+h^2/2[f'_x(x_i,y_n)+f'_y(x_i,y_i)f(x_i,y_i)]+O(h^3)$

要求局部截断误差为O(h³),则前两式的前三项相同,得:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 1 \\ \alpha_2 \lambda_2 = 1/2 \\ \alpha_2 \mu_{21} = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

上式有无穷多解,如取 $a_1 = a_2 = 1/2$, $\lambda_2 = \mu_{21} = 1$,则:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + h(K_1 + K_2) \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \\ K_2 = f(x_i + h, y_i + hK_1) \end{cases}$$

改进Euler公式!

如取
$$a_1$$
= 0, a_2 =1, λ_2 = μ_{21} =1/2,则:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + hK_2 \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \end{cases}$$
 中点公式!
$$K_2 = f(x_i + h/2, y_i + hK_1/2)$$
 中点公式!

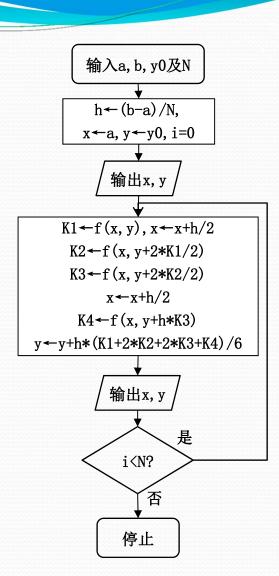
常用的三阶方法:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_n + h/6 \cdot (K_1 + 4K_2 + K_3) \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \\ K_2 = f(x_i + h/2, y_i + hK_1/2) \\ K_3 = f(x_i + h, y_i - hK_1 + 2hK_2) \end{cases}$$

§ 6.2.2 经典龙格-库塔法

经典四阶方法:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + h/6 \cdot (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \\ K_2 = f(x_i + h/2, y_i + hK_1/2) \\ K_3 = f(x_i + h/2, y_i + hK_2/2) \\ K_4 = f(x_i + h, y_i + K_3) \end{cases}$$



【例3】用四阶RK方法求解(h=0.1, N=5):

$$\begin{cases} y' = x - y + 1 & (0 \le x \le 0.5) \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_1 = x_i + y_i - 1 \\ K_2 = x_i - y_i - 0.05K_1 + 1.05 \\ K_3 = x_i - y_i - 0.05K_2 + 1.05 \\ K_4 = x_i - y_i - 0.1K_3 + 1.1 \\ y_{i+1} = y_i + (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) / 60 \end{cases}$$

四阶R-K方法结果:

$\mathbf{x_i}$	y_i	$y(x_i)$	$ \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x_i}) - \mathbf{y_i} $	欧拉法	改进欧拉法
0.0	1.00000000	1.00000000	0.00000000	0.000000	0.000000
0.1	1.00483750	1.00483742	0.00000008	0.004837	0.000163
0.2	1.01873090	1.01873075	0.0000015	0.008731	0.000294
0.3	1.04081842	1.04081822	0.00000020	0.011818	0.000399
0.4	1.07032029	1.07032005	0.00000024	0.014220	0.000482
0.5	1.10653093	1.10653066	0.00000027	0.016041	0.000545

【例4】分别用欧拉法(h=0.025)、改进欧拉法(h=0.05)及经典四阶RK方法(h=0.1)求解初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} y' = -y & x \in [0,1] \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

欧拉法:
$$\tilde{y}_{i+1} = y_i - 0.025 y_i = 0.975 y_i$$

改进欧拉法:
$$\begin{cases} \tilde{y}_{i+1} = y_i - 0.05y_i = 0.95y_i \\ y_{i+1} = y_i + 0.025[-y_i - \tilde{y}_{i+1}] = 0.95125y_i \end{cases}$$

经典四阶RK方法:

$$\begin{cases} K_1 = -y_i \\ K_2 = -y_i - 0.05K_1 = -0.95y_i \\ K_3 = -y_i - 0.05K_2 = -0.9525y_i \\ K_4 = -y_i - 0.1K_3 = -0.90475y_i \\ y_{i+1} = y_i + 0.1 \cdot (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) / 6 \\ = 0.9048375y_i \end{cases}$$

X _i	欧拉法	改进欧拉法	四阶R-K法	精确值
0.0	1.00000000	1.00000000	1.00000000	1.00000000
0.1	0.90368789	0.90487656	0.90483750	0.90483742
0.2	0.81665180	0.81880159	0.81873090	0.81873075
0.3	0.73799835	0.74091437	0.74081842	0.74081822
0.4	0.66692017	0.67043605	0.67032029	0.67032005
0.5	0.60268768	0.60666187	0.60653093	0.60653066
0.6	0.54464156	0.54895411	0.54881193	0.54881164
0.7	0.49218598	0.49673570	0.49658562	0.49658530
0.8	0.44478251	0.44948450	0.44932929	0.44932896
0.9	0.40194457	0.40672799	0.40656999	0.40656966
1.0	0.36323244	0.36803862	0.36787977_	0.36787944

§ 6.2.3 步长的自动选择

y(x)变化可能不均匀,等步长求解可能有些地方精度过高, 有些地方精度过低。

如何根据精度自动调节步长? Richardson外推法.

以p阶公式、步长h计算:
$$y(x_{i+1}) - y_{i+1}^{(h)} = ch^{p+1} + O(h^{p+2})$$

以步长h/2计算两次:
$$y(x_{i+1}) - y_{i+1}^{(h/2)} = 2c \left(\frac{h}{2}\right)^{p+1} + O(h^{p+2})$$

$$(2^{p}-1)y(x_{i+1})-2^{p}y_{i+1}^{(h/2)}+y_{i+1}^{(h)}=O(h^{p+2})$$

$$y(x_{i+1}) = \frac{2^{p} y_{i+1}^{(h/2)} - y_{i+1}^{(h)}}{2^{p} - 1} + O(h^{p+2})$$

更精确的估计:

$$y_{i+1} \approx \frac{2^{p} y_{i+1}^{(h/2)} - y_{i+1}^{(h)}}{2^{p} - 1} = y_{i+1}^{(h/2)} + \frac{1}{2^{p} - 1} (y_{i+1}^{(h/2)} - y_{i+1}^{(h)})$$

$$y(x_{i+1}) - y_{i+1}^{(h/2)} \approx \frac{1}{(2^p - 1)} (y_{i+1}^{(h/2)} - y_{i+1}^{(h)})$$

误差估计:
$$\Delta = \left| y_{i+1}^{(h/2)} - y_{i+1}^{(h)} \right|$$

缩小或放大h直到达到要求计算精度。

§ 6.3 收敛性与稳定性

§ 6.3.1 收敛性

定义3 如果一个数值方法对任意固定点 $x_{i+1}=x_0+ih$,当 $h=(x_i-x_0)/i\to 0$ 时都有 $y_i\to y(x_i)$,则称该方法是收敛的.

定理1 如果f(x,y)关于y满足利普希茨条件,即存在常数L,使得: $|f(x,y_1)-f(x,y_2)| \le L|y_1-y_2|$

且y"(x)有界,则欧拉方法的整体截断误差满足:

$$|y(x_i) - y_i| \le e^{L(b-a)} |y(x_0) - y_0| + \frac{Mh}{2L} (e^{L(b-a)} - 1)$$

$$M = \max_{x \in [a,b]} |y''(x)|$$

证明:由欧拉公式和y(x_i)在x_{i-1}处的泰勒展开式可得

$$y_{i} = y_{i-1} + hf(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1})$$

$$y(x_{i}) = y(x_{i-1}) + y'(x_{i-1})h + \frac{1}{2}y''(\zeta)h^{2}$$

$$= y(x_{i-1}) + f(x_{i-1}, y(x_{i-1}))h + \frac{1}{2}y''(\zeta)h^{2}$$

$$y(x_{i}) - y_{i} = y(x_{i-1}) - y_{i-1}$$

$$+ h[f(x_{i-1}, y(x_{i-1})) - f(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1})] + \frac{1}{2}y''(\zeta)h^{2}$$

$$|y(x_{i}) - y_{i}| \le |y(x_{i-1}) - y_{i-1}| + hL|y(x_{i-1}) - y_{i-1}| + \frac{1}{2}Mh^{2}$$

$$|y(x_i) - y_i| \le (1 + hL)|y(x_{i-1}) - y_{i-1}| + \frac{1}{2}Mh^2$$

反复递推可得:

$$|y(x_{i}) - y_{i}| \leq (1 + hL)^{i} |y(x_{0}) - y_{0}| + \frac{Mh}{2L} [(1 + hL)^{i} - 1]$$

$$1 \leq (1 + hL)^{i} \leq \left(1 + \frac{L(b - a)}{n}\right)^{n} \leq e^{L(b - a)} |y(x_{0}) - y_{0}| + \frac{Mh}{2L} (e^{L(b - a)} - 1)$$

$$|y(x_{i}) - y_{i}| \leq e^{L(b - a)} |y(x_{0}) - y_{0}| + \frac{Mh}{2L} (e^{L(b - a)} - 1)$$

$$|y(x_{i}) - y_{i}| \leq \frac{Mh}{2L} (e^{L(b - a)} - 1)$$

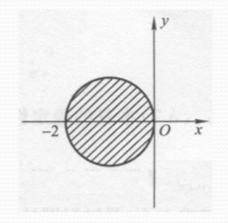
§ 6.3.2 稳定性

定义4设用某一数值方法计算 y_i 时,所得到的实际计算结果为 \tilde{y}_i ,且由误差 $\delta_i = y_i - \tilde{y}_i$ 引起以后各结点处 y_j 的误差为 δ_j (j > i),如果总有 $\left|\delta_i\right| \leq \left|\delta_i\right|$,则称方法是绝对稳定的.

基于试验方程y'= λy讨论方程的稳定性

 $\tilde{h} = \lambda h$ 的允许取值范围称为绝对稳定域

欧拉法:
$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h\lambda y_i = (1+\tilde{h})y_i$$

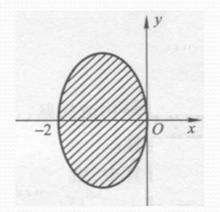


$$\delta_{i+1} = (1+\tilde{h})\delta_i$$
 $\left|1+\tilde{h}\right| \leq 1$ 当 λ 为实数时: $\lambda h \in [-2,0)$ $\hat{h} = x+y\hat{j} \Rightarrow (1+x)^2+y^2 \leq 1$

改进欧拉法:

$$\left|1+\tilde{h}+\frac{1}{2}\tilde{h}^2\right|\leq 1$$

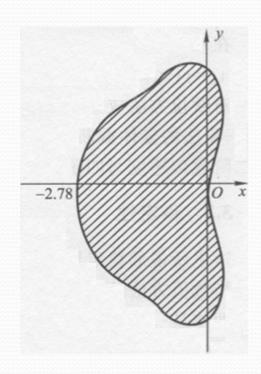
当λ为实数时: λh∈ [-2, 0)



经典R-K方法:

$$\left|1+\tilde{h}+\frac{1}{2}\tilde{h}^2+\frac{1}{6}\tilde{h}^3+\frac{1}{24}\tilde{h}^4\right|\leq 1$$

当λ为实数时: λh∈ [-2.78, 0)



【例5】对于初值问题:

$$\begin{cases} y' = -20y & x \in [0,1] \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

分别以h=0.1、h=0.2为步长,用经典四阶RK方法求解.

Xi	h=0.1	h=0.2
0.0	0.000000	0.000000
0.2	-0.092795	4.98
0.4	0012010	25.0
0.6	-0.001366	125.0
0.8	-0.000152	625.0
1.0	-0.000017	3125.0

$$\lambda h = -2 \in [-2.78, 0)$$

$$\lambda h = -4 \notin [-2.78, 0)$$

§ 6.4 一阶方程组与高阶方程的解法

§ 6.4.1 一阶方程组初值问题的数值解法

当y和f都是向量时,一阶方程变成了方程组:

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, z), y(x_0) = y_0 \\ z' = g(x, y, z), z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + h/6 \cdot (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) \\ z_{i+1} = z_i + h/6 \cdot (L_1 + 2L_2 + 2L_3 + L_4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_1 = f(x_i, y_i, z_i) \\ L_1 = g(x_i, y_i, z_i) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_{2} = f(x_{i} + h/2, y_{i} + hK_{1}/2, z_{i} + hL_{1}/2) \\ L_{2} = g(x_{i} + h/2, y_{i} + hK_{1}/2, z_{i} + hL_{1}/2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_{3} = f(x_{i} + h/2, y_{i} + hK_{2}/2, z_{i} + hL_{2}/2) \\ L_{3} = g(x_{i} + h/2, y_{i} + hK_{2}/2, z_{i} + hL_{2}/2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_{4} = f(x_{i} + h, y_{i} + hK_{3}, z_{i} + hL_{3}) \\ L_{4} = g(x_{i} + h, y_{i} + hK_{3}, z_{i} + hL_{3}) \end{cases}$$

记向量符号:
$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{z} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{f} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{f} \\ \mathbf{g} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{y}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_i \\ \mathbf{z}_i \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{K}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{K}_i \\ \mathbf{L}_i \end{bmatrix}$$

初值问题记为:
$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{y'} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \\ \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}_0) = \mathbf{y}_0 \end{cases}$$

经典四阶RK方法:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + h/6 \cdot (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \\ K_2 = f(x_i + h/2, y_i + hK_1/2) \\ K_3 = f(x_i + h/2, y_i + hK_2/2) \\ K_4 = f(x_i + h, y_i + K_3) \end{cases}$$

§ 6.4.2 高阶方程初值问题的数值解法

$$\begin{cases} y'' = f(x, y, y') \\ y(x_0) = y_0, y'(x_0) = y_0' \end{cases}$$

通过引入新变量z=y'将高阶化为一阶:

$$\begin{cases} y' = z, y(x_0) = y_0 \\ z' = f(x, y, z), z(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + h/6 \cdot (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) & K_1 = z_i \\ z_{i+1} = z_i + h/6 \cdot (L_1 + 2L_2 + 2L_3 + L_4) & L_1 = f(x_i, y_i, z_i) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_2 = z_i + hL_1/2 \\ L_2 = f(x_i + h/2, y_i + hK_1/2, z_i + hL_1/2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_3 = z_i + hL_2/2 \\ L_3 = f(x_i + h/2, y_i + hK_2/2, z_i + hL_2/2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_4 = z_i + hL_3 \\ L_4 = f(x_i + h, y_i + hK_3, z_i + hL_3) \end{cases}$$

消去K1、K2、K3、K4得:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + hz_i + h^2 / 6 \cdot (L_1 + L_2 + L_3) \\ z_{i+1} = z_i + h / 6 \cdot (L_1 + 2L_2 + 2L_3 + L_4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} L_1 = f(x_i, y_i, z_i) \\ L_2 = f(x_i + h/2, y_i + z_i, z_i + hL_1/2) \\ L_3 = f(x_i + h/2, y_i + z_i + h^2L_1/4, z_i + hL_2/2) \\ L_4 = f(x_i + h, y_i + hz_i + h^2L_2/2, z_i + hL_3) \end{cases}$$

【例6】求解:(h=0.1):

$$\begin{cases} y'' - 2y' + 2y = e^{2x} \sin x, x \in [0,1] \\ y(0) = -0.4, y'(0) = -0.6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y'' - 2y' + 2y = e^{2x} \sin x, x \in [0,1] \\ y(0) = -0.4, y'(0) = -0.6 \end{cases} \begin{cases} y' = z \\ z' = e^{2x} \sin x - 2y + 2z \\ y(0) = -0.4 \\ z(0) = -0.6 \end{cases}$$

$\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{i}}$	$\mathbf{y_i}$	$y(x_i)$	$ \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{x}_i)-\mathbf{y}_i $
0.0	-0.40000000	-0.40000000	0
0.1	-0.46173334	-0.46173297	$0.37*10^{-6}$
0.2	-0.52555988	-0.52555905	0.83*10-6
0.3	-0.58860144	-0.58860005	$0.139*10^{-5}$
0.4	-0.64661231	-0.64661028	0.203*10 ⁻⁵
0.5	-0.69356666	-0.69356395	$0.271*10^{-5}$
0.6	-0.72115190	-0.72114849	0.341*10 ⁻⁵
0.7	-0.71815295	-0.71814890	$0.405*10^{-5}$
0.8	-0.66971133	-0.66970677	0.456*10 ⁻⁵
0.9	-0.55644290	-0.55643814	$0.476*10^{-5}$
1.0	-0.35339886	-0.35339436	0.450*10 ⁻⁵

本章小结

• 欧拉(Euler)法

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + hf(x_i, y_i) \\ y_0 = y(a) \end{cases}$$

• 改进的欧拉法

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{y}_{i+1} = y_i + hf(x_i, y_i) \\ y_{i+1} = y_i + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_i, y_i) + f(x_{i+1}, \tilde{y}_{i+1})] \end{cases}$$

龙格-库塔法

根据Taylor展开确定系数:

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + h \sum_{k=1}^{m} \alpha_k K_k \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \end{cases}$$

$$K_j = f(x_i + \lambda_j h, y_i + h \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \mu_{jk} K_k)$$

根据精度自动调节步长:

$$\Delta = \left| y_{i+1}^{(h/2)} - y_{i+1}^{(h)} \right|$$

一阶方程组初值问题的数值解法

$$\begin{cases} y' = f(x, y, z), y(x_0) = y_0 \\ z' = g(x, y, z), z(x_0) = z_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{i+1} = y_i + h/6 \cdot (K_1 + 2K_2 + 2K_3 + K_4) \\ K_1 = f(x_i, y_i) \\ K_2 = f(x_i + h/2, y_i + hK_1/2) \\ K_3 = f(x_i + h/2, y_i + hK_2/2) \\ K_4 = f(x_i + h, y_i + K_3) \end{cases}$$

课后作业

第六章习题的1、2、3、5、6、注意:第2题保留到小数点4位。

