

```

=>
> running := proc(a, b, c, f, L, R)
  local i, n, x_arr, x, alpha_arr, beta_arr;
  n := numelems(a);
  alpha_arr := Array( $\left[ -\frac{c[1]}{b[1]} \right]$ );
  beta_arr := Array( $\left[ \frac{f[1]}{b[1]} \right]$ );
  f[1] := f[1] - a[1]·L;
  f[n] := f[n] - c[n]·R;
  a[1] := 0;
  c[n] := 0;
  for i from 2 to n do
    ArrayTools:-Append(alpha_arr,  $-\frac{c[i-1]}{a[i-1] \cdot \text{alpha\_arr}[i-1] + b[i-1]}$ );
    ArrayTools:-Append(beta_arr,  $\frac{f[i-1] - a[i-1] \cdot \text{beta\_arr}[i-1]}{a[i-1] \cdot \text{alpha\_arr}[i-1] + b[i-1]}$ );
  end do;
  x_arr := Array([ ]);
  for i from 1 to n do
    ArrayTools:-Append(x_arr, cat(x, i));
  end do;
  x_arr[n] :=  $\frac{-a[n] \cdot \text{beta\_arr}[n] + f[n]}{a[n] \cdot \text{alpha\_arr}[n] + b[n]}$ ;
  for i from n - 1 to 1 by -1 do
    x_arr[i] := alpha_arr[i + 1]·x_arr[i + 1] + beta_arr[i + 1];
  end do;
  return x_arr
end proc;

=>
> # y' '+p (x) y'+q (x) y=f (x)
> difference_method := proc(p, q, f, h, l, r, L, R)
  local a, b, c, d, i, n, x_arr, xk;
  a := Array([ ]);
  b := Array([ ]);
  c := Array([ ]);
  d := Array([ ]);
  x_arr := Array([ ]);
  n := floor( $\frac{r-l}{h}$ );
  xk := l;
  for i from 1 to n + 1 do
    ArrayTools:-Append(a,  $1 - \frac{p(xk)}{2} \cdot h$ );
    ArrayTools:-Append(b,  $-2 + q(xk) \cdot h^2$ );
    ArrayTools:-Append(c,  $1 + \frac{p(xk)}{2} \cdot h$ );
  end do;

```

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ArrayTools:-Append( $d, f(xk) \cdot h^2$ );
ArrayTools:-Append( $x\_arr, xk$ );
 $xk := xk + h$ ;
end do;
return [ $x\_arr, running(a, b, c, d, L, R)$  ]
end proc:

```

```
>
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```

> chebyshev_norm := proc( $x\_arr, y\_arr, func$ )
    local  $res, i, temp$ ;
     $res := 0$ ;
    for  $i$  from 1 to numelems( $x\_arr$ ) do
         $temp := abs(y\_arr[i] - rhs(evalf(subs(x = x\_arr[i], sol))))$ ;
        if  $temp > res$  then
             $res := temp$ ;
        end if
    end do;
    return  $res$ ;
end proc:

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```

> evklid_norm := proc( $x\_arr, y\_arr, func$ )
    local  $res, i$ ;
     $res := 0$ ;
    for  $i$  from 1 to numelems( $x\_arr$ ) do
         $res := res + (y\_arr[i] - rhs(evalf(subs(x = x\_arr[i], sol))))^2$ 
    end do;
    return sqrt( $res$ )
end proc:

```

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#1

```
>  $k := 19$  :
```

```
>  $\alpha := \sin(k)$  :
```

```
>  $\beta := \cos(k)$  :
```

```
>  $p(x) := 0$  :
```

```
>  $q(x) := \frac{(1 + \beta \cdot x)}{\alpha}$  :
```

```
>  $f(x) := -\frac{1}{\alpha}$  :
```

```
>  $ode := diff(y(x), x^2) + p(x) \cdot diff(y(x), x) + q(x) \cdot y(x) = f(x)$ 
```

$$ode := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + \frac{(1 + \cos(19) x) y(x)}{\sin(19)} = -\frac{1}{\sin(19)}$$

(1)

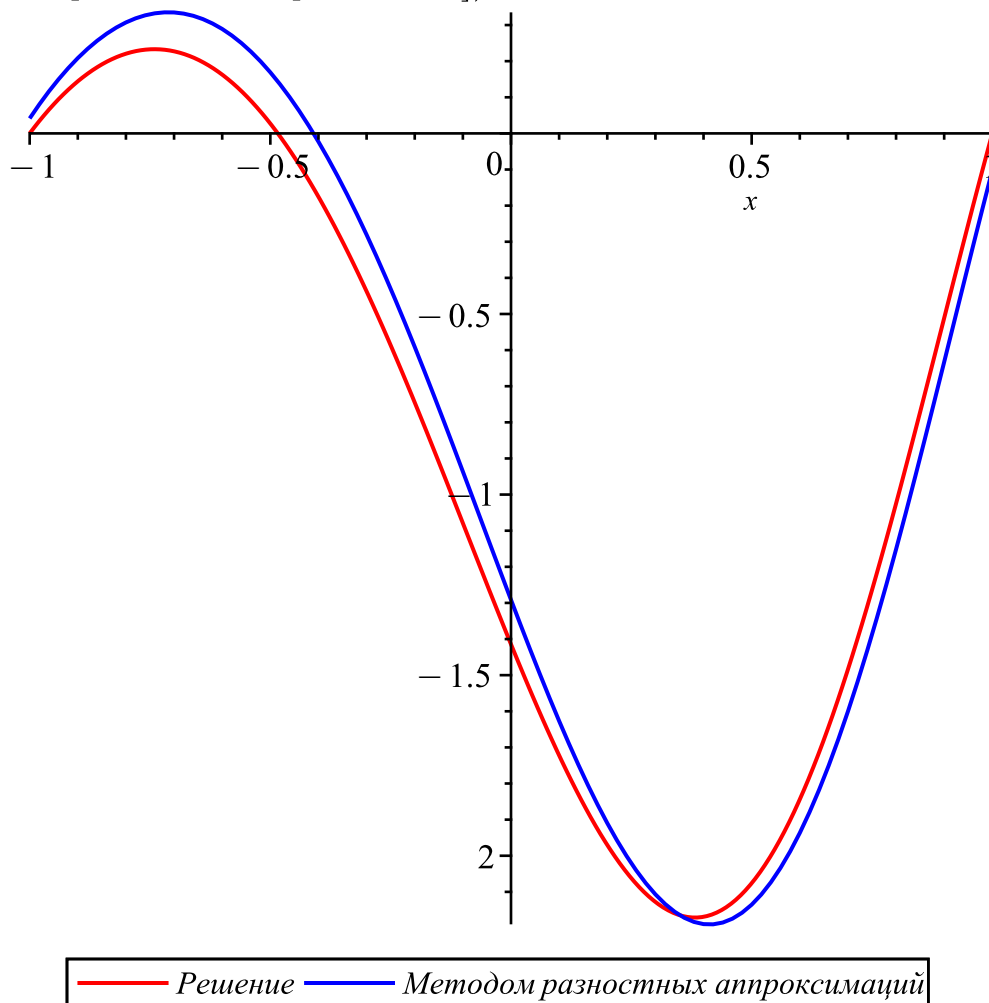
```
>  $sol := dsolve(\{y(-1) = 0, y(1) = 0, ode\})$  :
```

```
>  $plot1 := plot(rhs(sol), x = -1 .. 1)$  :
```

```
>  $res := difference\_method(p, q, f, 0.02, -1, 1, 0, 0)$  :
```

```
>  $plot2 := plots:-pointplot([seq([convert(res[1][i], float), convert(res[2][i], float)], i = 1 .. numelems(res[1]))], connect = true)$  :
```

```
> plots[display](plot1, plot2, color = [red, blue], legend = [Решение,
Методом разностных аппроксимаций])
```



```
> chebyshev_norm(res[1], evalf(res[2]), sol)
0.1568299875
```

(2)

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>
```

#2

```
> p(x) := x :
```

```
> q(x) := x :
```

```
> f(x) := x^2 :
```

```
> l := 0 :
```

```
> r := 1 :
```

```
> L := 1 :
```

```
> R := 1 :
```

```
> h := 0.1 :
```

```
> ode := diff(y(x), x$2) + p(x)·diff(y(x), x) + q(x)·y(x) = f(x)
```

$$ode := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + x \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + x y(x) = x^2$$

(3)

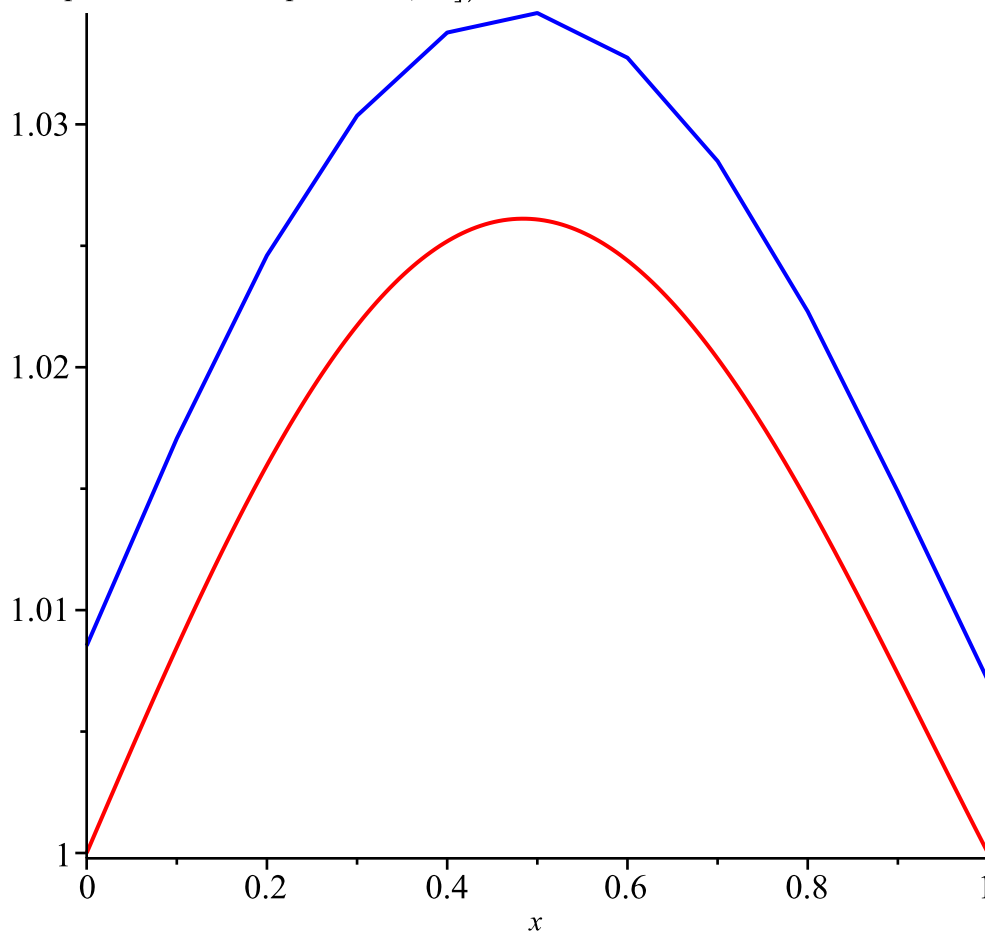
```
> sol := dsolve({y(l) = L, y(r) = R, ode})
```

$$sol := y(x) = \frac{e^{-\frac{x(-2+x)}{2}} \left(2 e^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{erfi}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \operatorname{erfi}(\sqrt{2}) \right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{\operatorname{erfi}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) - \operatorname{erfi}(\sqrt{2})} + \frac{1 e^{x-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} (-2+x)\right) \left(-1 + 2 e^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{-\operatorname{erfi}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \operatorname{erfi}(\sqrt{2})} + x - 1 \quad (4)$$

```

> plot1 := plot(rhs(sol), x=l..r) :
> res := difference_method(p, q, f, h, l, r, L, R) :
> plot2 := plots:-pointplot([seq([convert(res[1][i], float), convert(res[2][i], float)], i = 1
..numelems(res[1]))], connect=true) :
> plots[display](plot1, plot2, color=[red, blue], legend=[Решение,
Методом разностных аппроксимаций])

```



```

> chebyshev_norm(res[1], evalf(res[2]), sol)
0.008637004

```

```

>
#3

```

```

> p(x) := 2 :

```

(5)

```

> q(x) := -1.5 x :
> f(x) := 2/x :
> l := 0.8 :
> r := 3.8 :
> L := 5 :
> R := 10 :
> h := 0.005 :
> ode := diff(y(x), x$2) + p(x)·diff(y(x), x) + q(x)·y(x) = f(x)

```

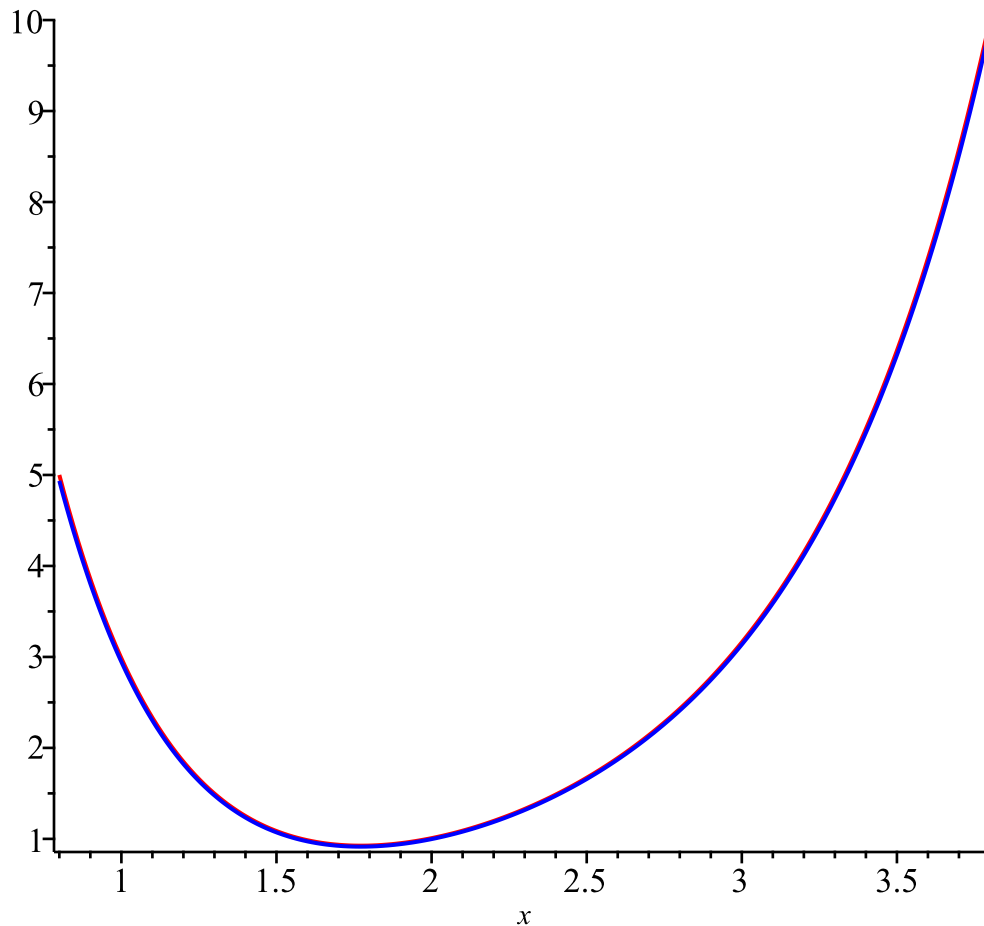
$$\text{ode} := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + 2 \frac{d}{dx} y(x) - 1.5 x y(x) = \frac{2}{x}$$

(6)

```

> sol := dsolve( {y(l) = L, y(r) = R, ode} ) :
> plot1 := plot(rhs(sol), x = l..r) :
> res := difference_method(p, q, f, h, l, r, L, R) :
> plot2 := plots:-pointplot( [seq( [convert(res[1][i], float), convert(res[2][i], float)], i = 1
..numelems(res[1]) ) ], connect = true) :
> plots[display](plot1, plot2, color = [red, blue], legend = [Решение,
Методом разностных аппроксимаций])

```



```

> chebyshev_norm(res[1], res[2], sol)

```

#4

```

>
> p(x) := 0 :
> q(x) := -8 :
> f(x) := 20 x · (1.5 - 0.5 · x2) :
> l := 2 :
> r := 3 :
> L := 2 :
> R := 3 :
> h := 0.000001 :
> ode := diff(y(x), x$2) + q(x) · y(x) = f(x)

```

$$ode := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) - 8 y(x) = 20 x (1.5 - 0.5 x^2) \quad (8)$$

```

> sol := dsolve({y(l) = L, y(r) = R, ode})

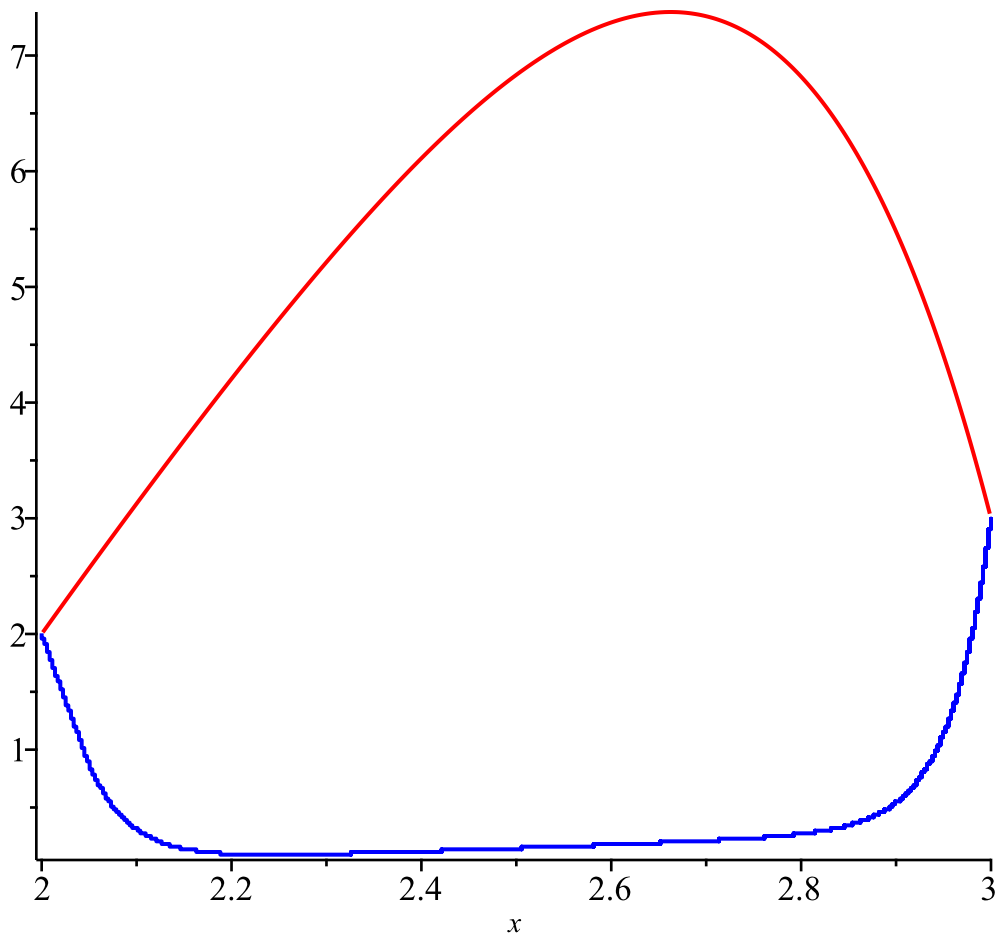
```

$$sol := y(x) = \frac{e^{2\sqrt{2}x} (38 - 357 e^{2\sqrt{2}}) e^{-4\sqrt{2}}}{16 e^{4\sqrt{2}} - 16} - \frac{e^{-2\sqrt{2}x} e^{6\sqrt{2}} (38 e^{2\sqrt{2}} - 357)}{16 e^{4\sqrt{2}} - 16} + \frac{5 x^3}{4} - \frac{45 x}{16} \quad (9)$$

```

> plot1 := plot(rhs(sol), x = l..r) :
> res := difference_method(p, q, f, h, l, r, L, R) :
> plot2 := plots:-pointplot([seq([convert(res[1][i], float), convert(res[2][i], float)], i = 1
..numelems(res[1]))], connect = true) :
> plots[display](plot1, plot2, color = [red, blue], legend = [Решение,
Методом разностных аппроксимаций])

```



— Решение — Методом разностных аппроксимаций

> chebyshev_norm(res[1], res[2], sol)

7.178039157

(10)

>

>

#5 (1)

> p(x) := sign(x) :

> q(x) := sign(-x) :

> f(x) := 0 :

> l := -1 :

> r := 1 :

> L := -10 :

> R := 10 :

> h := 0.00001 :

> ode := diff(y(x), x\$2) + p(x)·diff(y(x), x) + q(x)·y(x) = f(x)

$$ode := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + \frac{d}{dx} y(x) - y(x) = 0$$

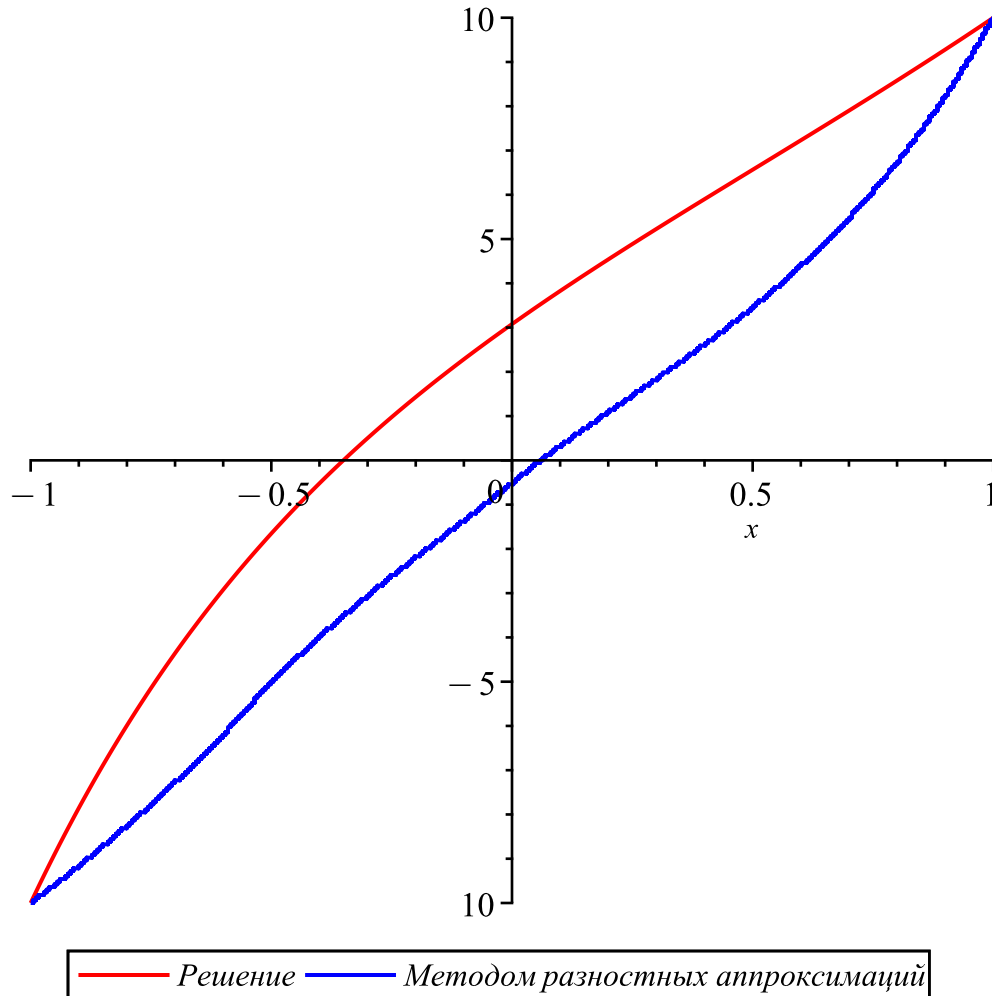
(11)

> sol := dsolve({y(l) = L, y(r) = R, ode}) :

> plot1 := plot(rhs(sol), x = l..r) :

> res := difference_method(p, q, f, h, l, r, L, R) :

```
> plot2 := plots:-pointplot([seq([convert(res[1][i],float), convert(res[2][i],float)], i = 1
..numelems(res[1]))], connect=true):
> plots[display](plot1, plot2, color=[red, blue], legend=[Решение,
Методом разностных аппроксимаций])
```



```
> chebyshev_norm(res[1], res[2], sol)
```

3.648654868

(12)

```
> ode := diff(y(x), x$2) + 123456·x· y(x) = 999999
```

$$ode := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + 123456 x y(x) = 999999$$

(13)

```
> f := dsolve({y(-1) = -1, y(1) = 1, ode})
```

$$f := y(x) = \left(333333 \pi 1929^2 / ^3 \text{AiryBi}(-4 1929^1 / ^3) (\text{AiryBi}(4 1929^1 / ^3) \text{AiryAi}(-4 1929^1 / ^3 x) - \text{AiryAi}(4 1929^1 / ^3) \text{AiryBi}(-4 1929^1 / ^3 x)) \left(\int_{-1}^1 \text{AiryAi}(-4 1929^1 / ^3 _z1) d_z1 \right) - 333333 \text{AiryBi}(-4 1929^1 / ^3 x) \pi 1929^2 / ^3 (\text{AiryAi}(-4 1929^1 / ^3) \text{AiryBi}(4 1929^1 / ^3) - \text{AiryBi}(-4 1929^1 / ^3) \text{AiryAi}(4 1929^1 / ^3)) \right) \left(\right)$$

(14)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-1}^x \text{AiryAi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3} z) \, dz - 333333 \pi \cdot 1929^{2/3} \text{AiryAi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) \left(\text{AiryBi}(4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) \text{AiryAi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3} x) - \text{AiryAi}(4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) \text{AiryBi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3} x) \right) \\
& \left(\int_{-1}^1 \text{AiryBi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3} z) \, dz \right) + 333333 \text{AiryAi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3} x) \pi \cdot 1929^{2/3} \left(\text{AiryAi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) \text{AiryBi}(4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) - \text{AiryBi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) \text{AiryAi}(4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) \right) \\
& \left(\int_{-1}^x \text{AiryBi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3} z) \, dz \right) + (2572 \text{AiryBi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) + 2572 \text{AiryBi}(4 \cdot 1929^{1/3})) \text{AiryAi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3} x) - 2572 \text{AiryBi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3} x) \left(\text{AiryAi}(4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) + \text{AiryAi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) \right) \Bigg/ (2572 \text{AiryAi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) \text{AiryBi}(4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) - 2572 \text{AiryBi}(-4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}) \text{AiryAi}(4 \cdot 1929^{1/3}))
\end{aligned}$$

