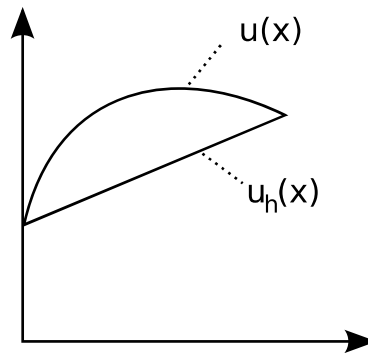


Styckvis linjär interpolation

$$|u(x) - u_h(x)| \leq C \cdot C_0 \cdot h^2,$$

$$C = \max_{x \in [0; h]} |u''(x)|, \quad C_0 = \frac{1}{8}$$

(För första steget,
vid nästa steg
måste gränserna för
x ändras)



Felkontroll:

Garanterar att $|u(x) - u_h(x)| < \text{TOL} = \text{"tolerans"}$

N stycken intervall

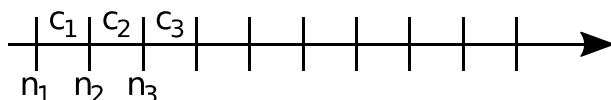
För varje intervall

$$\text{max felbidrag: } \frac{\text{TOL}}{N}$$

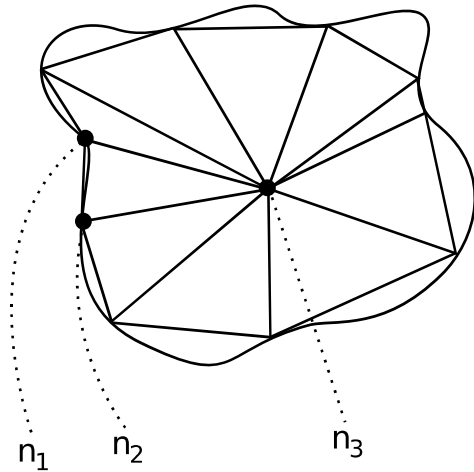
Detta är uppfyllt om $C \cdot C_0 \cdot h^2 < \frac{\text{TOL}}{N}$ för varje intervall.

- 1) Lägg till flera intervall (och noder) — h-adaptivitet
- 2) Öka approximationsordning — p-adaptivitet
- 3) Flytta noder — r-adaptivitet

Mesh



$$\text{ID: } \quad n = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad c = \begin{bmatrix} n_1 & n_2 \\ n_2 & n_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\text{ID:} \quad \mathbf{n} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_2 & x_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{c} = \begin{bmatrix} n_1 & n_2 & n_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} t(\mathbf{x}) \, d\mathbf{x} \approx \sum_{C \in \tau} \sum_{n \in C} \frac{1}{3} f(x_n) |C|, \quad \text{där } |C| \text{ är arean av cellen.}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}(t) = f(t) \\ u(0) = u^0 \end{cases} \quad t \in]0; \tau]$$

$$\text{Euler framåt} \quad u((n+1)k) = u(nk) + f(nk) \cdot k$$

$$\text{Felet} \leq \frac{LT}{2} k$$

Ordinär differentialekvation

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}(t) = f(u(t)) \\ u(0) = u^0 \end{cases}$$

Framåt Euler

$$u((n+1)k) = u(nk) + f(u(nk)) \cdot k$$

(explicit Euler)

Bakåt Euler

$$u((n+1)k) = u(nk) + f(u[(n+1)k]) \cdot k$$

(implicit Euler)

Trapetsregeln:

$$u((n+1)k) = u(nk) + \frac{k}{2} (f(u[nk]) + f(u[(n+1)k]))$$

Exempel

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}(t) = u(t), & t \in [0; 2], \quad u(t) = e^t \\ u(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

ODE

$$u(t) = \overrightarrow{(u_1(t); u_2(t))}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}(t) = f(u(t)) \\ u(0) = u^0 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{u}_1(t) = f_1(u(t))$$

$$\dot{u}_2(t) = f_2(u(t))$$

$$u_1(t) = u_1^0$$

$$u_2(t) = u_2^0$$

Exempel:

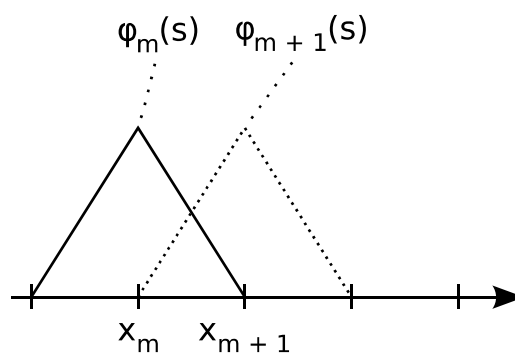
Volterra-Lotka ("predator-prey system")

$$\dot{u}_1(t) = u_1(t)(\alpha - \beta u_2(t))$$

$$\dot{u}_2(t) = u_2(t)(\gamma - \delta u_1(t))$$

$$u_n(x) = \sum_{i=1}^N u_i \varphi_i(x)$$

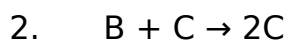
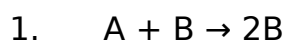
$$\varphi_i(x_j) = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0 \end{cases}$$



Exempel:

Kemisk reaktion:

ämnen A, B, C, D
(konc.)



Differentialekvationsbidrag:

1. $\dot{A}(t) = -k_1 A(t) B(t)$

$$\dot{B}(t) = k_1 A(t) B(t)$$

$$2. \quad \dot{B}(t) = -k_2 B(t) C(t)$$

$$\dot{C}(t) = k_2 B(t) C(t)$$

$$3. \quad \dot{C}(t) = -k_3 C(t)$$

$$\dot{D}(t) = k_3 C(t)$$

Sätt $u(t) = \begin{bmatrix} A(t) \\ B(t) \\ C(t) \\ D(t) \end{bmatrix}$

$$\dot{u}_1(t) = -k_1 u_1(t) u_2(t)$$

$$\dot{u}_2(t) = k_1 u_1(t) u_2(t) - k_2 u_2(t) u_3(t)$$

$$\dot{u}_3(t) = k_2 u_2(t) u_3(t) - k_3 u_3(t)$$

$$\dot{u}_4(t) = k_3 u_3(t)$$

Exempel: Mass-fjäder system

$$M=1$$

$x(t)$ — position

$v(t)$ — hastighet

$$(1) \quad \dot{x}(t) = v(t)$$

$$(2) \quad \dot{v}(t) = F(t) = -x$$

Tidsderivata av (1):

$$\ddot{x}(t) = \dot{v}(t) \stackrel{(2)}{=} -x$$