3-1 已知初值问题
$$\begin{cases} y' = \frac{2x}{3y^2} \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$
 的精确解为 $y = \sqrt[3]{1+x^2}$,用差分方法研究这个问题在 $\begin{bmatrix} 0,1 \end{bmatrix}$

上,h=0.1时的数值解。可以首先验证其精确解如图:

- 1. 003322283542089
- 1.013159403820177
- 1.029142466571507
- 1.050717574498580
- 1.077217345015942
- 1. 107931651350893
- 1. 142164759185383
- 1. 179273707994073
- 1. 218688907741976
- 1.259921049894873

1. 欧拉方法

欧拉方法用差分形式 $\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ 来近似代替 f'(x), 推导出递推方程 $y_{n+1}=y_n+hf(x_n,y_n)$ 进行计算,计算量小,但欧拉方法精度较低,仅有 1 阶代数精度,从结果的比较中可见精确度只有 10^{-1}

```
\Box function E = Euler(f, a, b, N, ya)
\Rightarrow f=@(x, y)2*x/(3*y^2);
                                                 2
>> Euler(f, 0, 1, 10, 1)
                                                 3 —
                                                         h=(b-a)/N;
                                                 4 —
                                                         y=zeros(1, N+1);
ans =
                                                 5 —
                                                         x = zeros(1, N+1);
                                                 6 —
                                                         y0 = zeros(1, N+1);
                         1.00000000000000000
                                                 7 —
                                                         y(1)=ya;
   0.1000000000000000
                         1.0000000000000000
   0.2000000000000000
                        1.006666666666667
                                                 8 —
                                                         x=a:h:b;
                                                 9 —
                                                      for i=1:N
   0.3000000000000000
                        1. 019823984328173
                                                10 —
                                                              y(i+1)=y(i)+h*feval(f, x(i), y(i));
                        1. 039053996210607
   0. 400000000000000
                                                11 -
                                                         end
  0.5000000000000000
                        1.063753742840065
                                                        E=[x', y'];
                                                 12 -
                        1.093211287375390
   0.6000000000000000
   0.7000000000000000
                        1. 126680984094971
   0.800000000000000
                        1. 163443468397965
   0.900000000000000
                        1. 202844551131971
   1. 0000000000000000
                        1. 244314379696825
```

2. 改进欧拉方法

改进欧拉方法运用了预报校正系统来修正误差,与欧拉方法相比精度显著提高:

$$\begin{cases}
\overline{y}_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n) \\
y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} \left[f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, \overline{y}_{n+1}) \right]
\end{cases}$$

```
1
                                                     function E = MendEuler(f, a, b, N, ya)
>> MendEuler(f, 0, 1, 10, 1)
                                               2
                                               3 —
                                                       h=(b-a)/N;
ans =
                                                       y=zeros(1, N+1);
                                               4 —
                                               5 —
                                                       x=zeros(1, N+1);
                        1.00000000000000000
   0.1000000000000000
                        1.0033333333333333
                                               6 —
                                                       y(1)=ya;
                                               7 —
                                                       x=a:h:b;
   0.2000000000000000
                        1.013180434398852
                                               8 - for i=1:N
                        1.029171244550309
   0. 300000000000000
                                               9 —
                                                           y1=y(i)+h*feval(f, x(i), y(i));
   0.4000000000000000
                        1.050751079998023
                                              10 —
                                                           y2=y(i)+h*feval(f,x(i+1),y1);
   0.5000000000000000
                        1. 077252310612832
                                                           y(i+1)=(y1+y2)/2;
                                              11 -
   0.6000000000000000
                        1.107965053358377
                                              12 -
                                                       - end
   0.7000000000000000
                        1. 142194135689444
                                                       E=[x', y'];
                                              13 -
   0.8000000000000000
                        1. 179297284217600
                                              14
   0. 900000000000000
                        1. 218705575564524
                                              15 —
                                                      - end
   1. 0000000000000000
                        1. 259930265862033
                                             16
```

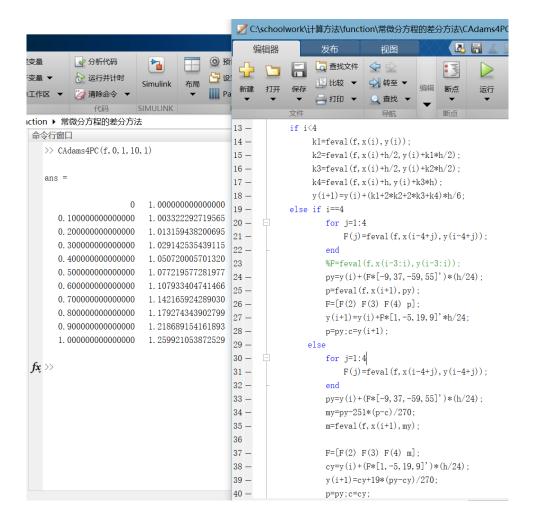
3. 四阶龙格-库塔方法

四阶龙格-库塔方法将步长区间 $[x_n, x_{n+1}]$ 四等分并计算四个子区间上函数斜率的加权平均,其中为计算子区间斜率设计了预报校正系统,从比较中可以看到精确度达到了 10^{-6} ,在精确度与计算量间取得可以满意的平衡:

```
function R = Rungkuta4( f, a, b, N, ya )
>> Rungkuta4(f, 0, 1, 10, 1)
                                                 2
                                                 3 —
                                                         h = (b-a)/N:
  ans =
                                                 4 —
                                                         y=zeros(1, N+1);
                                                 5 —
                                                        x=zeros(1, N+1):
                         1. 0000000000000000
                                                 6 —
                                                        y(1)=ya;
     0.1000000000000000
                          1.003322292719565
                                                 7 —
                                                         x=a:h:b;
     0. 2000000000000000
                          1. 013159438200695
                                                 8 -
                                                      for i=1:N
     0. 3000000000000000
                          1. 029142535439115
                                                            kl=feval(f, x(i), y(i));
                                                 9 —
     0. 4000000000000000
                         1. 050717679021905
                                                10 —
                                                            k2=feval(f, x(i)+h/2, y(i)+k1*h/2);
     0.5000000000000000
                         1. 077217479999272
                                                11 —
                                                            k3=feval(f, x(i)+h/2, y(i)+k2*h/2);
     0.6000000000000000
                          1. 107931808368870
                                                12 -
                                                            k4=feval(f, x(i)+h, y(i)+k3*h);
     0.7000000000000000
                          1. 142164929384162
                                                13 —
                                                             y(i+1)=y(i)+(k1+2*k2+2*k3+k4)*h/6;
     0.8000000000000000
                          1. 179273883780467
                                               14 —
     0.9000000000000000
                         1. 218689083410464
                                               15 —
                                                       R=[x', y'];
      1.000000000000000 1.259921221582087
                                                16
                                                17 -
                                                        end
f_{x} >>
                                               1.0
```

3-2 四阶亚当姆斯方法的基本思路依然是求子区间斜率的加权和,但通过利用之前已经完成计算的点进行迭代,能有效降低计算量,同时从结果来看精确度较高,能达到10⁻⁵;改进的四阶亚当姆斯方法设计了预估校正,计算结果精确度更高,达到10⁻⁷

```
3 —
                                                       if N<4
                                               4 —
                                                           return:
  >> Adams4PC(f, 0, 1, 10, 1)
                                               5 —
                                                6 —
                                                       h=(b-a)/N;
                                               7 —
                                                       x=zeros(1, N+1);
                                                       v=zeros(1, N+1);
                                               8 —
                      0
                          1.00000000000000000
                                               9 —
                                                       x=a:h:b;
     0.1000000000000000
                          1.003322292719565
                                               10 —
                                                       y(1)=ya;
     0. 200000000000000
                          1.013159438200695
                                               11 -
                                                       F=zeros(1,4);
     0.3000000000000000
                          1. 029142535439115
                                               12 —
                                                     for i=1:N
     0. 4000000000000000
                          1.050720005701320
      0.5000000000000000
                          1. 077222006226289
                                               14 -
                                                                kl=feval(f, x(i), y(i));
     0.6000000000000000
                          1. 107937969725546
                                                                k2=feval(f, x(i)+h/2, y(i)+k1*h/2);
                                               15 -
     0.7000000000000000
                          1. 142171994240437
                                               16 —
                                                                k3=feval(f, x(i)+h/2, y(i)+k2*h/2);
     0.8000000000000000
                          1. 179281183806477
                                                                 k4=feval(f, x(i)+h, y(i)+k3*h);
                                               17 -
     0.9000000000000000
                          1. 218696130520936
                                               18 -
                                                                 y(i+1)=y(i)+(k1+2*k2+2*k3+k4)*h/6;
      1. 0000000000000000
                         1. 259927725124502
                                               19 —
                                                           else
                                               20 -
                                                                for j=1:4
fx >>
                                               21 -
                                                                       F(j) = feval(f, x(i-4+j), y(i-4+j))
                                               22 -
                                                               py=y(i)+F*[-9, 37, -59, 55]'*h/24;
                                               23 -
                                              24 -
                                                               p=feval(f, x(i+1), py);
                                              25 —
                                                                F=[F(2) F(3) F(4) p];
                                              26 —
                                                               y(i+1)=y(i)+F*[1,-5,19,9]'*h/24;
                                              27 —
                                                            end
                                              28 —
                                                      - end
```



实验体会:差分方法的最基本手段是用 $\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ (或其极限意义上的等价形式)近似代替 f'(x), 欧拉方法基于这条思路设计,但光凭此精度较低不能满意;龙格-库塔方法通过四等分子区间,分别求斜率并加权求和得到精度较高的解;亚当姆斯方法同样求加权求和解,但由于其复用之前的计算结果,能有效减少计算量。值得注意的是预报校正系统的运用,这几乎适用于任何差分方法,而同时大大提高精度,在设计其他算法时值得考虑加入预报校正系统。