# 常微分方程数值解

Euler法与修正的Euler法 误差分析 Range-Kutta公式



## Euler法与修正的Euler法

一阶常微分方程初值问题: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y), x > x_0 \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$

右端函数 f(x, y) 是已知函数, 初值  $y_0$  是已知数据。

数值方法——取定离散点:  $x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_N$ 

求未知函数 y(x) 在离散点处的近似值

$$y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots, y_N$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \frac{y_{n+1} - y_n}{h} = f(x_n, y_n)$$

## 求解常微分方程初值问题的Euler方法

取定步长: h,记  $x_n = x_0 + nh$ ,  $(n = 1, 2, \dots, N)$ 

称计算格式:  $y_{n+1} = y_n + h f(x_n, y_n)$  为Euler公式。

对应的求初值问题数值解的方法称为Euler方法。

例2 用Euler法求初值问题  $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = y - xy^2, \ 0 < x < 2 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases}$ 

解: 记  $f(x, y) = y - x y^2$ ,  $x_n = nh$   $(n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N)$  由Euler公式得:

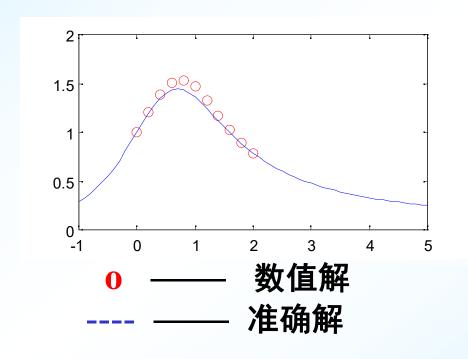
$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h(y_n - x_n y_n^2)$$
  $(n = 0, 1, \dots, N)$ 





# 取步长 h = 2/10, 2/20, 2/30, 2/40, 用Euler法求解的数值实验结果如下.

N	10	20	30	40
h	0.2	0.1	0.0667	0.05
误差	0.1059	0.0521	0.0342	0.0256



## 解析解:

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{x - 1 + 2e^{-x}}$$





## 用数值积分方法离散化常微分方程

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

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

$$y_{n+1} - y_n = hf(x_n, y_n)$$

#### 梯形公式:

$$\int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} f(x, y(x)) dx \approx \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})]$$

$$y_{n+1} - y_n = \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})]$$





#### 由梯形公式推出的预-校方法:

$$y_{n+1} - y_n = \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_{n+1})]$$



$$\frac{\widetilde{y}_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n)}{y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}[f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, \widetilde{y}_{n+1})]}$$

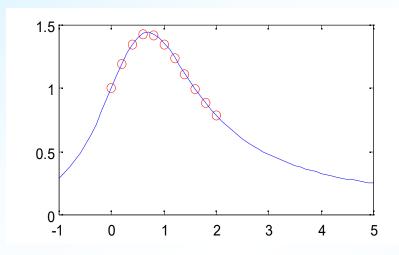
## 预-校方法又称为修正的Euler法,算法如下

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n),$$
  
 $k_2 = f(x_{n+1}, y_n + h k_1),$ 

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}[k_1 + k_2]$$

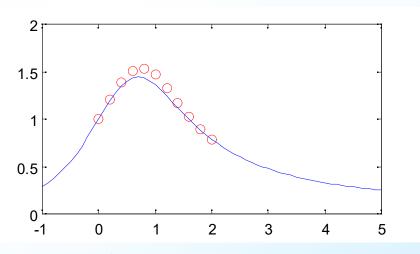


n	10	20	30	40
h	0.2	0.1	0.0667	0.05
误差2	0.0123	0.0026	0.0011	5.9612e-004
误差1	0.1059	0.0521	0.0342	0.0256



预-校方法, h=0.2时

误差最大值: 0.0123



欧拉方法, h=0.2时

误差最大值: 0.1059





# 局部截断误差

设 $y_n = y(x_n)$ , 称 $R_{n+1} = y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1}$ 为局部截断误差.

## 由泰勒公式

$$y(x_{n+1}) = y(x_n) + (x_{n+1} - x_n)y'(x_n) + \frac{(x_{n+1} - x_n)^2}{2}y''(\xi)$$

即

$$y(x_{n+1}) = y(x_n) + hf(x_n, y_n) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(\xi)$$

Euler公式: 
$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n)$$

## Euler公式的局部截断误差

$$y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1} = y(x_n) - y_n + O(h^2) = O(h^2)$$

# 收敛性分析

$$y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1} = y(x_n) - y_n + O(h^2)$$

定义: 若一种数值方法对于任意固定的 $x_n=x_0+nh$ ,当 $h\to 0$ (同时 $n\to \infty$ )时,有 $y_n\to y(x_n)$ ,则称该方法是收敛的. 下面分析欧拉显式公式的收敛性:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n)$$

设 
$$\overline{y}_{n+1} = y(x_n) + hf(x_n, y(x_n))$$

单步计算的局部截斷误差  $y(x_{n+1}) - \overline{y}_{n+1}$  为:

$$y(x_{n+1}) - \overline{y}_{n+1} = \frac{h^2}{2}y''(\xi)$$

即存在常数C使  $e_{n+1} < Ch^2$ .





## 考虑无 $y_n=y(x_n)$ 条件下的整体截断误差:

$$e_{n+1} = |y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1}|$$

由于

$$|y(x_{n+1})-y_{n+1}|<|y(x_{n+1})-\overline{y}_{n+1}|+|\overline{y}_{n+1}-y_{n+1}|$$

而

$$\left| \overline{y}_{n+1} - y_{n+1} \right| = \left| y(x_n) - y_n + hf(x_n, y(x_n)) - h(f(x_n, y_n)) \right|$$

若常微分方程的右端项f(x,y) 关于y满足**挛**普希茨条件,则有

$$|y_{n+1} - \overline{y}_{n+1}| \le |y(x_n) - y_n| + hL|(y(x_n) - y_n)|$$

$$= (1 + hL)|(y(x_n) - y_n)|$$



## 从而有

$$e_{n+1} \le (1+hL)e_n + Ch^2$$

递推得

$$e_n \le (1+hL)^n e_0 + \frac{Ch}{L}[(1+hL)^n - 1]$$

由于  $1+hL \leq e^{hL}$  则

$$(1+hL)^n \le e^{nhL}$$

则有

$$e_n \le e^{nhL}e_0 + \frac{C}{L}(e^{nhL} - 1)h$$

这样一来,若初值准确,则 $h\rightarrow 0$ 时, $e_n\rightarrow 0$ .

即欧拉公式是收敛的





# 收敛阶分析

n	10	20	30	40
h	0.2	0.1	0.0667	0.05
误差2	0.0123	0.0026	0.0011	5.9612e-004
误差1	0.1059	0.0521	0.0342	0.0256

定理1 设f为李普希茨连续,L为常数,并假定对于某些 $T>t_0$ ,解 $y \in C^2[t_0,T]$ ,则有

$$\max_{t_k \leq T} \left| y(t_k) - y_k \right| \leq C_0 \left| y(t_0) - y_0 \right| + Ch \left\| y'' \right\|_{\infty, [t_0, T]}$$

其中 
$$C_0 = e^{L(T-t_0)}, C = \frac{e^{L(T-t_0)}-1}{2L}.$$

# 收敛阶分析

定理1 设f为李普希茨连续,L为常数,并假定对于某些 $T>t_0$ ,解 $y \in C^2[t_0,T]$ ,则有

$$\max_{t_{k} \leq T} |y(t_{k}) - y_{k}| \leq C_{0} |y(t_{0}) - y_{0}| + Ch ||y''||_{\infty, [t_{0}, T]}$$

$$\sharp + C_{0} = e^{L(T-t_{0})}, C = \frac{e^{L(T-t_{0})} - 1}{2L}.$$

分析: 利用Talor公式和欧拉公式,我们有

$$y(t_{n+1}) = y(t_n) + hf(t_n, y(t_n)) + \frac{1}{2}h^2y''(\theta_n)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hf(t_n, y_n)$$

将上面两者相减,得到:





$$y(t_{n+1}) - y_{n+1} = y(t_n) - y_n$$

$$+ hf(t_n, y(t_n)) - hf(t_n, y_n) + \frac{1}{2}h^2y''(\theta_n)$$

将上式取绝对值并应用的李普希茨连续性得到

$$|y(t_{n+1})-y_{n+1}| \le |y(t_n)-y_n|+Lh|y(t_n)-y_n|+\frac{1}{2}h^2|y''(\theta_n)|$$

记

$$e_n = |y(t_n) - y_n|, e_{n+1} = |y(t_{n+1}) - y_{n+1}|$$

则得到

$$e_{n+1} \leq \gamma e_n + R_n$$

其中 
$$\gamma = 1 + Lh$$
 ,  $R_n = \frac{1}{2}h^2 |y''(\theta_n)|$  详推有

$$\gamma = 1 + Lh$$
,  $R_n = \frac{1}{2}h^2 |y''(\theta_n)|$ 

$$e_1 \leq \gamma e_0 + R_0,$$

$$e_2 \leq \gamma e_1 + R_1 \leq \gamma^2 e_0 + \gamma R_0 + R_1$$

$$e_3 \le \gamma e_2 + R_2 \le \gamma^3 e_0 + \gamma^2 R_0 + \gamma R_1 + R_2 \dots$$

#### 从而有

$$e_n \leq \gamma^n e_0 + \frac{1}{2} h^2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \gamma^k |y''(\theta_{n-1-k})|.$$

#### 进一步有

$$e_n \leq \gamma^n e_0 + \left(\frac{1}{2}h^2 \|y''\|_{\infty,[t_0,T]}\right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \gamma^k\right).$$

这对 $e_n$ 进行求和,得到





$$e_n \le \gamma^n e_0 + \frac{1}{2} h^2 ||y''||_{\infty,[t_0,T]} \frac{\gamma^n - 1}{\gamma - 1}$$

#### 从而有

$$e_n \leq \gamma^n e_0 + \frac{\gamma^n - 1}{2L} h \|y''\|_{\infty, [t_0, T]}.$$

#### 由ex的泰勒公式有

$$(1+x)^n \le e^{nx}, \quad x > -1$$

## 从而有

$$\gamma^n = (1 + Lh)^n \le e^{nLh} = e^{L(nh)} = e^{L(t_n - t_0)} \le e^{L(T - t_0)}.$$

#### 最后得到

$$\max_{t_{k} \leq T} |y(t_{k}) - y_{k}| \leq C_{0} |y(t_{0}) - y_{0}| + Ch ||y''||_{\infty, [t_{0}, T]}$$





## Euler公式的局部截斷误差

$$y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1} = y(x_n) - y_n + O(h^2) = O(h^2)$$

$$\max_{t_k \leq T} \left| y(t_k) - y_k \right| \leq C_0 \left| y(t_0) - y_0 \right| + Ch \left\| y'' \right\|_{\infty, [t_0, T]}$$

Euler公式的局部截断误差记为:  $O(h^2)$ ,称Euler公式具有1阶精度。

若局部截断误差为:  $O(h^{p+1})$ 则称显式单步法具有 p 阶精度。

结论:修正的Euler法具有2阶精度。



若局部截断误差为:  $O(h^{p+1})$ 则称显式单步法具有 p 阶精度。

#### 例 3 证明修正的Euler法具有2阶精度

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2} [f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, \widetilde{y}_{n+1})]$$

将预测公式 
$$\tilde{y}_{n+1} = y_n + hf(x_n, y_n)$$
 代入

得 
$$y_{n+1} = y_n + 0.5h[f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_n + hf(x_n, y_n))]$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + 0.5h[f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_n + hf(x_n, y_n))]$$

$$f(x_{n+1}, y_n + hf(x_n, y_n)) = f(x_n + h, y_n + hf(x_n, y_n))$$
  
=  $f(x_n, y_n) + h[f_x']_n + hf(x_n, y_n) [f_y']_n + O(h^2)$ 

$$y' = f(x, y)$$

$$y'(x_n) = f(x_n, y_n)$$

$$y'(x_n) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x_n, y_n)$$

$$0.5h[f(x_n,y_n)+f(x_{n+1},y_n+hf(x_n,y_n))]$$

$$=hf(x_n,y_n)+0.5h^2[f_x']_n+0.5h^2f(x_n,y_n)[f_y']_n+O(h^3)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y), & x > x_0 \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$$





$$y_{n+1} = y_n + 0.5h[f(x_n, y_n) + f(x_{n+1}, y_n + hf(x_n, y_n))]$$

$$0.5h[f(x_n,y_n)+f(x_{n+1},y_n+hf(x_n,y_n))]$$

$$=hf(x_n,y_n)+0.5h^2[f_x']_n+0.5h^2f(x_n,y_n)[f_y']_n+O(h^3)$$

$$=hy'(x_n)+0.5h^2y''(x_n)+0.5h^2y'(x_n)[f_y']_n+O(h^3)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hy'(x_n) + 0.5h^2(y''(x_n) + y'(x_n)[f_y']_n) + O(h^3)$$

局部截断误差:  $y(x_{n+1}) - y_{n+1} = O(h^3)$ 

故修正的Euler法具有2阶精度。



# Range-Kutta公式

改进欧拉法 可以写成

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{2}(k_1 + k_2)$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = f(x_n + h, y_n + hk_1)$$

取如下的线 性组合形式:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \sum_{i=1}^{\gamma} w_i k_i$$

$$k_i = f\left(x_n + b_i h, y_n + h \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} a_{ij} k_j\right)$$

$$\left(k_1 = f(x_n, y_n)\right)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} k_2 = f(x_n + b_2 h, y_n + h a_{21} k_1) \\ k_3 = f(x_n + b_3 h, y a_{31} k_1 + h a_{32} k_2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$k_3 = f(x_n + b_3 h, ya_{31}k_1 + ha_{32}k_2)$$





$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h \sum_{i=1}^{\gamma} w_i k_i$$
 (\*)

- 当  $\gamma$ = 1时,就是欧拉公式.
- 当 γ= 2时:

将 $k_1, k_2$ 在同一点( $x_n, y_n$ )泰勒展开

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = f(x_n + b_2 h, y_n + ha_{21}k_1)$$

$$= f(x_n, y_n) + h \left( b_2 \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_n, y_n)} + a_{21} k_1 \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_n, y_n)} \right) + O(h^2)$$

将 $k_1,k_2$ 的展开式代入(\*)式,有:





$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hw_1k_1 + hw_2k_2$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hw_1 f(x_n, y_n)$$

$$+hw_{2}\left\{f(x_{n},y_{n})+h\left(b_{2}\cdot\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_{n},y_{n})}+a_{21}f\cdot\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(x_{n},y_{n})}\right)+O(h^{2})\right\}$$

$$y(x_{n+1})$$
在 $x_n$ 点的泰勒展开式为:

$$y(x_{n+1})$$
在 $x_n$ 点的泰勒展开式为:  
 $y(x_{n+1}) = y(x_n) + hy'(x_n) + \frac{h^2}{2}y''(x_n) + ....$ 

$$y' = f \equiv f^{(0)}, y'' = \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial x} + f \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial y} \equiv f^{(1)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$$

$$y''' = \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial x} + f \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial y} \equiv f^{(2)}$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hw_1k_1 + hw_2k_2$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hw_1 f(x_n, y_n)$$

$$+ hw_2 \left\{ f(x_n, y_n) + h \left( b_2 \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_n, y_n)} + a_{21} f \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_n, y_n)} \right) + O(h^2) \right\}$$

## $y(x_{n+1})$ 在 $x_n$ 点的泰勒展开式为:

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

$$+ \frac{h^2}{2} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_n, y_n)} + f(x_n, y_n) \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_n, y_n)} \right) + O(h^3)$$

## 逐项比较,令h, $h^2$ 项的系数相等,便得到

$$w_1 + w_2 = 1, w_2 b_2 = \frac{1}{2}, w_2 a_{21} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

如取 $b_2 = 1$ , 则 $w_1 = w_2 = 1/2$ ,  $a_{21} = 1$ , 这时

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hw_1k_1 + hw_2k_2$$

变为:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h\frac{1}{2}k_1 + h\frac{1}{2}k_2$$

$$= y_n + \frac{h}{2}(k_1 + k_2).$$

正好就是改进的欧拉方法.





# **)**当 γ= 3时:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hw_1k_1 + hw_2k_2 + hw_3k_3$$

点( $x_n, y_n$ )泰勒展开,再比较有: 将 $k_1, k_2, k_3$ 在同一

$$\begin{cases} w_1 + w_2 + w_3 = 1 \\ b_2 w_2 + b_3 w_3 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b_2 a_{21} w_2 + b_2 (a_{31} + a_{32}) w_3 = \frac{1}{3} \\ a_{21} w_2 (a_{31} + a_{32}) w_3 = \frac{1}{2} \\ b_2^2 w_2 + b_3^2 w_3 = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b_2 a_{21} w_2 + (a_{31} + a_{32})^2 w_3 = \frac{1}{3} \\ b_2 a_{32} w_2 = \frac{1}{6} \\ a_{21} a_{32} w_3 = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$



## ● 当 $\gamma$ = 3时:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + hw_1k_1 + hw_2k_2 + hw_3k_3$$

#### 比较简单的一组解为:

$$\begin{cases} b_2 = \frac{1}{2}, b_3 = 1, \\ a_{21} = \frac{1}{2}, a_{31} = -1, a_{32} = 2, \\ w_1 = \frac{1}{6}, w_2 = \frac{4}{6}, w_3 = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases} \begin{cases} y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{h}{6}(k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3) \\ k_1 = f(x_n, y_n) \\ k_2 = f\left(x_n + \frac{h}{2}, y_n + \frac{k_1}{2}\right) \\ k_3 = f(x_n + h, y_n - k_1 + 2k_2) \end{cases}$$



# Range-Kutta公式

# 三阶Range-Kutta公式一般形式

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h[k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3]/6$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n),$$

$$k_2 = f(x_n + 0.5h, y_n + 0.5hk_1)$$

$$k_3 = f(x_n + h, y_n - hk_1 + 2hk_2)$$

# 四阶Range-Kutta公式一般形式

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + h[k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4]/6$$

$$k_1 = f(x_n, y_n),$$

$$k_2 = f(x_n + 0.5h, y_n + 0.5hk_1)$$

$$k_3 = f(x_n + 0.5h, y_n + 0.5hk_2),$$

$$k_4 = f(x_n + h, y_n + hk_3)$$

例4 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = y - xy^2, & 0 < x \le 2 \\ y(0) = 1 & y(x) = \frac{1}{x - 1 + 2e^{-x}} \end{cases}$$

## 数值实验:几种不同求数值解公式的误差比较

n	10	20	30	40
h	0.2	0.1	0.0667	0.05
RK4	6.862e-005	3.747e-006	7.071e-007	2.186e-007
RK3	0.0012	1.529e-004	4.517e-005	1.906e-005
RK2	0.0123	0.0026	0.0011	5.9612e-004
Euler	0.1059	0.0521	0.0342	0.0256