

Numerische Methoden

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I. Quadratur

Ziel: Integral approximieren $I[f] = \int_a^b f(x) dx \approx Q[f]$

x_i : Bruchteile x_j : Stützstellen

Githus: vorausformuliert

GR: $E[f] = |Q[f] - I[f]|$

GR: $E[f] \leq \frac{|I[f]|}{(q+1)!} (b-a)^{q+2}$

GR: Genauigkeitsgrad $q \in \mathbb{N}$, QR hatt GR q falls sie alle Polynome bis und mit Grad q exakt integriert. Bestimmen durch $Q[f] = [x_1, \dots, Q[x_q]] \neq [I[x_q], \dots, Q[x_{q+1}]]$ auf $[a, b]$

Ordnung Die Ordnung s einer QR ist def. $s = q+1$

Transformation auf Referenzintervall

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 f\left(\frac{b-a}{2}t + \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dt = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f\left(\frac{b-a}{2}t + \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dt$

welches IB (Interpolationseigenschaft) $f(x_i) = y_i$ erfüllt \Rightarrow LGS

Hinweis $p = \text{polyfit}(x, y, n)$:

y : Stützstellen, -werte

n : Grad

I.1 (Lagrange Interpol. Formel)

Legendre-Polynom

(LP)

$L_i(x) = \prod_{j=0, j \neq i}^{n-1} \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j}$

$L_i(x_i) = 1$

$L_i'(x_i) = 0$

$L_i''(x_i) = 0$

$L_i'''(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(4)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(5)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(6)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(7)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(8)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(9)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(10)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(11)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(12)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(13)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(14)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(15)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(16)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(17)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(18)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(19)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(20)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(21)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(22)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(23)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(24)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(25)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(26)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(27)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(28)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(29)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(30)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(31)}(x_i) = 0$

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$L_i^{(38)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(39)}(x_i) = 0$

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$L_i^{(41)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(42)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(43)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(44)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(45)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(46)}(x_i) = 0$

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$L_i^{(61)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(62)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(63)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(64)}(x_i) = 0$

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$L_i^{(66)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(67)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(68)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(69)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(70)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(71)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(72)}(x_i) = 0$

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$L_i^{(182)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(183)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(184)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(185)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(186)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(187)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(188)}(x_i) = 0$

$L_i^{(189)}(x_i) = 0$

II. Explizite Einschrittverfahren (ESV)

II.3 Runge-Kutta Verfahren RK

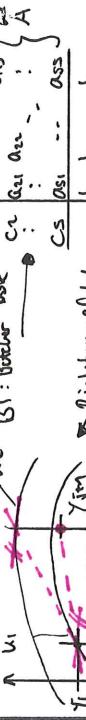
AWP integrieren: $y(t) = b + \int_{t_0}^t f(\tau, y(\tau)) d\tau \approx y_0 + \sum \text{mit } (\text{t}_{i+1})/h$

Integral mit QR approximieren und mit Euler schätzen

RK-ESV: RK Einschrittverfahren

$$y_{i+1} = y_i + h \cdot \sum_{j=1}^s s_j k_j$$

$$k_j = f(t_j + h c_j, y_i + \frac{h}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} s_k v_k)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Euler} & \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = f(t, y) \\ & \quad y_{i+1} = y_i + h f(t_i, y_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DGL alternierend:} \\ \vec{z}(t) &= \begin{pmatrix} \vec{y}(t) \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{z}_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{g}(\vec{z}) = \begin{pmatrix} f(t, \vec{y}) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} f(z_1, z_2) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{z} = \vec{q}(\vec{z}) \quad \vec{z}(t_0) = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{y}(t_0) \\ t_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lipschitz $\vec{f}: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ ist LS (Lipschitz-stetig) in \vec{y}

mit Lipschitz-Konstante $L > 0$, wenn für alle $t \in I$

und $\vec{y}, \vec{z} \in D$ gilt

$$\|\vec{f}(t, \vec{y}) - \vec{f}(t, \vec{z})\| \leq L \|\vec{y} - \vec{z}\|$$

Flach & immer ausschließlich negel

negativ

Berechnung der Konsistenzordnung

Durch Taylor-Entwicklung von $\vec{y}(t)$ in t_h

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{y}_{i+1} &= \vec{y}(t_i) - \phi(t_i, y(t_i), 0) \\ &\quad + \frac{h}{2} (\vec{y}'(t_i) - 2\phi'(t_i, y(t_i), 0)) \\ &\quad + \frac{h^2}{6} (\vec{y}''(t_i) - 3\phi''(t_i, y(t_i), 0)) + \dots + \mathcal{O}(h^p) \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{y}(t) = f(t, y(t))$$

$$\vec{y}'(t) = \partial_t f(t, y(t)) + (\partial_y f(t, y(t))) \cdot f(t, y(t))$$

$$\vec{y}''(t) = \partial_t^2 f + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t \partial y} \cdot f + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \cdot f^2 + (\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2})^2 \cdot f$$

$$\vec{y}'''(t) = \partial_t^3 f + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial t^2 \partial y} \cdot f^2 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial t \partial y^2} \cdot f^3 + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(4)}(t) = \partial_t^4 f + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial t^3 \partial y} \cdot f^3 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial t^2 \partial y^2} \cdot f^4 + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(5)}(t) = \partial_t^5 f + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial^5 f}{\partial t^4 \partial y} \cdot f^4 + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(6)}(t) = \partial_t^6 f + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial^6 f}{\partial t^5 \partial y} \cdot f^5 + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(7)}(t) = \partial_t^7 f + \frac{1}{5} \frac{\partial^7 f}{\partial t^6 \partial y} \cdot f^6 + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(8)}(t) = \partial_t^8 f + \frac{1}{6} \frac{\partial^8 f}{\partial t^7 \partial y} \cdot f^7 + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(9)}(t) = \partial_t^9 f + \frac{1}{7} \frac{\partial^9 f}{\partial t^8 \partial y} \cdot f^8 + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(10)}(t) = \partial_t^{10} f + \frac{1}{8} \frac{\partial^{10} f}{\partial t^9 \partial y} \cdot f^9 + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(11)}(t) = \partial_t^{11} f + \frac{1}{9} \frac{\partial^{11} f}{\partial t^{10} \partial y} \cdot f^{10} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(12)}(t) = \partial_t^{12} f + \frac{1}{10} \frac{\partial^{12} f}{\partial t^{11} \partial y} \cdot f^{11} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(13)}(t) = \partial_t^{13} f + \frac{1}{11} \frac{\partial^{13} f}{\partial t^{12} \partial y} \cdot f^{12} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(14)}(t) = \partial_t^{14} f + \frac{1}{12} \frac{\partial^{14} f}{\partial t^{13} \partial y} \cdot f^{13} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(15)}(t) = \partial_t^{15} f + \frac{1}{13} \frac{\partial^{15} f}{\partial t^{14} \partial y} \cdot f^{14} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(16)}(t) = \partial_t^{16} f + \frac{1}{14} \frac{\partial^{16} f}{\partial t^{15} \partial y} \cdot f^{15} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(17)}(t) = \partial_t^{17} f + \frac{1}{15} \frac{\partial^{17} f}{\partial t^{16} \partial y} \cdot f^{16} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(18)}(t) = \partial_t^{18} f + \frac{1}{16} \frac{\partial^{18} f}{\partial t^{17} \partial y} \cdot f^{17} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(19)}(t) = \partial_t^{19} f + \frac{1}{17} \frac{\partial^{19} f}{\partial t^{18} \partial y} \cdot f^{18} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(20)}(t) = \partial_t^{20} f + \frac{1}{18} \frac{\partial^{20} f}{\partial t^{19} \partial y} \cdot f^{19} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(21)}(t) = \partial_t^{21} f + \frac{1}{19} \frac{\partial^{21} f}{\partial t^{20} \partial y} \cdot f^{20} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(22)}(t) = \partial_t^{22} f + \frac{1}{20} \frac{\partial^{22} f}{\partial t^{21} \partial y} \cdot f^{21} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(23)}(t) = \partial_t^{23} f + \frac{1}{21} \frac{\partial^{23} f}{\partial t^{22} \partial y} \cdot f^{22} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(24)}(t) = \partial_t^{24} f + \frac{1}{22} \frac{\partial^{24} f}{\partial t^{23} \partial y} \cdot f^{23} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(25)}(t) = \partial_t^{25} f + \frac{1}{23} \frac{\partial^{25} f}{\partial t^{24} \partial y} \cdot f^{24} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(26)}(t) = \partial_t^{26} f + \frac{1}{24} \frac{\partial^{26} f}{\partial t^{25} \partial y} \cdot f^{25} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(27)}(t) = \partial_t^{27} f + \frac{1}{25} \frac{\partial^{27} f}{\partial t^{26} \partial y} \cdot f^{26} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(28)}(t) = \partial_t^{28} f + \frac{1}{26} \frac{\partial^{28} f}{\partial t^{27} \partial y} \cdot f^{27} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(29)}(t) = \partial_t^{29} f + \frac{1}{27} \frac{\partial^{29} f}{\partial t^{28} \partial y} \cdot f^{28} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(30)}(t) = \partial_t^{30} f + \frac{1}{28} \frac{\partial^{30} f}{\partial t^{29} \partial y} \cdot f^{29} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(31)}(t) = \partial_t^{31} f + \frac{1}{29} \frac{\partial^{31} f}{\partial t^{30} \partial y} \cdot f^{30} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(32)}(t) = \partial_t^{32} f + \frac{1}{30} \frac{\partial^{32} f}{\partial t^{31} \partial y} \cdot f^{31} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(33)}(t) = \partial_t^{33} f + \frac{1}{31} \frac{\partial^{33} f}{\partial t^{32} \partial y} \cdot f^{32} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(34)}(t) = \partial_t^{34} f + \frac{1}{32} \frac{\partial^{34} f}{\partial t^{33} \partial y} \cdot f^{33} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(35)}(t) = \partial_t^{35} f + \frac{1}{33} \frac{\partial^{35} f}{\partial t^{34} \partial y} \cdot f^{34} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(36)}(t) = \partial_t^{36} f + \frac{1}{34} \frac{\partial^{36} f}{\partial t^{35} \partial y} \cdot f^{35} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(37)}(t) = \partial_t^{37} f + \frac{1}{35} \frac{\partial^{37} f}{\partial t^{36} \partial y} \cdot f^{36} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(38)}(t) = \partial_t^{38} f + \frac{1}{36} \frac{\partial^{38} f}{\partial t^{37} \partial y} \cdot f^{37} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(39)}(t) = \partial_t^{39} f + \frac{1}{37} \frac{\partial^{39} f}{\partial t^{38} \partial y} \cdot f^{38} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(40)}(t) = \partial_t^{40} f + \frac{1}{38} \frac{\partial^{40} f}{\partial t^{39} \partial y} \cdot f^{39} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(41)}(t) = \partial_t^{41} f + \frac{1}{39} \frac{\partial^{41} f}{\partial t^{40} \partial y} \cdot f^{40} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(42)}(t) = \partial_t^{42} f + \frac{1}{40} \frac{\partial^{42} f}{\partial t^{41} \partial y} \cdot f^{41} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(43)}(t) = \partial_t^{43} f + \frac{1}{41} \frac{\partial^{43} f}{\partial t^{42} \partial y} \cdot f^{42} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(44)}(t) = \partial_t^{44} f + \frac{1}{42} \frac{\partial^{44} f}{\partial t^{43} \partial y} \cdot f^{43} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(45)}(t) = \partial_t^{45} f + \frac{1}{43} \frac{\partial^{45} f}{\partial t^{44} \partial y} \cdot f^{44} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(46)}(t) = \partial_t^{46} f + \frac{1}{44} \frac{\partial^{46} f}{\partial t^{45} \partial y} \cdot f^{45} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(47)}(t) = \partial_t^{47} f + \frac{1}{45} \frac{\partial^{47} f}{\partial t^{46} \partial y} \cdot f^{46} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(48)}(t) = \partial_t^{48} f + \frac{1}{46} \frac{\partial^{48} f}{\partial t^{47} \partial y} \cdot f^{47} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(49)}(t) = \partial_t^{49} f + \frac{1}{47} \frac{\partial^{49} f}{\partial t^{48} \partial y} \cdot f^{48} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(50)}(t) = \partial_t^{50} f + \frac{1}{48} \frac{\partial^{50} f}{\partial t^{49} \partial y} \cdot f^{49} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(51)}(t) = \partial_t^{51} f + \frac{1}{49} \frac{\partial^{51} f}{\partial t^{50} \partial y} \cdot f^{50} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(52)}(t) = \partial_t^{52} f + \frac{1}{50} \frac{\partial^{52} f}{\partial t^{51} \partial y} \cdot f^{51} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(53)}(t) = \partial_t^{53} f + \frac{1}{51} \frac{\partial^{53} f}{\partial t^{52} \partial y} \cdot f^{52} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(54)}(t) = \partial_t^{54} f + \frac{1}{52} \frac{\partial^{54} f}{\partial t^{53} \partial y} \cdot f^{53} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(55)}(t) = \partial_t^{55} f + \frac{1}{53} \frac{\partial^{55} f}{\partial t^{54} \partial y} \cdot f^{54} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(56)}(t) = \partial_t^{56} f + \frac{1}{54} \frac{\partial^{56} f}{\partial t^{55} \partial y} \cdot f^{55} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(57)}(t) = \partial_t^{57} f + \frac{1}{55} \frac{\partial^{57} f}{\partial t^{56} \partial y} \cdot f^{56} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(58)}(t) = \partial_t^{58} f + \frac{1}{56} \frac{\partial^{58} f}{\partial t^{57} \partial y} \cdot f^{57} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(59)}(t) = \partial_t^{59} f + \frac{1}{57} \frac{\partial^{59} f}{\partial t^{58} \partial y} \cdot f^{58} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(60)}(t) = \partial_t^{60} f + \frac{1}{58} \frac{\partial^{60} f}{\partial t^{59} \partial y} \cdot f^{59} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(61)}(t) = \partial_t^{61} f + \frac{1}{59} \frac{\partial^{61} f}{\partial t^{60} \partial y} \cdot f^{60} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(62)}(t) = \partial_t^{62} f + \frac{1}{60} \frac{\partial^{62} f}{\partial t^{61} \partial y} \cdot f^{61} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(63)}(t) = \partial_t^{63} f + \frac{1}{61} \frac{\partial^{63} f}{\partial t^{62} \partial y} \cdot f^{62} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(64)}(t) = \partial_t^{64} f + \frac{1}{62} \frac{\partial^{64} f}{\partial t^{63} \partial y} \cdot f^{63} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(65)}(t) = \partial_t^{65} f + \frac{1}{63} \frac{\partial^{65} f}{\partial t^{64} \partial y} \cdot f^{64} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(66)}(t) = \partial_t^{66} f + \frac{1}{64} \frac{\partial^{66} f}{\partial t^{65} \partial y} \cdot f^{65} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(67)}(t) = \partial_t^{67} f + \frac{1}{65} \frac{\partial^{67} f}{\partial t^{66} \partial y} \cdot f^{66} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(68)}(t) = \partial_t^{68} f + \frac{1}{66} \frac{\partial^{68} f}{\partial t^{67} \partial y} \cdot f^{67} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(69)}(t) = \partial_t^{69} f + \frac{1}{67} \frac{\partial^{69} f}{\partial t^{68} \partial y} \cdot f^{68} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(70)}(t) = \partial_t^{70} f + \frac{1}{68} \frac{\partial^{70} f}{\partial t^{69} \partial y} \cdot f^{69} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(71)}(t) = \partial_t^{71} f + \frac{1}{69} \frac{\partial^{71} f}{\partial t^{70} \partial y} \cdot f^{70} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(72)}(t) = \partial_t^{72} f + \frac{1}{70} \frac{\partial^{72} f}{\partial t^{71} \partial y} \cdot f^{71} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(73)}(t) = \partial_t^{73} f + \frac{1}{71} \frac{\partial^{73} f}{\partial t^{72} \partial y} \cdot f^{72} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(74)}(t) = \partial_t^{74} f + \frac{1}{72} \frac{\partial^{74} f}{\partial t^{73} \partial y} \cdot f^{73} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(75)}(t) = \partial_t^{75} f + \frac{1}{73} \frac{\partial^{75} f}{\partial t^{74} \partial y} \cdot f^{74} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(76)}(t) = \partial_t^{76} f + \frac{1}{74} \frac{\partial^{76} f}{\partial t^{75} \partial y} \cdot f^{75} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(77)}(t) = \partial_t^{77} f + \frac{1}{75} \frac{\partial^{77} f}{\partial t^{76} \partial y} \cdot f^{76} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(78)}(t) = \partial_t^{78} f + \frac{1}{76} \frac{\partial^{78} f}{\partial t^{77} \partial y} \cdot f^{77} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(79)}(t) = \partial_t^{79} f + \frac{1}{77} \frac{\partial^{79} f}{\partial t^{78} \partial y} \cdot f^{78} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(80)}(t) = \partial_t^{80} f + \frac{1}{78} \frac{\partial^{80} f}{\partial t^{79} \partial y} \cdot f^{79} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(81)}(t) = \partial_t^{81} f + \frac{1}{79} \frac{\partial^{81} f}{\partial t^{80} \partial y} \cdot f^{80} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(82)}(t) = \partial_t^{82} f + \frac{1}{80} \frac{\partial^{82} f}{\partial t^{81} \partial y} \cdot f^{81} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(83)}(t) = \partial_t^{83} f + \frac{1}{81} \frac{\partial^{83} f}{\partial t^{82} \partial y} \cdot f^{82} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(84)}(t) = \partial_t^{84} f + \frac{1}{82} \frac{\partial^{84} f}{\partial t^{83} \partial y} \cdot f^{83} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(85)}(t) = \partial_t^{85} f + \frac{1}{83} \frac{\partial^{85} f}{\partial t^{84} \partial y} \cdot f^{84} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(86)}(t) = \partial_t^{86} f + \frac{1}{84} \frac{\partial^{86} f}{\partial t^{85} \partial y} \cdot f^{85} + \dots$$

$$\vec{y}^{(87)}(t) = \partial_t^{87} f + \frac{1}{85} \frac{\partial^{87} f}{\partial t^{86} \partial y} \cdot f^{86} + \dots$$

$$\$$

II.2 Implizite UK-Verfahren

i.A. muss ein nichtlin. Gs gelöst werden.

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|cc|cc|cc} \text{Implizit Euler} & \frac{1}{\lambda} & \frac{\text{linsg. NR}}{\lambda} & \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+1} & \frac{\text{linsg. TR}}{\lambda} & -1 & \frac{1}{\lambda} & \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ \hline \text{RK-Gauss} & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{\text{SDIRK}}{\text{Stiff Diagon}} & \gamma & \delta & \gamma = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{5}}{6} \\ P=4 & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2\gamma}{1-\gamma} & \gamma & \gamma & \text{implizit RK} \\ & & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & & & & \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

IV.3 Steife Probleme

Treten auf bei DGL Systemen mit stark unterschiedlichen Ablösungzeiten. D.h. Prozesse laufen auf stark unterschiedlichen Zeitskalen ab.

$$\dot{\tilde{y}}(t) = A\tilde{y}(t) + \tilde{f}(t), \quad A \in \mathbb{R}^{n,n} \quad \text{bezeichnet man als steif wenn}$$

für die Eigenwerte λ_i : von A gilt $\text{Re}(\lambda_i) < 0$ und

$$S = \frac{\max |\text{Re}(\lambda_i)|}{\min |\text{Re}(\lambda_i)|} \gg 1 \quad \text{Eigenwerte: } \det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \lambda = \dots$$

Für nichtlin. DGL $\dot{\tilde{y}} = \tilde{f}(t, \tilde{y}(t))$ ($\tilde{y} : \text{unst. lin.}$) definiert man ein lokales Maß der Steifheit durch Linearisieren um t_0, \tilde{y}_0 :

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}'(t_0, \tilde{y}'(t)) &= \tilde{f}(t_0, \tilde{y}_0) + \frac{d\tilde{f}}{dt}(t_0, \tilde{y}_0)(t-t_0) + \underbrace{\tilde{J}(t_0, \tilde{y}_0)}_{\text{Jacobi-Matrix}} \cdot (\tilde{y}' - \tilde{y}_0) \\ \Rightarrow \tilde{y}'(t) &= \underbrace{\tilde{J}(t_0, \tilde{y}_0)}_{A} \tilde{y}'(t) + \underbrace{\left(\tilde{f}(t_0, \tilde{y}_0) + \frac{d\tilde{f}}{dt}(t_0, \tilde{y}_0)(t-t_0) - \tilde{J}(t_0, \tilde{y}_0) \tilde{y}'_0 \right)}_{\tilde{f}(t_0, \tilde{y}_0) + \int_{t_0}^t A \cdot \tilde{y}'(t) dt} \end{aligned}$$

Ist diese Linearisierung steif, so nennt man das nicht lin. DGL-sys. lokal steif um (t_0, \tilde{y}_0) .

Explizit ist $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{genügend pro Schritt, in durch} \\ \text{gegebenen Genauigkeit} \end{array} \right\}$ pro Schritt, implizit $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{teuer} \\ \text{pro Schritt, in durch} \\ \text{gegebenen Genauigkeit} \end{array} \right\}$

\Rightarrow implizite Methoden sind aufwendiger aber für steife Probleme effizienter

\Rightarrow Use BDFk Verfahren

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|cc|cc|cc} \text{Struktur} & \text{essentielle Eigenschaft einer (zeitl. fiktional.) Eintrittsstelle} \\ \text{Bsp:} & \text{o Mehrkörperformulation: Erhaltung von Energie, Impuls, Angularimpuls} \\ \text{o Maxwell: } & \vec{B} = 0 \\ \text{o Pendel: Totale Energie } & E = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{\varphi})^2 + \text{const.} \quad (\dot{\varphi} = \cos \varphi) \\ \dot{\varphi} + \frac{g}{L} \sin \varphi = 0 & \end{array}$$

VII. Strukturerhaltende Verfahren

Von den bisher erwähnten ESV erhalten nur die engl. MR die Energie \rightarrow Familie der geometrischen Integrierten Zeitverlaufen

Verlet Verfahren ALWP: $\tau = u \cdot a \quad \tau(t=0) = \tau_0$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{Int}} &= V_0 + \frac{F_{\text{Int}}}{m} \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{2} \quad \tilde{r}_{\text{Int}} = \tilde{r}_0 + V_{\text{Int}} \cdot \Delta t \\ V_{\text{Int}} &= V_{\text{Int},0} + \frac{F_{\text{Int},0}}{m} \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{2} \end{aligned}$$

V.3 Runge-Kutta-Verfahren

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|cc|cc} \text{lin. Mehrschrittmethode} & \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \alpha_k \cdot y_{k+1} - c = b - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \beta_k \cdot \tilde{r}_{k+1} - e \\ \text{Form:} & \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \alpha_k \cdot y_{k+1} = b - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \beta_k \cdot \tilde{r}_{k+1} \\ \text{Adams-Basforth-/Moulton sind Teil dieser Familie.} & \end{array}$$

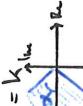
$$\begin{array}{c|cc|cc} \text{AB2: } & Y_{n+2} = Y_{n+1} + h \left(\frac{3}{2} f(t_n, y_n) - \frac{1}{2} f(t_{n+1}, y_n) \right) \\ p=2 & \text{ABP sind explizit} \\ \text{ABA: } & Y_{n+1} = Y_n + h \cdot f(t_n, y_n) \quad \text{Euler Methode} \\ \text{TRK: } & \text{AMR sind implizit} \\ \text{BDF: } & \text{Backwards differencing methods} \end{array}$$

BDF, Backwards differencing methods
Idee: Rechte Seite \tilde{r} auswerten an t_{n+1}, y_{n+1} und gleichsetzen mit Approx. der Ableitung zur Zeit t_n welche man mittels Interpolation von $y_{n+1}, y_n, \dots, y_{n-k}$ bestimmt.

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|cc} \text{BDF1} & f(P_1(t)) = y_{n+1} - y_n \quad \text{impl. Euler} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} P_1(t) \Big|_{t=t_{n+1}} & = \frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{h} \approx \dot{y}(t) = f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) \Rightarrow y_{n+1} - y_n = h \cdot f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) \\ \text{BDF2} & P_2(t) = y_n \frac{1}{2} ((t_{n+1}) - t_n) - y_{n+1} \frac{1}{2} ((t_{n+2}) - t_{n+1}) + y_{n+2} \frac{1}{2} ((t_{n+3}) - t_{n+2}) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|cc} \frac{dy}{dt} P_2(t) \Big|_{t=t_{n+1}} & = y_{n+1} - y_n \frac{2}{h} + y_{n+2} \frac{3}{2h} \approx \dot{y}(t) \Rightarrow y_{n+1} - \frac{4}{3} y_n + \frac{1}{3} y_{n+2} = \frac{2h}{3} f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) \\ \text{BDF3:} & y_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{1}{2} h \cdot f(t_n, y_n) \\ \text{BDF4:} & y_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{5}{3} h \cdot f(t_n, y_n) + \frac{8}{3} h \cdot f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) \\ \text{BDF5:} & y_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{3}{2} h \cdot f(t_n, y_n) + \frac{5}{2} h \cdot f(t_{n+1}, y_{n+1}) \end{array}$$

- o BDF werden für steife Probleme verwendet
- o BDFk hat Ordnung $P = k_{\text{max}}$
- o BDF1-2 sind A-Stabil
- o BDF3-6 sind A(ω)-Stabil



Matlab

I. Quadratur

Funktionsquadratur

```
P = polyfit(x,y,n) u: order
```

Stiff ODES: ode15S (stiff), ode23s, ode13z, ode23t

Nichtstiff ODE: ode45, ode23, ode113 (niedrig, low-risk accuracy)

Full implicit: ode15s; Usage: ode15s(@(t,y) 2*t+y, [t0 T], y0);

Basics

- $a : b : s \rightarrow \text{start} : \text{intervall} : \text{ende}$
- $a : s \rightarrow \text{start} : 1 : \text{ende}$

$\text{linspace}(a,b,n) \quad a = \text{start}, b = \text{end}, n = \text{anz äquidist. Stellen}$

$P = \text{polyfit}(x,y,n) \Rightarrow P(x) = p_0 + p_1 x + \dots + p_n x^n$

$\text{fplot}(f,x0,x1)$ integriert f mit adaptivem Quadratur

$\text{integral}(f,a,b)$ simpson adaptiv Quadratur

$\text{quad}(f,a,b)$

$\text{eig}(A)$

$\text{A}\setminus\text{B}$

$\text{log}(N, \text{err}, 1-\epsilon)$

$P = \text{polyfit}(\log(N), \log(\text{err}), 1)$

otherwise $\sim P(A)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f(M))$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol, maxfun)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol, maxfun, maxint)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol, maxfun, maxint, maxpts)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol, maxfun, maxint, maxpts, maxeval)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol, maxfun, maxint, maxpts, maxeval, maxiter)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol, maxfun, maxint, maxpts, maxeval, maxiter, maxint)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol, maxfun, maxint, maxpts, maxeval, maxiter, maxint)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol, maxfun, maxint, maxpts, maxeval, maxiter, maxint)$

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$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol, maxfun, maxint, maxpts, maxeval, maxiter, maxint)$

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$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol, maxfun, maxint, maxpts, maxeval, maxiter, maxint)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol, maxfun, maxint, maxpts, maxeval, maxiter, maxint)$

$\text{absol} = \text{quad}(f, a, b, tol, refit, reltol, maxfun, maxint, maxpts, maxeval, maxiter, maxint)$

Adaptive Quadratur

adaptive quadratur

adaptive Simpson

adaptive Romberg

adaptive Gauss-Legendre

adaptive Trapez Simple

adaptive Romberg

II. ESV

adaptive quadratur

adaptive trapez simple

adaptive romberg

adaptive gauss legendre

adaptive romberg

IV. Newton Verfahren

V.3 Nullstellenproblem Newton

Fixpunkt

```

function x = fixpunkt(phi,x0,rtol)
x = x0;
for i=1:niter
    xold = phi(x);
    x = phi(xold);
    err = abs(xnew-xold);
    if err < rtol
        break;
    end
end

```

Newton

```

function x = newton(f,df,x0,rtol)
x = x0;
for i=1:nmax
    xold = f(x);
    dx = - df(x) \ f(x);
    x = x + dx;
    if norm(df(x-old)) > tol
        break;
    end
end

```

Euler + Newton

```

function [y,dy] = euler(f,df,T,N)
y = T/N;
y = zeros(length(y),N);
y(:,1) = f0;
for i=1:N
    y(:,i+1) = y(:,i) + h*f(y(:,i));
    dy(:,i+1) = df(y(:,i));
end

```

Runge-Kutta 4

```

function [y,dy] = rungekutta4(f,df,T,N)
y = T/N;
y = zeros(length(y),N);
y(:,1) = f0;
for i=1:N
    k1 = f(y(:,i));
    k2 = f(y(:,i)+h/2);
    k3 = f(y(:,i)+h/2);
    k4 = f(y(:,i)+h);
    y(:,i+1) = y(:,i) + h*(k1+2*k2+2*k3+k4)/6;
    dy(:,i+1) = df(y(:,i));
end

```

Trile Differenz Approximation

```

DFx = (f(x+h) - f(x))/h;

```

Fixpunkt

```

function x = fixpunkt(phi,x0,rtol)
phi = @(x) phi(x);
rtol = 1e-7;
x = phi(x0);
err = abs(phi(x)-phi(x0));
while err > rtol + rtol*abs(phi(xnew))
    xnew = phi(xold);
    err = abs(phi(xnew)-phi(xold));
    x = [x;xnew];
    xold = xnew;
end

```

Newton

```

function x = newton(f,df,x0,rtol)
x = x0;
for i=1:nmax
    f0 = f(x);
    df0 = df(x);
    err = abs(f0);
    if err < rtol
        break;
    end
    p = (log(f(x+dx))-log(f(x)))/dx;
    c = err(i) / (err(i-1)*p);
    x = x - c;
end

```

Newton

```

function x = newton(f,df,x0,rtol)
x = x0;
for i=1:nmax
    f0 = f(x);
    df0 = df(x);
    err = abs(f0);
    if err < rtol
        break;
    end
    p = (f(x+dx)-f(x))/dx;
    c = err(i) / (err(i-1)*p);
    x = x - c;
end

```

V.3 Nullstellenproblem Newton

Adams Methode AB2

```

function [y,dy] = ab2(f,df,T,N)
h = T/N;
t = linspace(0,T,N+1);
y = zeros(N+1,1); y(1) = f0;
y(2) = f(t(1));
for u=3:N+1
    y(u) = y(u-1) + h*2*f(t(u-2));
    dy(u) = df(t(u-2));
end

```

Adams Methode AM2

```

function [y,dy] = am2(f,df,T,N)
h = T/N;
t = linspace(0,T,N+1);
y = zeros(N+1,1); y(1) = f0;
y(2) = f(t(1));
for u=3:N+1
    y(u) = y(u-1) + h*f(t(u-1));
    dy(u) = df(t(u-1));
end

```

Runge Kutta 4

```

function [y,dy] = rk4(f,df,T,N)
h = T/N;
t = linspace(0,T,N+1);
y = zeros(N+1,1); y(1) = f0;
for u=1:N
    k1 = f(t(u));
    k2 = f(t(u)+h/2);
    k3 = f(t(u)+h/2);
    k4 = f(t(u)+h);
    y(u+1) = y(u) + h*(k1+2*k2+2*k3+k4)/6;
    dy(u+1) = df(t(u));
end

```


Operation	Cartesian (x,y,z)			Cylindrical (r,θ,z)			Spherical (r,θ,φ)			Coordinate conversion					
	Cartesian			Cartesian			Cartesian			Cartesian					
Vector field A	$A_x \vec{u}_x + A_y \vec{u}_y + A_z \vec{u}_z$	$A_r \vec{u}_r + A_\theta \vec{u}_\theta + A_z \vec{u}_z$	$A_r \vec{u}_r + A_\theta \vec{u}_\theta + A_z \vec{u}_z$	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \vec{u}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \vec{u}_\theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \vec{u}_z$	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \vec{u}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \vec{u}_\theta + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \vec{u}_z$	$A_r \vec{u}_r + A_\theta \vec{u}_\theta + A_z \vec{u}_z$	$x = r \cos \theta$	$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$	$z = r \cos \theta$	$x = r \cos \theta$	$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$	$z = r \cos \theta$			
Gradient ∇f	$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \vec{u}_x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \vec{u}_y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \vec{u}_z$	$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (rA_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$	$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (rA_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$	$(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} - \partial_z A_r) \vec{u}_r + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} - \partial_z A_\theta) \vec{u}_\theta + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \partial_r A_\theta) \vec{u}_z$	$(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} - \partial_z A_r) \vec{u}_r + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} - \partial_z A_\theta) \vec{u}_\theta + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \partial_r A_\theta) \vec{u}_z$	$A_r \vec{u}_r + A_\theta \vec{u}_\theta + A_z \vec{u}_z$	$\varphi = \theta$	$\theta = \arcsin(\frac{y}{r})$	$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$	$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$	$\rho = r \cos \theta$	$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$			
Divergence $\nabla \cdot A$	$\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$	$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (rA_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$	$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (rA_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$	$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (rA_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$	$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (rA_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$	$A_r \vec{u}_r + A_\theta \vec{u}_\theta + A_z \vec{u}_z$	$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$	$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$	$\rho = r \cos \theta$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$			
Curl $\nabla \times A$	$(\partial_y A_z - \partial_z A_y) \vec{u}_x + (\partial_z A_x - \partial_x A_z) \vec{u}_y + (\partial_x A_y - \partial_y A_x) \vec{u}_z$	$(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} - \partial_z A_r) \vec{u}_r + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} - \partial_z A_\theta) \vec{u}_\theta + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \partial_r A_\theta) \vec{u}_z$	$(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} - \partial_z A_r) \vec{u}_r + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} - \partial_z A_\theta) \vec{u}_\theta + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \partial_r A_\theta) \vec{u}_z$	$(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} - \partial_z A_r) \vec{u}_r + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} - \partial_z A_\theta) \vec{u}_\theta + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \partial_r A_\theta) \vec{u}_z$	$(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} - \partial_z A_r) \vec{u}_r + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} - \partial_z A_\theta) \vec{u}_\theta + (\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z} - \partial_r A_\theta) \vec{u}_z$	$A_r \vec{u}_r + A_\theta \vec{u}_\theta + A_z \vec{u}_z$	$\varphi = \theta$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$	$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$	$\rho = r \cos \theta$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$			
Laplace op. $\nabla^2 f = \Delta f$	$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$	$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$	$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$	$\left(\nabla^2 A_r - \frac{A_r}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right) \vec{u}_r + \left(\nabla^2 A_\theta - \frac{A_\theta}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} \right) \vec{u}_\theta + \left(\nabla^2 A_z - \frac{A_z}{r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right) \vec{u}_z$	$\left(\nabla^2 A_r - \frac{A_r}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right) \vec{u}_r + \left(\nabla^2 A_\theta - \frac{A_\theta}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} \right) \vec{u}_\theta + \left(\nabla^2 A_z - \frac{A_z}{r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right) \vec{u}_z$	$\nabla^2 \sin \theta \cdot d\theta d\phi dz$	$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$	$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$	$\rho = r \cos \theta$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$			
Vector $\nabla^2 A = \Delta A$	$\nabla^2 A_r \vec{u}_r + \nabla^2 A_\theta \vec{u}_\theta + \nabla^2 A_z \vec{u}_z$	$\nabla^2 A_r \vec{u}_r + \nabla^2 A_\theta \vec{u}_\theta + \nabla^2 A_z \vec{u}_z$	$\nabla^2 A_r \vec{u}_r + \nabla^2 A_\theta \vec{u}_\theta + \nabla^2 A_z \vec{u}_z$	$\nabla^2 A_r \vec{u}_r + \nabla^2 A_\theta \vec{u}_\theta + \nabla^2 A_z \vec{u}_z$	$\nabla^2 A_r \vec{u}_r + \nabla^2 A_\theta \vec{u}_\theta + \nabla^2 A_z \vec{u}_z$	$\nabla^2 \sin \theta \cdot d\theta d\phi dz$	$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$	$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$	$\rho = r \cos \theta$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$			
Laplacian $= \nabla(\nabla A) - \nabla(\nabla A)$	dV	$dxdydz$	$dxdydz$	$dxdydz$	$dxdydz$	$\nabla^2 \sin \theta \cdot d\theta d\phi dz$	$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$	$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$	$\rho = r \cos \theta$	$\theta = \arctan(\frac{y}{x})$			
Unit vector conversion in terms of dest./src.				Cartesian				Cylindrical				Spherical			
<u>Identities</u>				$\vec{u}_x = \cos \theta \vec{u}_r - \sin \theta \vec{u}_\theta$	$\vec{u}_y = \sin \theta \vec{u}_r + \cos \theta \vec{u}_\theta$	$\vec{u}_z = \sin \theta \vec{u}_r + \cos \theta \vec{u}_\theta$	$\vec{u}_r = \sin \theta \cos \phi \vec{u}_x + \sin \theta \sin \phi \vec{u}_y - \sin \phi \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_\theta = \sin \theta \sin \phi \vec{u}_x + \cos \theta \sin \phi \vec{u}_y + \cos \phi \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_\phi = \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_r = \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_\theta = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_\phi = \frac{-z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{-x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_r = \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_\theta = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_\phi = \frac{-z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{-x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$
<u>Operations</u>				$\nabla \cdot (fA) = f(\nabla \cdot A) - A \cdot (\nabla f)$	$\nabla \cdot (AB) = (B \cdot A) - B \cdot (A \cdot B)$	$\nabla \cdot (ABC) = B \cdot (C \cdot A) - C \cdot (B \cdot A)$	$\nabla \cdot (ABC) = B \cdot (C \cdot A) - C \cdot (B \cdot A) = 0$	$\nabla \cdot (Bf) = B \cdot (\nabla f) - f \cdot (\nabla B)$	$\nabla \cdot (Bf) = B \cdot (\nabla f) - f \cdot (\nabla B) = 0$	$\nabla \cdot (B(A-C)) = B \cdot (\nabla(A-C)) - (A-C) \cdot (\nabla B) = B(A-C) - (A-C) \cdot B = 0$	$\nabla \cdot (B(A-C)) = B(A-C) - (A-C) \cdot B = 0$	$\nabla \cdot (B(A-C)) = B(A-C) - (A-C) \cdot B = 0$	$\nabla \cdot (B(A-C)) = B(A-C) - (A-C) \cdot B = 0$	$\nabla \cdot (B(A-C)) = B(A-C) - (A-C) \cdot B = 0$	
<u>Coordinate conversion</u>				$x = r \cos \theta$	$y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi$	$z = r \cos \theta$	$\vec{u}_r = \cos \theta \vec{u}_x + \sin \theta \vec{u}_y - \sin \phi \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_\theta = \sin \theta \vec{u}_x + \cos \theta \vec{u}_y - \cos \phi \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_\phi = \cos \theta \vec{u}_x + \sin \theta \vec{u}_y + \sin \phi \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_r = \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_\theta = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_\phi = \frac{-z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{-x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_r = \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_\theta = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$	$\vec{u}_\phi = \frac{-z}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_x + \frac{-x}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_y + \frac{y}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2}} \vec{u}_z$